

Una Poulsen

Mandy at home



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Tekningar

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Formæli

Í fjør kom út bókin *Mandy on holiday*, ætlað næmingum í 4. flokki í enskum, og byrjað varð í Føroyum, í heimliga umhvørvinum hjá næmingunum, tí teir kenna.

Henda bókin, *Mandy at home*, er ætlað næmingum í 5. flokki og gjørd við støði í Bretlandi, í enskum umhvørvi.

Til *Mandy at home* hoyrir fløga við upplestri av tekstunum í lesibókini, ein arbeiðsbók til næmingarnar og ein fløga við sangunum í lesibókini. Til lærararnar er lærarabók.

Á heimasíðuni hjá Føroya Skúlabókagrunni, www.fsg.fo, fæst meira at vita um bókina og tað, ið er givið út í sambandi við hana, t.d. avritssíður til næmingarnar.

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Eisini vil eg takka teknarunum og øllum teimum, sum eg havi samstarvað við, og sum hava víst mær beinasemi undir útgávuarbeidinum.

Vestmanna, á krossmessu 2007

Una Poulsen

Una Poulsen: *Mandy at home*.

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The British Isles



Mandy at home ①

Mandy really enjoyed
her summer holidays
in the Faroe Islands.

Ever since she came back
to England,
she has kept in touch
with her cousin, Peter.
They send e-mails to each other
on the internet,
and they also send messages
on their mobile phones.

This year
Mandy has changed schools.
She now goes to school
in Blackpool,
which is about five kilometres
from Poulton,
where she lives.

at home: *heima*

to enjoy: *at njóta*

ever since: *líka síðani*

kept in touch with:

hildið samband við

send e-mails: *senda teldupost*

message: *boð*

mobile phone: *fartelefon*

this year: *í ár*

change schools: *skifta skúla*

which is: *sum er*

about: *umleið*



Blackpool Tower

Mandy's new school
is a secondary school
with lots of pupils.

2

It is a good school
and the teachers are nice,
but Mandy thinks
it is hard to change schools.
She misses her old primary school
in Poulton.
Luckily,
her best friend, Angela,
goes to the same school.

Mandy and Angela
usually go on the bus
to Blackpool
in the morning.
They also go home by bus
in the afternoon.

new: *nýggjur*
secondary school:
skúli fyri aldursbólkin
11–16/18 ár
pupil: *næmingur*
nice: *fittur, dámligur*
hard: *ringt, torført*
to miss: *at sakna*
primary school:
barnaskúli, 5–11 ár
luckily: *tibetur*
go on the bus / go by bus:
fara við bussi
ever: *nakrantíð*
finds it hard:
heldur tað vera ringt

Have you ever had to change schools?

**Why do you think Mandy finds it hard
to change schools?**



Changing schools ③

Going to a new school is not always easy.
Here is what some pupils in *year seven* had to say
about changing from primary school to secondary school.

- Anna** This school is much bigger,
and there is more discipline here.
- Betty** In primary school, we used to go out and play
in the breaks.
Nobody plays here.
We just walk around and talk.
- Luke** Well ... the boys play football.
- Anna** Everybody is more grown up here.
- Betty** The subjects are about the same
as in my old school,
but there is more *art* and *drama* here.
- Luke** And there are more activities after school
like football, basketball and hockey.
I think it's great!

easy: *lætt*

here is what: *her er tað sum*

year seven: *fimti flokkur*

discipline: *stýring*

we used to: *plagdu vit at*

during the breaks:

í fríkorterunum

nobody: *eingin*

walk around: *spáka*

everybody: *oll*

grown up: *vaksin*

subject: *lærugrein*

about the same: *umleið tær somu*

as: *sum*

art: (lærugrein) *list*

drama: *sjónleikur*

activity: *ítriv*

basketball: *kurvabóltur*

hockey: *hokki*

it's great: *tað er frálíkt*



School uniforms ④

In many English schools pupils wear uniforms. This is what some pupils in *year seven* think of school uniforms.

Anna: I don't mind wearing a uniform.
It makes everybody look the same.

Betty: And we don't have to worry about finding something to wear in the morning.

Anna: It is good for people who can't afford to buy all the latest fashions.

Luke: Well, I don't agree.
I think it is silly to wear a uniform.
It is expensive, too.
Many people can't afford to buy uniforms for their children.

What do you think of school uniforms?

think of: *halda um*
school uniform: *skúlabúni*
don't mind wearing:
havi einki imóti at vera í
makes: (her) *ger at*
look the same:
siggja eins út
worry about finding:
stúra fyri at finna
something: *okkurt*
can't afford: *hava ikki ráð*
to buy: *at keypa*
latest fashions:
nýggjasti móti
I don't agree:
eg eri ikki samdur
silly: *býtt, tápuligt*
expensive: *dýrt*
too: *eisini*
for: *til*
their children: *sini børn*



This is the way 5



1. This is the way we wash our hands,
wash our hands,
wash our hands,
This is the way we wash our hands
On a cold and frosty morning.

2. This is the way we clean our face,
clean our face,
clean our face,
This is the way we clean our face
On a cold and frosty morning.



3. This is the way we comb our hair, ...

4. This is the way we brush our teeth, ...

5. This is the way we tie our shoes, ...



this is the way:

soleiðis gera vit, tá ið vit ...

wash our hands:

vaska okkum um hendurnar

cold: *kaldur*

frosty: *frystur*

clean our face:

vaska okkum um andlitið

comb our hair: *greiða okkum*

brush our teeth: *busta tenn*

tie our shoes: *knýta lissurnar*

Mandy's old school

6

In Britain, children start school when they are five years old. For the first six years they go to primary school.

Mandy sometimes misses her old school. She misses her friends and the fun they used to have in the breaks.

This is a picture of a classroom at Mandy's old school. The classrooms are decorated with all the things that the pupils make during the year. The rooms are very colourful and cosy.

start: *byrja*
to miss: *at sakna*
fun: *stuttleiki*
classroom: *skúlastova*
at: (her) *í*
decorate: *pynta*
to make: *at gera*
during the year: *í árinum*
colourful: *litrík*
cosy: *hugnalig*



The breaks

7

During the breaks
the children usually play
in the playground.

Some boys play football,
others walk on *stilts*.
Some children play outdoor chess.

The girls like to skip rope.
Sometimes they chant or sing
a skipping rhyme.

skipping rope



walking
on stilts



Skipping rhyme

8

Apples, peaches, pears and plums
Tell me when your birthday comes
January, February, March,
April, May, June,
July, August,
September, October,
November, December.

playground: *spælipláss*

walk on stilts:

ganga á stúltum

chant: *messa, siga í takt*

skipping rhyme: *hoppiorindi*

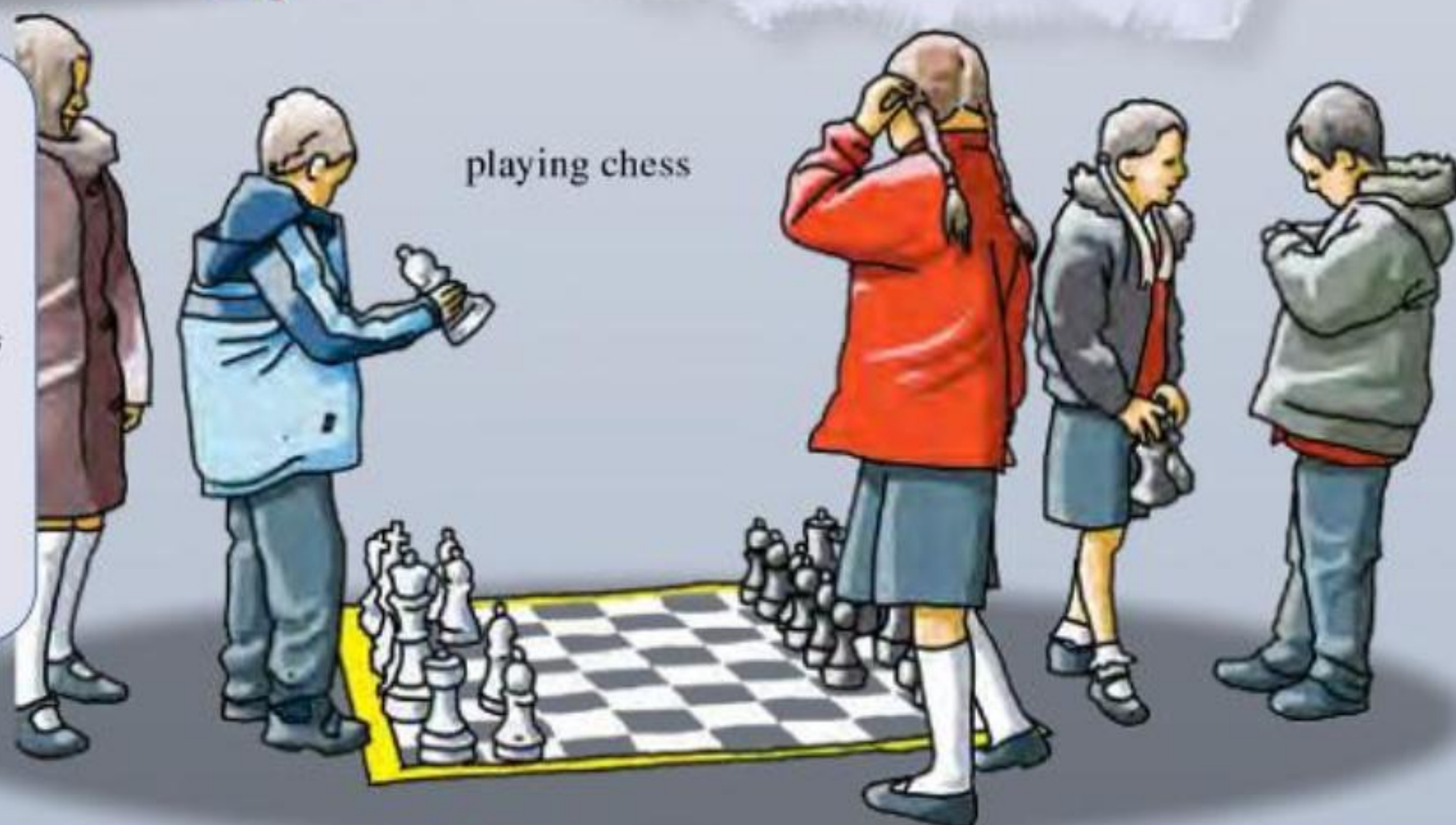
apple: *súrepli*

peach: *ferska*

pear: *pera*

plum: *blomma*

playing chess







In the playground

Look at the children.
What are they doing?

Talk to your partner about it.



Betty and Sandra *are* arguing



Linda *is* biting an apple

is/are arguing

9

biting an apple
building a sandcastle
carrying a box
digging in the sand
drawing
fighting
giving Harry a pear
hiding
hugging each other
kissing Sue
playing football
pulling Jill's *plait*
pushing William
rollerblading
skipping rope
taking Mary's ball
walking on stilts

• plait: *flætta*

to argue:	<i>at kjakast</i>
bite:	<i>bíta (í)</i>
build:	<i>byggja</i>
carry:	<i>bera</i>
dig:	<i>grava</i>
draw:	<i>tekna</i>
fight:	<i>berjast</i>
give:	<i>geva</i>
hide:	<i>goyma seg</i>
hug:	<i>taka um</i>
kiss:	<i>mussa</i>
play:	<i>spæla</i>
pull:	<i>rykkja í</i>
push:	<i>skumpa</i>
rollerblade:	<i>skoyta</i>
skip:	<i>hoppa</i>
take:	<i>taka</i>
walk:	<i>ganga</i>

Describing people 10



Sophie is ten years old.
She has green eyes
and red hair.

Louisa is eight years old.
She has blue eyes
and long blond hair.

James is nine years old.
He has dark hair
and grey eyes.



The eyes may be:
blue
grey
green
brown

The hair may be:
blond
dark
black
brown
red

straight
curly

long
short

**Describe some of the children
on pages 12-13.**

You can say something about their age
and how they look.

Work with a partner, like this:

- A** How old is Louisa?
B She is eight years old.
- A** What does she look like?
B She has blue eyes
and long blond hair.

**Describe some of the pupils
in your class.**

describe: *lýsa, siga frá*
age: *aldur*
how they look:
hvussu tey síggja út
how old: *hvussu gaml*
may be: *kann / kunnu vera*
blond: *ljóst*
dark: *myrkt*
curly: *purlut, krúllut*
straight: *slætt*
long: *langt*
short: *stutt*



The hokey cokey

11

1. You put your *left foot* in
You put your left foot out
In out, in out
You shake it all about.
You do the hokey cokey
and you turn around.
That's what it's all about!

Oh, hokey cokey cokey
Oh, hokey cokey cokey
Oh, hokey cokey cokey
Knees bend
arms stretch
Ra ra ra!



2. You put your *right foot* in ...
3. You put your *left arm* in ...
4. You put your *right arm* in ...
5. You put your *whole self* in ...



to put: *at seta, koyra*
left/right foot: *vinstra/høgra fót*
shake it all about:
rist hann / hana
do the hokey cokey:
sveiggja við ørmunum
turn around: *vend tær við*
that's what it's all about:
tað er tað, ið tú skal gera
knees bend: *boygg knøini*
arms stretch: *strekk armarnar*
whole self: (her) *allan kroppin*





Mandy's classroom

12

There are 14 boys and 16 girls in Mandy's new class.
Mandy sits in front,
next to her friend, Angela.

This is Mandy's classroom.
There are two *whiteboards*.
You can write with whiteboard pens
on one of them;
the other one is *interactive*.

Talk about your class and classroom?

How many boys and girls are there?
Where do you sit?
Which things do you see in the classroom?

classroom: *floksstova*
to sit: *at sita*
in front: (her) *fremst*
next to: *við síðuna av*
whiteboard: *talva (hvít)*
on one of them: *á aðra*
the other one: *hin*
interactive: *samvirkin*
interactive whiteboard:
teldutalva

Lesson	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	Music	Maths	History	Science	Maths
2	History	French	English	P.E.	English
3	P.E.	Science	French	Geography	Science
4	Science	English	Geography	Maths	Religious Studies
5	Home Economics	Arts & Crafts	IT	Religious Studies	Music

P.E. = physical education

IT = information technology

13



Mandy's timetable

14

Here is Mandy's timetable.

Her favourite subjects are maths and English.

She also likes history.

However, the most popular subject in school is music.

Her school has a very good school band.

Talk about Mandy's timetable.

Work with a partner.

Has Mandy got maths on Mondays?

Has she got history on Wednesdays? etc.

Answers: Yes, she has. (or)
No, she hasn't.

Talk about your timetable?

timetable: *tímatalva*

lesson: *skúlatími*

Music: *tónleikur*

History: *søga*

P.E.: *ítróttur*

Science: *náttúra og tækni*

Home Economics:

köksarbeiði

Maths: *støddfrøði*

French: *franskt*

English: *enskt*

Arts and Crafts:

handaverk og list

Geography: *landalæra*

IT: *teldulæra*

Religious Studies: *kristni*

her: *hennara*

favourite subject:

yndislærugrein

however: *(her) men*

school band: *skúlaorkestur*

etc. (et cetera):

og so framvegis

15 Playing an instrument

In Mandy's new school,
there are lots of music activities.

Mandy plays the piano.
She is going to play at the school concert
in two weeks.
She is very excited.
Angela plays the trombone.
She is in the school band.
They are going to play at the concert, too.

Do you play an instrument?
Would you like to play one?
Which instrument?

Are there any music activities
at your school?



tambourine
bjöllutrumma



recorder
blokkfloyta

flute
tvørfloyta



saxophone
saksofon



clarinet
klarinett

French horn
valdhorn



trombone
trombon



trumpet
trompet



tuba
tuba



drums
trummur



violin
violin



cello
sello



double bass
kontrabassur



guitar
gittari



cornet
kornett



keyboard
ljómborð



grand piano
flygil

to play: *at spæla*

instrument: *ljóðfæri*

music activity:

tónleikavirksemi

plays the piano: *spælir klaver*

school concert: *skúlakonsert*

in two weeks: *um tvær vikur*

excited: *spent*

school band: *skúlaorkestur*

do you play: *spælir tú*

The Music Man (16)

1. I am the Music Man,
I come from down your way
And I can play.
I play the piano.

Pi-a, pi-a, pi-a-no,
Pi-a-no, pi-a-no,
Pi-a, pi-a, pi-a-no,
Pi-a, pi-a-no.

2. I am the Music Man,
I come from down your way
And I can play.
I play the bass trombone.

Oomp-pa, oomp-pa, oomp-pa-pa,
Oomp-pa, oomp-pa-pa,
Oomp-pa, oomp-pa, oomp-pa-pa,
Oomp-pa, oomp-pa-pa.

Pi-a, pi-a, pi-a-no, ...

3. I am the Music Man,
I come from down your way
And I can play.
I play the violin.

Vi-o, vi-o, vi-o-lin,
Vi-o-lin, vi-o-lin,
Vi-o, vi-o, vi-o-lin,
Vi-o, vi-o-lin,

Oomp-pa, oomp-pa, oomp-pa-pa, ...
Pi-a, pi-a, pi-a-no, ...

4. I am the Music Man,
I come from down your way
And I can play.
I play the Big Bass Drum.

Big bass, big bass, big bass drum,
Big bass drum, big bass drum,
Big bass, big bass, big bass drum,
Big bass, big bass, drum.

Vi-o, vi-o, vi-o-lin,
Oomp-pa, oomp-pa, oomp-pa-pa, ...
Pi-a, pi-a, pi-a-no, ...

music man: *tónleikari*
come from down your way:
komi frá sama staði sum tú
I can play: *eg dugi at spæla*
I play the piano:
eg spæli klaver
bass trombone: *bass-trombon*
bass drum: *bass-trumma*



Tuesday morning

17

Mandy likes Tuesdays because on that day she has two of her favourite subjects, *maths* and *English*.

The first lesson is maths. Some of her friends don't like maths, but Mandy thinks it is fun. She really likes working with numbers. She also likes to draw circles, squares, triangles and other figures.

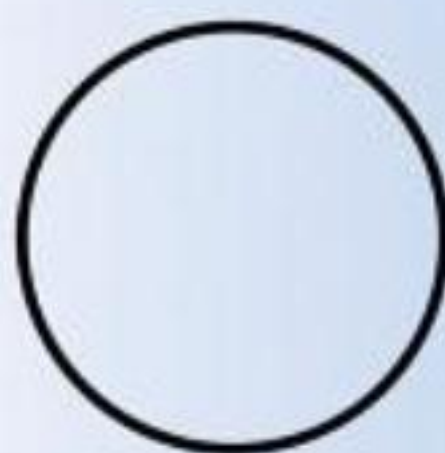
After lunch, Mandy has English. At the moment, they are working on a project called '*Fairy tales and legends*'. They read and listen to many stories. Afterwards, they talk about them. Mandy really enjoys the lesson.

Talk about which subjects you like.
Work with a partner.

Example: Do you like maths?

Yes, I do. (or)
No, I don't.

What is your favourite subject?



circle



square



triangle



(a pair of) compasses

lesson: *skúlatími*
working with numbers: *arbeiða við tölum*
to draw: *at tekna*
circle: *sirkul*
square: *fýrakantur*
triangle: *tríkantur*
figure: *mynd, skap*
at the moment: *í lötuni*
project: *verkætlan*
called: *sum kallast*
fairy tale: *ævintýr*
legend: *søgn*
listen to: *lurta eftir*
story: *søga*
afterwards: *aftaná*
talk about them: *tosa um tær*
she enjoys: *henni dámar væl*

Snow-White and Rose-Red

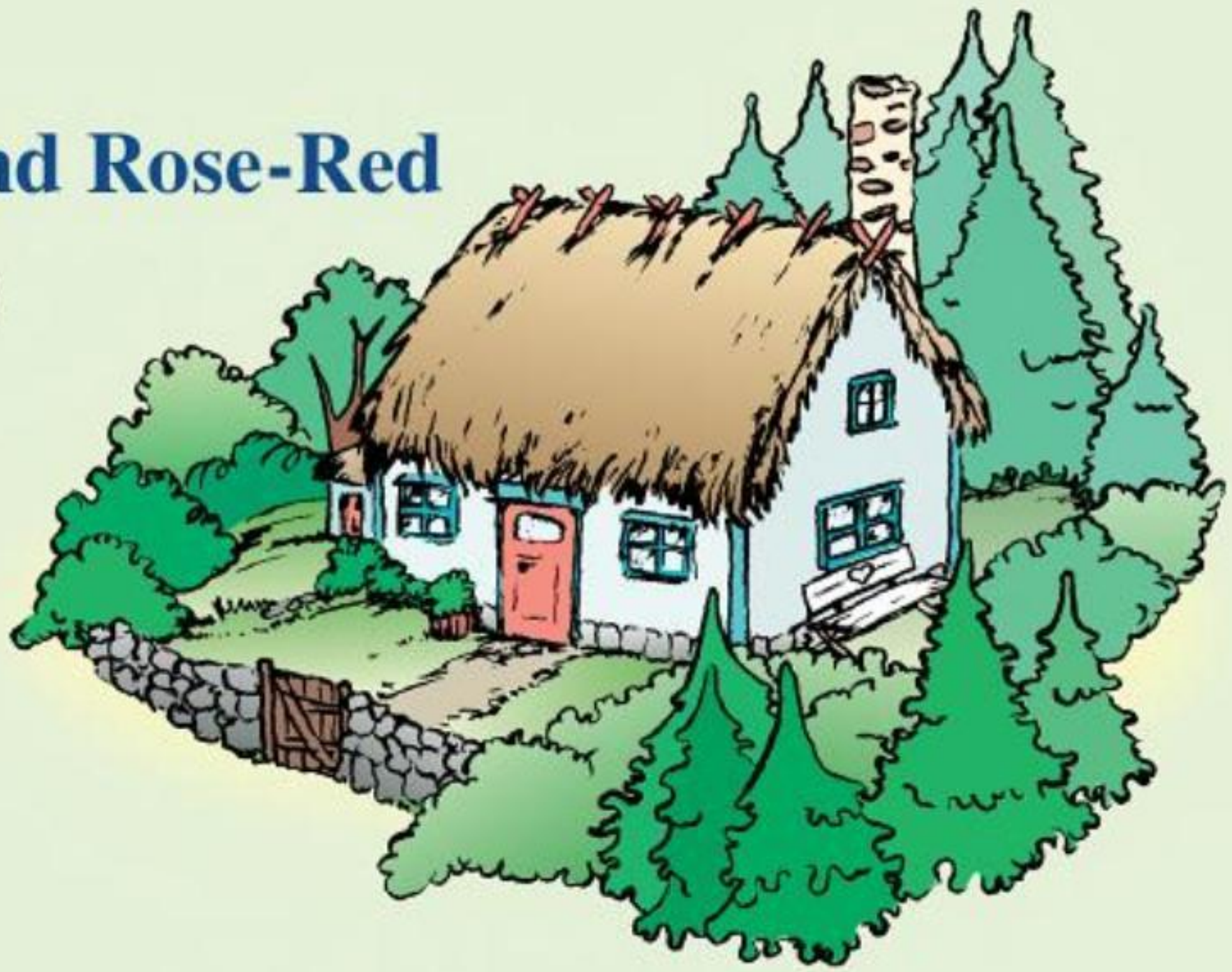
A fairy tale

18

Snow-White and Rose-Red lived in the forest with their mother, who was a widow. The two young girls were beautiful and gentle - like wild roses.

One day a big black bear knocked on the door of their hut. The girls were afraid, but the bear said: 'Don't be afraid. I am cold, and I only want to warm myself by your fire.'

The girls let him into the house, and they wiped the snow off his fur.



Once upon a time ... :

Einaferð var tað ...

forest: *skógur*

who: *sum*

widow: *einkja*

young girl: *ung genta*

beautiful: *sera vakur*

gentle: *mildur, blíður*

wild roses: *villar rósar*

bear: *björn*

to knock: *at banka*

hut: *smátta*

don't be afraid:

verið ikki bangnar

warm myself: *verma meg*

by your fire: *við eldstaðin*

let him in:

lovaðu honum inn

wiped the snow:

turkaðu kavan

off his fur: *av skinninum*



All three soon became good friends
and they played happily together.

19

The bear returned every evening,
until the spring.
One day he said,
'Goodbye, my little friends.
I must go now
to defend my treasure
from the gnomes.
I don't know if I'll be back.'



Time passed.
One day Snow-White and Rose-Red
were out in the forest,
gathering wood.
They came to a dark cave
and went in.
The girls were amazed
when they saw
the most unbelievable treasure.



soon: *skjótt*
became (to become): *blivu*
played happily:
 spældu lukkuliga
together: *saman*
returned: *kom aftur*
every evening: *hvørt kvöld*
until: *til*
spring: *vár*
goodbye: *farvæl*
defend: *verja*
treasure: *skattur*
from the gnomes:
 fyri dvørgunum
if I'll be back:
 um eg komi aftur
time passed: *tíðin gekk*
gather wood: *savna brenni*
cave: *helli*
went in: *fóru inn*
amazed: *bilsin*
saw (to see): *sóu*
the most unbelievable:
 tann mest ótrúliga

Suddenly a gnome appeared.
He had a pointed beard,
and he screamed:
'You've been spying on me.
Now you shall be punished!'

20



Just as he raised his arm to strike the girls,
a black bear sprang into the cave.
With one blow from its paw,
it knocked the gnome lifeless
to the ground.

The bear said,
'Don't be afraid,'
and the girls recognized
the voice of their friend.



suddenly: *knappliga*
to appear: *at vísa seg*
pointed beard: *spískt skegg*
to scream: *at skríggja*
to spy: *at njósnast*
you've been spying on me:
tit hava lúrt eftir mær
to punish: *at revsa*
just as: *júst sum, í tí*
to raise: *hevja, lyfta*
to strike: *at sláa*
sprang (to spring): *leyp*
with one blow: *við einum slagi*
it's paw: *labbanum*
it: (her) *hon*
knock: *sláa*
lifeless: *lífleysur, deyður*
ground: *jörð, vøllur*
to recognize: *kenna aftur*
voice: *rødd*

Suddenly,
the black furry bearskin fell away,
and out came a handsome young man,
dressed in gold.

'I am the son of a king,' he said,
'and I was put under a spell by the gnome,
who stole all my treasure.
Thanks to you,
I have found my treasure,
and the gnome is dead.'

And so Snow-White married
the prince,
and Rose-Red married
his brother,
who was just as handsome,
and they lived happily ever after.

When their mother died,
the princesses planted
two rose bushes
on her grave.



furry: *loðin*
 bearskin: *bjarnaskinn*
 fell away: *datt burturav*
 handsome: *vakur*
 dressed: *ílatin*
 gold: *gull*
 son of a king: *kongssonur*
 put under a spell: *gandaður*
 stole (to steal): *stjól*
 found (to find): *funnið*
 dead: *deyður*
 married (to marry):
 gifti seg við
 a prince: *prinsur*
 just as: *líka so (júst so)*
 ever after: *allar sínar dagar*
 to plant: *planta*
 rose bushes: *rósurunnar*
 grave: *grøv*

Early one morning

22

1. Early one morning,
Just as the sun was rising,
I heard a maiden singing
In the valley below.

Chorus

'Oh, don't deceive me,
Oh, never leave me!
How could you use
A poor maiden so!'

2. 'Remember the vows
That you made to your Mary,
Remember the bower
Where you vowed to be true.'

Chorus ...

3. 'Oh, gay is the garland,
And fresh are the roses,
I've culled from the garden
To bind on thy brow.'

Chorus ...

4. Thus sang the poor maiden,
Her sorrows bewailing,
Thus sang the poor maiden
In the valley below.

Chorus ...

Author unknown



early: *tíðliga*

to rise: *at rísa, koma upp*

maid, maiden: *genta*

valley: *dalur*

below: *niðanfyri*

to deceive: *at svíkja*

to leave: *at fara (frá)*

use: (her) *misbrúka*

poor: (her) *neyðars*

to remember: *at minnast*

vow: *lyfti*

bower: *lystihús*

gay: *kátur, lívligur*

garland: *blómukransur*

fresh: *frískur*

to cull: *at henta*

garden: *urtagarður*

to bind: *at binda*

on thy brow: *á tína pannu*

thus: *soleiðis*

sorrow: *sorg*

bewail: *gráta um*

23 The Legend of Robin Hood

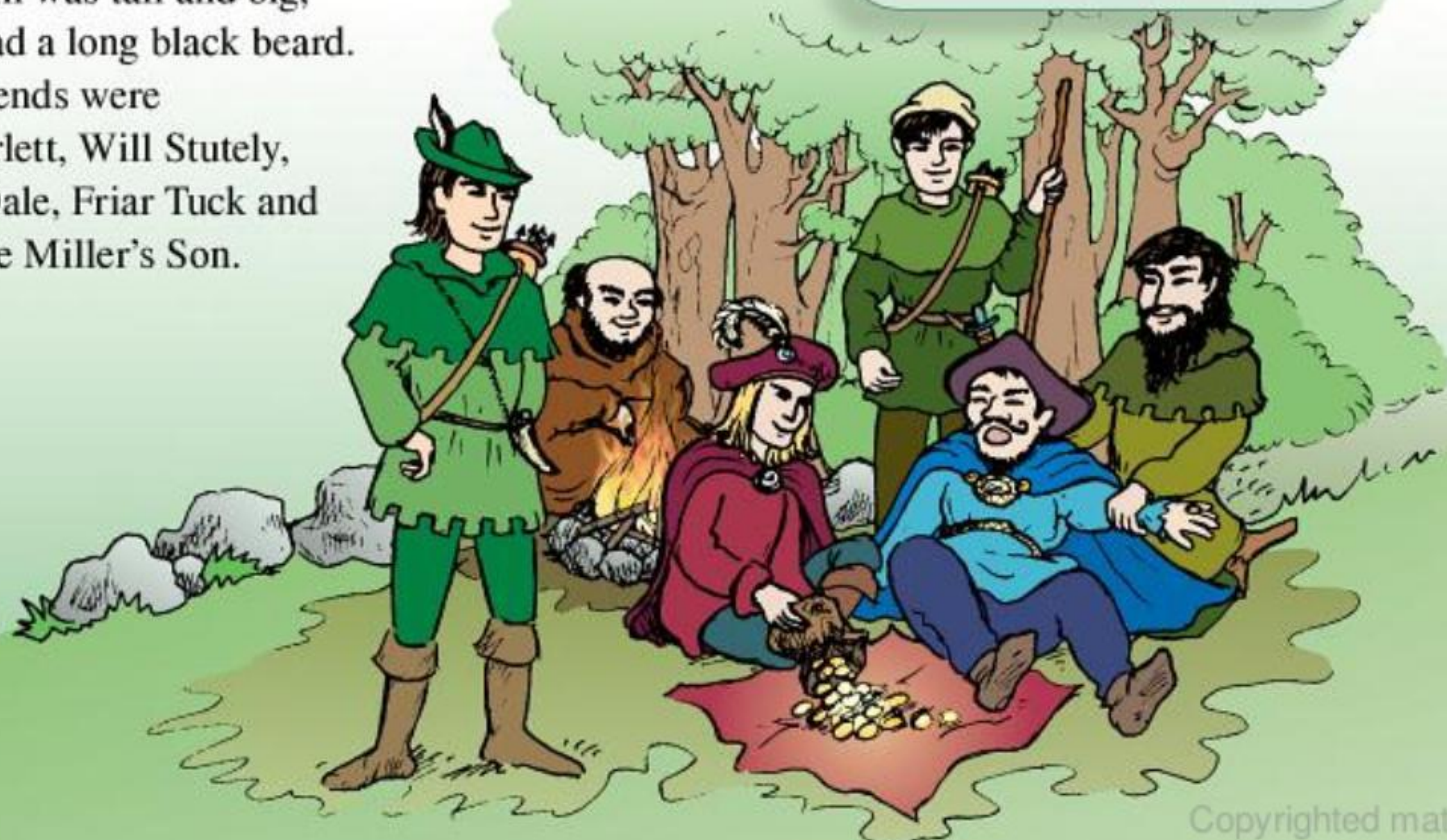
Robin Hood was born in 1160
in the town of Locksley in England.
At that time,
people had to pay heavy taxes.
If they couldn't pay,
the Sheriff of Nottingham,
who was a greedy man,
would take their land and property
and make them outlaws.



One fine day,
Robin's land and property were taken,
and he became an outlaw.
Robin hid in Sherwood Forest
with about 300 other outlaws.
They swore to bring down the Sheriff,
and they all made a vow
to help the poor.

Robin had some close friends.
His very best friend was Little John.
In spite of the name,
Little John was tall and big,
and he had a long black beard.
Other friends were
Will Scarlett, Will Stutely,
Alan-a-Dale, Friar Tuck and
Much, the Miller's Son.

was born: *varð foddur*
to pay tax: *at gjalda skatt*
heavy: *tyngjandi*
sheriff: *sjeriffur, fúti*
greedy: *pengagrískur*
land: *jörð*
property: *ognarlutir, fæ*
make them outlaws:
gera tey friðleys
an outlaw: *friðleysur maður*
one fine day: *ein fagran dag*
became (to become): *bleiv*
hid (to hide): *fjalldi seg*
swore (to swear): *svóru*
bring down: *eyðmýkja*
to make a vow: *geva lyfti um*
to help the poor:
at hjálpa teimum fátæku
close friends: *góðir vinir*
very best friend:
allarbesti vinur
in spite of: *hóast*
tall: *høgur*
beard: *skegg*
miller: *mylnari*



Robin and his men were good at all kinds of sports: riding, archery, wrestling and fighting with sticks and swords.

Robin Hood was the best archer in England.

Robin fell in love with the beautiful Lady Marian, whose father was a rich lord.

The legend of Robin Hood has a happy ending. Robin and all his men are pardoned. Robin gets back all his property, and in the end he marries Lady Marian.

Every year, half a million people visit Sherwood Forest, which is now a park. Some of the trees there are many hundred years old. People come to see the Major Oak, where Robin hid the gold that he took from the rich and gave to the poor.



to be good at: *at duga væl*
 all kinds of sports: *allur ítróttur*
 riding: *ríðing*
 archery: *bogaskjótning*
 wrestling: *glíming*
 to fight: *at berjast*
 stick: *stavur*
 sword: *svørð*
 archer: *bogaskjótari*
 fall in love: *forelska seg*
 lady: *fín dama*
 whose: *hvørs*
 lord: *lordur, góðseigari*
 happy ending: *lukkuligur endi*
 are pardoned: *verða náðaðir*
 to get back: *at fáa aftur*
 half a million: *ein hálv milliún*
 to visit: *at vitja*
 park: *park, friðaði þeki*
 the Major Oak: *stóra eikitræið*
 hid the gold: *krógvaði gullið*
 the rich: *tey ríku*

School lunch

25

It is Monday.

Mandy and Angela are in the school cafeteria, queuing up for lunch.

Today, they are having *meatballs* and *mashed potatoes*.

It looks really good.

In most British schools, you get a hot meal every day. You also get fruit.



school cafeteria: *kantina*
 queue up: *standa í bíðiröð*
 meatball: *kjòtfrikadella*
 mashed potatoes: *eplamör*
 most schools: *á flestu skólum*
 to get: *at fáa*
 hot meal: *heitur matur*
 study: *les, kanna*

Page 29

main course: *høvudsættur*
 dessert: *ómaná, dessert*
 apple pie: *súreplakaka*
 peppers: *piparfruktir*
 mushrooms: *champignon*
 fruit: *frukt*
 chicken curry: *høna í karrysós*
 rice: *rís*
 chocolate cake: *sjokulátakaka*
 sausage: *pylsa*
 chips: *eplaflísar*
 ice cream: *ísur*
 fried fish: *steiktur fiskur*
 boiled potatoes: *kókað epli*
 rice pudding: *rísbudingur*

Work with your partner.

Study this week's menu on page 29.

Then talk about it like this:

Are they having *pizza* on Thursday?

No, they aren't.

They are having pizza on Tuesday.

Are they having *rice pudding* on Friday?

Yes, they are.


















Talk about food that you *like* / *don't like*.

This week's menu

26

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Main course				
				
Meatballs Mashed potatoes	Pizza with peppers and mushrooms	Chicken curry Rice	Sausages Mashed potatoes or chips	Fried fish Boiled potatoes or chips
Dessert				
				
Apple pie	Fruit	Chocolate cake	Ice cream	Rice pudding

What is your favourite food?

				
chips <i>kips</i>	chicken <i>høsnarungi</i>	salad <i>salat</i>	roast beef <i>oksasteik</i>	fruit <i>frukt</i>
				
ham <i>skinka</i>	soup <i>suppa</i>	fish <i>fiskur</i>	sandwich <i>tvíflís</i>	pizza <i>pitsa</i>
				
hamburger <i>hakkubúffur</i>	roast lamb <i>lambssteik</i>	cake <i>kaka</i>	spaghetti in meat sauce <i>spagetti í kjøtsós</i>	ice cream <i>ísur</i>

At the shopping centre

27

It is Saturday morning.
Mandy and Angela are in town
with Mandy's mother.

Angela is staying with Mandy
for the weekend,
because her parents are away.
Her father had to go to London on business,
and her mother went along.

They go to the *supermarket*
to buy some groceries.
While Mandy's mother is filling
the trolley,
the girls buy some sweets
for the evening.

When they get home,
they are going to bake.
The girls enjoy being together,
and they get along very well.

shopping centre: *sølugætt*
in town: *í býnum*
is staying with: *býr hjá*
for the weekend:

í vikuskiftinum

parents: *foreldur*

away: *burturstað*

had to go: *mátti fara*

on business: *í handilsörindum*

went along: *fór við*

supermarket: *stórhandil*

to buy: *at keypa*

groceries: *handilsvörur*

to fill: *at fylla*

trolley: *innkeypsvagnur*

sweets: *góðgæti*

to bake: *at baka*

being together: *at vera saman*

to get along:

at hava tað gott saman

You can find different shops
on pages 90-91 and 96.



shop assistant
handilsgenta



Looking at clothes (28)

While Mandy's mother goes to the *butcher's* to buy some meat, Mandy and Angela go to the *baker's* to buy a loaf of bread. Afterwards, they pop into a *clothes shop*.

Shop assistant Can I help you?

Mandy We're just looking, thank you.

Shop assistant OK. Let me know if you need some help.

Angela OK ... Oh, look at this sweater. I love it!

Mandy Why don't you try it on?

Angela I will... Excuse me!
I'd like to try on this sweater, please.

Shop assistant Sure. The fitting rooms are over here.

*The girls go into the fitting room
and come back shortly after.*

Angela Sorry. It didn't really suit me.

Shop assistant That's all right. I'll take that for you.

Angela Thank you.



butcher's (shop): *slaktarin*

meat: *kjöt*

baker's (shop): *bakarin*

a loaf of bread: *eitt breyð*

pop into: *gera eitt rend inn í*

clothes shop: *klædnahandil*

can I help you:

kann eg hjálpa tykkum

let me know: *lat meg vita*

to need: *at hava brúk fyri*

why: *hví*

to try on: *at passa, royna*

excuse me: *orsaka*

I'd like to: *eg vildi fegin*

please: (fólkalg orðing)

takk, ger so væl, v.m.

sure: *ja, sjálvandi*

fitting room: *passirúm*

over here: *her yviri*

shortly after: *stutt eftir*

sorry: (her) *tíverri*

to suit: *at klæða, hóska til*

all right: *í lagi*

At the post office

29

Mandy is at the post office.
She wants to send a small parcel to Peter
and a postcard to her grandparents.

Mandy How much is it to send this parcel
to the Faroe Islands, please?

Clerk Let me see. It weighs 360 grams.
That will be 3 pounds 61, please.

Mandy Can I have a stamp for this postcard, please?

Clerk A postcard to the Faroe Islands.
That is 44 pence.
It will be 4 pounds and 5 pence altogether.

Mandy Here is a ten-pound note, please.

Clerk Thank you!
Here you are, 5 pounds 95 in change.

Mandy Thank you very much.
Goodbye.



mail / post: *postur*
at the post office:

á posthúsinum

to send: *at senda*

parcel: *pakki, postpakki*

postcard: *postkort*

how much is it?:

hvussu nógv kostar tað?

please: *fólkalig orðing:*

takk, ger so væl, v.m.

to weigh: *at viga*

gram: *gramm*

can I have: *kann eg fáa*

stamp: *frímerki*

altogether: *til samans*

here you are: *ger so væl*

change: *vekslipengar*

goodbye: *farvæl*

the postman
postboðið



mail van
postbilur



pillar box
leysur postkassi



English money

(30)

The money in the United Kingdom is called *pound sterling* or just pound.

You write £1 (one pound), £2 (two pounds), etc.

One pound is 100 *pence*.

Pence is often shortened to *p*.

Examples of prices:

£1.67 one pound sixty-seven

£2.05 two pounds and five pence

44 p forty-four pence (or)
forty-four p



a five-pound note

a one-pound piece

a penny

a two-pound piece

a fifty-pence piece

a twenty-pence piece



a twopenny piece

How much is it?

Say the prices.

£ 2.30

£ 6.20

£ 7.25

£ 8.64

£ 9.86

£10.05

Make up some more prices.
Work with a partner.

(31)



How much is it?

It is £5.40
(five pounds forty)

money: *pengar*
pound sterling: *pund*
the United Kingdom:
Stórabretland
shortened to: *stýtt til*
price: *prísur*
example (of): *dómi (um)*
note: *pengaseðil*
coin: *myntur, pengi*
It is ... : *Tað kostar*
make up: *finn upp á*

pence: *um virði eitur tað*
one penny
two pence

BAKING

32

bowl
bolli

Things you will need

rolling pin
køkurulla



sieve
sáld



baking paper
bakipappír



measuring cup
málíð



brush
pensil



knife
knívur

teaspoon
teskeið

Before you start:

Preheat the oven
to 200° C.

Put baking paper
on a baking tray.

Scones

Recipe

(8 scones)

200-250 g flour

3 tsp baking powder

50 g margarine

½ tsp salt

25 g sugar

1 ¼ dl milk

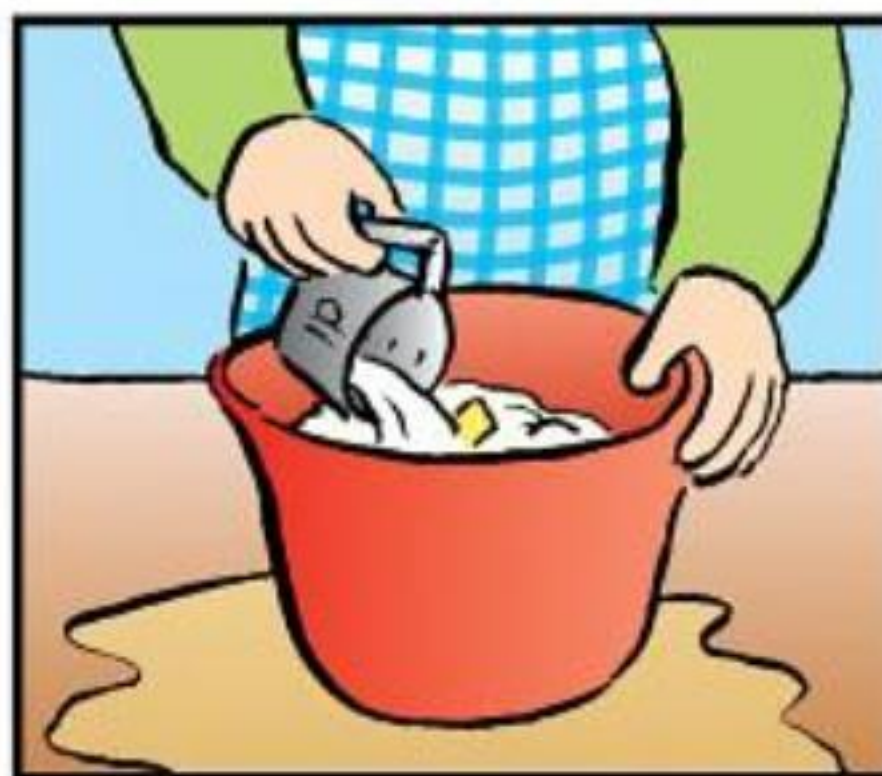
33



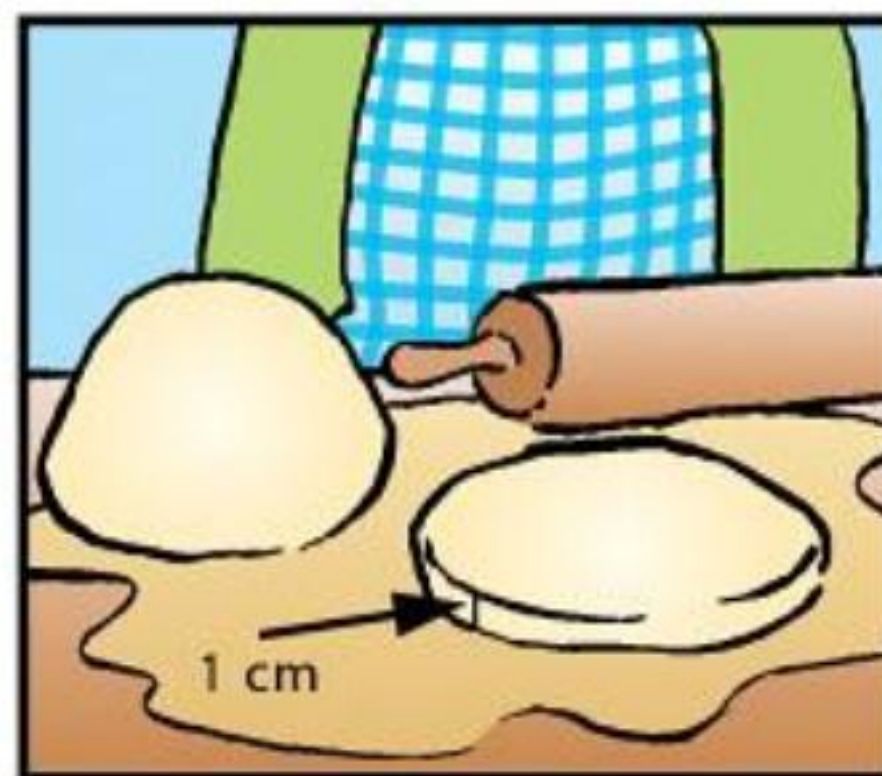
1. Sift the flour and baking
powder into a bowl.
Add salt and sugar.



2. Cut the margarine into small
pieces and rub it into the
flour mix.



3. Add the milk and knead
until the dough is smooth.



4. Make the dough into two
round cakes and roll them
into a 1 cm thick circle.

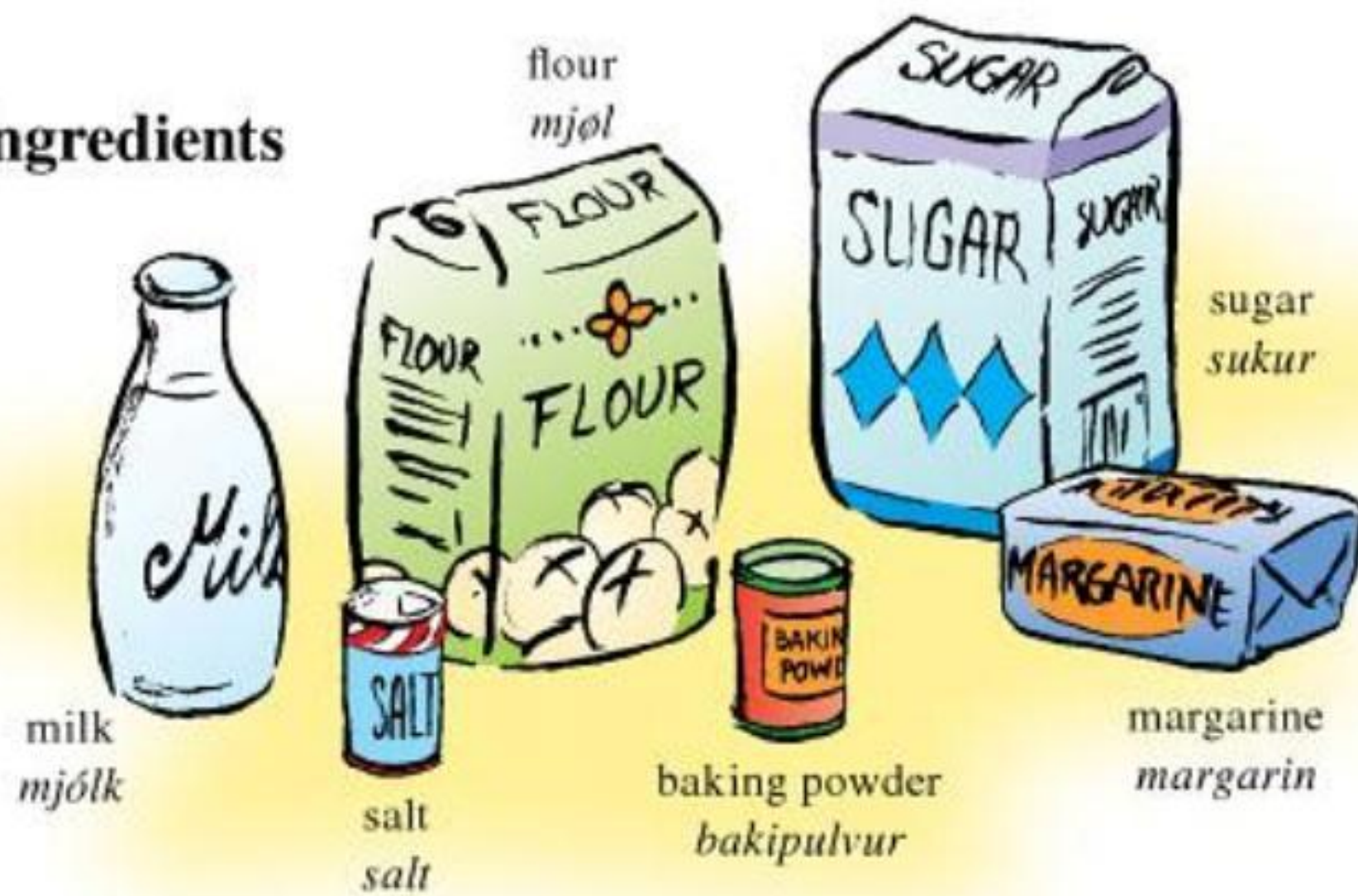
tsp (teaspoon): *teskeið*

g (gram): *gramm*

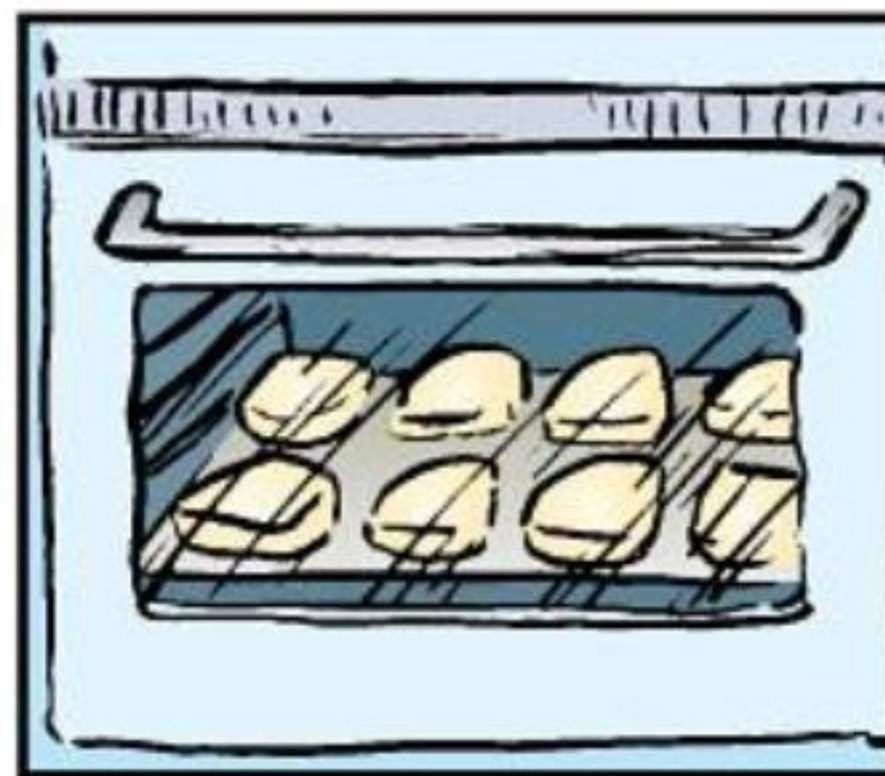
dl (decilitre): *desilitur*

cm (centimetre): *sentimetrur*

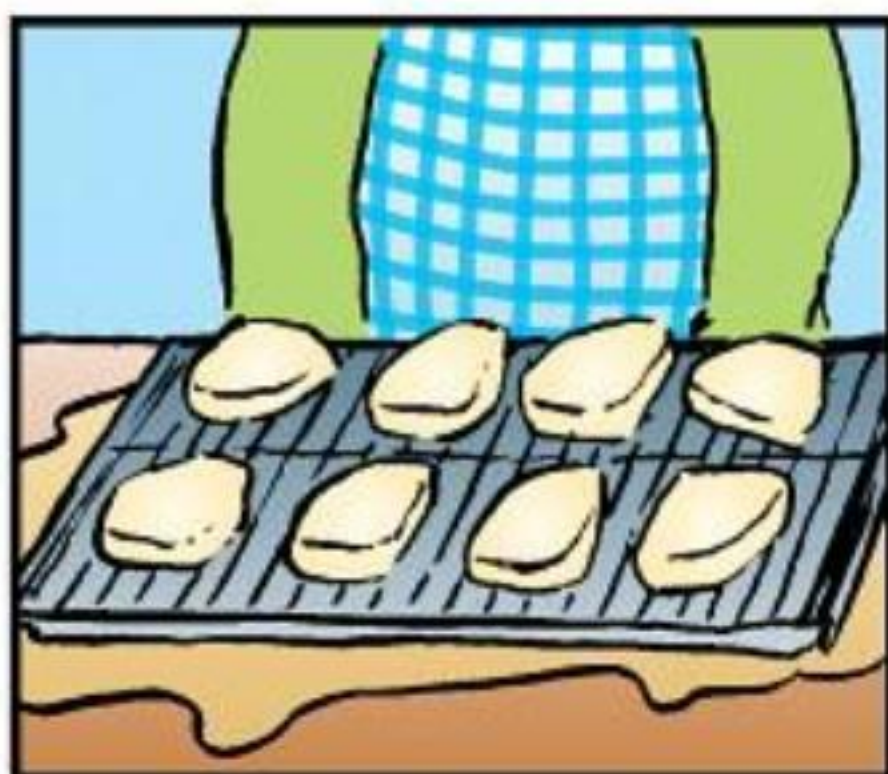
Ingredients



5. Divide each circle into four pieces.
Brush with milk.



6. Bake at the middle of the oven for 12-15 minutes.
Temperature: 200° C.



7. Let the scones cool on a rack.



8. Divide the scones and put on butter.
Eat with marmelade, cheese, etc.

baking: *baking*
scones: (a scone): *skons*
preheat: *hita upp*
oven: *ovnur*
baking paper: *bakipappir*
baking tray: *bakipláta*

ingredients: *tilfar*
recipe: *uppskrift*
to need: *at nýfast*

to sift: *at sálda*
to add: (her) *at lata íti*
to cut: *at skera*
piece: *petti, stykki*
to rub: *gníggja*
flour mix: *mjölblending*
to knead [ni:d]:
at elta, knoða

until: *til*
dough: *deiggj*
smooth: *mjúkur*
round: *rundur*
cake: *kaka*
to roll: *at rulla*
which: *sum*
thick: *tjúkkur*
to divide: *at býta sundur*
to brush: *at pensla*
at the middle: *mitt í*
temperature: *hiti*
to let: *at lata*
to cool: *at kóla*
rack: *rist*
butter: *smör*
marmelade: *súltutoy*

Talking about jobs

34

Mandy and Angela are having tea and newly baked scones. They are talking about jobs.

Angela's father is a *salesman*, and his job takes him all over the country.

Mandy thinks it must be exciting, but Angela doesn't think so.

Angela I would like to be a *vet* or perhaps a *dentist*.

Mandy I think I'm going to be an *architect* or a *designer*.
It must be fun to draw and create things.

Angela Lots of girls dream of being a *nurse* or a *hairdresser*.

Mandy Boys seem to want exciting jobs. Peter says he wants to be a *pilot*, a *firefighter* or a *policeman*.

Angela Yes, but girls also want exciting jobs.

Talk to your partner about jobs.

Name some jobs and talk about them.
What would you like to be?

job: *arbeiði, starv*

are having tea:

fáa sær ein temunn

newly-baked: *nýbakað*

salesman: *sølumaður*

to take: *at taka*

all over the country:

um alt landið

exciting: *spennandi*

Angela doesn't think so:

Angela heldur ikki tað

I would like to be:

eg hevði viljað verið

vet: *djóralækni*

perhaps: *kanska*

dentist: *tannlækni*

architect: *arkitektur*

designer: *sniðgevi*

create things: *skapa ymiskt*

dream of being:

droyma um at vera

hairdresser: *hárfríðkari*

seem to want:

sýnast at vilja hava

pilot: *flogskipari*

firefighter: *brandmaður*

policeman: *løgreglumaður*



You can find more *jobs* on pages 98-99.

35 Tinker, tailor

Tinker, tailor,
Soldier, sailor,
Rich man, poor man,
Beggar-man, thief.

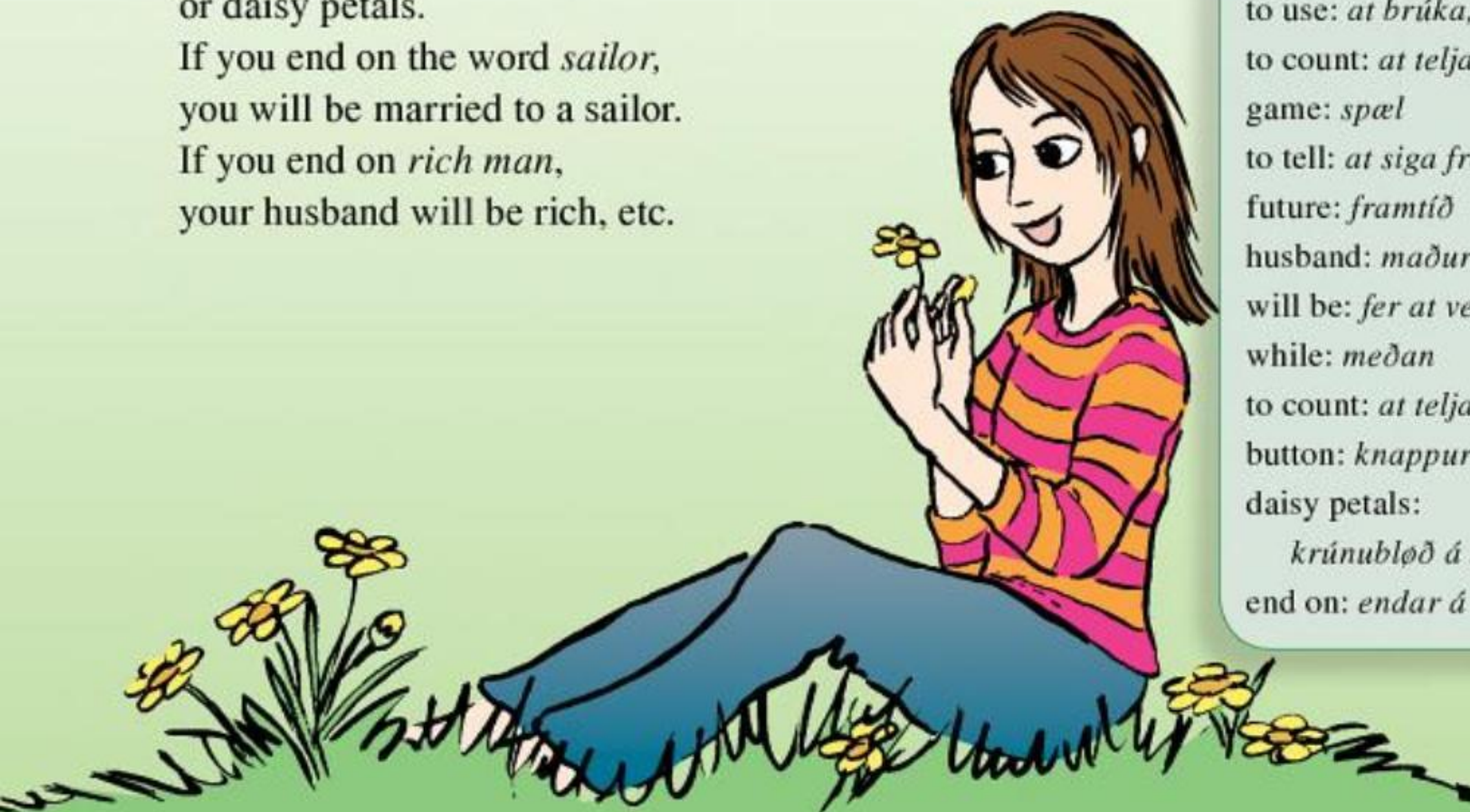


This is a very old rhyme
with many variations.
It goes back to at least 1695.

Children in England –
mostly girls –
use the rhyme in a counting game,
which tells them
who their future husband will be.

You say the rhyme
while you are skipping rope
or while you are counting buttons
or daisy petals.
If you end on the word *sailor*,
you will be married to a sailor.
If you end on *rich man*,
your husband will be rich, etc.

tinker: *ketlabøtari*
tailor: *skraddari*
soldier: *hermaður*
sailor: *sjómaður*
rich man: *ríkmaður*
poor man: *fátækur maður*
beggar-man: *biddari*
thief: *tjófur*
rhyme: *rím, þrindi*
variation: *frávik*
goes back: *gongur aftur*
at least: *í minsta lagi*
mostly: *fyri tað mesta*
to use: *at brúka, nýta*
to count: *at telja*
game: *spæl*
to tell: *at siga frá*
future: *framtíð*
husband: *maður, ektamaður*
will be: *fer at verða*
while: *meðan*
to count: *at telja*
button: *knappur*
daisy petals:
krúnubløð á summardáa
end on: *endar á*





Being friends

36

In the evening,
Mandy and Angela are enjoying themselves
in Mandy's room.
They listen to music and dance *hip hop*,
which is their favourite dance.

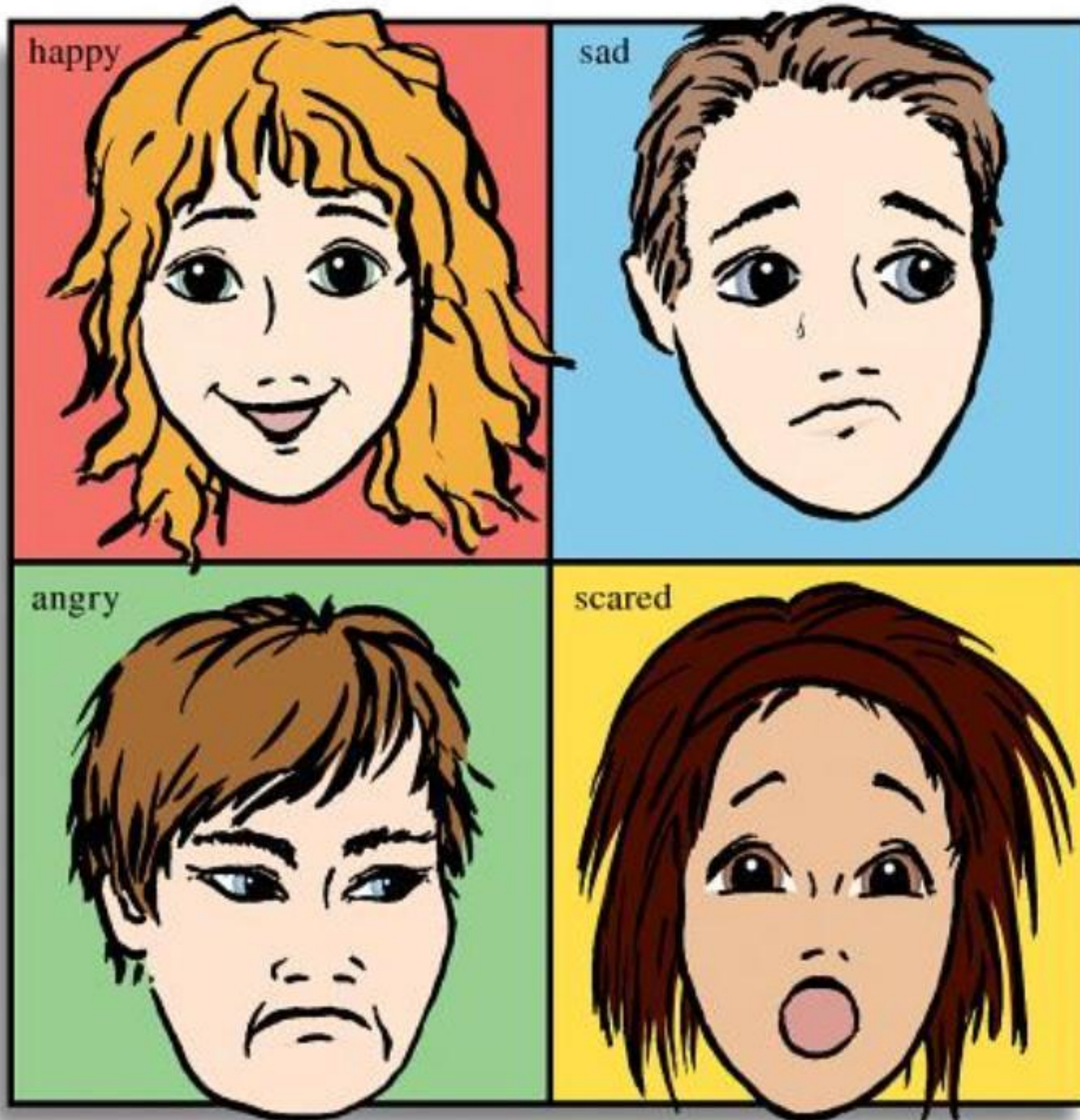
Later, they sit on the bed and talk.
The girls have known each other
for many years,
and they tell each other everything.
They both agree
that it is important to have good friends –
friends that you can trust.
They can talk about their feelings,
and they always tell each other
if they are feeling sad
or angry about something.
But most of the time
they have a lot of fun together.

being friends: *at vera vinir*
to agree: *vera samdur um*
later: *seinni*
have known (to know):
hava kent
each other: *hvör aðrari*
both agree: *báðar halda*
important: *týdningarmikið*
to trust: *at hava álit á*
feelings: *kenslur*
to feel: *at fola*
sad: *syrgin*
angry: *illur*
together: *saman*

**Why are friends so important?
Talk to a partner about it.**

Feelings

How do you feel?



Name some things
that make people:

happy
sad
angry
scared

Work with a partner

how do you feel?
hvussu kennir tú teg?
to name: *at nevna*
scared: *bangin*
the more: *jú meira*
the happier: *jú glaðari*
my: *minir*
your: *tinir*

The more we are together (37)

The more we are together,
together, together,
The more we are together,
The happier we shall be.
For my friends are your friends,
and your friends are my friends,
The more we are together,
the happier we shall be.





If you're happy ...

38



1. If you're happy and you know it,
clap your hands.
If you're happy and you know it,
clap your hands.
If you're happy and you know it,
and you really want to show it,
if you're happy and you know it,
clap your hands.
2. If you're happy ... stamp your feet.
3. If you're happy ... snap your fingers.
4. If you're happy ... nod your head.
5. If you're happy ... say 'We are'.
6. If you're happy ... do the lot.



If you're happy:

um tú ert glaður / glað

to know: *at vita*

clap your hands: *klappa*

to want: *at ynskja*

to show it: *at vísa tað*

stamp your feet: *trampa*

snap your fingers:

klikka við fingrunum

nod your head: *nikka*

do the lot: *ger alt*

Stonehenge

39

All over Britain
you find circles of stones
from the Stone Age.
The most famous is Stonehenge,
near Salisbury,
which is about 5,000 years old.

Nobody knows for certain
what the stone circles were for.
They may have been temples,
built for the gods.
In the Stone Age, people worshipped
the sun and the moon.

Some believe
that the stones were set out
so that people could watch the sun
and keep track of the seasons.

Nowadays,
people go to Stonehenge on *Midsummer Day*
to remember the people who lived there
a long time ago.



Stonehenge
may have been built
in this way.

all over Britain: *í öllum Bretlandi*
the most famous: *tann kendasti*
nobody knows: *eingin veit*
for certain: *við vissu*
were for: *vóru ætlaðir til*
may have been: *vóru möguliga*
temple: *tempul*
god: *gudur*
to worship: *at tilbiðja*
sun: *sól*
moon: *máni*
some believe: *summi halda*
set out: *settir út*
could watch: *kundu eyggleiða*
keep track of: *fylgja við*
season: *árstíð*
nowadays: *nú á dögum*
Midsummer Day:
Jóansökudagur, 24. júní
to remember: *at minnst*
a long time ago: *fyrir langt síðani*
were brought: *vórðu fýrdir*

Stonehenge was built
over many hundred years.
Some of the stones were brought
from South Wales, 240 km away.



Stone Age people

Many different peoples have lived in Britain through the ages.

The first people came from the European mainland thousands of years ago. They were *nomads*, who moved from place to place, searching for food.

They lived on berries, fruits, fish and small animals that they could catch with their primitive tools.

The tools were made of stone, and therefore this period is called the *Stone Age*.



A bone hook
for fishing
beinhúkur



Arrowheads
cut from flint.
örvaroddar



An axehead
made of stone
blað á øks

different: *ymisk*

peoples: *fólkaslög*

through the ages:

ígjøgnum tíðina

the European mainland:

evropeiska meginlandið

thousands of years ago:

fyri fleiri túsund árum

síðani

nomads: *fólk, sum ferðast*

to move: *at flyta*

place to place: *stað úr stað*

to search for: *at leita eftir*

food: *føði, matur*

to live on: *at liva av*

berry - berries: *ber*

fruits: *fruktir*

to catch: *at fanga*

primitive: *frumkend*

tool: *amboð*

therefore: *tí*

period: *tíðarskeið*

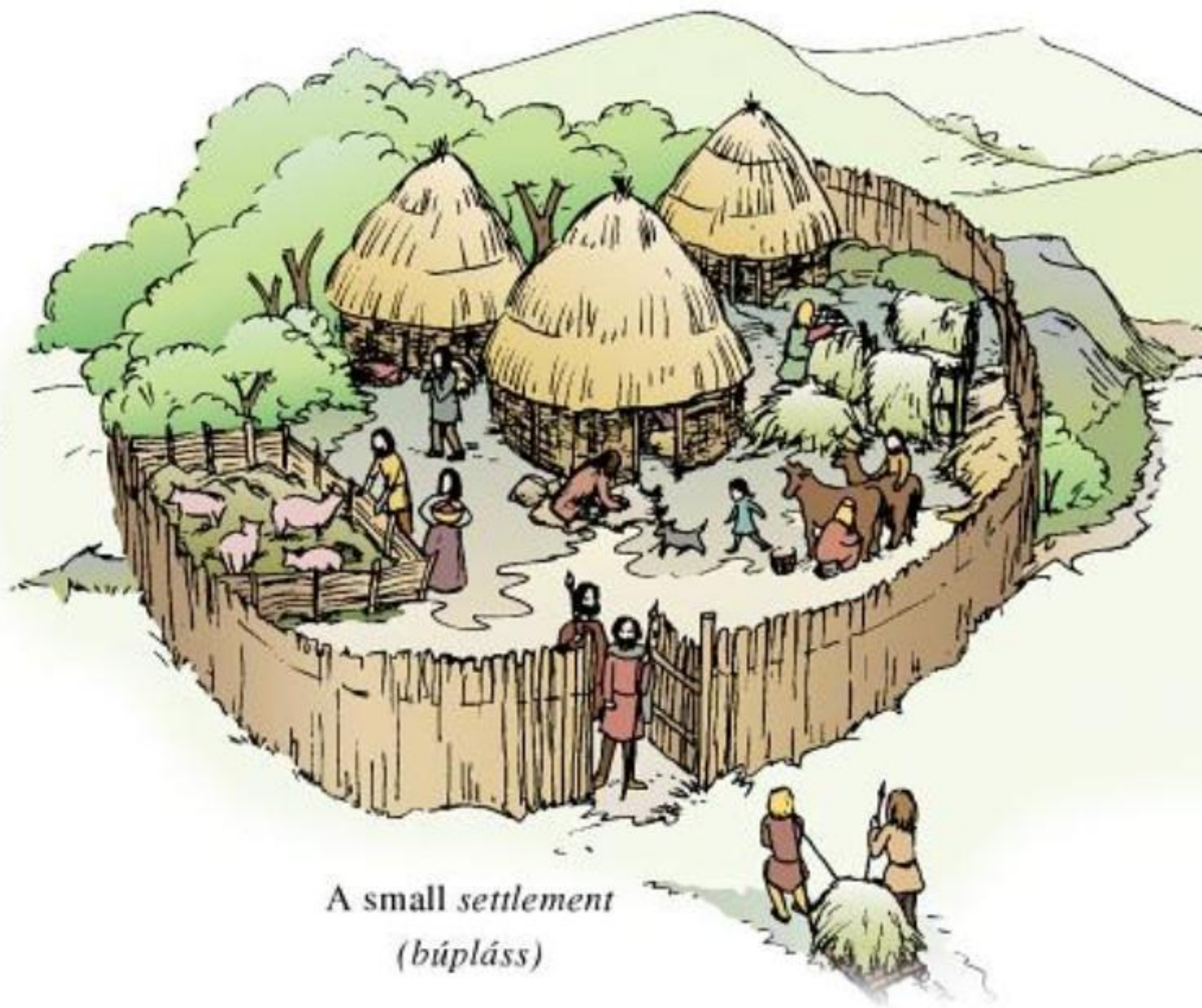
cut from: *telgdir úr*

flint: *tinnusteinur*



As time went by,
people learnt about farming.
They started growing wheat
and barley.
And they raised cattle, sheep and pigs
for food.
Now they could stay in one place
all year round.

The houses were made of dried mud
and timber.
The roofs were turf or straw.
Where there was no timber,
they built stone houses.



A small settlement
(*búpláss*)

as time went by: *sum tíðin leið*
learnt about: *lærdu um*
farming: *landbúnaður*
to grow: (her) *velta, dyrka*
wheat: *hveiti*
barley: *bygg*
to raise cattle: *at hava neyt*
for food: *tíl matna*
stay: *at búgva, vera*
in one place: *á einum stað*
all year round: *alt árið*
made of: *gjørd úr*
dried mud: *turkað runa*
timber: *timbur, viður*
roof: *tak*
turf: *flag*
straw: *hálmur, strá*
built (to build): *bygdu*



Jarlshof in Shetland,
a round stone house,
built 4,000 years ago.

Celts in Britain (42)

About 500 BC,
Celtic peoples came to Britain
from Central Europe.

The Celts were farmers.
They lived in tribes, ruled by a chieftain.
They were brave warriors
and good horsemen.
Some warriors painted themselves
and fought naked.
Therefore, Celts in Northern Scotland
were also called *Picts*,
which means 'Painted People'.

The Celts had many gods and goddesses.
Their priests were called *druids*.

Later, other peoples invaded Britain,
and the Celts had to move
to safer places.
They finally settled in Wales, Cornwall,
Scotland and Ireland.

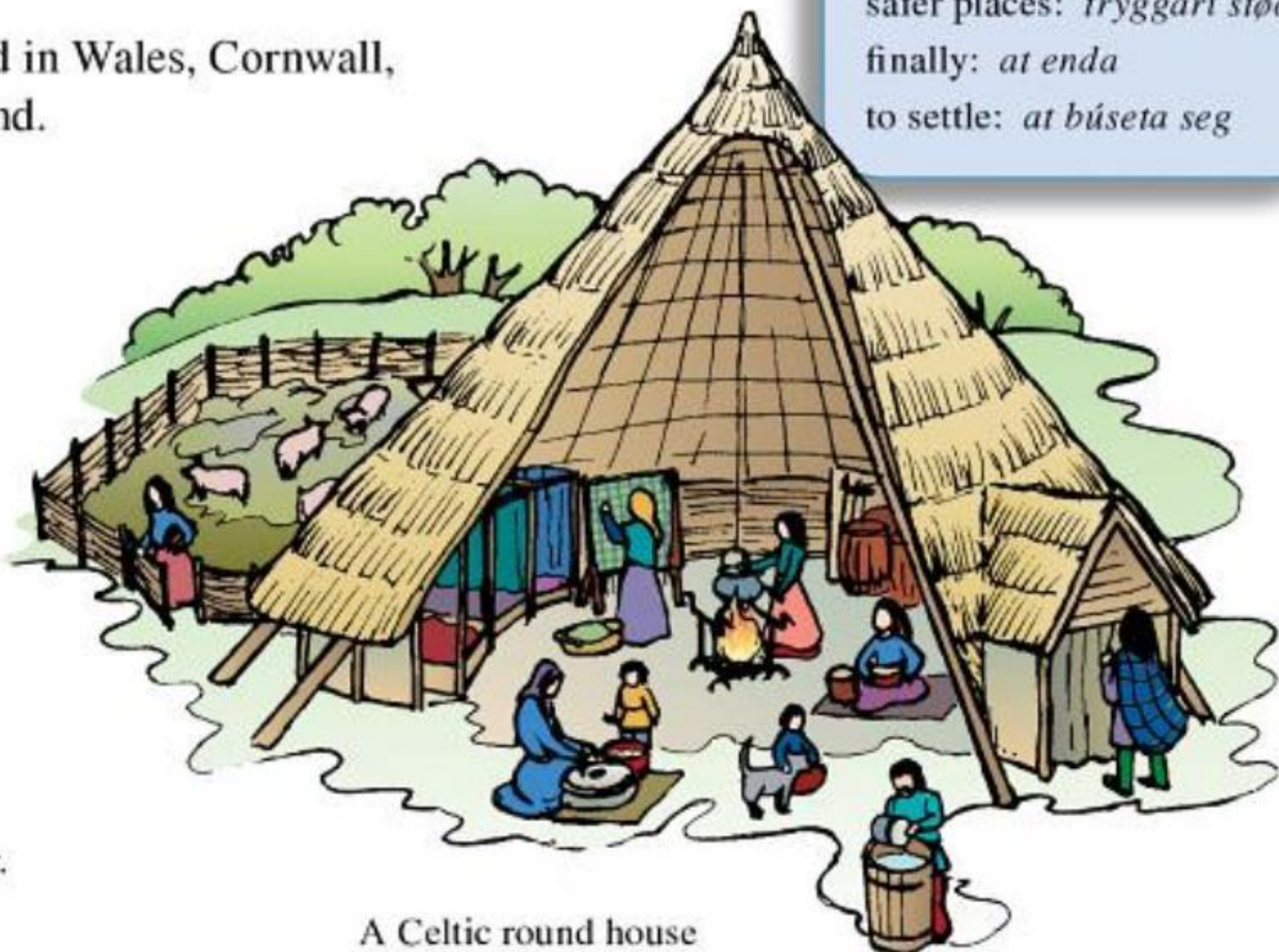


A painted warrior

Celts: *keltar*
BC (before Christ):
fyri Krist
Celtic peoples:
keltisk fólkasløg
Central Europe: *Miðevropa*
tribe: *ættbólkur, stamma*
ruled by: *stýrdir av*
chieftain: *høvdingi*
brave: *djarvur*
warrior: *krígsmaður*
horseman: *reiðmaður*
painted themselves:
málaðu seg
fought (to fight): *bardust*
naked: *naknir*
Picts: *piktar*
to mean: *at merkja*
goddess: *gudinna*
priest: *prestur*
druid: *druidi*
to invade: *herseta*
safer places: *tryggari stöð*
finally: *at enda*
to settle: *at búseta seg*



Hunters carrying a wild boar.
Veiddimenn bera eitt villsvín

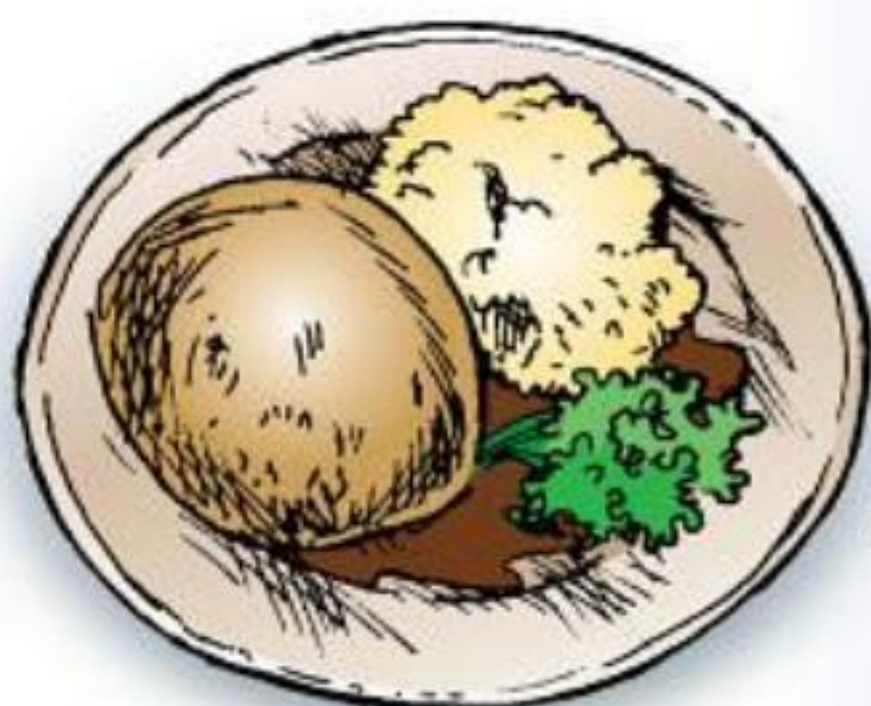


A Celtic round house

Celts today (43)

You still find Celtic descendants in the Scottish Highlands, Ireland, Wales and Cornwall.

Scottish Highlanders are fond of their old traditions: the bagpipes, Highland dancing, the tartans, the kilts and *haggis*, which is a kind of sausage.



haggis
skotskur rættur



bagpipe
sekkjapípa



kilt
skotaskjúrt

Highland
dancing

still: *enn*
 descendant: *eftirkomari*
 Scottish Highlands: *skotska hálendið*
 Highlander: *háskoti*
 fond of: *góðir við*
 tradition: *siðaarvur*
 tartan: *puntut skotskt ullarklæði*
 sausage: *pylsa*
 language: *mál*
 to survive: *at yvirliva*
 taught (to teach): *undirvíst*
 in great danger: *í stórum vanda*
 of dying out: *fyri at doyggja út*
 daily: *dagliga*
 half a million: *ein hálv millión*
 Welsh: *valisiskt (mál)*
 Gaelic: *gæliskt (mál)*
 Breton: *bretonskt (mál)*
 is spoken: *verður tosað*
 Brittany: *Bretagne*
 region: *øki*

Some Celtic languages (44) have survived.

Today, they are taught at school, but they are still in great danger of dying out.

Only half a million people speak Celtic daily.

Celtic languages:

Welsh, Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic and Breton, which is spoken in Brittany in France.



Celtic speaking regions

45

As time went by,
the Celts were Christianised.
Some Celtic monks built monasteries
in far off places
to pray in peace and quiet.



There are about 150 stone crosses
in Ireland.
They were put up to show people
where they could listen to prayers.

Celts in the Faroe Islands

It is believed
that Irish monks were in the Faroes
about 725.

We know
that there has been some connection
between the Faroe Islands and the Celts,
because there are Celtic words
in the Faroese language.

Grímur Kamban,
believed to be the first man
who settled in the Faroe Islands,
had a Celtic name.
Other Celtic names are:
Dímun, *Argir* and *Gilli*,
which is the name of the first law man
in the Faroe Islands.

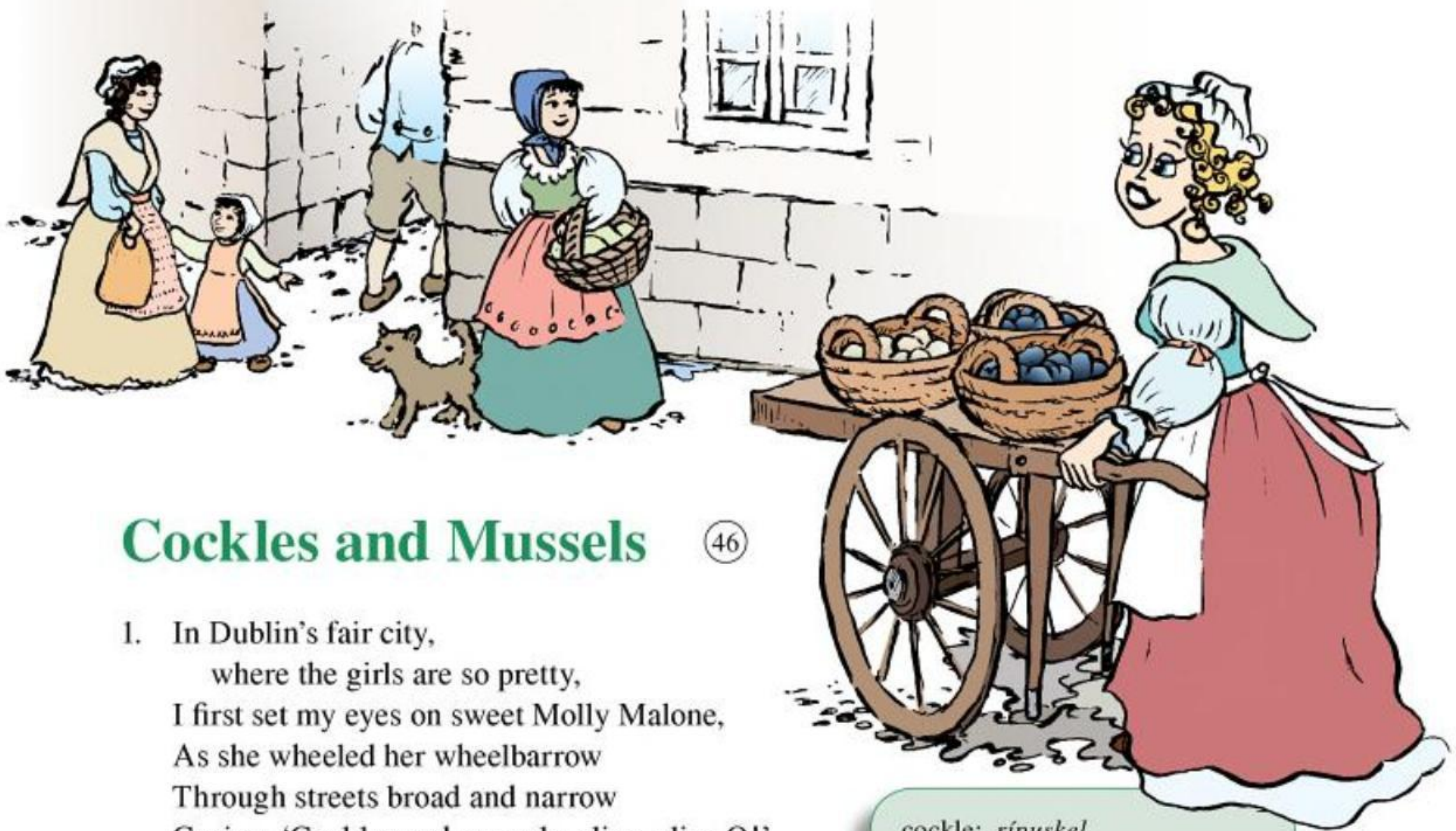
Some Celtic words are:
'*dunna*' and '*tarvur*'.



Stone with Celtic cross
on Skúvoy

Christianised: *kristnaðir*
monk: *munkur*
built (to build): *bygdu*
monastery:
munkakleystur
in far off places:
á fjarskotnum støðum
to pray: *at biðja*
in peace and quiet:
í frið og náðum
it is believed: *fólk halda*
about: *umleið*
to know: *at vita*
connection: *samband*
between: *ímillum*
word: *orð*
language: *mál*
believed to be:
hildin at vera
lawman: *løgmaður*

cross: *krossur*
put up: *seta upp*
to show: *at vísa*
listen to: *lurta eftir*
prayer: *bøn*



Cockles and Mussels

(46)

1. In Dublin's fair city,
where the girls are so pretty,
I first set my eyes on sweet Molly Malone,
As she wheeled her wheelbarrow
Through streets broad and narrow
Crying, 'Cockles and mussels, alive, alive O!'

Chorus:

'Alive alive O! Alive alive O!'
Crying, 'Cockles and mussels, alive, alive O!'

2. She was a fishmonger,
but sure, it was no wonder,
For so were her father and mother before,
And they each wheeled their barrow
Through streets broad and narrow
Crying, 'Cockles and mussels, alive, alive O!'
3. She died of a fever,
and no one could save her,
And that was the end of sweet Molly Malone,
Now her ghost wheels her barrow
Through streets broad and narrow
Crying, 'Cockles and mussels, alive, alive O!'

James Yorkston

cockle: *rípuskel*
mussel: *skeljadýr*
fair city: *vakur býur*
set eyes on: *bera eyga við*
sweet: *fitt, yndislig*
to wheel: *at koyra*
wheelbarrow: *trillibøra*
through streets: *eftir gøtum*
broad: *breiður*
narrow: *smalur, trongur*
to cry: *(her) rópa*
alive: *livandi*
fishmonger: *fiskahandlari*
but sure, it was no wonder:
men tað var heldur einki løgið
fever: *hitasótt, fepur*
save: *bjarga*
that was the end of:
soleiðis doyði
ghost: *spøkils*

Halloween

47

31st October

Halloween is an old Celtic tradition. The Celtic New Year began on 1st November. On the night before, they held a festival to mark the change from summer to winter.

The Celts believed that demons and witches were on the Earth on this evening. To frighten the evil spirits away, they made huge bonfires and dressed up in scary costumes.



traditions: *siðaarvur*
 halloween: *allahalganna aftan*
 the night before: *kvøldið fyrri*
 held a festival: *hildu veitslu*
 to mark: *at boða frá, vísa*
 change: *broyting, skifti*
 demon: *illur andi, devul*
 witch: *gandakelling*
 on the Earth: *á jørðini*
 to frighten: *at ræða*
 evil spirit: *illur andi*
 away: *burtur*
 huge: *ómetaliga stórir*
 bonfire: *bál*
 dress up: *lata seg í*
 scary: *óhugnaligur*
 costume: *búni*
 All Saints' Day:
allahalgannadagur
 Christian: *kristiligur, kristin*
 to remember: *at minnast*
 their dead: *síni deyðu*
 especially: *serliga*
 that have died: *sum eru deyð*
 at sea: *á sjónum*

All Saints' Day

48

1st November

1st November is called *All Saints' Day*. It is now a Christian festival day. On this day, people remember their dead.

In the Faroes, we especially remember people who have died at sea.



bats
flogmýs

Nowadays,
Halloween is a day of fun.
People have parties.
They dress up in scary costumes
and decorate their homes
with spider webs, etc.
to make it look like a haunted house.

They also make spooky lanterns
out of pumpkins.
They scoop out the insides
and carve scary faces into them.
A candle is put inside.

Children go 'trick-or-treating'.
Dressed up as ghosts,
skeletons or monsters,
they knock on people's doors,
saying,
'Trick or treat!'
If the homeowner says 'Treat',
he may give a sweet or chocolate
as a treat.
But if he says 'Trick',
the children will play a trick on him.
They may throw eggs or flour
at the house.



fun: *stuttleiki, gaman*
homes: *heim*
spider webs: *eiturkoppanet*
haunted house: *spøkilsishús*
spooky: *óhugnaligur*
lantern: *lykt*
out of: *burtur úr*
pumpkin: *graskar*
scoop out: *hola innanúr*
the inside: *tað, sum er innaní*
to carve: *at skera*
face: *andlit*
candle: *kertiljós*
trick or treat!:

skálkabragd ella gávu!

ghost: *spøkils*
skeleton: *beinagrind*
monster: *skrímsl*
homeowner: *húsaeigari*
he may give: *gefur hann kanska*
sweet: *bomm, góðgæti*
as a treat: *sum gávu*
to throw: *at kasta*



a monster
skrímsl



a vampire
vampýrur



a skull
skóltur



Bonfire Night

(50)

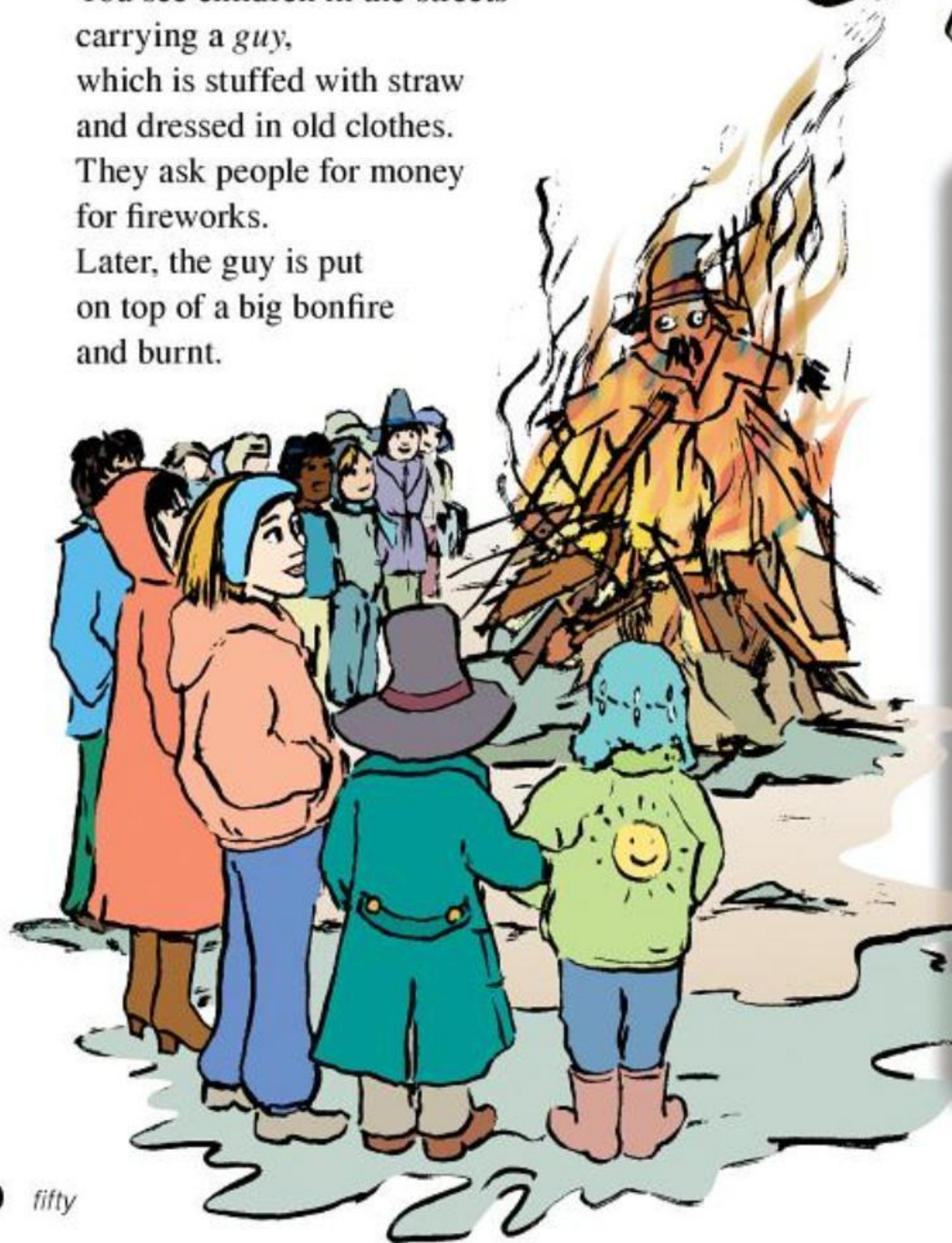
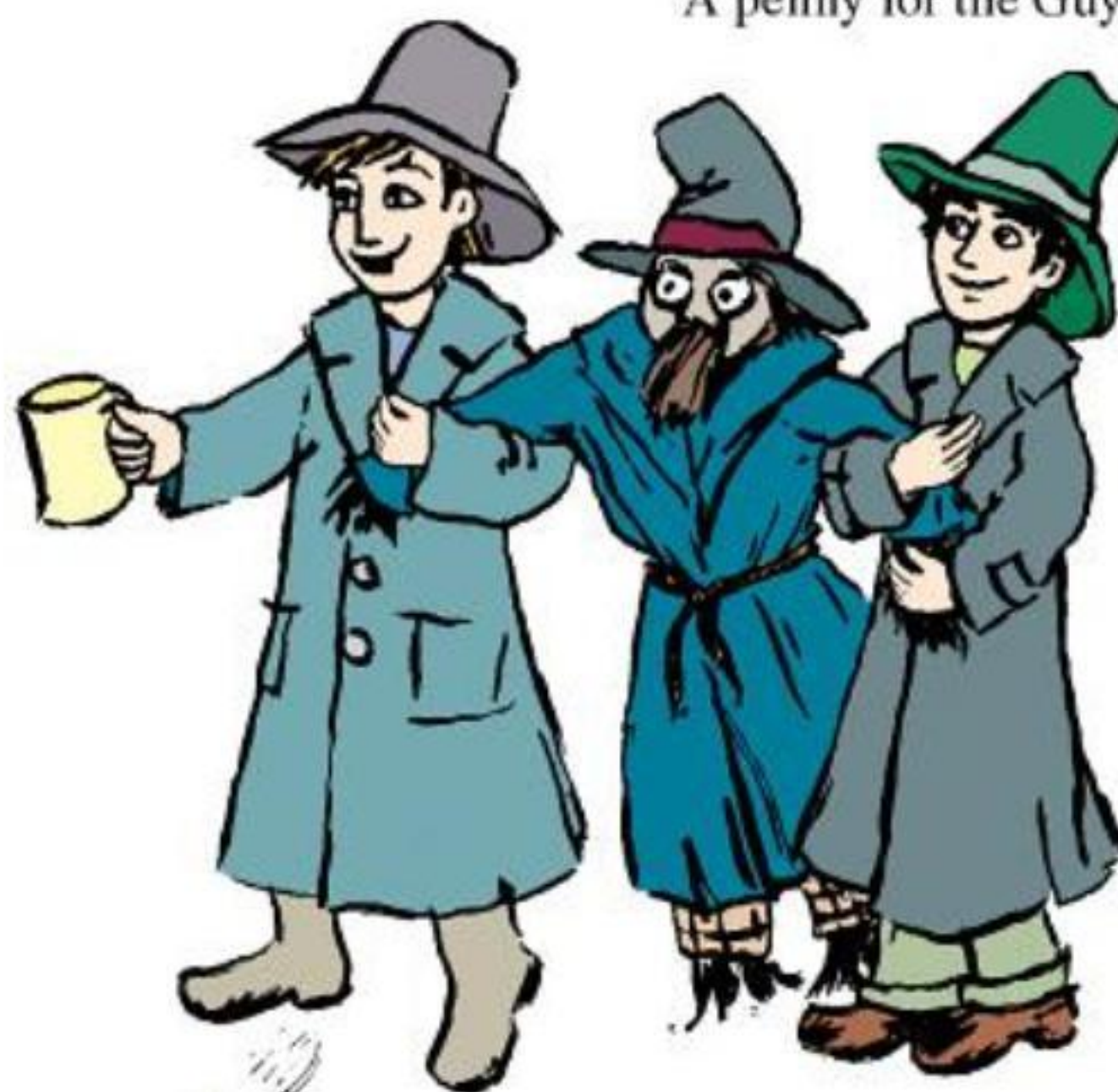
'A penny for the Guy'

5th November

Bonfire Night or Guy Fawkes' Night is celebrated on 5th November to remember the *Gunpowder Plot* in 1605.

All over Britain people light bonfires and let off fireworks.

You see children in the streets carrying a *guy*, which is stuffed with straw and dressed in old clothes. They ask people for money for fireworks. Later, the guy is put on top of a big bonfire and burnt.



bonfire: *bál*

Guy Fawkes: *kendur bretscur yvirgangsmáður (nevndur á síðu 51)*

is celebrated: *verður hildin*

gunpowder: *krút*

plot: *ráðagerð*

all over Britain:

um allt Bretland

light bonfires: *brenna bál*

let off fireworks:

skjóta fýrverk

in the streets: *á gøtunum*

to carry: *at bera*

a guy: *Guy Fawkes dukka*

stuffed with: *stappað við*

ask for: *biðja um*

money: *pengar*

for fireworks: *til fýrverk*

on top of: *oman á*

burnt (to burn): *brendur*

The Gunpowder Plot

51

On 5th November 1605,
some Catholics had planned
to kill the king of England,
James, the First,
who was a Protestant.
They were going to blow up
the *Houses of Parliament*
just as the King was opening
the Parliament.

Barrels of gunpowder
were put in the cellars,
and Guy Fawkes got the job
of setting fire to the barrels.

The plot was discovered,
and Guy Fawkes was put in prison
with seven others.
He was later hanged.

some Catholics:

nakrir katolikkar

had planned: *høvdu ætlan um*

Protestant: *protestantur*

blow up: *spreingja í loftina*

the Houses of Parliament:

bretska tinghúsið (s. 87)

open the parliament:

seta tingið

barrel: *tunna*

were put: *vórðu settar*

in the cellars: *í kjallaran*

got the job: *fekk ta uppgávu*

of setting fire to: *at seta eld í*

to discover: *at uppdaga*

put in prison: *settur í fongsul*

others: *aðrir*

hanged: *hongdur*

treason: *svikagerð*

no reason: *onga orsök*

ever: *nakrantíð*

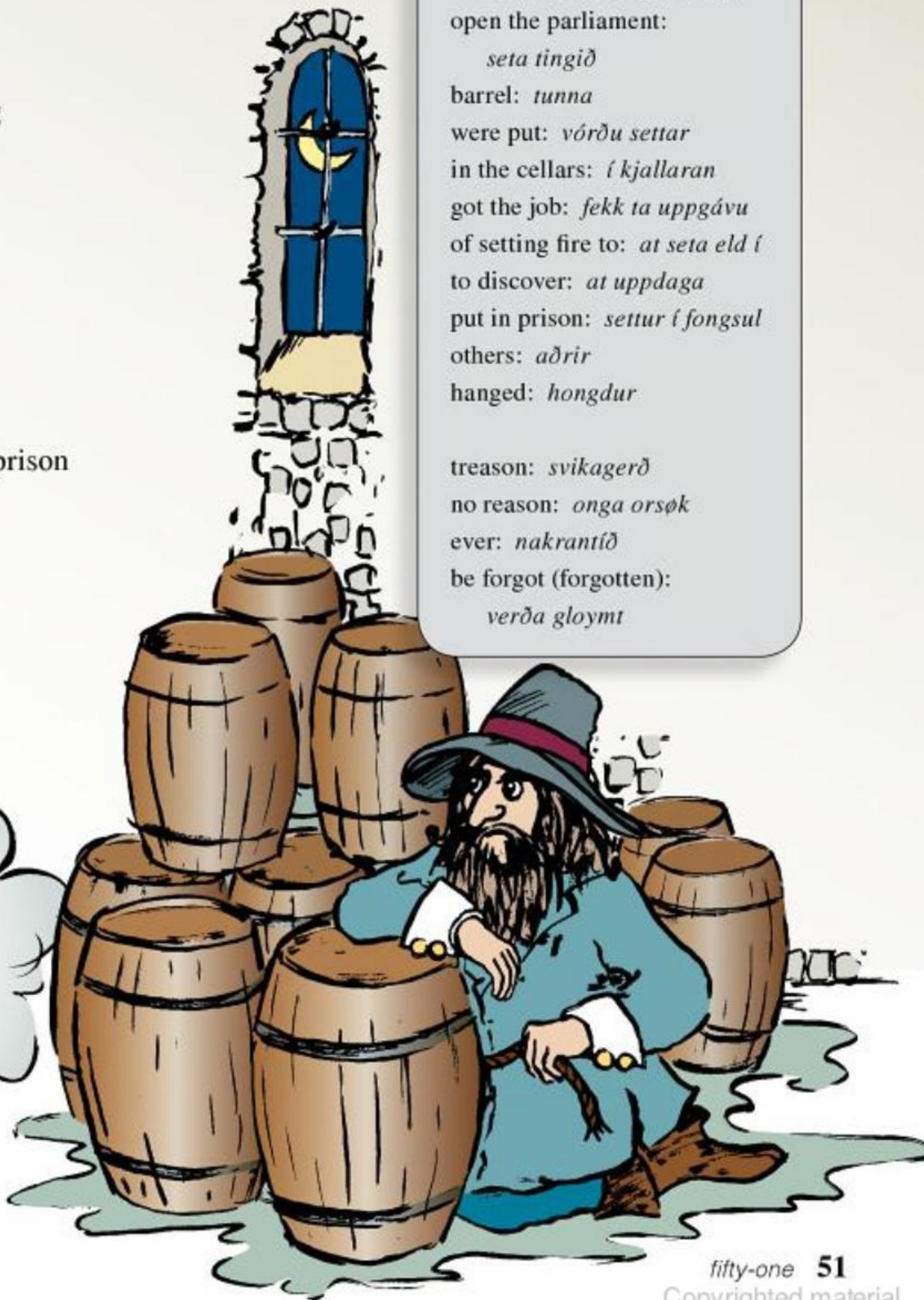
be forgot (forgotten):

verða gloymt

52

Remember, remember,
the fifth of November,
gunpowder treason and plot.

I see no reason
why gunpowder treason
should ever be forgot.





Valentine's Day

53

14th February

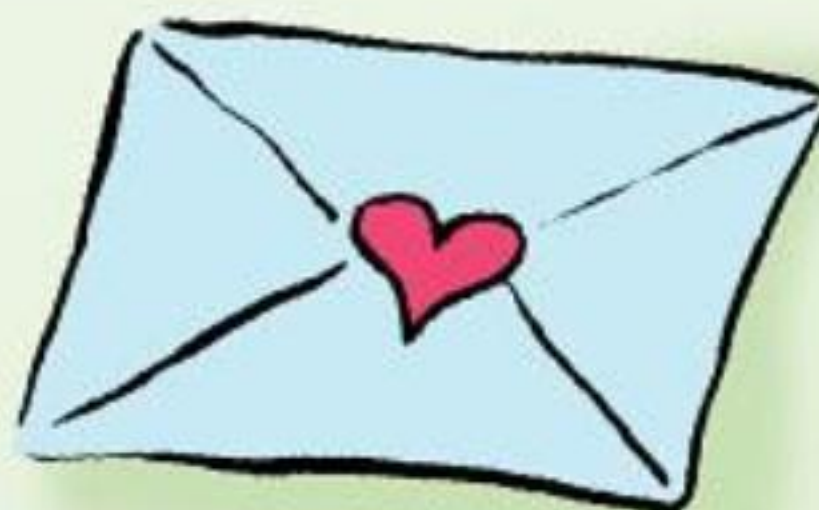
St Valentine is the saint of people in love.

On Valentine's Day,
you send cards and presents
to people that you care for,
husband, wife, boyfriend,
girlfriend, etc.

You can also send Valentine cards
to people that you secretly admire.

You do not usually put your name
on a Valentine card,
so people have to guess who it is from.

You can buy Valentine cards,
or you can make them yourself.
The cards are often decorated
with hearts, flowers, etc.
There are often poems on them, too.



54

I wish I were a china cup,
From which you drink your tea.
And every time you took a drink,
You would be kissing me.



54

Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
Sugar is sweet,
And so are you.

Valentine's Day:

valentinsmessa

St (Saint): *sankta*

in love: *forelskað*

you: *tú, tit, man*

to care for: *at vera góður við*

husband: *maður*

wife: *kona*

secretly: *loyniliga*

to admire: *at hámeta*

to guess: *at gita*

poem: *yrking*

too: *eisini*

rose: *rósa*

violet: *blákolla*

sugar: *sukur*

sweet: *søtt*

so are you: *tað ert tú eisini*

china cup: *postalínskoppur*

to drink: *at drekka*

tea: *te*

every time: *hvørja ferð*

to take: (her) *at fáa sær*

a drink: (her) *ein smakk*

to kiss: *at kyssa*

The riddle song

55

I gave my love a cherry that has no stone.
I gave my love a chicken that has no bone.
I gave my love a ring that has no end.
I gave my love a baby with no crying.

How can there be a cherry that has no stone?
How can there be a chicken that has no bone?
How can there be a ring that has no end?
How can there be a baby with no crying?

A cherry when it's blooming it has no stone.
A chicken when it's peeping it has no bone.
A ring when it's rolling it has no end.
A baby when it's sleeping there's no crying.



riddle: *gáta*
my love: *unnusti mín*
a cherry: *kirsiber*
no: (her) *ongan/einki*
stone: *stein*
bone: *bein*
ring: *ring*
no end: *ongan enda*
baby: *pinkubarn*
with no crying: *sum ikki græt*
How can there be:

Hvussu kann tað vera
it's blooming: *tað blómar*
it's peeping: *hann letur*
it's rolling: *hann rullar*
it's sleeping: *tað svevur*



Pancake Day

56

During *Lent* we remember that Jesus fasted in the desert. In the old days, people did not eat meat, eggs, milk, sugar, etc. during Lent.

Shrove Tuesday – the day before Lent – is celebrated in different ways around the world.

In England, there is an old tradition that people on Shrove Tuesday bake pancakes with family and friends.

Therefore, the day is also called *Pancake Day*.

In Olney – a small English town – they have a *Pancake Race* on this day.

The first race was held in 1445.

The race, which is 400 metres long, is for women.

While they are running, each woman must toss her pancake three times.



You eat pancakes with lemon juice, sugar, syrup, etc.



syrup
siroppur



sugar
sukur



lemon
sitrón

pancake: *pannukaka*

during Lent: *í föstuni*

to fast: *at fasta*

desert: *oyðimörk*

meat: *kjöt*

Shrove Tuesday: *grýlukvöld*

different ways:

á ymsan hátt

around the world:

kring heimin

race: *kapprenning*

women: *konur*

(eintal: woman)

while: *meðan*

to toss: *at blaka,*

kasta upp í loftina

her (pancake): *sína*

three times: *tríggjar ferðir*

How do we celebrate the beginning of Lent?



Easter in England

In Britain, people send Easter cards to family and friends.

At school, children make Easter decorations, paint hard-boiled eggs, etc.

On *Good Friday* you eat 'hot cross buns'.

Some people bake the buns themselves, others buy them at the baker's.

On *Easter Sunday* children eat Easter eggs - made of chocolate, which they get from family and friends.

In many homes, people have *Easter egg hunts*.

Eggs are hidden around the house and you go on a hunt to find them.

You eat as many as you find.

Children believe that the *Easter Bunny* brings the eggs.

How do we celebrate Easter?

(57)



Hot cross buns

(58)

Hot cross buns

One a penny, two a penny
Hot cross buns.

If you have no daughters,
Give them to your sons,
One a penny, two a penny,
Hot cross buns.



Easter: *páskir*

decorations: *pynt*

to paint: *at mála*

hard-boiled: *harðkókað*

Good Friday:

langafríggjadagur

hot cross bun: *bolli við krossi á*

themselves: *sjálv*

at the baker's: *hjá bakaranum*

Easter Sunday: *páskadagur*

Easter egg: *páskaregg*

hunt: *leitning, jakt*

Easter bunny: *páskakanin*

to bring: *at koma við*

Peter's journey 59



1. Over the Easter holidays, Peter and his family go to England. It is a long journey. First, they go by plane to Aberdeen in Scotland.

the Easter holidays: *páskafrítíðin*

journey: *ferð*

is allowed: *fær loyvi*

pilot, captain: *flogskipari*

cockpit: *stýriklivi*

he thinks: *hann heldur*

exciting job: *spennandi arbeiði*

stewardess: *flogterna*

friendly: *vinarligur*

they tell the passengers:

tær biðja ferðafólkið

fasten their seatbelts:

festa trygdarbeltini

show them what to do: *vísa teimum,*

hvat tey skulu gera

in an emergency: *í neyðstöðu*



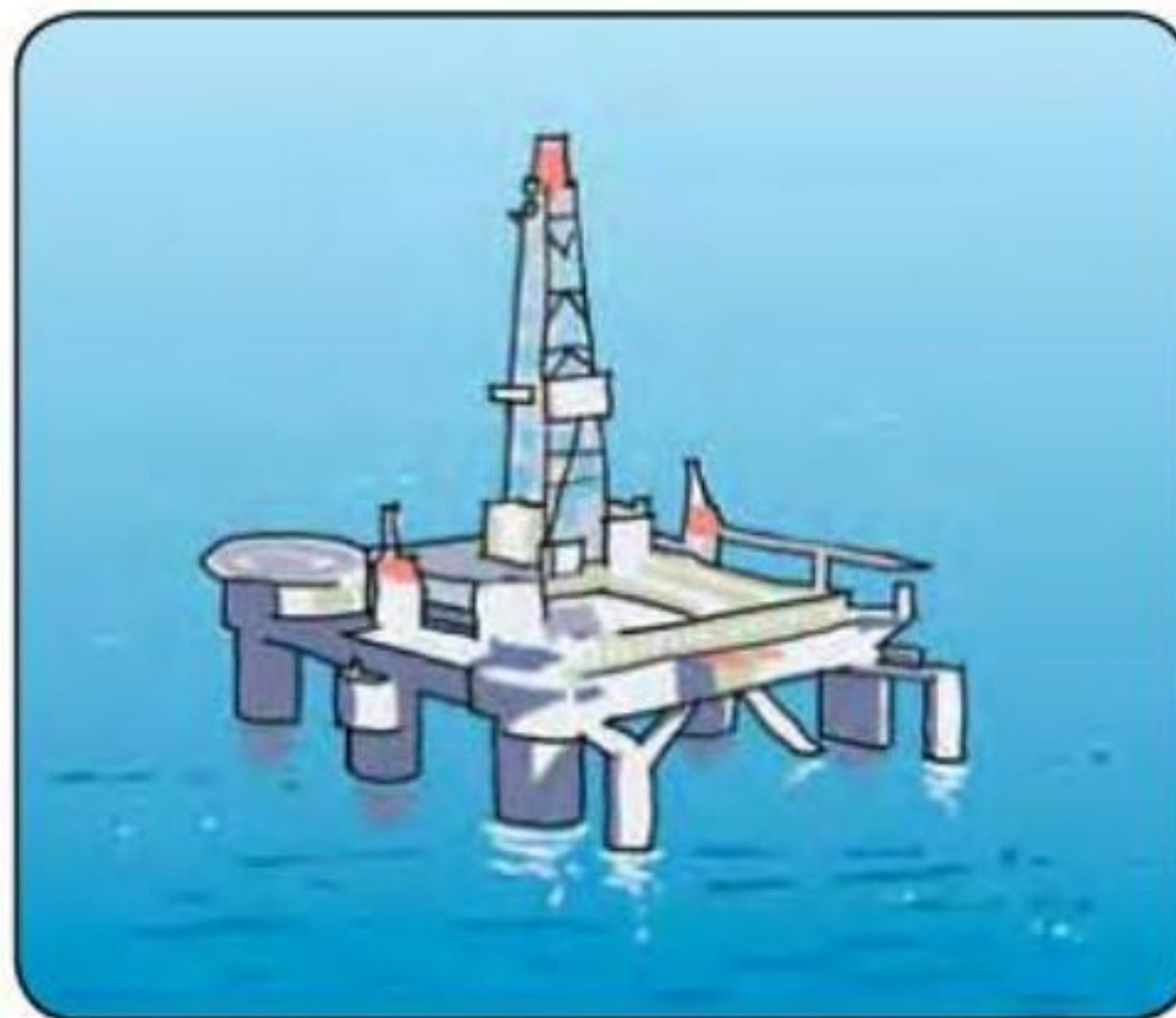
2. Peter is allowed to take a picture of the captain in the cockpit. He thinks that being a pilot must be an exciting job.



3. The stewardesses are very friendly. They tell the passengers to fasten their seatbelts, and show them what to do in an emergency.



4. The flight takes two hours.
Peter is sitting next to the window,
and he takes a lot of photos.
They fly over Shetland.



5. Peter sees many ships.
He also sees some oil rigs.
Everything looks so small
from the air.



6. In Aberdeen,
they take a taxi to Union Street.
They stay overnight with some friends,
who are studying
at the University of Aberdeen.

flight: *flogferð*
takes two hours: *varar tveir tímar*
next to: *við síðuna av*
photo: *fotomynd*
oil rig: *boripallur*
everything looks so small:
alt sær so lítið út
from the air: *úr loftini*
taxi: *hýruvognur*
stay overnight: *gista um náttina*
to study: *at lesa*
university: *lærdur háskúli*



7. Early the next morning, they go to the train station. Peter's father has booked tickets for a train to Poulton. They will have to change trains in Edinburgh and Preston.

early the next morning:

tíðliga morgunin eftir

train station: *tokstöð*

has booked tickets:

hefur bílagt ferðaseðlar

they will have to change trains:

tey mugu skifta tok

seat: *pláss, sessur*

at a table: *við eitt borð*

compartment: *tok-klivi*

doesn't mind: *hefur einki ímóti tí*

comics: *teknirøð*

to entertain: *at undirhalda*

monster: *skrímsl*

that is supposed to live:

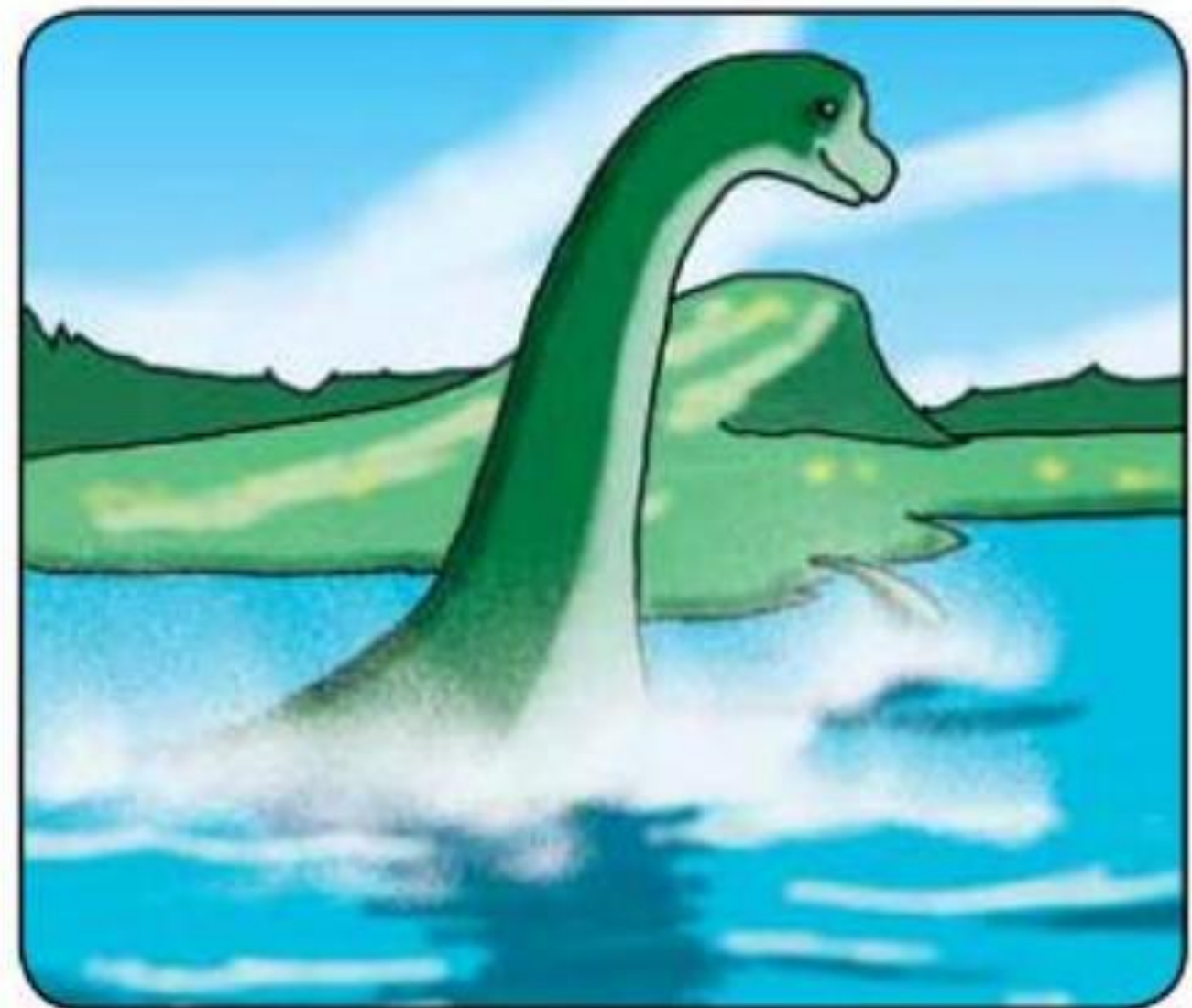
sum verður hildið at búa

Scottish: *skotskur*

lake: *vatn, tjørn*



8. They find some seats at a table in a nice compartment. The trip will take five hours, but Peter doesn't mind. There is much to look at and he has brought a lot of comics with him.



9. On the trip, Peter's father entertains them. He tells them about a monster that is supposed to live in the Scottish lake of Loch Ness.



10. He goes on to tell stories about the Second World War, when the Faroes was occupied by the British.
Time flies by.
Before they know it, they are in Poulton.



11. Mandy's father has come to meet them at the train station.
Peter can't wait to see Mandy again.
Finally, all the luggage is in the boot, and the whole family is seated in the car.
They are on their way.

Work with a partner.

Look at the map on page 4 and study Peter's journey to Poulton.

Find: Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Preston
Poulton, etc.

Talk about the journey.
Have you ever been abroad?
How did you travel?

he goes on to tell:

hann sigur víðari frá

the Second World War:

annar veraldarbardagi

was occupied by the British:

varð hertikið av bretum

time flies by: *tíðin flýgur avstað*

before they know it:

áðrenn tey vita av

finally: *endiliga*

luggage: *viðføri*

boot: *viðførisrúm*

the whole family: *øll familjan*

is seated: *er sessað*

on their way: *á veg*

My Bonnie (63)

My Bonnie is over the ocean,
My Bonnie is over the sea,
My Bonnie is over the ocean,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

Chorus

Bring back, bring back,
Bring back my Bonnie to me, to me,
Bring back, bring back,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

Last night as I lay on my pillow,
Last night as I lay on my bed,
Last night as I lay on my pillow,
I dreamt that my Bonnie was dead.

Chorus ...

Oh, blow ye winds over the ocean,
Oh, blow ye winds over the sea,
Oh, blow ye winds over the ocean,
And bring back my Bonnie to me.

Chorus ...

The winds have blown over the ocean,
The winds have blown over the sea,
The winds have blown over the ocean,
And brought back my Bonnie to me.

Chorus

Brought back, brought back,
Brought back my Bonnie to me, to me,
Brought back, brought back,
Brought back my Bonnie to me.

Traditional Scottish folk song



my bonnie: *mín kæra / kæri*
is over the ocean:

er har úti á havinum

sea: *sjógvur*

bring back: *kom aftur við*

to me: *tíl mín*

last night: *í gjárkvöldið*

lay (to lie): *lá*

pillow: *koddi*

dreamt (to dream): *droymdi*

dead: *deyður*

to blow: *at blása*

ye (gamalt skotskt orð): *tit*

ye winds: *tit vindar*

over: *yvir*

have blown: *hava blást*

brought back:

eru komin aftur við

The monster of Loch Ness

64

In Scotland, there are many lakes,
or *lochs*,
as they say in Scotland.
One of these lakes is Loch Ness,
which is about 300 metres deep.

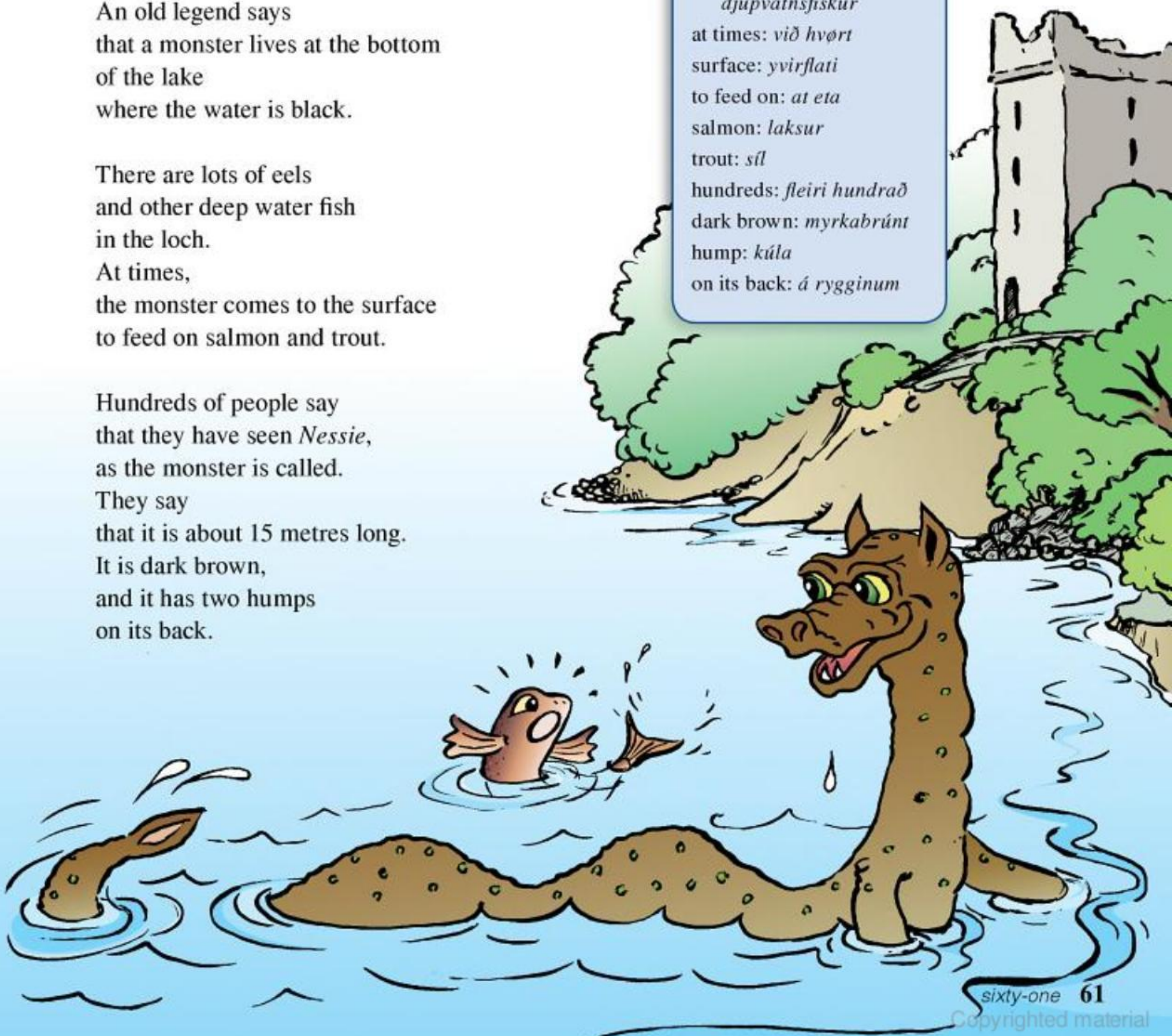
An old legend says
that a monster lives at the bottom
of the lake
where the water is black.

There are lots of eels
and other deep water fish
in the loch.

At times,
the monster comes to the surface
to feed on salmon and trout.

Hundreds of people say
that they have seen *Nessie*,
as the monster is called.
They say
that it is about 15 metres long.
It is dark brown,
and it has two humps
on its back.

a lake: *eitt vatn*
metre: *metur*
deep: *djúpur*
at the bottom: *á botninum*
eel: *állur*
deep water fish:
djúpvatnsfiskur
at times: *við hvørt*
surface: *yvirflati*
to feed on: *at eta*
salmon: *laksur*
trout: *síl*
hundreds: *fleiri hundrað*
dark brown: *myrkabrúnt*
hump: *kúla*
on its back: *á rygginum*





Guns were put up.
kanónir

AT WAR (65)

On the 12th of April 1940,
the Faroe Islands was occupied
by the British.
It was a peaceful occupation –
meant to keep away the Germans.

Suddenly, life became dangerous.
Ships were bombed in the harbours
and at sea.

At night,
people had to put up dark curtains,
so that no light could be seen
from the air.

In the sea, there were mines
to keep away enemy ships.
Some mines exploded
and caused a lot of damage –
on land, as well as at sea.

Faroese fishermen sold fish
to the British.

The most important markets
were Aberdeen and Grimsby.
Many ships were sunk by bombs
or mines.
More than 200 men died
at sea.

at war: *í kríggi*

peaceful: *friðarlig*

occupation: *herseting*

meant: *ætlað*

keep away: *halda burtur*

Germans: *týskarar*

life: *lívið*

dangerous: *vandamikið*

to bomb: *at bumba*

harbour: *havn*

at sea: *á sjónum*

at night: *um kvøldið*

curtains: *gardinur*

no light: *einki ljós*

could be seen:

kundi síggjast

mine: *mina*

enemy: *figgindi*

to explode: *at spreingjast*

caused: *elvdu til*

damage: *skaði*

as well as: *eins væl og*

sold (to sell): *seldu*

important:

týdningarmikið

market: *marknaður*

were sunk: *vórðu søkt*

soldier: *hermaður*

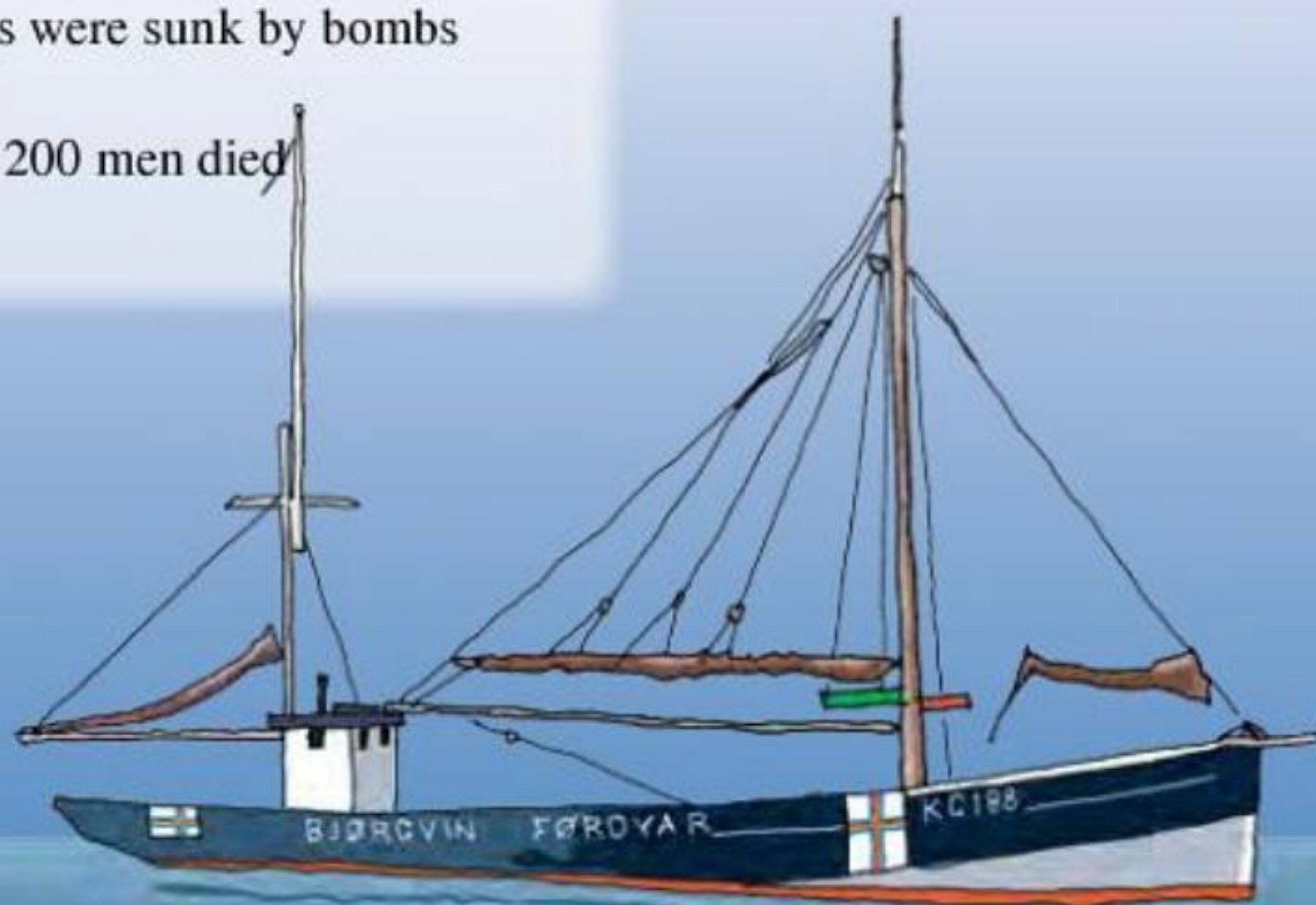
recognize: *viðurkenna*



Thousands of British soldiers
were in the Faroes.



The British were the first
to recognize the Faroese flag.



A Faroese smack (*slupp*)





During the war,
the British built the airport
in Vágoy.
About 8,000 soldiers
were stationed there.

(66)

But life was also fun.
The British soldiers made friends
with the local people.
The children especially enjoyed
the company of the soldiers,
who gave them chocolate
for eggs.

Sometimes,
the soldiers had a public dance;
at other times, they invited people
to the cinema.

Many soldiers fell in love
with Faroese girls.
Some later married the girls,
and they settled in Scotland
or England.
A few settled in the Faroes.



Scottish bagpipers
marching in the streets



Children and soldiers having fun



fun: *stuttligt*
made friends with:
gjørdust vinir við
local people:
fólk á staðnum
especially: *serliga*
company: *samvera*
for eggs: *aftur fyri egg*
public dance:
almennur dansur

at other times: *tíl aðrar tíðir*
to invite: *at bjóða*
to the cinema: *í biograf*
to fall in love with:
at forelska seg í
a few: *nakrir fáir*
during the war:
undir krígunum
stationed: *høvdu støð*
to march: *at marsjera*

Sightseeing in Poulton

67



1. On Peter's first day in Poulton, he and his family go sightseeing with Mandy.

It is a lovely day,
people are sitting outside,
enjoying the good weather.

to go sightseeing:

at hyggja at kendum stöðum

lovely: *vakur, frálíkur*

outside: *uttanfyri*

to enjoy: *at njóta*

town centre: *miðbýur*

everywhere: *allastaðni*

market place: *sølutorg*

goods: *vørur*

since: *síðan*

cross: *krossur*

put up: *reistur*

in memory of: *til minnis um*

who died: *sum doyðu*

the Great War: *fyrri heimsbardagi*



2. Poulton is a beautiful little town with a lovely town centre.
There are many pretty old houses
and lots of flowers everywhere.



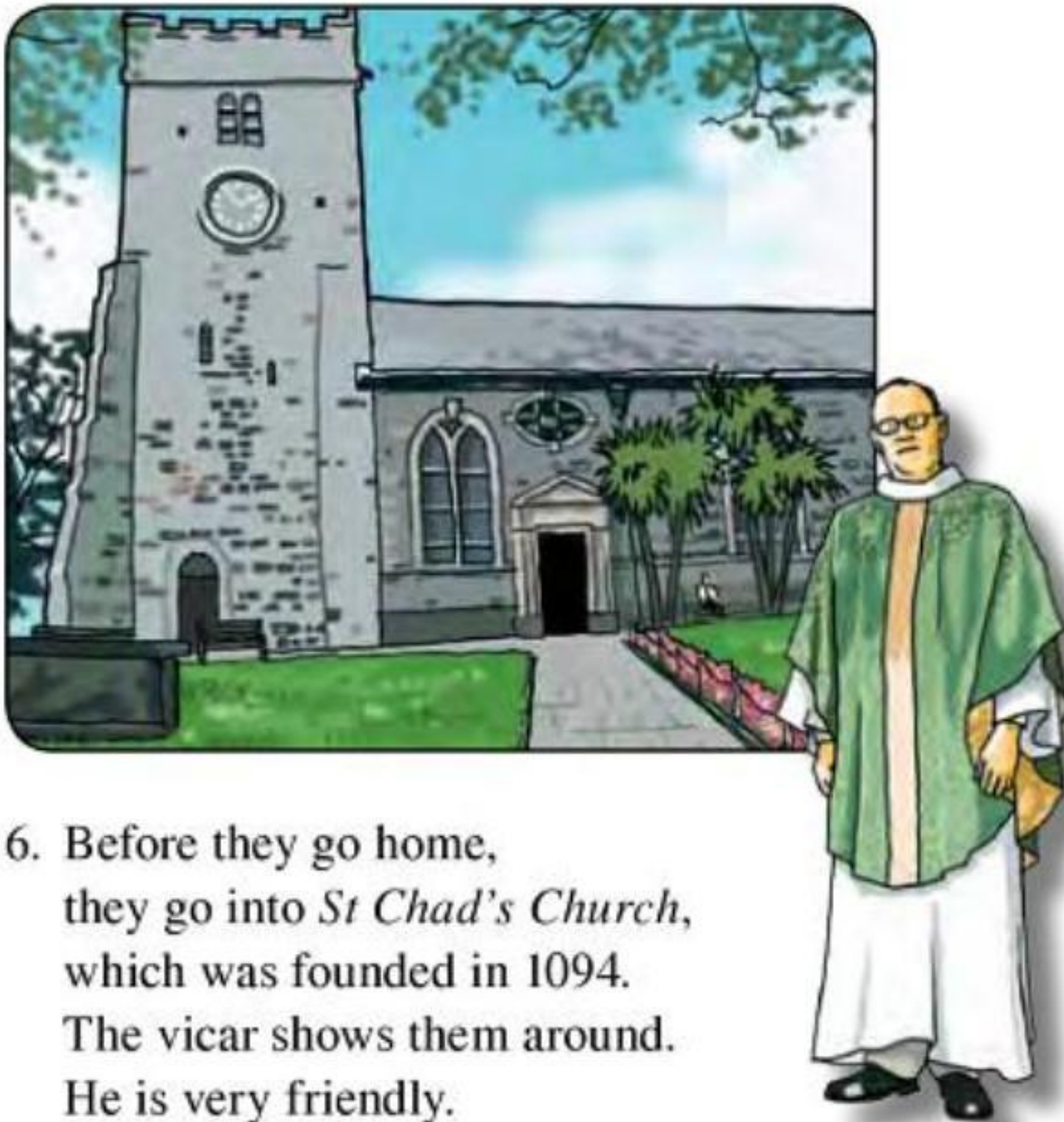
3. They go to the *Market Place*, where people have sold their goods since 1348.
They look at the Market Cross – put up in memory of the men who died in the Great War 1914-19.



4. Mandy also shows them some very special landmarks, the *Whipping Post* and the *Stocks*, which were used to punish people in the old days.



5. They go to the shopping centre and pop into some of the shops. Outside the book shop, some dancers are performing a folk dance.



6. Before they go home, they go into *St Chad's Church*, which was founded in 1094. The vicar shows them around. He is very friendly. They decide to go to church there at Easter.

to show: *at vísa*
 very special: *ógvuliga sermerkt*
 landmark: *staðarmerki, varði*
 whipping post: *steyri at binda fólki í, tá ið tey vórðu pískað*
 stocks: *gapistokkur – stativ, har fólki vórðu spent fóst og útstillað til háð og spott.*
 to punish: *at revsa*
 shopping centre: *handilsmiðstöð*
 some dancers: *nakrir dansarar*
 perform: *sýna fram*
 folk dance: *fólkadansur*
 to found: *at grunda, byggja*
 vicar: *prestur*
 to decide: *at gera av*
 go to church: *fara í kirkju*

Visiting Blackpool

69



1. The next day, they all go to Blackpool – one of England's most popular seaside towns with sandy beaches and three piers.

to visit: *at vitja*

seaside town: *býur við strondina*

sandy beach: *sandstrond*

pier: *moli (við stuttleikastöðum)*

fun fair: *tivoli*

go on different rides: *koyra í
ymiskum stuttleikavognum*

bar: *barr, vertshús*

restaurant: *matstova*

central: *tann, sum er í miðjuni*

big wheel: *parísarhjól*

have a ride: *fara ein túr*

What a view!: *Á, dett útsýni!*

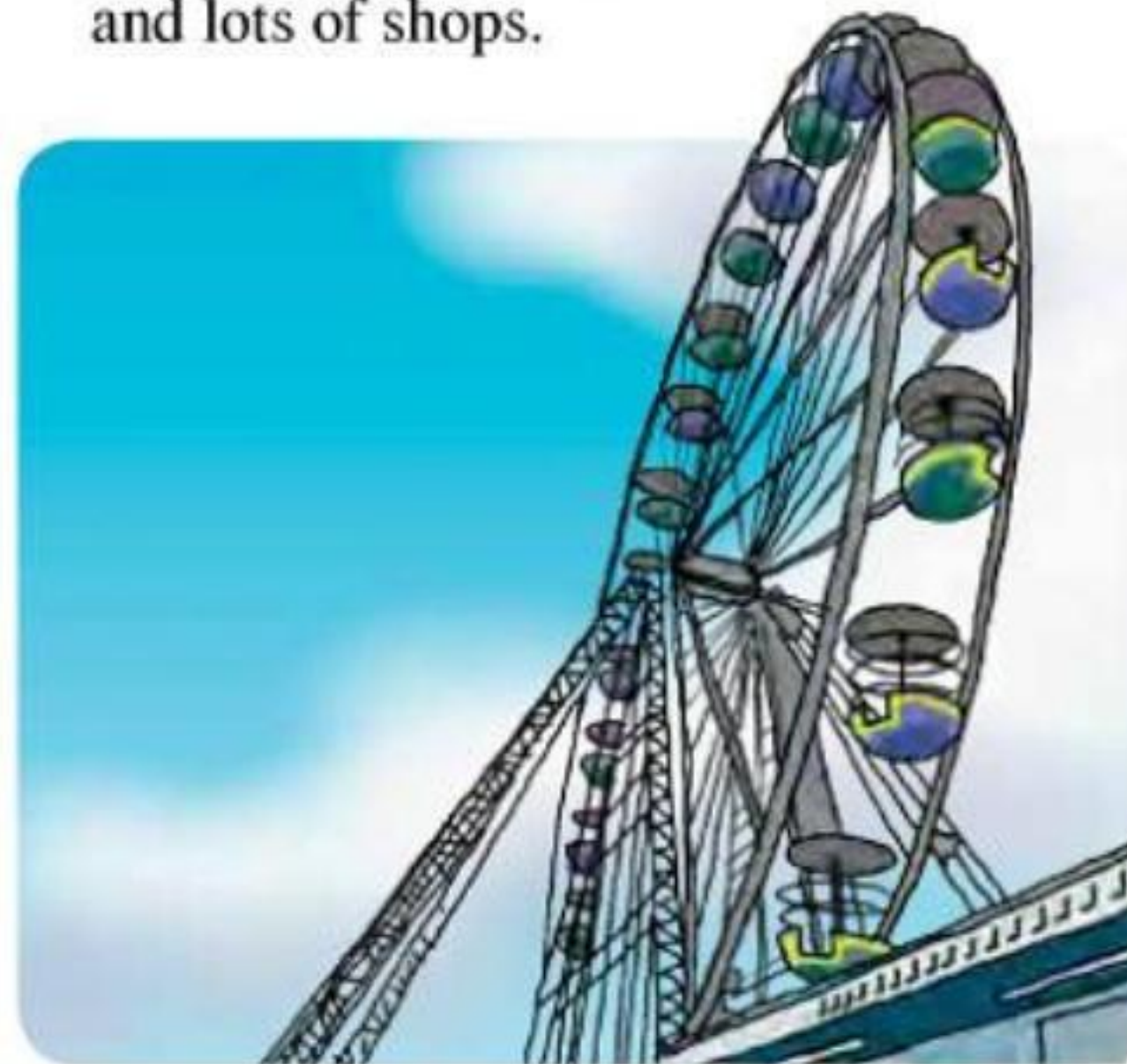
world of fun: *stuttleikaverð*

places of amusement:

stuttleikastøð



2. Each pier is like a *fun fair* where you can go on different rides. There are also bars, restaurants and lots of shops.



3. They go to the Central Pier, where there is a *big wheel*. They all have a ride. What a view! Blackpool really is a world of fun with lots of places of amusement.



4. They buy fish and chips at a restaurant and decide to eat it outside in the fresh air. The weather is good, and there are many people on the pier.



5. In the afternoon, they visit the *Sea Life Centre*. Peter thinks it is very exciting. There are lots of sharks, sea horses, jellyfish and other species of fish.



6. Later, they go for a walk on the beach. Some children are riding donkeys. It looks like fun. Mandy and Peter decide to have a go. When they get home, they all agree that it has been a great day.

fish and chips: *fiskur og kips*
 decide: *at gera av*
 to eat: *at eta*
 fresh air: *frísk luft*
 in the afternoon: *seinnapartin*
 Sea Life Centre: *sjódýrasavn*
 shark: *háður*
 sea horse: *sjóhestur*
 jellyfish: *hvalspýggja*
 species of fish: *fiskasløg*
 restaurant: *matstova*
 a walk: *gongutúrur*
 donkey: *ásin, esil*
 looks like fun: *sær stuttligt út*
 to have a go: *at royna*
 to agree: *at vera samd um*
 great day: *frálíkur dagur*

The football match

71



Mandy and Peter are
at Anfield Road football stadium
with their fathers,
watching Liverpool play
against Manchester United.

What a fantastic atmosphere!
There are more than 40,000 spectators
cheering and shouting
for their team.

The Liverpool supporters are singing
'You'll never walk alone'.

Some of the supporters
have painted their faces
the colours of their teams.

After only ten minutes
Liverpool scores.
Suddenly, Anfield Road is completely changed.
People are screaming and cheering
and acting like crazy.

football match: *fótbóltsdystur*

football stadium: *fótbóltsvöllur*

to watch: *at hyggja at*

against: *ímóti*

What a fantastic atmosphere!:

Á, sum lagið er gott!

spectator: *áskoðari*

to cheer: *koyra á, fagna*

shout: *rópa, skrála*

for their team: *við sínum liði*

supporter: *viðhaldsfólk*

to paint: *at mála*

to score: *at fáa mál, skora*

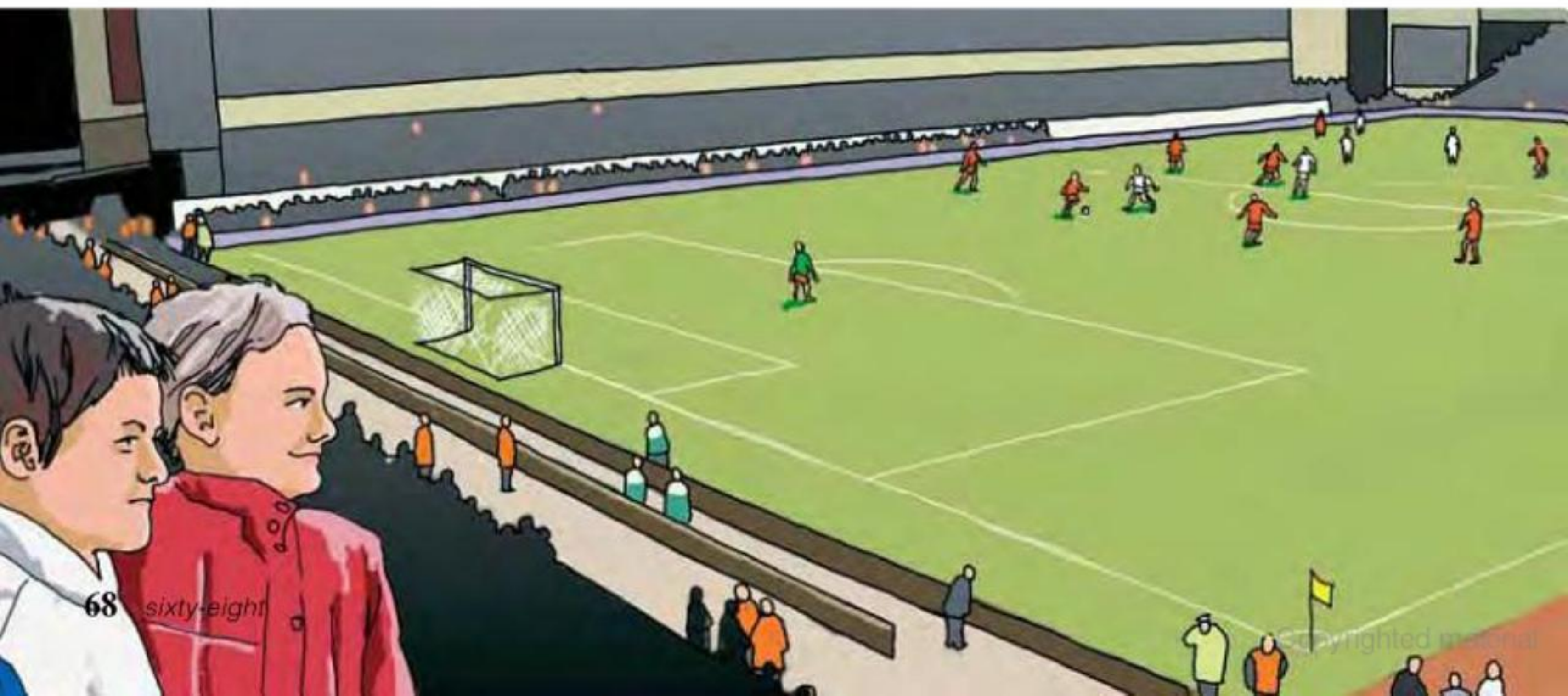
suddenly: *knappliga*

completely: *fullkomiliga*

to change: *at broyta*

to scream: *skríggja*

act like crazy: *uppføra seg sum ør*





72

There are two more goals in the first half – one for each team.

At half-time, Peter and Mandy want to buy soft drinks, so Mandy's father goes with them.

The second half is very dramatic. One of the players is down – injured – and has to be carried off the pitch. The referee shows the red card, and a Liverpool player is sent off.

In the very last minute, Manchester United scores the equalizing goal, and the match ends two all.

In spite of the result, Peter thinks that it was a good match, and he can't wait to tell his Faroese friends all about it.

goal: *mál*

first half: *fyrri hálvleikur*

one for each team: *eitt til hvørt lið*

at half-time: *í hálvleikinum*

soft drink: *leskidrykkur*

second half: *annar hálvleikur*

dramatic: *spennandi, dramatisk*

player: *spælari*

is down - injured:

liggur á vøllinum - skaddur

has to be carried off:

má verða borin út

pitch: *vøllur*

referee: *dómari*

to show: *at vísa*

the red card: *reyða kortið*

is sent off: *verður útvístur*

the very last: *tað allarsíðsta*

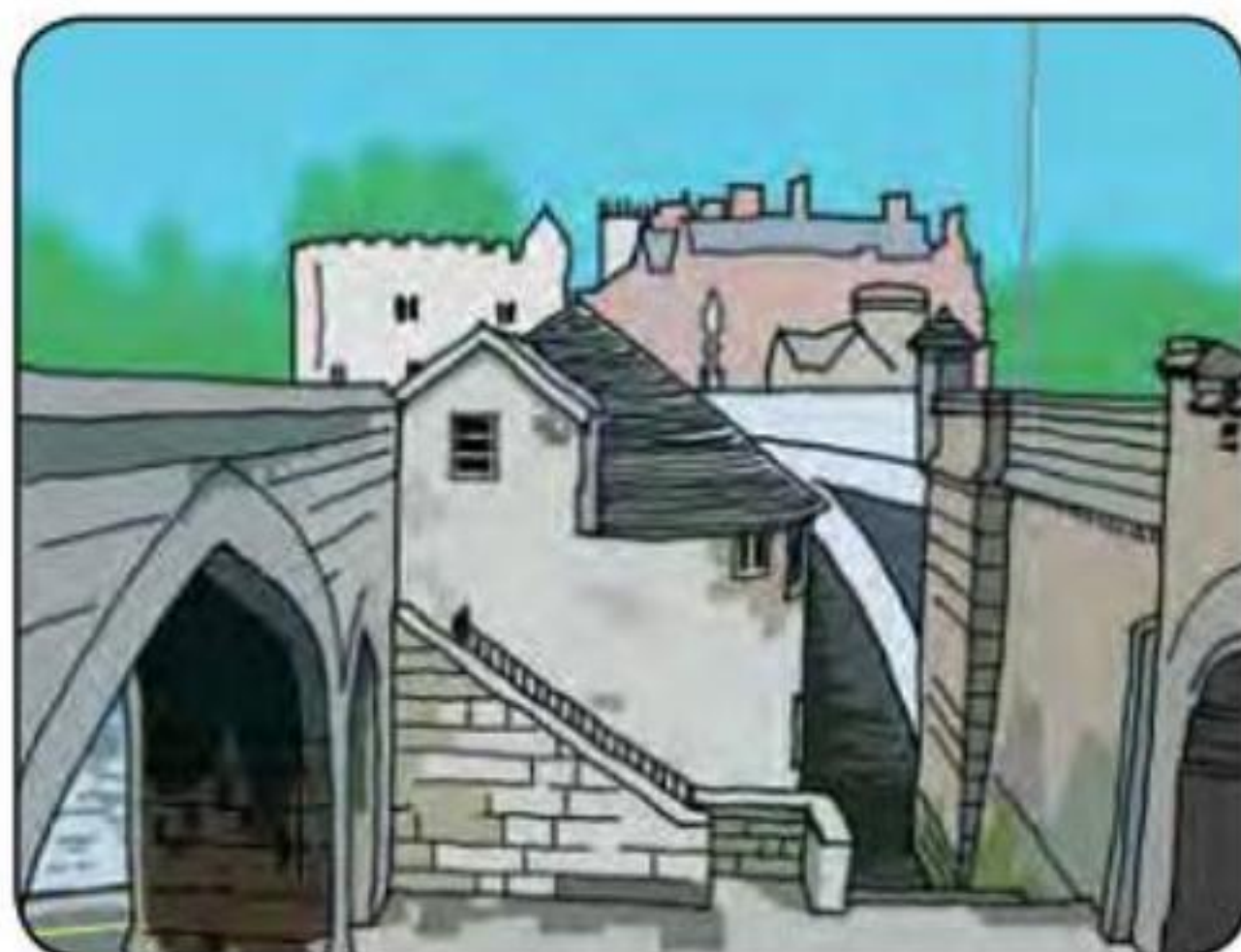
equalizing goal: *útgjavnandi málið*

two all: *tvey-tvey*

in spite of the result:

hóast úrslitið

Going to York (73)



1. On their last day in England, Peter and his family go to York to visit the Viking centre there. Mandy goes with them. Peter is excited to see the town where *Robinson Crusoe* was born.



2. York is a beautiful city with a very old history. All around the old town there are city walls, built of stone. Some of them are 900 years old. You can walk on them.

their: *teirra*
 last: *síðsti, seinasti*
 Viking: *víkingur*
 Viking centre: *víkingasavn*
 city: *býur*
 city walls: *býarmúrar*
 built: (*her*) *laðaðir*
 you can: *man kann*
 to walk: *at ganga*
 minster: } *dómkirkja*
 cathedral: }
 Europe: *Evropa*
 huge: *ómetaliga stór*
 stained glass: *litað glas*
 parts of: *partar av*
 as old as: *líka gamal sum*



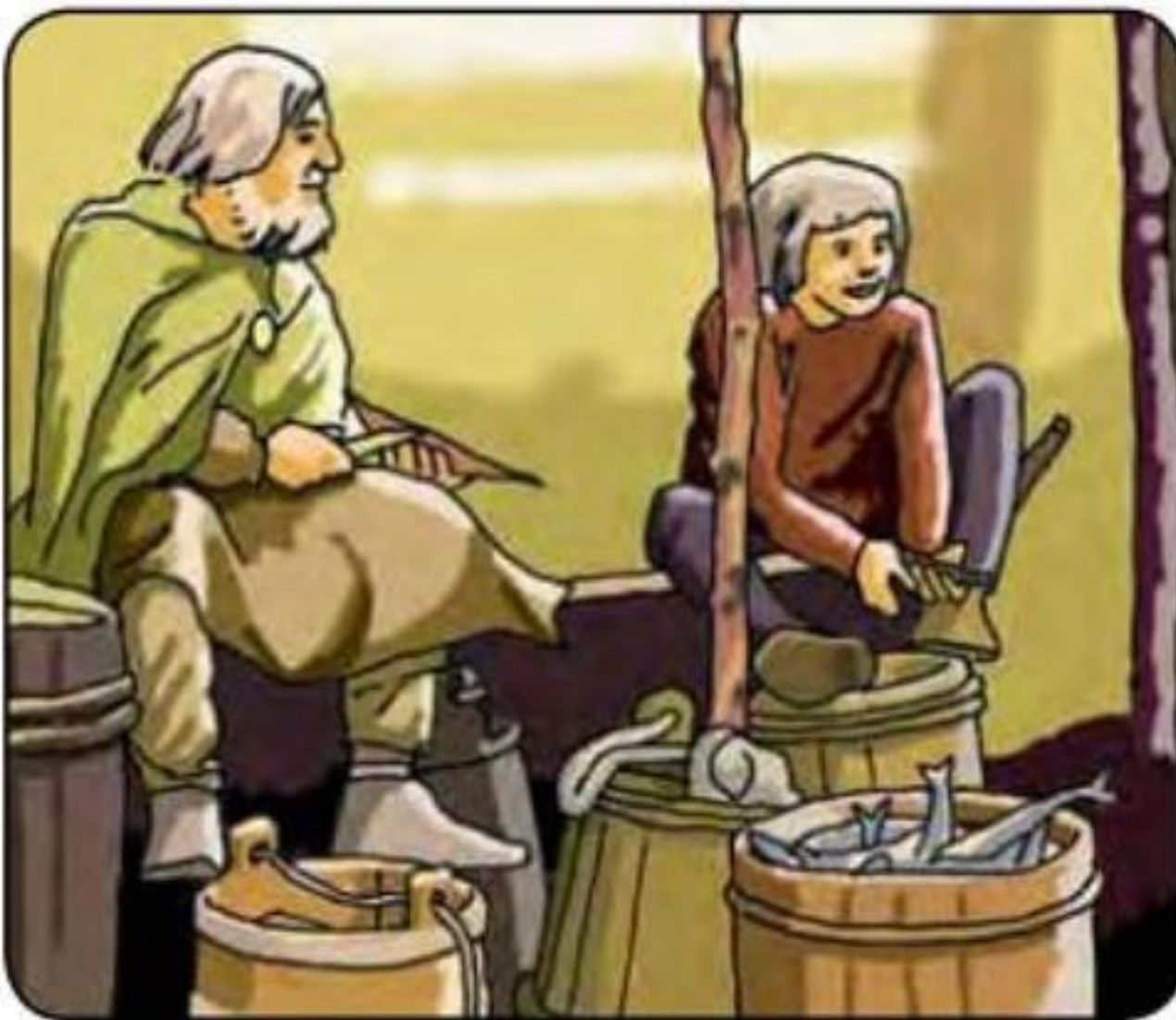
3. First, they go to *York Minster* – one of the finest cathedrals in Europe. The church is huge and very beautiful with stained glass windows. Parts of the church are as old as the city walls.



4. They go for a walk in the old town and see street names ending with 'gate' – the Viking word for street. In 866, York was captured by Vikings. They called the town *Jorvik*, and it soon became a rich city.



5. *Jorvik Viking Centre* is built on an old Viking site. It is a very special museum. Visitors are seated in small carriages and taken back through time to the Viking Age.



6. Here you can *see, hear, and smell* how people in York lived a thousand years ago. Everything seems so real. On the train back to Poulton, they all talk about the Vikings.

street name: *gøtunavn*
 to capture: *at hertaka*
 rich: *ríkur*
 Viking site: *víkingatof*
 special: *serstakur*
 museum: *savn*
 visitor: *vitjandi*
 are seated: *verða sett*
 carriage: *vognur*
 to take back: *at færa aftur*
 through time: *ígjøgnum tíðina*
 the Viking Age: *víkingaöldin*
 hear: *hoyra*
 smell: *lukta*
 how: *hvussu*
 a thousand years ago:
fyri túsund árum síðani
 seems real: *sýnist veruligt*

The Vikings

75

In 793, Viking longships attacked the monastery at Lindisfarne, an island off the north-east coast of England.

They plundered the monastery and killed the monks.

Later, the Vikings made many raids in England, Scotland and Ireland.

About 70 years later, Vikings from Norway and Denmark began to settle in Britain.

Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings came from the Scandinavian countries: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

They were fierce warriors and seafarers, who attacked towns and villages all over Europe.



Longship
with dragon stem
(drekastevni)

longship: *langskip*
to attack: *at leypa á*
north-east of:

í ein landnyrðing úr

to plunder: *at ræna*
monastery: *kleystur*

to kill: *at drepa*

raid: *snarálop*

later: *seinni*

who were: *hvörjir voru*

fierce: *øgiligir, villir*

warrior: *krígsmaður*

seafarer: *sjófari*

all over Europe:

í öllum Evropa



sword
svørd

shield
skjöldur

fierce warrior
øgiligur krígsmaður



carved jewellery
útskornir prýðislutir



Chief with wife
and daughter
hövdingi við konu
og dóttur

Not all Vikings were warriors.
Some were merchants,
who went abroad to trade;
others went looking for a place to live.

At home,
the Vikings lived as farmers,
blacksmiths, traders, etc.
While the men were away,
the women took care of the farms.

The Vikings were good craftsmen.
They made beautiful things,
carved in wood, bone,
gold and silver.

They were good shipbuilders.
They built *longships* for war;
trading ships were called *knorrs*.

The Vikings lived in *longhouses*,
mostly made of wood.
In places with no wood,
the walls were made of stone and turf.



blacksmith
jarnsmiður



woodcarver
træskeri

merchant: *handilsmaður*
trader: *handilsmaður*
abroad: *uttanlands*
to trade: *til at handla*
looking for: *at leita eftir*
place to live: *stað at búgva*
at home: *heima*
lived as: *livdu sum*
while: *meðan*
away: *burtur*
women (a woman): *kvinnur*
took care of: *tóku sær av*
craftsman: *handverkari*
to carve: *at skera, høgga út*
wood: *viður*
bone: *bein*
gold and silver: *gull og silvur*
shipbuilder: *skipasmiður*
knorr: *knørrur*
longhouse: *langhús*
mostly: *fyrir tað mesta*
the walls: *veggirnir*





Viking travellers 77

The Vikings travelled far.
They sailed across the Atlantic Ocean
to the British Isles, the Faroe Islands,
Iceland, Greenland and
Newfoundland in America.

Some Vikings travelled south
into the Mediterranean Sea.
Others sailed on the great rivers of Europe.
This way they reached Constantinople
or Miklagarð, as they called it.

As time went by,
Vikings settled in many parts of Europe.
Danish Vikings settled in Normandy in France.
A Swedish tribe called Rus
settled in Rusland or Russia.

far: *langt*

across the Atlantic Ocean:

tvørtum um Atlantshavið

south: *suðureftir*

the Mediterranean Sea:

Miðjarðarhavið

to sail: *at sigla*

on the great rivers: *á stóru áunum*

this way: *soleiðis*

to reach: *at náa, koma til*

Constantinople: *Istanbul*

Danish: *danskur*

Swedish: *svenskur*

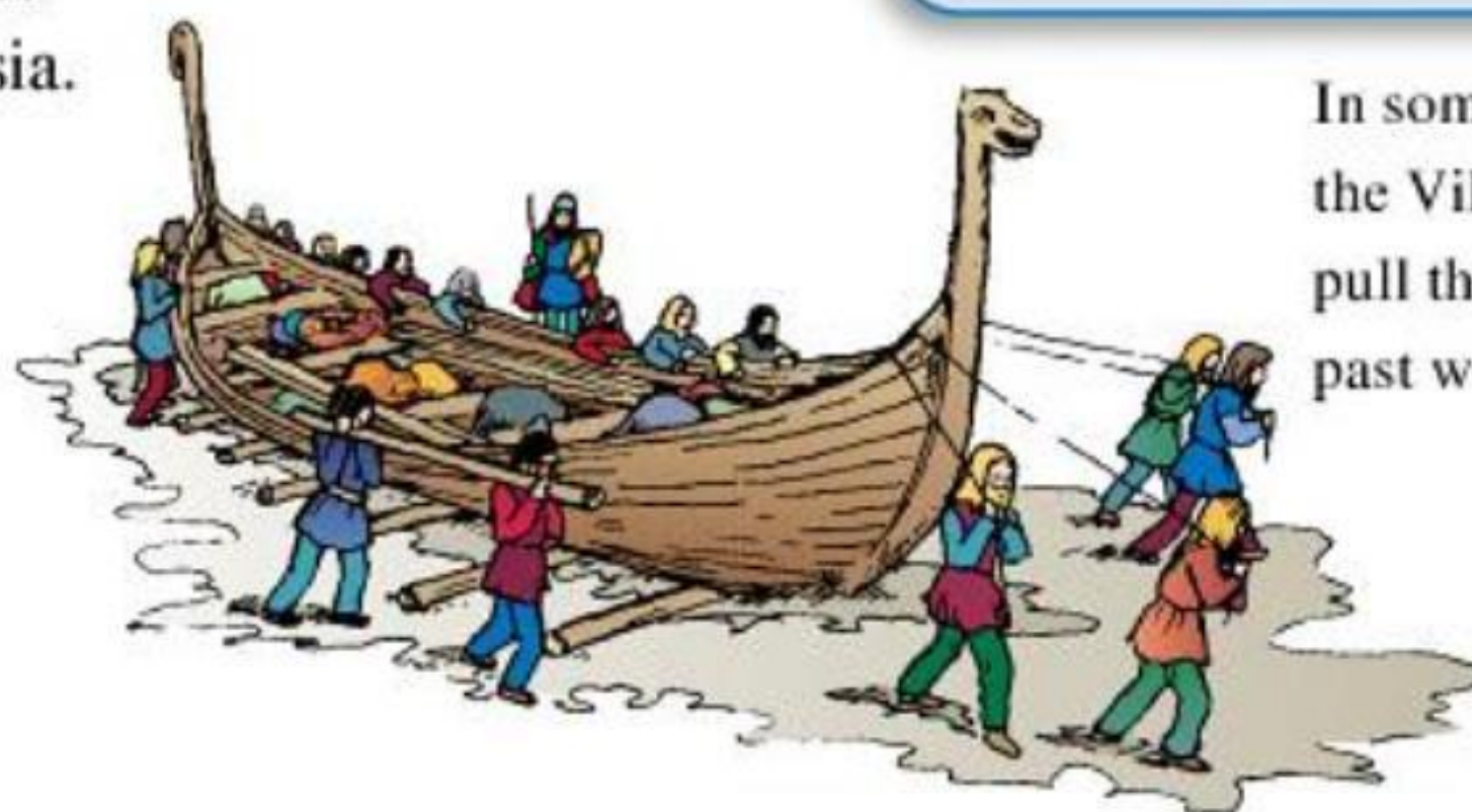
tribe: *ættbólkur, fólk*

in some places: *onkustaðni*

to pull: *at hála, toga*

large ships: *stór skip*

past waterfalls: *um fossar*



In some places,
the Vikings had to
pull their ships over land
past waterfalls in the rivers.

Do you know the countries?



The Vikings travelled all over Europe
and even further.
Name some of the countries to which they travelled.

In which countries have you been?
How did you travel?

country: *land*
fleirtal: countries
further: *fjarari, longri*
to name: *at nevna*
went to: *föru til*

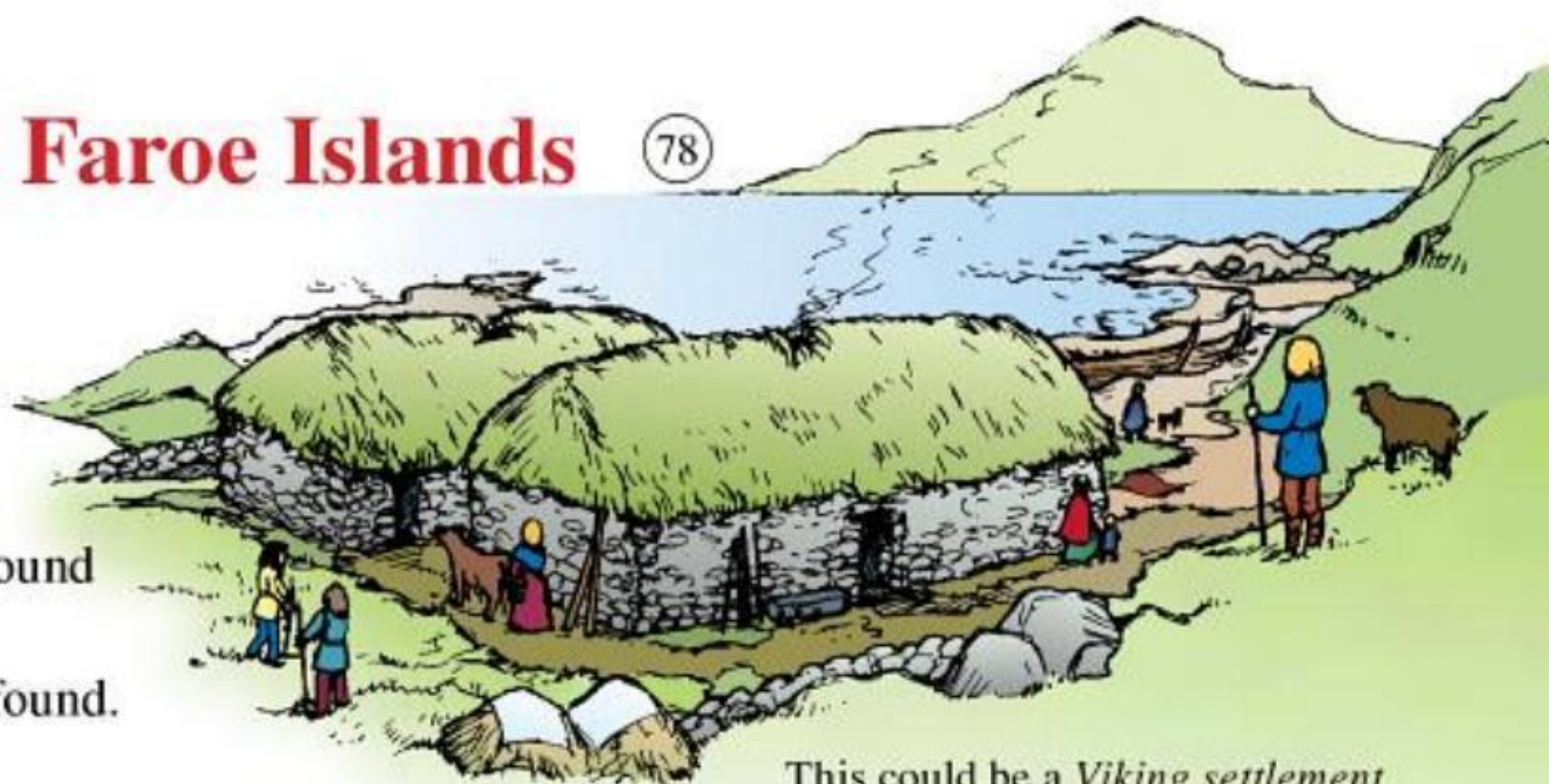
Vikings in the Faroe Islands

78

Vikings settled in the Faroe Islands during the 9th century.

In 1941, a Viking site was found in the village of Kvívík. Other sites have later been found. In 1956, a Viking grave with twelve people was found in the village of Tjørnuvík.

From the many things that have been found in the ground, we can tell how the Vikings lived.



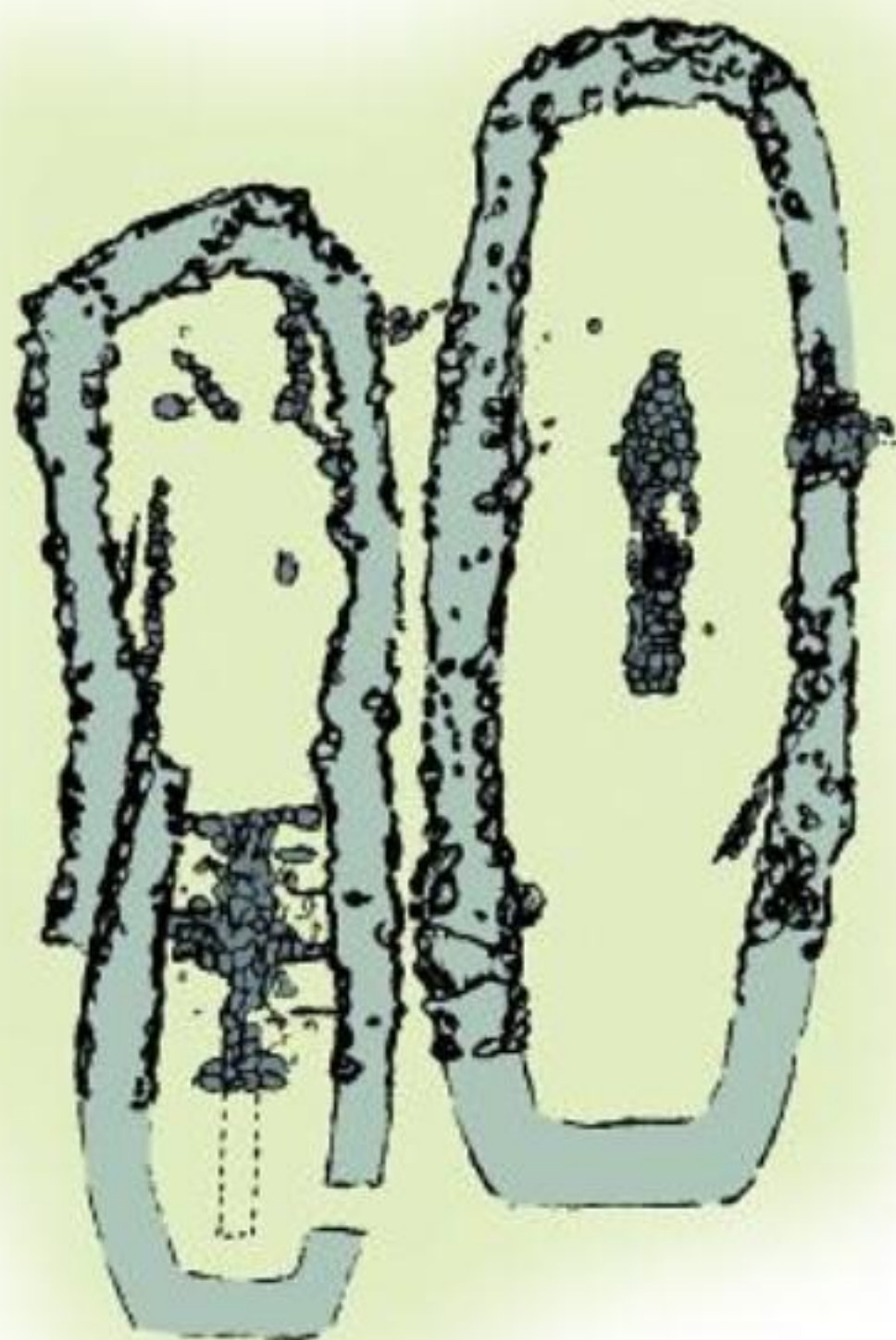
This could be a *Viking settlement* in the Faroe Islands. The houses were made of stone and turf. (*víkingabúpláss*)



Cloak pin, found in Leirvík. (prónur til kappa)



Buckle, found in Leirvík. (spenni)



Drawing of the Viking farm site in Kvívík.

To the right is the main house where people lived. A *long fire* was in the middle of the room.

In the other building they kept the animals. There are *stalls* for the cows.

century: *øld*
Viking site: *víkingatoftir*
found: *funnin*
the village of Kvívík: (*bygðin*) Kvívík
other: *aðrar*
grave: *grøv*
in the ground: *í jørðini*
we can tell: *kunnu vit vita*
to the right: *høgru megin*
main house: *húsini, har tey búðu*
how: *hvussu*
long fire: *langeldur*
building: *bygningur*
stalls: *básar*

Auld Lang Syne

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne?

Chorus

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne;
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

And here's a hand, my trusty friend,
And gie's a hand of thine;
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
for auld lang syne.

Chorus

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne;
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

Robert Burns (1759-1796)
a Scottish poet.

This song is sung
on New Year's Eve
in many countries
around the world



79

auld (old): *gamal*
acquaintance: *kennskapur*
forgot (forgotten):
gloymdur
bring to mind: *hugsa um*
days of auld lang syne:
gamlir dagar
lang (long): *langur*
syne (since): *síðani*
here's a hand:
her er hond mín
my trusty friend:
mín trúfasti vinur
gie's a hand of thine
(gamalt mál):
gev mær hond tína
take a cup of kindness yet:
tøma ein steyp fyri
blíðskapi
poet: *yrkjari*
is sung: *verður sungin*

Back to the Faroe Islands

80

Mandy and Peter are standing
on the platform
at the train station
in Poulton.
Peter is going home.

It is time to say goodbye.
The rest of the family are already
on the train.

Peter has really enjoyed his days
in Poulton.
He has visited many places
and seen a lot.
He and Mandy have had
lots of fun together,
and they have become
very good friends.

They both agree
that they'll keep in touch.

to stand: *at standa*
platform: *jarnbreytarpallur*
home: *heim*
the rest of: *restin av*
already: *longu*
keep in touch:
hava samband



Away in a Manger

81



1. Away in a manger,
No crib for His bed,
The little Lord Jesus
Laid down His sweet head.
The stars in the bright sky
Looked down where He lay,
The little Lord Jesus
Asleep in the hay.

2. The cattle are lowing,
The Baby awakes,
But little Lord Jesus
No crying He makes.
I love Thee Lord Jesus,
Look down from the sky
And stay by my side
'Til morning is nigh.



3. Be near me, Lord Jesus,
I ask Thee to stay
Close by me forever,
And love me, I pray
Bless all the dear children
In Thy tender care
And take us to heaven
To live with Thee there.

*Christmas carol from 1885,
Author unknown*

away: *langt burturi*
manger: *krubba*
crib: *krubba, (her) vögga*
Lord: *Harri*
laid (to lay): *legði*
sweet: *søtur, fittur*
bright sky: *bjartur himmal*
lay (to lie): *lá*
asleep: *sovandi*
the cattle are lowing:
neytini belja
to awake: *at vakna, vekja*
no crying he makes:
hann grætur ekki
Thee (gamalt mál): *teg, tær*
to look: *at hyggja*
to stay: *at verða verandi*
by my side: *við mína lið*
nigh (skaldsligt mál): *nær*
be near me: *ver nær hjá mær*
close by me: *nær hjá mær*
forever: *allar tíðir*
to pray: *at biðja*
to bless: *at vælsigna*
in Thy tender care:
í Tíni góðu varðveitslu
to heaven: *til himmals*
there: *har*



The Christmas story



celebrate: *hátíðarhalda*
 birth: *føðing*
 angel: *eingil*
 to appear: *koma til sjóndar*
 to some shepherds:
 fyrir nøkrum hirðum
 saviour: *frelsari*
 in a stable: *í einum fjósi*
 wise men: *vísmenn*
 from the East:
 úr Eysturlondum
 to follow: *at fylgja*
 wondrous: *undursamur*
 star: *stjörna*
 led (to lead): *leiddi, førði*
 honour: *at æra*
 gold: *gull*
 frankincence: *roykilsí*
 myrrh: *myrra*
 receive: *fáa, taka ímóti*
 short: *stutt, styt*
 bishop: *biskupur*
 century: *öld*
 gift (=present): *gáva*

At Christmas, we celebrate
the birth of Jesus Christ.

82

An angel appeared to some shepherds
and told them
that a saviour had been born
in a stable in Bethlehem.

Three wise men from the East
followed a wondrous star
that led them to the baby Jesus.
To honour the baby,
they gave presents of gold,
frankincence and myrrh.



Santa Claus

83

At Christmas, people all over
give and receive presents.
Father Christmas – also called Santa Claus,
comes into the houses in the night
with presents for the children.

Santa Claus is short for Saint Nicolas,
a bishop who lived in Turkey
in the fifth century.
He was known as a kind man,
who liked to help people
with money and gifts.
He died on 6th December.
This day is called St Nicolas Day.



and traditions



In England,
people hang up mistletoe
in doorways, under lamps, etc.
If you stand under the mistletoe,
people are allowed to kiss you.

mistletoe
mistilteinur

Boxing Day – 26th December

84

In medieval times,
there were boxes in every church
to put money in for the poor.
On the 26th of December,
the boxes were opened.
Therefore, the day is called Boxing Day.
On Boxing Day,
people gave their servants presents,
called Christmas Boxes.
These were usually left-overs
from the Christmas parties.

Today, people in England
give presents to the postman,
the milkman, the dustman
and others
who have served them
through the year.



in medieval times:

í miðöldini

box: *eskja, skríni, kassi*

church: *kirkja*

money: *pengar*

for the poor: *til tey fátæku*

to open: *at opna*

servant: *tænastufólk*

left-overs: *leivdir, avlop*

postman: *postboð*

milkman: *mjólkarmaður*

dustman: *ruskmaður*

to serve: *at tæna*

through the year:

gjøgnum árið

carol: *jólasongur*

sung (to sing): *sungnir*

during the holiday season:

í jólahátíðini

charity:

vælgerandi endamál

Christmas Carols

85

Carols, Christmas songs,
can be heard
all during the holiday season.
In England, there is an old tradition
where people go from house to house,
singing carols for money.
Usually, the money goes to charity.



Rudolph, the Red-nosed Reindeer



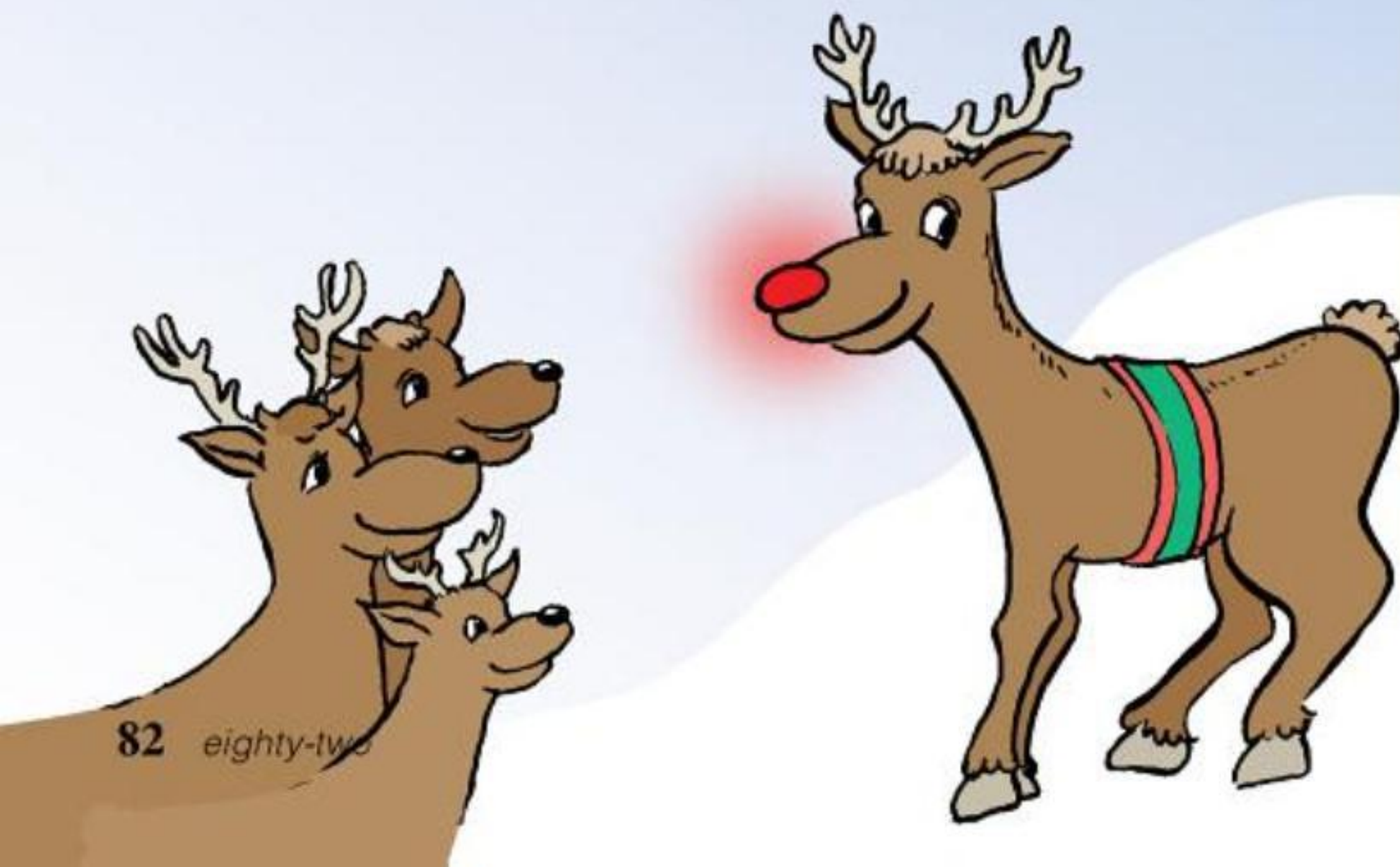
86

1. Rudolph, the Red-nosed reindeer
had a very shiny nose.
And if you ever saw him,
you would even say it glows.
2. All of the other reindeer
used to laugh and call him names.
They never let poor Rudolph
join in any reindeer games.
3. Then one foggy Christmas Eve
Santa came to say:
'Rudolph with your nose so bright,
won't you guide my sleigh tonight?'
4. Then all the reindeer loved him
as they shouted out with glee,
Rudolph, the Red-nosed reindeer,
you'll go down in history!

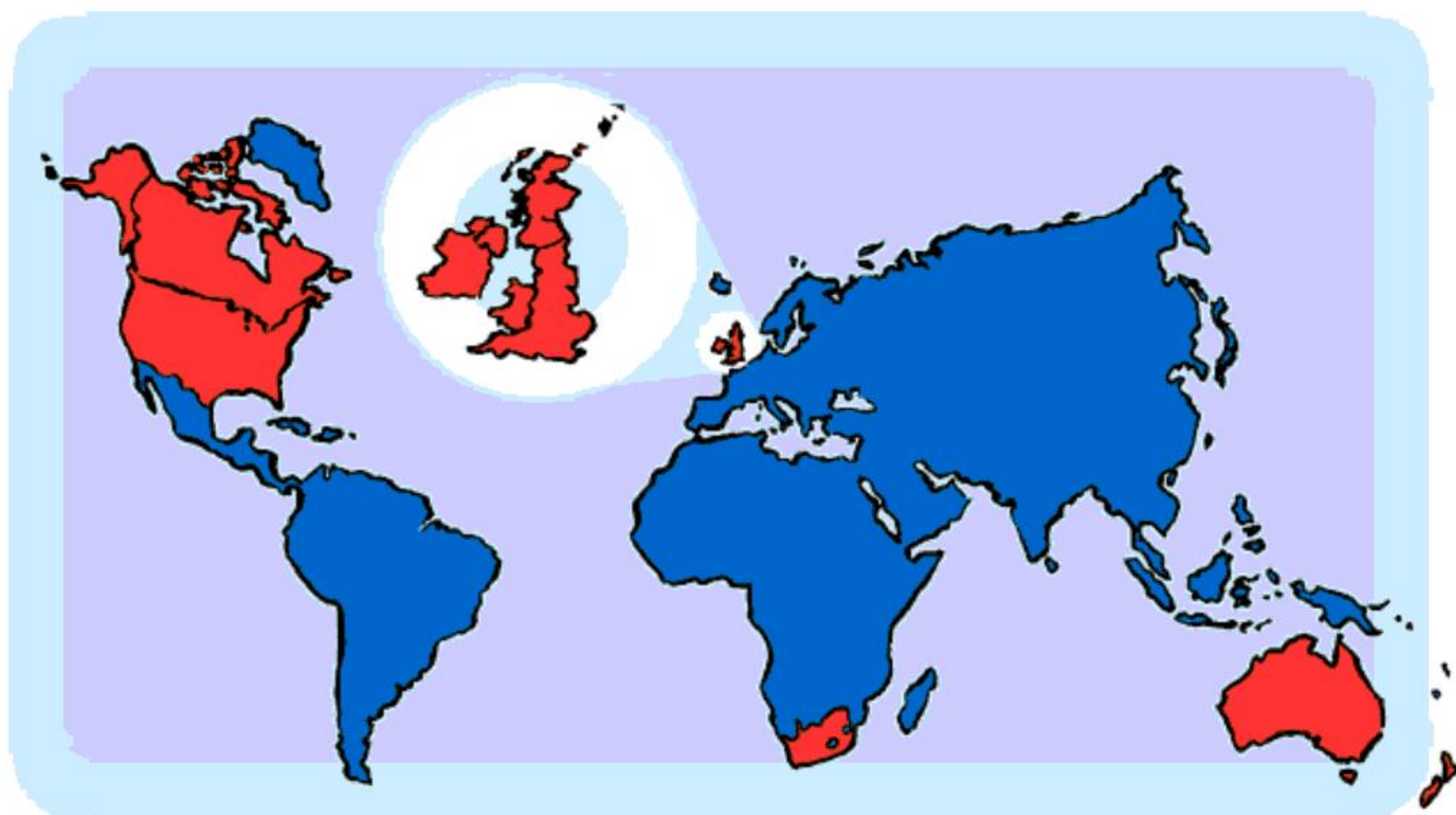
Robert May



red-nosed: við reyðari nøs
reindeer: reindjór
shiny: skínandi
ever: nakrantíð
saw (to see): sást, sóu
you would even say:
 høvdu tit enntá sagt
to glow: at gløða
used to: plagdu at
to laugh: at flenna
call him names: kalla hann
never: ongantíð
join: spæla við
games: spøl
foggy: tokutur
Santa (Claus): jólamaðurin
bright: björt
to guide: at leiða, stýra
sleigh: sleta
tonight: í kvöld
to shout: at rópa
with glee: við gleði
you'll go down in history:
 tú fert í söguna



The English speaking world (87)



English is the *national language* in:
the United Kingdom, Ireland, the USA, Canada,
Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

English is the *official language* in other countries:
India, Pakistan, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, etc.

The English language sounds different, (88)
depending on where it is spoken.

There are about 6,000 languages
in the world.
Over 50 % of them are in danger
of dying out.

English speaking: *enskmælt*
the world: *verðin, jörðin*
language: *mál*
national language: *móðurmál*
official language: *alment mál*
sounds different: *ljóðar ymiskt*
depending on: *alt eftir*
where it is spoken:
hvar tað verður tosað
in danger of dying out:
í vanda fyri at doyggja út

Some facts about the British Isles



What does it mean?

(89)

The British Isles refers to:
England, Scotland, Wales
and the whole of Ireland.

Great Britain refers to:
England, Scotland and Wales
(It is often used about
Northern Ireland, too).

The United Kingdom (UK)
refers to:
England, Scotland, Wales
and Northern Ireland.



Emblems



England
a red rose
reyð rósa



Scotland
a thistle
tistil



Ireland
a shamrock
smæra



Wales
a daffodil
páskalilja

Union Jack

(90)

The Union Jack is the national flag
of the United Kingdom.

It was made by putting the flags of England,
Scotland and Ireland (the old Irish flag) together
and was first used in 1801.

what does it mean:

hvat merkir tað?

refers to: *sipar til*

united: *sameindur*

kingdom: *kongsríki*

to use: *at nýta, brúka*

national flag: *ríkisflagg*

put together: *seta saman*

emblem: *ímynd, merki*



Cross of St George
England

+



Cross of St Andrews
Scotland

+



Cross of St Patrick
Ireland

=



Union Jack
United Kingdom

Population in the UK

England: about 50 million
Scotland: about 5 million
Wales: about 3 million
Northern Ireland: 1.7 million

Capitals

England: London
Scotland: Edinburgh
Wales: Cardiff
Northern Ireland: Belfast

Ireland

(91)

In 1921,
Ireland was divided.

Northern Ireland –
also called *Ulster* –
is part of the United Kingdom.



The Republic of Ireland
also called *Eire* –
is an independent country.

Population: 3.5 million.

The capital is *Dublin*.
It is a beautiful city
with lots of bridges
crossing the River Liffey.



In Dublin, you will find
a statue of Molly Malone.
(song, on page 41)

population: *fólkatal*
capital: *høvuðsstaður*
to divide: *býta*
Northern Ireland:
Norðurírland
the Republic of Ireland:
Írska lýðveldið
part of: *partur av*
independent country:
sjálvstøðugt land
city: *stórir býur*
bridge: *brúgv*
to cross: *fara tvørtur um*
statue: *standmynd*

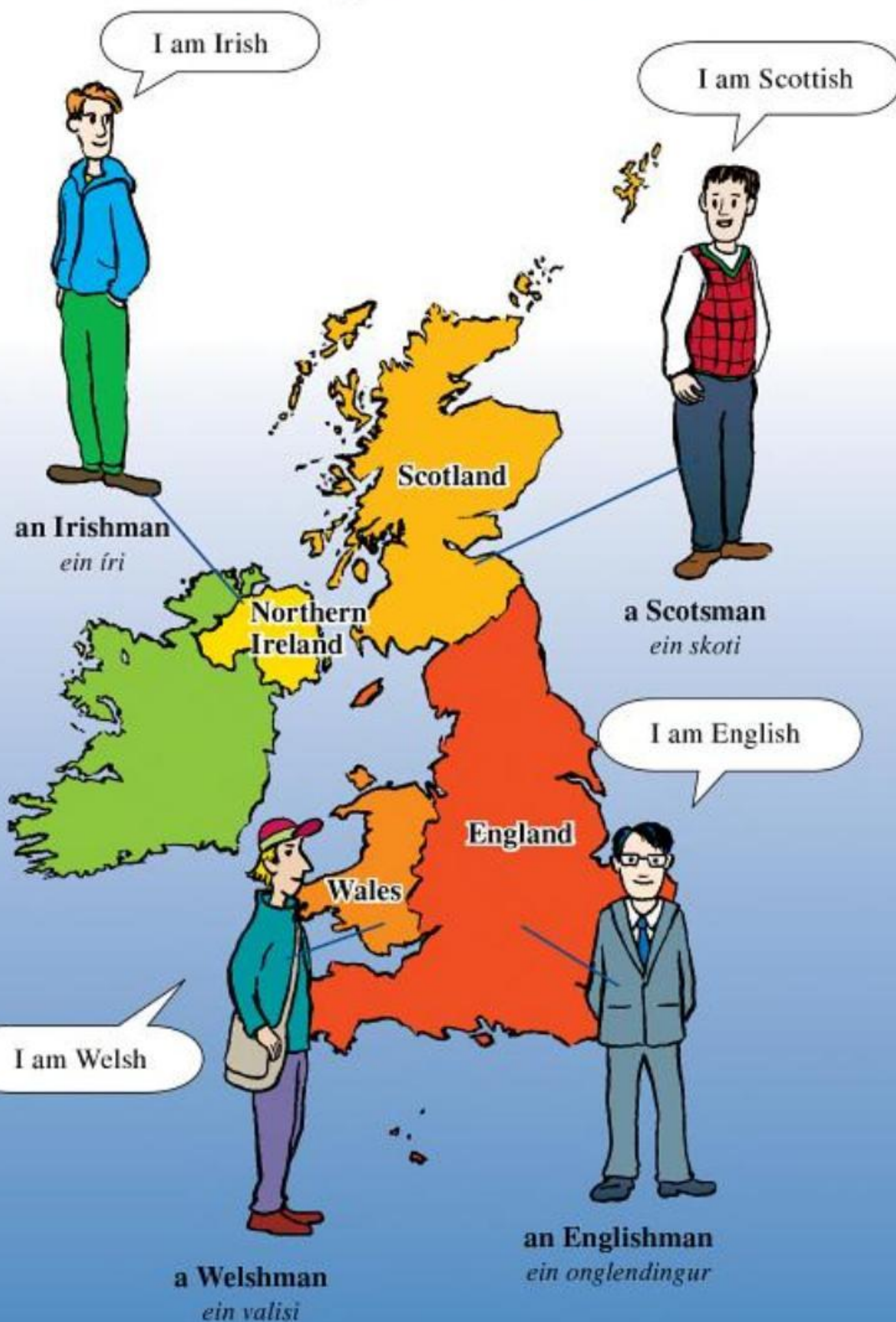
Who are the British

92

The British are the people who live in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The English, the Scottish, the Welsh and the Northern Irish have different histories and culture.

Mind you!
People living in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland do not want to be called English.



the British: *bretar*
British: *bretskur, bretskt*
the Scottish: *skotar*
Scottish: *skotskur, skotskt*
the Welsh: *valisar*
Welsh: *valisiskur, valisiskt*
the Irish: *írar*
Irish: *írskur, írskt*
Northern Irish: *norðuríri*
different: *ymisk*
history: *søga*
culture: *mentan*
Mind you: *Gev gætur*
the English: *onglendingar*
English: *enskur, enskt*

The City of London

93



1. *The Palace of Westminster.*
This is where the government of the United Kingdom meets.
The British parliament has two houses: the *House of Lords* and the *House of Commons*.



2. *Big Ben* – which you can also see in the picture to the left – is one of the most famous landmarks in the world.

Big Ben is really the name of the biggest of the five bells in the *Clock Tower*.



3. *Buckingham Palace* is the home of the British Royal Family.
There you can see the *Changing of the Guard*.
The Guard protects the Royal Family.

city: *staður, stórirur býur*
palace: *slott, borg*
parliament: *ting*
government: *stjórn, stýri*
to meet: *at mótast, koma saman*
House of Lords: *yvirhúsið*
House of Commons: *undirhúsið*
famous: *kendur*
landmark: *staðarmerki*
bell: *klokka*
tower: *torn*
really: *veruliga*
Royal Family: *kongshúskið*
Changing of the Guard: *vaktarskipti*
the Guard: *vaktarliðið*
to protect: *at verja*



4. The *Tower of London* is a fortress.
It was built as a royal palace in 1078.
For centuries, it served as a prison for important prisoners.
Today, it is a tourist attraction.
The *Crown Jewels* are kept in the Tower.

fortress: *virki, skansi*

for centuries (a century): *í öldir*

it served as a prison:

tað varð nýtt til fongsul

important: *týðningarmikil*

prisoner: *fangi*

tourist attraction: *ferðafólkastað*

crown jewels: *ríkisgimsteinar*

are kept (to keep): *verða goymdir*

to guard: *at ansa eftir, verja*

guide: *ferðaleiðari*

feed the ravens: *geva ravnunum*

to clip: *at skerja*

to leave: *at fara avstað*

fall: *falla*

bascule bridge: *veingjabrúgv,*

brúgv, ið opnar seg

River Thames: *Temsáin*



5. The *Beefeaters* guard the Tower.
They work as guides,
and they feed the ravens that have lived
at the Tower for centuries.
Their wings are clipped,
because legend says that if they leave,
Britain will fall.



6. *Tower Bridge* is one of the most famous bridges in the world.
It is a bascule bridge –
built over the *River Thames* in 1894.



7. If you want to go on a sightseeing tour in London, you can take a ride on a red, *double-decker* bus. Some buses have an open top deck, which gives you a very good view.



9. London has many beautiful parks. The most famous is *Hyde Park* with the lake, *Serpentine*. You can row in small boats on the lake, or you can go to the *Speaker's Corner*, where everybody is allowed to make a speech.



8. The *London Eye* is the biggest ferris wheel in the world. It opened on New Year's Eve 1999. Floating in the air – 135 metres over London – you have a fantastic view over the city.

double-decker bus: *bussur við tveimum hæddum*
 top deck: *ovara hædd*
 fantastic view: *frálíkt útsýni*
 ferris wheel: *parísarhjól*
 opened: *lat upp*
 to float: *at flóta, sveima*
 in the air: *uppi í loftini*
 metre: *metur*
 park: *park*
 lake: *vatn, tjörn*
 to row: *at rógva*
 speaker: *talari*
 corner: *horn, krókur*
 is allowed: *hefur loyvi*
 to make a speech: *at tala*

British politeness (96)

The British are known for being polite.
'Please', 'thank you' and 'sorry' are probably
the most used words in the English language.

Don't forget to use these words when you
are shopping, talking to strangers or
when you go on the bus or train, etc.

Even in the home, family members will use
'thank you' and 'please' with one another.

At the table (97)

'Can you pass the butter, please?'
'Yes, of course. Here you are.'
'Thank you!'
'Would you like some cheese?'
'Yes, please!'
'How about some jam?'
'No, thank you. I'm fine.'

politeness: *fólkaligheit*
being polite: *at vera*
høviskur
known for: *kendur fyri*
'sorry': (her) *orsaka*
probably: *helst*
stranger: *fremmandafólk*
member: *limur*
with one another:
hvør við annan
to pass: *at rætta einum*
of course: *sjálvandi*
here you are: *ger so væl*
would you like ... (høviskt):
hevði tú viljað havt ...
Yes, please!: *Ja takk!*
No, thank you: *Nei takk!*
queue (up): *standa í bíðirøð*
arrive: *koma*
don't push your way:
troka teg ikki fram
the front: *fremsta rað*
be in a hurry: *hava skund*
through: *ígjøgnum*
politely: *høviskliga*

Queuing (98)

In Britain you queue up for everything.
Those who arrive first, go first.
Don't push your way to the front.
If you are in a hurry,
people will let you through to the front,
if you ask politely.





Føroya Skúlabókagrunnur

