

# RETTEARK

## Øvelser i engelsk niveau D

### Opgave 19 - 26

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#### Indholdsfortegnelse

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### 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.

# RETTEARK

## 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.

## RETTEARK

### 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.**

## RETTEARK

### 20. Genitiv (ejefald)

#### Grammatik side 2

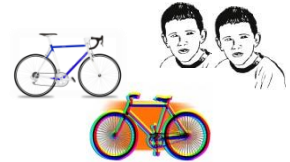


This boat belongs to William: It's **William's** boat or: It's **our neighbour's** boat

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**

## RETTEARK

### 20. Genitiv (ejefald)

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

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

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

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

## RETTEARK

### 20. Genitiv (ejefald)



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

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

# RETTEARK

## 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.



## RETTEARK

### 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.**

## RETTEARK

### 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?

## RETTEARK

### 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.**

## RETTEARK

### 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".**

## RETTEARK

### 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.**

## RETTEARK

### 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.**

## RETTEARK

### 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? 😊**

# RETTEARK

## 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?



## RETTEARK

### 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)

## RETTEARK

### 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.**

## RETTEARK

### 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.**

## RETTEARK

### 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.**