

RETTEARK

Øvelser i engelsk niveau D

Opgave 11 - 18

Indholdsfortegnelse

Klik på linkene:

11. [Simpel eller udvidet præsens \(nutid\)](#) (3 sider)
12. [Simpel eller udvidet præsens/præteritum \(nutid/datid\)](#) (2 sider)
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RETTEARK

11. Simple eller udvidet præsens?

Grammatik side 6

Simple præsens (NUTID):

I walk, you walk, he walks...

Udvidet præsens (I DAGLIG TALE ING-FORM):

I am walking, you are walking, he is walking...



Simple præsens om det, der sker regelmæssigt, men ikke nødvendigvis lige nu.

It often rains in Denmark... but not today



Udvidet tid (ING-form) om det, der lige er i gang med at ske

Når man skal beskrive, hvad der sker **lige i øjeblikket**, bruger man på dansk ofte vendinger med **sidder og..., står og..., er ved at...** De oversættes ikke til engelsk, da man i stedet bruger ing-form.

Dansk

Engelsk

Jeg *sidder og* ser fjernsyn

I **am watching** TV

Hun *står og* venter på stationen

She **is waiting** at the station

Han *er ved at* lave mad

He **is cooking**

Udvidet tid (ING-FORM) bruges også:

- om noget, der er planlagt i **nær fremtid**: They are coming for dinner tomorrow
- om noget **negativt, der gentager sig**: He is always complaining about his work

(sammenlign med almindelige regelmæssige gentagelser i punktet nedenunder!)

Udvidet tid (ING-FORM) bruges ikke:

- om noget, der sker regelmæssigt: *We often/always/sometimes/never watch a movie.*
- ved statiske verber som *love* og *hate*, da disse verber udtrykker noget generelt og ikke en forbigående tilstand: *I love Italian food. I hate cats.*

Why does McDonald's use the ing-form in their slogan: "I'm loving it!" Is this correct English?

Here is a link for you or your teacher ☺

<http://www.quickanddirtytips.com/education/grammar/is-im-loving-it-proper-grammar>

RETTEARK

11. Simple eller udvidet præsens?



Indsæt den rigtige form af verbet: Simple præsens (NUTID) eller udvidet præsens (ING-FORM)

I nogle af felterne skal der stå to ord!

1. What are you talking about?
We **are discussing** "Game of Thrones". We often **discuss** this issue in the café. (**discuss**)
2. She **works** in a factory in this town, but I don't think she **is working** right now. (**work**)
3. He **washes** his car every Saturday, but now he **is washing** his car again, and it's only Friday. (**wash**)
4. Every year he **climbs** a mountain in the Alps. (**climb**)
5. English people often **talk** about the weather. (**talk**)
6. They **live** in Nebraska, (**live**) but now they **are spending** a couple of weeks in California. (**spend**)
7. Is there anything interesting on TV?
Yes, I **am watching** football. (**watch**)
...Well, I said "interesting" 😊
8. Can't we go now? No, we **are waiting** for Kevin (**wait**)
9. Listen! They **are talking** about the attacks in Paris. (**talk**)
10. Monkeys **eat** bananas, Italians **love** spaghetti, and the English **drink** a lot of tea. (**eat, love, drink**)
11. The train **is leaving** in 5 minutes. (**leave**)

RETTEARK

11. Simple eller udvidet præsens?

12. There is a lot of sand here... Where are we going to?
We **are going** to Las Vegas. (**go**)
Actually we **are driving** at the rim of the Nevada Desert. (**drive**)
13. Look! They **are cutting** the wedding cake.
Yes, it's tradition that bride and groom **cut** the cake together. (**cut**)
14. The people on TV **are playing** cricket. It's is the national game of England.
We **play** cricket twice a week. (**play**)
15. It's 8 o'clock and we **are having** breakfast. (**have**)
16. Every day we **have** tea and toast for breakfast. (**have**)
17. I **hate** small dogs, but I **love** golden retrievers. (**hate, love**)
18. They **live** at 73 Oxford Road. (**live**)



Oversæt til engelsk

19. Det er oktober, og bladene falder af træerne.
It is October and the leaves are falling from the trees.
20. I oktober falder bladene af træerne.
In October the leaves fall from the trees.
21. De kommer hjem om et øjeblik.
They are coming home in a moment.
22. De sidder og spiller backgammon.
They are playing backgammon.

RETTEARK

12. Simple eller udvidet præsens/præteritum?

[Grammatik side 4 og 6](#) – Se også forklaringerne i opgave 11!

Simple **præsens** (NUTID): I **call**, you call, he calls...

Simple **præteritum** (DATID): **called**

Udvidet tid (=ING-form) kan også forekomme i både nutid og datid:

Udvidet **præsens**: I **am calling**, you are calling, he is calling...

Udvidet **præteritum**: I **was calling**, you were calling, he was calling...

Husk: De simple tider bruges om det, der sker/skete regelmæssigt (sometimes, always, usually...)

De udvidede tider bruges om det, der lige er/var i gang med at ske.



Indsæt simple præsens/præteritum eller udvidet præsens/præteritum (ING-form)

1. I couldn't see what the man in the picture **was doing**. (do)
2. Last year he **ainted** his boat green. (paint)
3. Oh my God – what is uncle Ben doing? I think he **is directing** the traffic. (direct)
4. Last week she **met** a lot of people. (meet)
5. What does he usually do on Saturdays? He **watches** football. (watch)
6. What were you doing yesterday at 4 o'clock? I **was sitting** in the bus. (sit)
7. What were you doing when we came? We **were planning** our next holiday. (plan)
8. Young people often **buy** a sandwich for dinner, (buy)
but Thomas normally **cooks** his own meals. (cook)
9. They **went** to New York three times last year. (go)

RETTEARK

12. Simple eller udvidet præsens/præteritum?

10. When they were in Oxford, they **saw** a lot of interesting things. (see)
11. What was he doing when you came? He **was cleaning** his garage. (clean)
12. He says that he **hates** sushi. (hate)
13. We had to hurry up. They **were waiting** for us. (wait)
14. Nowadays she always **stays** in her cottage at Christmas. (stay)
15. Don't disturb me! I **am practising** my Spanish. (practise)
16. It was too late. The train **was leaving** the station already. (leave)
(Her må du ikke skrive "had left", for opgaven kræver *almindelig nutid/datid eller ING-form nutid/datid!*)



Oversæt følgende sætninger til engelsk (Læs i opgave 11 om udtryk med "sidder og..." osv.)

17. Vi sad og spillede "The Sims", da vi pludselig hørte et højt brag.
We were playing "The Sims" when suddenly we heard a loud crash.
18. Hvad går du og laver?
What are you doing?
19. Tømreren var ved at reparere vores tag, da stormen kom.
The carpenter was repairing our roof when the storm came.
20. Hvor er Amanda? Hun står og kigger på et butiksvindue.
Where is Amanda? She is looking at a shop window.
21. Vi sidder lige og spiser frokost. Kan du ringe til mig senere?
We are just having lunch. Can you call me later?

RETTEARK

13. Verber i perfektum

Grammatik side 4

Look, I **have bought** a pair of new sneakers!



Perfektum (FØRNUTID) bruges om det, man *har* gjort, og som man ofte kan se resultatet af her og nu:

Regelmæssig perfektum: I **have cleaned** today so now we are ready. (Jeg *har* gjort rent...)

Uregelmæssig perfektum: The fridge is empty. He **has eaten** all the food.



Indsæt perfektum (FØRNUTID) i følgende sætninger.

Pas på! Her er både regelmæssige og uregelmæssige verber!

1. We **have** **talked** a lot about you. (**talk**)
2. The train **has** already **left**. (**leave**)
3. The trains **have** already **left**. (**leave**)
4. My wife **has** not **come** home yet. (**come**)
5. I can see they **have** **planted** a new tree in their garden. (**plant**)
6. **Have** you **seen** my phone? (**see**)
7. Who **has** **drunk** all the tea? (**drink**)
8. I **have** **enjoyed** it very much here! (**enjoy**)
9. She **has** **listened** to this song a lot of times now. (**listen**)
10. Lily **has** **told** me the whole story. (**tell**)
11. He **has** **tried** to stop smoking. (**try**)
12. I don't think he **has** **succeeded**. (**succeed**)

RETTEARK

13. Verber i perfektum



Oversæt til engelsk

Husk, at hjælpeverbet ved perfektum (FØRNUITID) altid er have/has (og aldrig am/is/are):

I have started, the train has left, they have gone to Italy... (jeg er startet, toget er kørt, de er taget til Italien)

13. Den mærkelige lyd er forsvundet nu.

The strange sound has disappeared now.

14. Han er holdt op med at ryge.

He has stopped smoking.

15. Jeg har altid vidst, han var en løgner.

I have always known that he was a liar.

16. Min far er taget af sted. Han er rejst til San Francisco.

My father has left. He has gone to San Francisco.

17. Jeg tror, de har fejlet det ind under gulvtæppet.

I think they have swept it under the carpet.

18. Der har været mange rygter om Michael Jacksons død.

There have been many rumours about Michael Jackson's death.

19. Emma er startet i en ny klasse.

Emma has started in a new class.

20. Han har aldrig haft en sort bil.

He has never had a black car.

RETTEARK

14. Verber i pluskvamperfektum

[Grammatik side 4](#)

Pluskvamperfektum (FØRDATID) bruges om det, der ligger længere tilbage i tiden, altså før datiden:

When we **came** to the supermarket, it **had** just **closed**. (Da vi kom til supermarkedet, havde det lige lukket.)

Vi *kom* (i datid), og det *havde lukket* inden da (altså før datiden).



Indsæt **pluskvamperfektum** (FØRDATID) i følgende sætninger

1. When she came to the station, she **had** **forgotten** her travelcard. (**forget**)
2. Before he married, he **had** often **been** in China. (**be**)
3. They **had** not **visited** us for many years. (**visit**)
4. I was worried that something **had** **happened** to you. (**happen**)
5. I saw that he **had** **bought** a new T-shirt. (**buy**)
6. When we came home, the cat **had** **eaten** all the fish. (**eat**)



Oversæt til engelsk

7. Da vi havde forladt lufthavnen, begyndte vi at lede efter et hotel.
When we had left the airport, we started/began looking for a hotel.
8. Pengene var åbenbart forsvundet.
The money had obviously/apparently disappeared.
9. Vi havde inviteret dem, men de havde ikke set vores invitation.
We had invited them, but they had not seen our invitation.

RETTEARK

15. Perfektum og pluskvamperfektum

[Grammatikfolder side 4](#)

Perfektum (FØRNUTID) bruges om det, man *har* gjort, og som man ofte kan se resultatet af her og nu:

I **can** see that he **has washed** his car (Jeg kan se, at han har vasket sin bil)

Pluskvamperfektum (FØRDATID) bruges om det, der ligger længere tilbage i tiden, altså før datiden:

When I **came** home, he **had cooked** a lovely dinner (Da jeg kom hjem, havde han lavet en dejlig middag).

Jeg *kom* hjem (i datid), og han *havde lavet* middagen inden da (altså før datiden)



Indsæt perfektum (FØRNUTID) **eller pluskvamperfektum** (FØRDATID) i følgende sætninger.

Pas på! Her er både regelmæssige og uregelmæssige verber!

1. I *can* see he **has** **picked** all the strawberries. (**pick**) FØRNUTID, fordi can står i nutid
2. Martin *told* me that he **had** **booked** a hotel in Paris. (**book**) FØRDATID, fordi told står i datid
3. When I met her, she **had** just **bought** a new bike. (**buy**)
4. Now it's autumn and a lot of pears **have** **fallen** down from the trees. (**fall**)
5. When the storm was over, a lot of pears **had** **fallen** down. (**fall**)
6. I am afraid we **have** **forgotten** to buy onions. (**forget**)
7. There **have** **been** many discussions lately about colourful food. (**be**)
8. Where is Jack? I think he **has** **gone** to the hairdresser's. (**go**)
9. The farmer said the hurricane **had** **damaged** his agricultural crops. (**damage**)
10. They talked about all the fun they **had** **had** . (**have**) (havde haft)

RETTEARK

15. Perfektum og pluskvamperfektum

11. He couldn't find his iPad because he **had** already **put** it in his bag. (**put**)
12. When we arrived at the station, the train **had** already **left**. (**leave**)
13. Margaret **has** **lived** here for many years now. (**live**)
14. People **have** not yet **travelled** to Mars. (**travel**)
15. Until now nobody **has** ever **climbed** that mountain. (**climb**)
16. I was sure I **had** **seen** that movie before. (**see**)
17. When I arrived home, Jane **had** **prepared** a delicious dinner. (**prepare**)
18. On the second day I realized that my camera **had** **disappeared**. (**disappear**)
19. There **have** always **been** many earthquakes in California. (**be**)
20. By the time I got to the office, the meeting **had** already **begun**. (**begin**)
21. We did not recognize him because he **had** **grown** a beard. (**grow**)
22. I wish I **had** **worked** harder when I was at school. (**work**)
23. They say they **have** **had** a lot of trouble with these machines. (**have**)
24. They said they **had** **had** a lot of trouble with the machines. (**have**)

RETTEARK

16. DO i nægtende sætninger

Tema: London

Grammatik side 6



Omskriv til negative sætninger



PRÆSENS (NUTID)

1. Tower Bridge **crosses** the River Thames
Brooklyn Bridge doesn't cross the...

crosses og **doesn't** står i præsens (NUTID),
cross står i infinitiv (NAVNEFORM), dvs. ingen endelse!

PRÆTERITUM (DATID)

2. We **saw** the Millennium Dome in London
We didn't see the...

saw og **didn't** står i præteritum (DATID),
see står i infinitiv (NAVNEFORM), dvs. ingen endelse!

3. She **loves** the new skyline of London with all the tall buildings.

She doesn't love the new skyline... _____

4. They **wanted** to see the Portobello Road Market.

They didn't want to see... _____

5. We went shopping in Carnaby Street.

We didn't go shopping... _____

6. The Shard in London is the tallest building in EU (2016)

St. Paul's Cathedral is not the tallest building... _____

7. My daughter likes to visit the street market in Covent Garden.

My daughter doesn't like to visit... _____

RETTEARK

16. DO i nægtende sætninger

8. We bought tickets for Madame Tussauds Wax Museum.

We didn't buy... _____

9. They heard Big Ben striking the hour.

They didn't hear... _____

10. Queen Elizabeth owns a lot of jewels.

My mother doesn't own... _____

11. Tony Blair studied at Oxford University.

Prince William didn't study... _____

12. I love walking in Hyde Park.

My husband doesn't love walking... _____

13. I love fish and chips.

My parents don't love... _____

14. We took a trip on a double decker bus.

We didn't take a trip... _____

15. He found an electronic shop in Tottenham Court Road.

He didn't find... _____

16. We look forward to seeing London again.

Few people don't look forward to seeing... _____

RETTEARK

17. DO i spørgende sætninger

Tema: San Francisco

Grammatik side 6



Omskriv til spørgende sætninger

PRÆSENS (NUTID)

1. My family often **visits** San Francisco
Does your family often visit San Francisco?

visits og **does** står i præsens (NUTID),
visit står i infinitiv (NAVNEFORM), dvs. ingen endelse!

PRÆTERITUM (DATID)

2. We **saw** the Golden Gate Bridge
Did you see the Golden Gate Bridge?

saw og **did** står i præteritum (DATID),
see står i infinitiv (NAVNEFORM), dvs. ingen endelse!

3. We **stopped** in San Francisco for a day.

Did you stop _____

4. We went by cable car to the hotel.

Did you go by... _____

5. We visited Pier 39, one of the most famous attractions.

Did you visit Pier 39... _____

6. We enjoyed the sea lions sleeping in the sun.

Did you enjoy... _____

7. At Pier 39 we got the best crab sandwich in San Francisco.

Where did you get the best crab sandwich in San Francisco?

RETTEARK

17. DO i spørgende sætninger

8. The Golden Gate Bridge opened in 1937.

When did the Golden Gate Bridge open? _____

9. The bridge often disappears into dense fog.

Why does the bridge often disappear into... _____

10. Golden Gate Park stretches for 3 miles (on the western edge of San Francisco).

For how many miles does Golden Gate Park stretch? _____

11. We bought tickets for Alcatraz.

Did you buy tickets for.../What did you buy tickets for? _____

12. A visit to Alcatraz includes a tour of the cell house.

What does a visit to Alcatraz include? _____

13. Al Capone spent about four years at Alcatraz.

How many years did Al Capone spend at Alcatraz? _____

14. The tourist agency recommends a tour to Alcatraz.

What does the tourist office recommend? _____

15. Chinatown lies in the heart of downtown San Francisco.

Where does China Town lie? _____

16. We look forward to seeing San Francisco again.

Do you look forward to seeing San Francisco again? _____

RETTEARK

18. Omskrivning med DO blandet

Grammatik side 6

Husk:

- Kun omskrivning med DO i præsens og præteritum (NUTID OG DATID), *ikke* i perfektum og pluskvamperfektum (FØRNUTID OG FØR DATID)!
Præsens: He **does** not know his father. Præteritum: I **did** not find my purse.
MEN i perfektum: I **have** not **found** my purse.
- Nægtelsen skal være **NOT!** Ved andre benægtende ord, som fx *never*, er der ingen omskrivning (I *never found* my purse)
- Ingen omskrivning, hvis subjektet (GRUNDLEDDET) er et spørgeord, som fx *who* el. *what*:
Who knows this man? *What* letter comes after G in the alphabet?
- Ingen omskrivning ved to BE og modalverberne (MÅDESUDSAGNSORD)
She *is* not at home. He *can't* find his mobile phone. You *must* not smoke here!



Oversæt til engelsk

I denne øvelse er der både **spørgsmål** og **nægtende sætninger**.

Her forekommer både **præsens**, **præteritum**, **perfektum**, **pluskvamperfektum** og **futurum**

(NUTID, DATID, FØRNUTID, FØR DATID OG FREMTID)

1. Han arbejder ikke mere. **He doesn't work any more.**
2. Troede du, det var sandt? **Did you believe it was true?**
3. Hvem havde skrevet den besked? **Who had written that message?**
4. Hun rejste ikke til Canada. **She didn't go to Canada.**
5. Kan I komme i næste uge? **Can you come next week?**
6. Denne browser understøtter ikke JavaScript. **This browser doesn't support JavaScript.**

RETTEARK

18. Omskrivning med DO blandet

7. Hvorfor ringer han ikke? **Why doesn't he call?/Why does he not call?**
8. Hvor mange børn har du? **How many children do you have?/How many ch. have you got?**
9. Jeg har ikke mødt hende endnu. **I haven't met her yet.**
10. Fandt I en løsning på problemet? **Did you find a solution to the problem?**
11. Jeg ser aldrig fjernsyn. **I never watch TV.**
12. Var du i skole i går? **Were you at school yesterday?**
13. Hvem ejer det slot? **Who owns that castle?**
14. Jeg vil ikke være til stede ved mødet. **I will not be present at the meeting.**
15. Han havde ikke set filmen. **He had not seen the film/movie.**
16. Hvilket program foretrækker du? **Which programme do you prefer?** (amerikansk: program)
17. Hvilket af husene ser bedst ud? **Which of the houses looks best?**
18. Du må ikke fortælle dem det. **You must not tell them.**
19. Han laver ikke selv mad. **He doesn't cook his own food.**
20. Studerer Tom og Lewis i Cambridge? **Do Tom and Lewis study in Cambridge?**
21. Sophia går aldrig i teateret. **Sophia never goes to the theatre.**
22. Oscar kan ikke lide at flyve. **Oscar doesn't like flying.**