

Chapter 1 : 17 Reasons to Visit Finland in â€” calendrierdelascience.com

To make the most of your time in Finland, it helps to know a bit of the language, especially those words and phrases most used by travelers. Finnish Pronunciation. Finnish (Suomi) has regular pronunciation without many exceptions.

Classification[edit] Finnish is a member of the Finnic group of the Uralic family of languages. The Finnic group also includes Estonian and a few minority languages spoken around the Baltic Sea. Finnish demonstrates an affiliation with other Uralic languages such as Hungarian in several respects including: Several theories exist as to the geographic origin of Finnish and the other Uralic languages. The strong case for Proto-Uralic is supported by common vocabulary with regularities in sound correspondences, as well as by the fact that the Uralic languages have many similarities in structure and grammar. The majority of the population of Finland, It is spoken as a second language in Estonia by about , people. Finnish language started to gain its role during the Grand Duchy of Finland , along with the nationalistic Fennoman movement , and obtained its official status in the Finnish Diet of It enjoys the status of an official minority language in Sweden. Under the Nordic Language Convention , citizens of the Nordic countries speaking Finnish have the opportunity to use their native language when interacting with official bodies in other Nordic countries without being liable to any interpretation or translation costs. The first known written example of Finnish was found in a German travel journal dating back to c. The contextually erroneous accusative case in gelen Finnish kielen and the lack of the conjunction mutta seem to indicate a foreign speaker with an incomplete grasp of Finnish grammar , as errors with the numerous noun cases are typical of those learning Finnish. At the time the language of large-scale business was Middle Low German , the language of administration Swedish , and religious activities were held in Latin. This left few possibilities for Finnish-speakers to use their mother tongue in situations other than daily chores. Swedes strived to obviate Finnish via clerk schools and Church service and by moving Swedish speaking population to Finnish speaking areas. He based his orthography on Swedish, German, and Latin. His ultimate plan was to translate the Bible , but first he had to define rules on which the Finnish standard language still relies, particularly with respect to spelling. Yet, Agricola was confronted with many problems in this endeavour and failed to achieve uniformity. This is why he might use different signs for the same phonemes depending on the situation. For example, he wrote techtin against modern spelling tehtiin. Along the way, Finnish lost some of its phonemes. In the standard language, however, the effect of the lost phonemes is thus: Modern Finnish punctuation, along with that of Swedish, uses the colon character to separate the stem of the word and its grammatical ending in some cases such as after abbreviations , where some other alphabetic writing systems would use an apostrophe. Suffixes are required for correct grammar, so this is often applied, e. Modernization[edit] In the 19th century Johan Vilhelm Snellman and others began to stress the need to improve the status of Finnish. Concerted efforts were made to improve the status of the language and to modernize it, and by the end of the century Finnish had become a language of administration, journalism, literature, and science in Finland, along with Swedish. His impact on the development of modern vocabulary in Finnish was particularly important. In addition to compiling the Kalevala , he acted as an arbiter in disputes about the development of standard Finnish between the proponents of western and eastern dialects, ensuring that the western dialects Agricola had preferred preserved their preeminent role, while many originally dialect words from Eastern Finland were introduced to the standard language, enriching it considerably. Dialects[edit] Map of Finnish dialects The dialects of Finnish are divided into two distinct groups, Western and Eastern. For the most part, the dialects operate on the same phonology, grammar and vocabulary. There are only marginal examples of sounds or grammatical constructions specific to some dialect and not found in standard Finnish. Two examples are the voiced dental fricative found in the Rauma dialect , and the Eastern excessive case. Karelian is different enough from standard Finnish to have its own orthography. Western dialects[edit] The Southwestern dialects lounaismurteet are spoken in Southwest Finland and Satakunta. Their typical feature is abbreviation of word-final vowels, and in many respects they resemble Estonian. The Middle and North Ostrobothnia dialects keski- ja pohjoispohjalaiset murteet are spoken in Central and Northern Ostrobothnia. Its speakers are descendants of Finnish emigrants to the region

in the 18th and 19th centuries. Kven is an official minority language in Norway. East Finnish The Eastern dialects consist of the widespread Savonian dialects savolaismurteet spoken in Savo and nearby areas, and the South-Eastern dialects now spoken only in Finnish South Karelia. The South-Eastern dialects kaakkoismurteet were previously also spoken on the Karelian Isthmus and in Ingria. Most Ingrian Finns were deported to various interior areas of the Soviet Union. Palatalization , a common feature of Uralic languages, had been lost in the Finnic branch, but it has been reacquired by most of these languages, including Eastern Finnish, but not Western Finnish. The language spoken in those parts of Karelia that have not historically been under Swedish or Finnish rule is usually called the Karelian language , and it is considered to be more distant from standard Finnish than the Eastern dialects. Whether this language of Russian Karelia is a dialect of Finnish or a separate language is a matter of interpretation. However, the term "Karelian dialects" is often used colloquially for the Finnish South-Eastern dialects. Dialect chart of Finnish[edit] Western dialects.

Chapter 2 : Useful Finnish phrases

'Finnish for Travelers' by WordDive is a specialized course package designed for travel purposes. With the help of 'Finnish for Travelers' you will learn the most important words and phrases that will help you handle transport and accommodation, deal with typical travel situations in Finnish easily and independently.

Travel and Transportation Road Conditions and Safety: Finland has an extensive network of highways and excellent public transportation services throughout the country. Driving in Finland is on the right side. It is common practice in Finland, including in large cities, to turn off traffic lights at certain intersections in the early morning hours. Some roads in Helsinki designated as two-way are narrow, making passing difficult. Road signs use standard international symbols and Finnish text. Many urban streets have traffic lanes reserved for public transportation only. Winter driving in Finland can be hazardous. Daylight hours are very short and drivers should be comfortable driving in darkness. Your vehicle must have snow tires from December through February. Engine heaters are strongly recommended. Vehicles must use headlights at all times. Use of seatbelts is mandatory for drivers and all passengers. Drunk driving laws are strict. Police strictly enforce all traffic laws and institute random roadside breath-analyzer tests. Drivers who register a 0. Public transportation in Finland is of good quality and is the recommended method of travel. Passenger trains, intercity buses, and air flights provide regular service over longer distances. Public transportation in urban centers includes buses, subways, trams, suburban trains, and taxis. Taxis are more expensive than in major U. Rates vary widely depending on the company providing the transportation service. The bus, train, and subway systems are safe and easy to use. Mariners planning travel to Finland should also check for U. Information may also be posted to the U. Coast Guard homeport website <https://www.ccg.gov>: September 27, Travel Advisory Levels.

Chapter 3 : Cosy Finland - Finnish Lifestyle - Cosy Finland - Finnish Lifestyle Introduction for Travellers

Finnish is the mother tongue of only about five million people in the world, so being able to speak foreign languages is essential for Finns. This is an advantage for foreign visitors, because many Finns speak English, German or some other European language.

The telephone numbers in other towns are available at hotels Medicines are sold at pharmacies Apteekki. Some pharmacies have late opening hours. In Helsinki, the pharmacy at Mannerheimintie 96, tel. Tax-free shopping and export service Anyone permanently resident outside the EU and Norway can shop tax free in Finland, thus saving about 12 max. The cheque, together with the goods purchased, should be presented at the point of departure. The refund will be paid in cash. Tax-free purchases must be taken out of Finland or the EU in unused condition. If the goods are carried out of the EU from any country other than Finland, Sweden, Norway or Denmark, the cheque must be stamped by the customs upon departure from the last EU country. The cheque can also be cashed at Global Refund offices at all main airports. The sales tax of 23 per cent is then deducted. Value added tax is added to invoices and normally included in the displayed total price for goods and products in Finnish shops and restaurants. Visa Electron is also accepted in many shops and department stores. Banking Finnish banks are open from Monday to Friday Finns use less physical cash in their transactions than any other nation, but ATMs for cash withdrawal are fairly widespread and marked by the sign OTTO. Most major credit cards, including Visa, MasterCard and EuroCard can be used for payment in most shops and restaurants. Thanks to EU rules, withdrawing euro from a cash machine costs you the same anywhere in the EU as it does in your own country from a cash machine that does not belong to your bank. The transaction fee for making a debit or credit card payment in the EU in euro is the same as in your own country. Charges may of course differ between banks. Postal Services Poste Restante: Yellow mail boxes on walls for daily collections. Stamps are available at post offices, book and paper shops, R-kiosks, stations, hotels. All countries letter under 20g and postcard 0. Letter under g in Europe 1. Restaurant closing hours vary from Night clubs are open until three or four in the morning. A few dance restaurants and discotheques may charge an admission fee of between 1. Innovation is also abundant outside the kitchen. Restaurant Savoy has begun rooftop gardening in the centre of Helsinki. The kitchen staff and customers love the fresh herbs and vegetables grown on the roof that is also home to a community of honeybees. The standard rate for VAT, the initials for which are ALV in Finnish, is 22 per cent, with a rate of 17 per cent for food and animal feed and 8 per cent for transport. Pets are not generally welcomed in Finnish restaurants. Drinking age In Finland a person aged 20 can buy alcoholic drinks of any kind from an Alko store. People over 18 years of age and over can buy mild alcoholic drinks containing at most 22 per cent alcohol by volume, such as wines and beers. The sale of wine and spirits to the unders is prohibited by law. Customers may be asked to show a passport, identification card or driving licence as proof of age. The retail sale of alcoholic beverages in Finland is a monopoly run along the same lines as in the other Nordic countries with the exception of Denmark. Retail sales of alcohol take place through the Alko stores. Medium beer is also sold in supermarkets and other stores. Alko stores are open from Monday to Friday In Finland any person who has reached the age of 18 may buy alcoholic beverages in a restaurant. Restaurants serve beer from Service of alcohol ends half an hour before restaurant closing. Warm, waterproof boots are an advantage in the slushy southern autumns, while fur or other thick linings are a good idea whenever the temperatures fall below minus ten Celsius. If you are planning to try some winter sports, you will be able to purchase the right specialist clothing and footwear when you arrive in Finland. Staying dry is a priority in the sometimes stormy autumns, when Goretex and other waterproof materials come into their own. This gives you permission to roam freely, pick berries and mushrooms, and enjoy the peace and quiet of the forests, lakes and rivers. Just a few things to keep in mind. Language Finland is officially bilingual: About 1, people in Lapland speak Sami Lapp languages. Swedish-speaking Finns, of whom there are about ,, are mainly along the coast of the south and the south-west archipelago and along the shore of the Gulf of Bothnia to the west. Finnish is the mother tongue of only about five million people in the world, so being able to speak foreign languages is essential for Finns. This is an

advantage for foreign visitors, because many Finns speak English, German or some other European language. Finnish has a reputation for being a difficult language, with many declensions and long words.

Chapter 4 : Finnish for travellers. (Audiobook on Cassette,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

*Finnish for Travellers [Staff of Editions Berlitz] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. 12 phrases, useful words, Guide to shopping and eating out, tipping, sightseeing, relaxing, with pronunciation show throughout.*

Origins[edit] By history and culture, they are related to similar groups of Romani people in other countries, such as British Romani groups like Romanichals , Lowland Scottish Travellers [4] and German Sinti. Modern-day Travellers are the descendants of the first Romanies who arrived in Scandinavia during the 16th century. Some were deportees from Britain to Norway , [5] [6] but most came via Denmark. They were met with hostility, and segregated themselves on the moorlands of Jutland, where some prospered in wool production and trade. They did not integrate in Denmark for nearly years. According to their oral tradition, they were originally forced out of Rajasthan , India, when invaders conquered it. A related group are the Finnish Kale , descendants of early Scandinavian Romanies who were deported in the 17th century from Sweden proper to Finland. Romani Travellers in Norway at times have been confused with the indigenous Norwegian Travellers , although they perceive the latter group to be non-Romanies by culture and origins. Names for the group[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Further information: Names of the Romani people By the settled majority population, the Norwegian Travellers are known as Romanifolk or the exonym tater, and in Sweden they used to be called the similar exonym tattare, but are named officially under the term Roma today, while the endonyms in use are "dinglare" or "resande". Norwegian travellers most often use the endonyms "reisendes" or "vandriar". Both exonymous terms hint to the original misconception that these people were Tatars. Fant was another term formerly applied to both Romani and non-Romani Travellers in southern Norway and some parts of Sweden. All these terms nowadays are considered pejorative due to their connotation of vagabondage and vagrancy. Since Swedish Travellers are officially referred to as resande Travellers , and counted as one of several groups within the "Roma" national minority. They often refer to themselves as resandefolket Travelling people , or dinglare. Less common is the term tavringer. In recent years there has been an attempt to term Swedish Travellers as tschiwi, but this usage is contested. For Norwegian Travellers, however, the name tater is severely disputed. For one part it does not carry the same stigma as in Sweden, the counterpart has for many years fought for the same rights as swedish romani; some Traveller organizations maintain this term in their official names. In Norway the Travellers are categorized as a national minority group, officially referred to as romanifolk ortater, reisende Travellers. In contrast to Sweden, in Norway a distinction is made between romanifolk and rom i. Many words of the Nordic Romani origin have survived in the Scandinavian languages, both in common speech and slang. Tjej, meaning "Girl" in Swedish originally slang, but now a popular alternative to the older flicka Puffra, meaning "Gun" in Swedish used to be common slang Hak, meaning "Place" as in "Joint" or "Establishment" in Swedish common slang Vischan, meaning "The countryside" as in boondocks or rural areas in Swedish common slang Organisations[edit] Romani Travellers in Sweden and Norway have founded organisations for preserving their culture and lobbying for their collective rights. It had no political or religious affiliation, and published articles in Norwegian. At its most frequent, it came out eight times per year. On 6 September , it was founded as an on-line publication; the first print edition was published in October Jone Pedersen was the founding publisher and editor-in-chief. As of , it had ceased publication.

Chapter 5 : Visa requirements for Finnish citizens - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Frequently Asked Questions about Finland - Your questions answered! Approximately one third of Finland is located north of the Arctic Circle. Finland is a large country and covers , sq. There are over , lakes, , islands and 4,km 2, miles of coastline. Despite its large size, only a little over 5 million people live in Finland, which means everyone has plenty of space and it is easy to find your own little hideaway from the world. Finland is 2 hrs ahead of GMT. What language do they speak in Finland? Most Finns, particularly the younger generations, can also speak English very well, though they might be a bit shy to do so at first. In fact, English is taught at school to children from the age of nine. Do they drive on the left or right? The Finns drive on the right. When driving in Finland, bear in mind that you need to be at least 18 years old, it is compulsory to wear a seat belt and that you should have your headlights on at all times, except when it is particularly bright and sunny. The British EU-standard driving license is accepted in Finland and you do not need an additional permit. Please be aware however that if you will be driving in Lapland, you will need to mind the wild reindeer that often wander on roads. In Lakeland, you will have to be aware of road crossing moose, particularly at dusk. It is also worth pointing out that the drink driving limits in Finland are a lot lower than in the UK and if you will be driving, it is wise not to drink at all. Can anyone drive a snowmobile? If there are only adult size snowmobiles available, all under 15 year olds need to share a snowmobile with an adult. A driving license is needed if you will be driving on public snowmobiling tracks, but if you stay on supervised tracks within controlled areas for example in a ski resort, the driving license is not needed. No, this is a myth. Helsinki is the least expensive of the Scandinavian capitals and prices are on a par and often lower than those in the UK. Also, please note that the quality of all things in Finland is very high and you are unlikely to be able to buy any low priced "value" items, as the Finns tend to prefer high quality to cut price bargains! What are the Finns like? Generally, the Finns are friendly, calm and laid-back people. They have an appreciation of nature and tranquility and this is why they enjoy the relaxation offered by their lakeside cabins, away from the towns where they live and work. The Finns are very proud of their country, probably due to their long fought battle for independence, that they gained only in Finally, you might notice that it can be difficult to get to know a Finn well, as they tend to be slow to open up with people they have only just met. This is not to say they are unfriendly, but it will take a while before you are classed as a friend. Once you are considered a friend however, you are then a friend for life! Will it be cold? Yes, but only in winter! The Southern and Western regions are warmer and get less snow due to the warming effect of the sea along the long coastline. In Lapland temperatures during December to February can reach lows of C, so if you are heading to this region, make sure you wrap up warm! The average temperature in winter in the Lakeland region is C to C, while in the West and South, average temperatures are -5C to C. The air all year round is dry and crisp, unlike the wet and damp climate in the UK. This dry cold means the low temperatures do not feel as bitterly cold as you might imagine. Will I experience the Midnight Sun? Yes, if you are in Finland during the summer months of June to July. The further north you travel, the longer the sun will stay above the horizon. The long bright summer nights are excellent for night time fishing, rowing on a calm blue lake or just sitting by a fire on your private beach admiring the pink and orange sky! What do the Finns do for fun? As well as sauna, Finns love the outdoor living. The towns and cities offer many cultural activities, especially in the summer when Savonlinna Opera Festival and other musical and sports events take place. Will I see the Northern Lights? You can only see the Northern Lights when it is dark, so do not attempt to spot them during the Midnight Sun! It helps to get as far as possible from any artificial lights, as they can prevent you from seeing these amazing natural lights, that light up the sky on dark, clear nights. What should I pack for my trip to Finland? This obviously depends on what time of year you will be visiting Finland. In winter, take plenty of warm clothing, including thick gloves or mittens, a scarf, a warm woolly hat, a few pairs of warm woolen socks, thick warm shoes with thick soles,

thermal underwear and a thick padded jacket. Please remember that you will feel warmer wearing two or three thin layers than just one thick jumper. You may also wish to take something to protect your face and lips from the cold dry air. Also, take sunglasses as the sunrays reflect from the white snow. If you are going to use a camera, take plenty of batteries as the cold air uses the batteries a lot quicker than you are used to. Also, only take the camera out when you intend to take a picture to protect it from the cold as much as possible. In summer you can travel much lighter. Take plenty of casual T-shirts and trousers, shorts, swimsuits and comfortable shoes such as trainers. Finnish people tend to dress in a fairly casual style and only wear formal outfits to weddings or christenings. You probably need something long-sleeved to wear on cooler days and in evenings when enjoying a camp fire or a barbeque on the beach. Children love inflatable toys to play with in the lakes and on the beaches. It is also important to take insect repellent as mosquitoes are common, particularly inland and in Lapland. All electrical appliances need a European two pin adaptor. What souvenirs can I buy in Finland? Finland is famed for technology and design. Nokia mobile phones are designed and produced in Finland and the latest designs are available there before anywhere else. If you like kitchenware or decorative items, look no further than the high quality glassware and ceramics produced by Iittala or Arabia. All items are produced to a high standard and the designs are fresh and very Scandinavian. Fiskars scissors are sold all around the world and Hackman produces high quality cutlery and cooking utensils that are both stylish and hard wearing. If you like Scandinavian clothing and fabrics, you should look at the products made by Marimekko, that feature bold colourful designs. For jewellery, look no further than unique Kalevala designs that include necklaces, ear-rings, cufflinks, bracelets and more, all inspired by the Finnish nature and wildlife. If you or your children are fans of the Finnish characters Moomins, you should take the opportunity to purchase a few Moomin mugs, plates, soft toys, fridge magnets etc! Finnish chocolate and sweets are very tasty and quite unusual and as such, it is worth bringing back a few confectionary items for your friends back home. Another Finnish delicacy is Salmiakki, a salty liquorice type of sweet, not appreciated by everyone! Do Finnish supermarkets stock similar items to those in the UK? You can find all kinds of food in Finnish supermarkets from meats and fish to cheeses, pizzas and milk. Large department stores such as Sokos and Stockman have their own food halls, while large supermarkets such as Prisma and CityMarket also stock clothes, shoes, cds and dvds, electrical goods, magazines, sports equipment and much more. Please note that you will not be able to buy alcohol, apart from mild beer and cider, in Finnish supermarkets. Wine, strong beer and spirits are only sold in off-licenses called ALKO. Some shopping centres include a separate ALKO shop, while you can also find one in some of the larger ski resorts and most towns. ALKO shops are closed on public holidays and Sundays. There is usually more than one chemist in town with one of them staying open very late or even all night. Villages and larger ski resorts also often have a chemist, or another point such as a village shop or a post office, where non-prescription medicine is sold over the counter. Can I meet Santa Claus? Santa Claus, as we all know, lives in the Finnish Lapland. In the Santa Claus Village, you will be able to meet the man himself and even get your photograph taken with him and his elves. Santa Claus also has his very own Post Office in the village, from where you can post all your Christmas greetings with a special Santa Claus Post Office stamp! Alternatively you can also meet Santa Claus in the Santa Park, a small theme park for young children also in Rovaniemi. If you are in Finland at the Christmas time, you might well spot Santa Claus anywhere in Finland, as he will personally deliver presents to Finnish children on the Christmas Eve. If you are very lucky, he might even make a private visit to your cabin! How do I heat up the sauna? It is believed that the sauna was invented in Finland. Today there are over one and a half million saunas in Finland, that is one for every three inhabitants! Most Finns have a sauna in their own home and communal saunas are available everywhere. Almost all holiday cabins have a sauna and spending time in the hot steam is considered an essential part of a holiday in Finland. Logs for wood burning saunas are usually provided by the cabin owner and they can be found stacked in the woodshed outside the cabin or already indoors. Bear in mind that it is worth avoiding alcohol and heavy meals just before you will have sauna, as these might make you feel unwell in the heat. Heat up your sauna. How you do this will depend on what type of sauna you are using. Generally there are two types – electric and wood burning. The electric stoves are easy to use as you can just switch the stove on and easily alter the temperature from the dial provided.

Chapter 6 : My Best Helsinki - Finnish Words and Phrases

English -Finnish -Swedish: handy Finnish words, terms and phrases for the tourist and traveler. Wide variety of words, terms and phrases used in Finland, including food and restaurant vocabulary and basic conversational and social phrases and words, numeric words, measurement, etc.

Our air is one of the cleanest in the world and landscapes are second to none. Lonely Planet did and listed us as one of the TOP 3 travel destinations for Please enjoy our list of 17 reasons to come to Finland in About Finland Full of interesting contrasts, such as the four seasons, the Midnight Sun and winter darkness, urban and rural, East and West. What identifies us, what are we proud of " and where we are heading to. Come along and explore all that Finland has to offer on this celebratory year, from diverse events and good vibes to experiencing the beautiful nature that is always close by. Located between East and West, the northern capital of Helsinki is full of surprises just waiting to be discovered. Northern Lights The thrill of witnessing the Aurora Borealis is a once-in-a-lifetime experience for many. The Northern Lights are visible on roughly nights a year " or every other clear night " in Finnish Lapland. Catching the magical phenomenon requires clear and dark skies and a viewing spot not affected by light pollution, like street lights and neon signs. Santa Claus Santa Claus is known and loved all over the world. StopOver Fancy a peaceful break while traveling between continents? In Finland is the best place to take time to stop and breathe. Whether you prefer hiking in Lapland or spending a few hours shopping and checking the sights in Helsinki " everything is possible. Winter Activities Finland is the ultimate winter wonderland with endless possibilities to quench your thirst for any kind of winter activity. In Lahti will organise the skiing Centenary World Championships, something that one-hundred-year-old Finland is very proud of. The centennial and the all-time seventh World Championships in the same location will be a true once-in-a-lifetime event. Sauna Culture If you want to understand Finland and its people, getting familiar with the sauna is a good starting point. You can enjoy new sauna experiences beside the sea in a cool urban milieu all year round. The modern complex also has a restaurant serving the finest Finnish cuisine, while the contemporary wooden building is an attraction on its own. Moomins Moomins are probably the most known and adored Finnish icon, if not before, then right after Santa Claus. It is the only museum of Moomin art in the world. Finnish berries and fruits are packed with sweet flavors as well as healthy vitamins and flavonoids. Finns scour the vast forests for these delicious treasures along with tasty mushrooms and fresh wild herbs. Silence and Peace In the rush and crush of modern life, the rarities are what we value most, such as space, quiet and time. Space to breathe, time to dream. You can find these treasures in Finland, where the lakes are many and the people are few. A handful of pure nature, a pinch of Finnish sauna, a spoonful of traditional treatments, serve with wild food and add light activities to taste " equals extreme relaxation. The Cleanest Air The air in Finland is the third cleanest in the world, according to a recent study by WHO, and one of the very cleanest parts of the world can be found in Finnish Lapland. Finns are talkative, hospitable and warm-hearted folks. A Finn will tell tall tales with a straight face, giggle internally and go on until the stories just get too much for anyone to believe. Birdwatchers flock to Finland to find species that are hard to spot anywhere else in Europe. If you go to the woods today in most parts of Finland, a big surprise encounter with a bear is very unlikely. But for anyone keen to join an organised trip to see and photograph wild bears, the densely forested borderlands of Eastern Finland are an ideal destination in Many festivals also use lakes, forests and seasonal extremes as an exciting backdrop. Thanks to our Centennial celebration there will be no lack of cultural happenings and events across Finland. Finnish Theme Days Finland is an innovative country where creativity meets proactivity. This means ordinary people get to play chefs and sommeliers for a change, resulting in a whole lot of fun for everyone.

Chapter 7 : Finnish phrasebook - Wikitravel

Finnish for Travellers by Staff of Editions Berlitz. Berlitz. PAPERBACK. Book is very clean. Crisp pages. Tight binding. Light shelf wear on cover. Dirty edges.

Chapter 8 : Frequently asked questions about Finland

Finnish (suomen kieli, suomi) is spoken in Finland and by Finns elsewhere, predominantly in the Nordic countries. Whether travelers to Finland need to learn Finnish is doubtful, since most Finns – including virtually all under 40 – speak at least some English.

Chapter 9 : Finnish language - Wikipedia

Finnish travellers paid more to stay in all but one of them. Fuengirola, Benalmadena and Alicante boasted the lowest averages in the country amongst the top Barcelona was the only Spanish destination in the top 10 popularity ranking, in spite of a steep rise in its average prices, although the increase in Gran Canaria was higher.