

KONTROLARK

Øvelser i engelsk niveau D

Opgave 19 - 26

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19. Artiklerne – deres anvendelse

Ubestemt artikel (kendeord): a/an

1. Bruges altid, når der er tale om **én ud af mange**:
He is **an** electrician. I am **a** mother.
(Hvis der kun er én af slagsen, er der ikke artikel foran: He is lead singer of the band.)
2. I betydningen **om** eller **per**:
We eat seafood twice **a** week. He checks Facebook 15 times **a** day.
3. Altid foran **hundred** og **thousand**:
There were more than **a** thousand fans at the concert.

Bestemt artikel (kendeord): the

Altid bestemt artikel:

4. Foran **following** og **same** samt ved **ordenstal**:
Bemærk følgende information: Please notice **the** following information!
Det er tredje gang, vi er i Venedig: It's **the** third time we are in Venice.
5. Ved **grammatiske betegnelser**:
the plural, **the** past, **the** infinitive
6. Ved navne på **bygninger, floder, skibe** og **aviser**:
They stayed at **the** Hamilton Hotel. **The** Mersey flows through Liverpool.
The Cutty Sark is a museum ship in London. **The** Guardian is a British newspaper.

Ikke bestemt artikel:

7. Foran **most** (det meste/de fleste) og **one**:
He slept most of the day. He stood with one hand in his pocket.
8. Foran en lang række ord, som bliver brugt **generelt**:
 - a. **Begreber**: life, death, time, nature, history, science, society og mange flere...
Life is not always easy. **Time** will tell. **Nature** is losing the battle against humans.
I think **society** is a complex matter. **History** shows us that...
 - b. **Institutioner**: school, class, hospital, church...
School is over! We did the exercise in **class**. Four people were taken to **hospital** after the accident. They go to **church** every Sunday.
 - c. **Måltider** og **højtider**: dinner, Christmas...
Breakfast is served! For many people **Christmas** is a difficult time.

Undtagelse: Kun hvis der er tale om et bestemt begreb, institution osv., skal der artikel foran:
The nature in Norway is fantastic. They went to the hospital to visit him. The Christmas of 1998.
9. Ved **go by + transportmidler**:
De tog bussen til London: They went by bus to London.
We can go by bus, train, plane, ship, or by car.

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19. Artiklerne – deres anvendelse



- Indsæt: - ubestemt artikel (a/an)
 - bestemt artikel (the)
 - ingen artikel!

A
AN
THE
Ingen artikel

1. My grandfather was **a** gardener.
2. **The** Titanic was found in the North Atlantic Ocean in 1985.
3. Shall we go by **÷** train to Paris?
4. I think **÷** life was easier before passwords.
5. She thinks **The** Observer is the best newspaper and reads it four times **a** week.
6. He enjoys walking for hours in **÷** nature.
7. **÷** breakfast is served between 8 and 10 a.m. and **÷** dinner between 7 and 9 p.m.
8. What is **the** plural of this word?
9. At that time **÷** democracy had not yet been introduced to the country.
10. Do you know that **÷** most diets contain too much fat and salt?
11. I think that **the** history of Mexico is very interesting.
12. **The** Mayflower sailed to the new world from England in 1620.
13. I have found a link to **the** school I attended as **a** child.
14. We stayed at **the** Holiday Inn London-West for two nights.
15. Some go to **÷** church on Sundays and others go to **the** Dirty Duck to have a beer.

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19. Artiklerne – deres anvendelse

16. He scored **the** second and **the** third goals.
17. I am very fond of **the** nature in Switzerland.
18. Here it says that **the** community grew to over **a** thousand people in the 1950s.
19. How could God create the world in six days if **÷** science has proved that **the** universe took millions of years to make?
20. You know that **÷** one man's loss is another man's gain.
(“Den ene mands død er den anden mands brød.”)



Oversæt følgende sætninger til engelsk

1. Skal vi tage bussen til København?
Shall we go by bus to Copenhagen?
2. Han var en mand, som elskede livet.
He was a man who loved life.
3. Han er født til at være leder.
He was born to be a leader.
4. Hun er leder af gruppen.
She is leader of the group.
5. De fleste mennesker mener, at morgenmaden er et vigtigt måltid.
Most people think/believe that breakfast is an important meal.

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20. Genitiv (ejefald)

Grammatik side 2

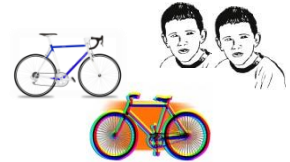


This boat belongs to William: It's **William's** boat or: It's **our neighbour's** boat

Man sætter altså et lille "ejermærke" – en apostrof ' med et s bagefter, når nogen ejer noget.

The young boys have a bike each: These are **the boys'** bikes

Her er kun sat en apostrof og ikke noget s, fordi *boys* i forvejen ender på s.



Denne ejefald med **'s** eller bare **'** bruges ved **mennesker, kæledyr og tidsbetegnelser**

Bemærk også følgende udtryk! Her siger man ikke ordet i parentes, men det er underforstået:

At the baker's (shop), at the dentist's (clinic), at St Paul's (cathedral), at my uncle's (house)



Lav følgende ordpar om til genitiv (EJEFALD)

1. my family – house **my family's house**
2. an hour – walk **an hour's walk** (tidsbetegnelse)
3. Harry – glass **Harry's glass**
4. the man – computer **the man's computer**
5. the men – computers **the men's computers**
6. the parents – keys **the parents' keys**
7. a minute – silence **a minute's silence**
8. nobody – fault **nobody's fault**
9. the cat – paws **the cat's paws**
10. the cats – paws **the cats' paws**

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20. Genitiv (ejefald)

Ved **ting og begreber** danner man ejefald med **of** og ingen apostroffer:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 11. byens vartegn | the landmark <u>of</u> the city |
| 12. hotellernes gæster | the guests <u>of</u> the hotels |
| 13. gadens lamper | the lamps of the street |
| 14. gadernes lamper | the lamps of the streets |
| 15. dørens farve | the colour of the door |
| 16. månens skygge | the shadow of the moon |
| 17. solens kraft | the power of the sun |
| 18. sagens kerne (core) | the core of the matter |
| 19. landets hovedstad | the capital of the country |
| 20. landenes hovedstæder | the capitals of the countries |
| 21. internettets betydning | the importance of the Internet |
| 22. filosofiens historie (!) | the history of philosophy (<u>ikke</u> noget kendeord foran <i>philosophy</i>) |
| 23. øens indbyggere | the inhabitants of the island |

Bemærk! På dansk laver vi ofte andre konstruktioner, hvor man på engelsk vælger ejefald:

hjulene på bilen (= bilens hjul)	the wheels of the car
dørene i huset (= husets døre)	the doors of the house
en fuglerede	a bird's nest
stolebenene	the legs of the chair

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20. Genitiv (ejefald)



Blandet øvelse - Her er både ejefald med apostrof og ejefald med of

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 24. Lindas sko | Linda's shoes |
| 25. slottets porte | the gates of the castle |
| 26. mine venners børn | my friends' children |
| 27. mine børns venner | my children's friends |
| 28. skorstenen på huset | the chimney of the house |
| 29. landets love | the laws of the country |
| 30. bordbenene | the legs of the table |
| 31. hundens hale | the dog's tail |
| 32. to minutters stilhed | two minutes' silence |
| 33. to ugers ferie | two weeks' holiday(s) |
| 34. mobilens ringetone | the ringtone of the mobile |
| 35. min søns hus | my son's house |
| 36. vores naboers børn | our neighbours' children |
| 37. en hestehale (dyrets) | a horse's tail |
| 38. højden på tårnet | the height of the tower |
| 39. enden på historien | the end of the story |
| 40. hos frisøren | at the hairdresser's |

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21. Possessive pronominer

[Grammatik side 9](#)

Possessive pronominer (EJESTEDORD) har en speciel form, hvis de står alene uden et substantiv (NAVNEORD) bagefter. Denne form kaldes "ubundet" (se i grammatikken!):

This is **my** dog / This dog is **mine**. This is **their** house / Is this house **theirs**?



Indsæt det rigtige possessive pronomen (EJESTEDORD)

1. It's **their** mobile home (**deres**). It's not **ours** (**vores**).
2. This old vintage car is **mine** (**min**). - Is it really **yours** (**din**)?
3. Have you seen **her** new summer cottage (**hendes**)? - Is it **hers** (**hendes**)?
I thought it was **yours** (**jeres**). - No, **ours** is in Jutland (**vores**).
4. **My** childhood was very different from **yours** (**min / din**).
5. This is not **my** umbrella (**min**). I'm sure it is **his** (**hans**).
6. The cat licked **its** paw (**sin**). We admired **its** beautiful white fur. (**dens**).
7. He packed **his** suitcase (**sin**), but she didn't pack **hers** (**sin**).
8. The picture had lost **its** colours (**sine**).
9. She left **her** home (**sit**) and returned to **her** parents (**sine**).

Fik du brug for at skrive **its** (dens, dets, sin, sit)? Så husk, at der *ikke* må være apostrof i ordet!
Det skrives kun med apostrof, når det er en sammentrækning af it is (=it's).

Eksempel:

Possessivt pronomen (EJESTEDORD):

The accident left the car on **its** roof.

Sammentrækning:

It's the worst accident since 2004.

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21. Possessive pronominer

På engelsk bruger man ejestedord mere end på dansk:

Han mistede besindelsen: He lost **his** temper. *Hun skiftede mening:* She changed **her** mind.

Bilen tabte hjulene: The car lost **its** wheels. *De brækkede benet:* They broke **their** legs.



Oversæt følgende sætninger til engelsk

10. Hun vaskede hænder.

She washed her hands.

11. Børnene tog sko på.

The children put on their shoes.

12. De mistede livet i tsunamien. (*Oversættes ligesom sætningen med "De brækkede benet"*)

They lost their lives in the tsunami.

13. Han talte sine penge. Han havde 10 \$ i lommen.

He counted his money. He had 10 \$ in his pocket.

14. Det var ikke min ide. Det var deres.

It was not my idea. It was theirs.

15. Han tabte tålmodigheden.

He lost his patience.

16. Det er ikke hendes skyld. Det er min.

It is not her fault. It is mine.

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22. Relative pronominer

[Grammatik side 10](#)



Indsæt det rigtige relative pronomen (HENFØRENDE STEDORD): **who, whom, which** eller **whose**

I nogle af sætningerne *kan* der også bruges **that**, men man *skal* ikke (se i grammatikken!).

Sæt eventuelt de manglende kommaer, hvis du kan finde ud af det!

1. The man **who/that** owns the snack bar is my friend.
2. The picture **which/that** was hanging over the mantelpiece had fallen down.
3. Most people **who/that** live in London use the tube or the buses.
4. The sky, **which** was perfectly clear, was covered with stars.
5. The people **who/that** own the department store have a great deal of business experience.
6. My father, **who** has just turned 55, has moved to Georgia.
7. The novel **which/that** she wrote was a best-seller.
8. They introduced us to their neighbours, with **whom** they had a good relationship.
9. This door, **which** leads to the garden, has just been painted.
10. The actress **who(m) / that** I was talking about now lives in Canada.
11. My friend, **whose** house has just been sold, is leaving the UK.
12. This is the hotel **whose** roof has blown off.
13. Did you see the exhibition **which/that** was held here last month?
14. **Who** are they talking about? To **whom** are they referring?

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22. Relative pronominer



Oversæt til engelsk

15. Det tårn, som du kan se derovre, er kirketårnet.

The tower which/that you can see over there is the church tower.

16. Deres søn, som de ikke havde set i lang tid, kørte sin egen forretning i Glasgow.

Their son, who(m) they hadn't seen for a long time, ran his own business in Glasgow.

17. Børn, der kan lide musik, er ofte gode til matematik.

Children who like music are often good at math(s).

18. Den unge pige, som var venlig og høflig, viste os vej til undergrundsstationen.

The young girl, who was friendly and polite, showed us the way to the underground station.

19. Drengen, hvis cykel var blevet stjålet, havde ingen forsikring.

The boy whose bike had been stolen had no insurance.

20. Den historie, som hun lige har fortalt dig, er ikke sand.

The story which/that she has just told you is not true.

21. De billeder, som blev taget i Skotland, er bedre end billederne fra Wales.

The pictures which/that were taken in Scotland are better than the pictures from Wales.

22. Skolen, hvis historie er lang og interessant, blev bygget i 1830.

The school, whose history is long and interesting, was built in 1830.

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23. SOME eller ANY?

SOME og **ANY** er **indefinitte pronominer** (UBESTEMTE STEDORD).

Du kan læse lidt om dem i [grammatikken side 11](#).



Indsæt **SOME** eller **ANY** i følgende sætninger

Husk at skrive sammensætninger som anything, someone, somebody, somewhere i ét ord!

1. **Some** people believe in ghosts and **some** believe in witches.
2. There aren't **any** good solutions to this problem.
3. We haven't got **any** potatoes at the moment.
4. Look! I have bought **some** oranges. We haven't had **any** for a long time.
5. You can come **any** time you want.
6. Has **somebody/anybody** seen my phone? Både *some* og *any* kan bruges her. Hvad er forskellen?
Svar: Ved somebody kan man forvente et ja, men ved anybody er det mere tvivlsomt, om nogen har set den.
7. There is **something** rotten in this country.
8. Would you like **some** tea?
9. It's very easy. **Anyone** can do that.
10. **Some** people are wise and **some** are otherwise 😊
11. **Someone** has taken my glass. I can't see it **anywhere** .
12. Make the speed limit 30 miles an hour, and people will drive too fast **anyway** .
13. I managed **somehow** to pull myself together.
14. He is taller than **some/any** of his class mates. Både *some* og *any* kan bruges. Hvad er forskellen?
Some betyder nogle stykker, hvorimod any her vil betyde "alle".

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23. SOME eller ANY?



Oversæt til engelsk

15. Nogle mennesker tror, de kan gå på vandet.

Some people believe they can walk on the water.

16. Der er noget i luften...

There is something in the air.

17. Jeg vil gøre hvad som helst for dig.

I will do anything for you.

18. På en eller anden måde tror jeg, at der er mere mellem himmel og jord.

(more things in heaven and earth)

Somehow I believe (that) there are more things in heaven and earth.

19. Er der nogen, der kan forklare det her for mig?

Can anyone/anybody explain this to me?

20. Der er en eller anden, der har glemt sine solbriller.

Someone/somebody has forgotten his/her sunglasses.

21. Jeg kan ikke lide nogen af de her sko... Kan *du* lide nogen af dem?

I don't like any of these shoes... Do you like any of them?

22. Jeg synes, jeg hørte nogen ved hoveddøren.

I think I heard somebody/someone at the frontdoor.

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24. Verber i futurum

[Grammatik side 4](#)

Futurum (FREM TID) dannes normalt med **will** + navneform:

The weather **will** change tomorrow. He **will** be 30 next week.

Denne neutrale form kan bruges i de fleste tilfælde, men der er flere muligheder for at nuancere:

Be going to om noget, som man har planlagt, eller som ikke kan undgå at ske:

We **are going to** visit our son in South Carolina next month. It **is going to** snow.

It **is going to** be really hard. She **is going to** have a baby.

Be about to om noget, der sker meget snart – men handlingen er endnu ikke gået i gang:

The plane **is about to** take off (*Flyet skal lige til at lette – men det er ikke ved at lette!*)

I think he **is just about to** jump into the iccold water. (*...han skal lige til at...*)

Be to om en officiel planlægning:

The concert **is to** take place in July next year. The trials **are to** take place in a civil court.

Almindelig ing-form ved verber, der udtrykker **bevægelse**:

We **are flying** to Atlanta tomorrow. The train **is leaving** in a few minutes.



Oversæt nedenstående sætninger og find den mest præcise fremtidsform (futurum)

1. Vi skal mødes uden for St Paul's i morgen.

We are going to meet outside St Paul's tomorrow.

2. Måske vil Frankrig vinde fodboldkampen i næste uge.

Maybe/Perhaps France will win the football match next week.

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24. Verber i futurum

3. Forstyr mig ikke! Jeg skal lige til at ringe til ham.

Don't disturb me! I am just about to call him.

4. Konferencen skal finde sted i Cambridge til næste sommer.

The conference is to take place in Cambridge next summer.

5. Skyerne er helt sorte, så det begynder at regne om få minutter.

The clouds are all/quite black so it is going to rain in a few minutes.

6. Vi flyver til Paris i september.

We are flying to Paris in September.

7. Brylluppet skal finde sted den 15. maj.

The wedding is to take place on May 15th.

8. Jeg tror, der vil være mange skuffede mennesker efter præsidentvalget (presidential elections)

I think there will be many disappointed people after the presidential elections.

9. Han skal lige til at lave mad, så han ringer tilbage til dig i morgen.

He is just about to cook so he will call you back tomorrow.

10. Vi tager til Boston i næste uge.

We are going to Boston next week.

11. Jeg tror, de sender ham en fødselsdagshilsen.

I think they will send him a birthday greeting.

Fik du brugt alle reglerne om futurum? 😊

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25. Modalverber i præsens og præteritum

[Grammatik side 5](#)

Det er vigtigt at læse grammatikken grundigt her!



Indsæt et passende modalverbum i **præsens** (MÅDESUDSAGNSORD I NUTID)

Vælg mellem can, may, must, ought to, shall, will

1. I **must** complete the project this week or it will be too late.
2. Oliver **may** come next weekend, but we are not sure.
3. You **must** stop at red traffic lights.
4. **Will** you hand me the butter, please!
5. It is so foggy so I **can** not see anything.
6. You **must** observe the Highway Code! (overholde færdselsloven).
7. This is not fair. You **ought to** give him his money back.
8. **Shall** we go and watch a movie on Friday?
9. Max and Eva are not at home. They **may** have gone to L.A., but we don't know.
10. It's so dark already. It **must** be late.
11. I am pretty sure they **will** buy a bigger house next year.
12. **Can** you see the difference between these two colours?
13. We **must** stop now. There is no reason to go on.
14. **Shall** we help you with the heavy bags?

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25. Modalverber i præsens og præteritum

Modalverber i præteritum (MÅDESUDSAGNSORD I DATID):

Læg mærke til i grammatikhæftet side 5, at nogle af modalverberne har helt andre former i datid.

Det gælder fx verbet *may*, når man skal udtrykke tilladelse i datid:

Præsens (NUTID): The children **may** stay up late.

Præteritum (DATID): The children **were allowed to** stay up late.

Her kan man ikke bruge *might* i datid, fordi det udtrykker noget andet, nemlig en svag mulighed.



Sæt modalverberne i præteritum (MÅDESUDSAGNSORD I DATID). Find formerne i grammatikken!

15. It was so foggy so I **could** not see anything. (can)
16. Oliver **might** come the following day, but we were not sure. (may)
17. He asked me if we **should** go and watch a movie. (shall)
18. She **ought to** tell him the truth. (ought to)
19. We **were allowed to** smoke inside the building. (may)
20. **Would** you pass me the sugar, please! (will)
Præteritum bruges her til at udtrykke en mere høflig anmodning, end hvis den havde stået i præsens (will).
21. We **had to** leave the building because it was dangerous to stay inside. (must)
22. You **should** eat more healthy food. (shall)
23. I tried to persuade him, but he **would** not tell me the truth. (will)
24. It **might** be a good idea. (may)
25. Yesterday we **had to** cancel our arrangement due to the weather. (must)
26. When the weather was dry, we **were allowed to** wear shoes in the house. (may)

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25. Modalverber i præsens og præteritum



Oversæt til engelsk

27. Det må være spændende at besøge Australien.

It must be exciting to visit Australia.

28. Vi kom for sent til toget, så vi måtte gå hjem.

We were late for the train so we had to walk home.

29. Vil du hjælpe mig med at bære den her kuffert?

Will you help me (to) carry this suitcase?

30. De blev nødt til at forlade selskabet.

They had to leave the party.

31. Han er meget fuld, så han burde gå hjem nu.

He is very drunk so he ought to go home now.

32. Må jeg låne din bil i morgen?

May/Can I borrow your car tomorrow?

33. Hvem vinder kampen – Arsenal eller Chelsea? (*brug fremtid her!*)

Who will win the match – Arsenal or Chelsea?

34. Det bliver dejligt at rejse til Spanien.

It will be lovely to go to Spain.

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26. Modalverber i infinitiv og perfektum

[Grammatik side 5](#)

Modalverberne findes kun i præsens og præteritum (NUTID OG DATID): fx can – could

Hvis man har brug for andre tider, må man omskrive med alternative udtryk, hvor det er muligt.

I denne opgave er der fokus på infinitiv og perfektum af modalverberne:

Infinitiv (NAVNEFORM)

to be able to (at kunne)

to be allowed to (at måtte/at have lov til)

Se de øvrige former i grammatikken side 5!

Perfektum (FØRNUTID)

I have been able to (jeg har kunnet)

I have been allowed to... (jeg har måttet)



Oversæt nedenstående sætninger til engelsk

1. Det er nødvendigt **at kunne** svømme.

It is necessary to be able to swim

2. Det er rart **at have lov** til at sove.

It is nice to be allowed to sleep.

3. Det er hårdt **at være nødt til** at betale alle regningerne.

It is hard to have to pay all the bills.

4. **At ville** være konge er en håbløs drøm.

To want to be a king is a hopeless dream.

5. Det er ikke sjovt **at skulle** gøre rent.

It is not funny/no fun to have to clean.

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26. Modalverber i infinitiv og perfektum

6. Det er godt **at kunne** tale tysk.

It is good to be able to speak German.

7. Børnene **har** aldrig **måttet** besøge deres far.

The children have never been allowed to visit their father.

8. De **har været nødt til** at sælge deres båd.

They have had to sell their boat.

9. Jeg **har** aldrig **kunnet** forstå den bog.

I have never been able to understand that book.

10. Jeg **har** altid **gerne villet** være skuespiller.

I have always wanted to be an actor/actress.

11. Vi **har fået lov til** at låne deres telt.

We have been allowed to borrow their tent.

12. Du **har** aldrig **været nødt til** at arbejde hårdt.

You have never had to work hard.

13. Hun **har** altid **måttet** klare sig selv. (manage on her own)

She has always had to manage on her own.

14. De **har** aldrig **villet** besøge os.

They have never wanted to visit us.