

KONTROLARK

Øvelser i engelsk niveau D

Opgave 27-36

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27. Adjektiver

[Grammatik side 8](#)

- **Adjektiver** (TILLÆGSORD) lægger sig til substantiver (NAVNEORD) og fortæller noget om dem, fx:
a **fantastic** story | a **yellow** submarine | an **Italian** woman | the **long** train |
a **ridiculous** idea | the **biggest** lie | a **better** life | a more **comfortable** chair |
an **interesting** city | my **own** family
- Adjektivet behøver ikke at stå lige foran substantivet. Det kan også stå som *prædikat* til et substantiv eller et pronomen (omsagnsled til et navneord eller et stedord):
*she is **sweet** | the weekend was **nice** | this is not **normal** | the young girl looked very **happy** | the food tasted **good** | he lay down, **tired** and **broken-hearted***
(Det ord, som adjektivet beskriver eller fortæller noget om, står i *kursiv*)
- Nogle adjektiver er *dannet af verber*:
an **interesting** city | a **fascinating** woman | a **boring** show | an **exhausted** sportsman |
a **written** message | a **spoiled** child | a **prolonged** speech
- Bemærk, at *nationaliteter* altid er adjektiver og skrives med stort:
the **American** lady | the **Venetian** painter | **Scandinavian** design
- De fleste adjektiver kan gradbøjes (big – bigger – biggest). Se mere om det i øvelse 28.

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27. Adjektiver

poor

(adjective)

when you have too much money at the end of your money.



Markér de ord, som er adjektiver (TILLEGSORD) eller *kan* optræde som adjektiver.

Det første er markeret med gult. Kan du finde **30 mere**?

sunshine, foolish, teapot, behind, elegant, cover, meaningless, problem, walk, adorable, nicer, politician, political, evening, ran, worse, event, through, inspiring, pineapple, triviality, Russian, homeless, nevertheless, mathematical, computer, their, follow, disgusting, somewhat, ingredients, polar, sleeping, raincoat, below, woollen, study, because, handsome, teacup, intimidate, intimidating, slowly, prettiest, procedure, pink, calendar, sadly, Jewish, long-lasting, grandfather, embarrassed, surprise, surprisingly, taller, advantage, negative, station, nerving, wisdom, biological, open-minded, intelligence, extraordinary, afraid, never, never-ending, brought, blue-eyed, finally

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27. Adjektiver



The Channel Island Jersey

Find adjektiverne i teksten og markér dem! Husk også at medtage gradbøjede adjektiver!

Det første adjektiv er markeret med gult. Du skal forsøge at finde **40 mere** og markere dem.

1 Between England and France, in the Bay of St Malo, you will find the **wonderful** Channel
2 Islands. Jersey is the **largest** of the islands, with a population of some 99,000 inhabitants.
3 Guernsey is somewhat **smaller** with around 63,000 inhabitants. Alderney, Sark, and Herm
4 are much **smaller**, but each with their **own indigenous** population.
5 Nine miles by five miles. That's the size of the **British** island Jersey. It's not a lot, you may
6 think. You'd be **wrong**. Its **diverse** attractions and **natural** beauty offer something for
7 everyone and make it an **ideal** destination for **short** breaks, **romantic** weekends, **active**
8 experiences, and family summer holidays. Feel the sand between your toes and the **fresh** sea
9 breeze in your hair on Jersey's **beautiful** beaches. Jersey's coastline is a constantly **expanding**
10 and **contracting** wonderland to be enjoyed and explored. Someone once counted our
11 beaches – apparently there are 27. What this figure doesn't tell you is their **sheer** variety –
12 from the **vast** stretch of St Ouen's Bay to **intimate** coves like Beauport. Beauport Bay is one
13 of Jersey's most **delightful** beaches. The **perfect** place to create **happy** memories.

14 **Indtil nu har der været 23 adjektiver (+ den gule). Kan du finde de sidste 17 i resten?**

15 Swap the city for **dramatic** ocean views, **rolling** waves, **towering** cliffs and **sublime** sunsets.
16 There is no **better** way to recharge than a **few** days relaxing on our coast.
17 **Undiscovered** Plémont: **Secret** places on an Island the size of Jersey? You'd be **surprised**. This
18 has got to be Jersey's most **beautiful** beach, a **sandy** cove with rock pools, sea caves, an
19 **excellent** café and **safe** bathing.
20 With its **unspoiled** landscape and **unique** blend of **British** and **French** influences, Jersey really
21 is a place where you can get away from it all.

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28. Adjektivernes gradbøjning

[Grammatik side 8](#)



Gradbøj følgende adjetiver (TILLÆGSORD) med endelser (er/est) eller med more/most

1 - grundform (positiv)	2 - højere grad (komparativ)	3 - højeste grad (superlativ)
easy	easier	easiest
surprised	more surprised	most surprised
green	greener	greenest
wide	wider	widest
polite	politer	politest
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
humble	humbler	humblest
cool	cooler	coolest
amazing	more amazing	most amazing
crazy	crazier	craziest
popular	more popular	most popular
astonishing	more astonishing	most astonishing
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
lucky	luckier	luckiest
big	bigger	biggest
good	better	best
tired	more tired	most tired
bad	worse	worst
narrow	narrower	narrowest
hot	hotter	hottest
interested	more interested	most interested

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28. Adjektivernes gradbøjning



Oversæt til engelsk

1. The Shard i London er en meget *høj* bygning fra 2012. (*tall*)

The Shard in London is a very tall building from 2012.

2. Den er meget *højere* end Big Ben, men ikke så *høj* som Burj Khalifa i Dubai.

It is much taller than Big Ben, but not as tall as Burj Khalifa in Dubai.

3. Den *gamle* London Bridge var meget *smukkere* end den *nye*.

The old London Bridge was much more beautiful than the new one.

4. En af de *allerældste* pubber i London er "Lamb and Flag".

One of the very oldest pubs in London is the "Lamb and Flag".

5. Klimaet i Cornwall er *mildt* – meget *mildere* end i Skotland.

The climate in Cornwall is mild – much milder than in Scotland.

6. Oxford er en af de *populæreste* byer i Storbritannien.

Oxford is one of the most popular cities in Great Britain.

7. Trafiksituationen i London er *værre*, end jeg troede.

The traffic situation in London is worse than I thought/believed.

8. Det er meget *varmere* i Kenya end i England. (*hot*)

It is much hotter in Kenya than in England.

9. Det er *lettere* at lære engelsk end spansk, men kinesisk er meget *sværere*.

It is easier to learn English than Spanish, but Chinese is much more difficult.

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29. Adverbier

[Grammatik side 8](#)

Adverbier (BIORD) beskriver forhold omkring **måde, grad, tid** eller **sted**.

De fortæller altså om, *hvordan, hvor meget, hvornår* eller *hvor* noget sker.

Ofte er de dannet af adjektiver (TILLÆGSORD) ved at tilføje **-ly** (quick - quickly, slow - slowly)

Specielle staveregler ved disse endelser: eas**y** – eas**ily**, terrib**le** – terrib**ly**, electronic**ic** - electronic**ally**

Husk, at **good** bliver til **well**, når det er adverbium!



Indsæt adjektiv eller adverbium (TILLÆGSORD ELLER BIORD)

1. This computer is very **slow** . (slow)
2. My computer works very **slowly** . (slow)
3. You can **easily** open this box. (easy)
4. The French teacher gave us an **easy** exercise. (easy)
5. It was **extremely** cold that winter. (extreme)
6. There was a **terrible** smell in the narrow streets. (terrible)
7. The blackbird sang **beautifully** (beautiful)
8. This is not **normal** procedure. (normal)
9. **Normally** I have breakfast at 9. (normal)
10. He is an **excellent** actor. (excellent)
11. Randall McMurphy was played **excellently** by Jack Nicholson. (excellent)
12. He is a **good** performer. (good)
13. The group performs very **well** (good)
14. When he gets tired, he snores very **noisily** . (noisy)

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29. Adverbier



Indsæt adjektiv eller adverbium (TILLÆGSORD ELLER BIORD)

Efter **sanseverber** som *smell, taste, feel* og *look* (i betydningen 'se ud') bruger man ikke adverbium, men adjektiv!

15. You **look** **pretty** tonight! (**pretty**)
16. She sang **prettily** at the concert. (**pretty**)
17. The Christmas turkey smelt very **good** (**good**)
18. It also tasted very **good** (**good**)
19. It had been **well** prepared. (**good**)
20. I want my steak **well** done. (**good**)
21. Did British Airways handle the luggage **carefully** ? (**careful**)
22. He is **surprisingly** bad at cooking. (**surprising**)
23. Oh, he is a **lucky** guy! (**lucky**)
24. **Luckily** he never got involved in drugs. (**lucky**)
25. She looked very **happy** . (**happy**)
26. She looked **curiously** through the window. (**curious**)
27. Only seven likes on Facebook! It's **definitely** not my day! (**definite**)
28. The **definite** article is used with names of rivers. (**definite**)
29. He was **badly** injured in the accident. (**bad**)
30. I saw some sea lions sleeping **lazily** on the beach. (**lazy**)
31. This is a **comfortable** bed. (**comfortable**)
32. The baby slept **comfortably** in its new pram. (**comfortable**)

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30. Adverbier – fortsat

[Grammatik side 8](#)

Husk, at en masse adverbier (BIORD) ikke ender på -ly, men er helt selvstændige adverbier, som fx: again, yesterday, perhaps, always, never, often, sometimes, afterwards, now, very, there...



Find **adjektiver** (TILLÆGSORD), og markér dem med en understregning!

Find også **adverbier** (BIORD), og markér dem med en farve!

Eksempel:

The young students have **completely** forgotten that we are going on an excursion **tomorrow**

Young er et adjektiv, der lægger sig til substantivet 'students' og fortæller noget om det

Completely er et adverbium, som fortæller noget om *graden* af verbet 'forgotten'

Tomorrow er et adverbium, som fortæller noget om *tiden* for handlingen

1. They drove **southwards** on the crowded highway.
2. Their new house is **really** impressive.
3. We'll **probably** go **out tonight** and eat at a nice restaurant.
4. My younger brother plays tennis **extremely** **badly**.
5. **Perhaps** he can explain this **very** difficult matter **more** **patiently** than I can.
6. I **honestly** didn't like any of the new products.
7. In spring wonderful flowers bloom **everywhere** in our lovely garden.
8. We stumbled in the **completely** dark room.
9. Our **very** old basset hound sleeps **peacefully** on the warm floor.

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30. Adverbier – fortsat

10. I'm **terribly** sorry, but I **totally** forgot to send you a message **yesterday**.
11. We are **really** excited to share our **newly** updated website with you.
12. **Obviously** he didn't realize the severe consequences of his actions.
13. **Sometimes** he behaves **rather** awkwardly, but **today** he seemed normal.
14. **Ironically** we spent 10 rainy days in Spain while there was a heatwave in England.

Fandt du 17 adjektiver (TILLÆGSORD) og 26 adverbier (BIORD) i sætning 2-14?



Oversæt til engelsk

15. Disse planter er ekstremt giftige.

These plants are extremely poisonous.

16. Hun lo hysterisk ad hans dårlige joke.

She laughed hysterically at his bad joke.

17. Bogen blev oprindeligt udgivet for 20 år siden.

The book was originally published 20 years ago.

18. Jeg synes, han så meget vred ud.

I think he looked very angry.

19. I hvert fald så han meget vredt på mig.

At least he looked very angrily at me.

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30. Adverbier – fortsat

20. De døde på tragisk vis i en bilulykke.

They died tragically in a car accident.

21. De andre gæster ignorerede ham simpelthen.

The other guests simply ignored him.

22. Osten lugter forfærdeligt.

The cheese smells awful.

23. Han opførte sig absolut korrekt.

He behaved absolutely correctly.

24. Hun lukkede døren stille bag sig.

She closed the door quietly behind her.

25. Desværre kom han for sent til mødet.

Unfortunately he was late for the meeting.

26. Hun følte sig lykkelig, da hun læste hans mail.

She felt happy when she read his mail.

27. Du ser smuk ud i dag.

You look beautiful today.

28. Det var en utrolig god måde at gøre det på.

It was an extremely good way to do it.

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31. Singularis eller pluralis

[Grammatik side 2](#) – Læs punkt 6 om ikke-tællelige substantiver (NAVNEORD)!

For en del **substantiver** (NAVNEORD) gælder der andre regler end på dansk. Et ord som 'money' er altid ental på engelsk, og et ord som 'police' er altid flertal. Her er det fx lige omvendt på dansk. Nedenfor kan du læse nogle regler om, hvilke ord det drejer sig om på engelsk.

Skal de stå i **singularis** (ENTAL) eller **pluralis** (FLERTAL)?

Er de **tællelige** eller **ikke-tællelige**? (countable or uncountable?)

Substantiver (NAVNEORD), der altid optræder i **singularis** (ENTAL) på engelsk, og som ikke kan tælles

Ligesom på dansk er der en række substantiver, som betegner en mængde. De kan hverken tælles eller komme i flertal: **water, sugar, salt, flour, meat, silver** osv.

De kan kun tælles vha. andre ord, som fx *three glasses of water, two teaspoons (of) sugar, a bit of salt, four lumps of meat, 50 grams gold*

Følgende ord findes på engelsk også kun i singularis (ENTAL), men her er det anderledes på dansk: **advice, bread, furniture, information, lightning, money, news, progress** m.fl.

De er ikke-tællelige ligesom water og sugar, så også her må man indsætte et tælleligt ord som fx *piece* eller *bit* for at angive ét eller flere eksemplarer:

et møbel: a piece of furniture

to møbler: two pieces of furniture

et godt råd: a piece/word of good advice

to gode råd: two pieces/words of good advice

et brød: a loaf of bread

to brød: two loaves of bread

Bemærk: Man kan ikke sætte *many* eller *few* foran disse ikke-tællelige ord!

Det hedder **much sugar / little sugar**

mange penge: **much money** – få penge: **little money**

mange informationer: **much information** – få informationer: **little information**

mange nyheder: **much news** – få nyheder: **little news**

Bemærk, at alle ord sammensat af **-body, -thing** eller **-one** er ental:

somebody, everybody, everyone, anybody, nobody, nothing osv. (*Pas især på everybody!*)

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31. Singularis eller pluralis

Substantiver (NAVNEORD), der på engelsk kun optræder i pluralis (FLERTAL)

police, clothes, contents (indhold), **outskirts** (udkanten) m.fl.

Desuden ord, der betegner ting i "to dele":

scissors, binoculars (kikkert), **pliers** (tang), **tweezers** (pincet), **trousers**

Saksen: the scissors, a pair of scissors



Hvor er saksen?: Where **are** the scissors?

To sakse: two pairs of scissors



Husk, at subjekt og verballed (GRUNDLED OG UDSAGNSLED) skal passe sammen.

Det hedder **kongruens**, og det skal man altid passe på med i engelsk! Se i øvelsen herunder!



Oversæt til engelsk

1. Hvor er møblerne? **Where is the furniture? IS**, fordi *furniture* altid er ental!
2. Indholdet er dårligt! **The contents are bad! ARE**, fordi *contents* altid er flertal!
3. Hvor er saksen? **Where are the scissors?**
4. Der er to sakse i skuffen. **There are two pairs of scissors in the drawer.**
5. Mange penge **Much money**
6. Få penge **Little money**
7. Mange oplysninger **Much information**
8. Få oplysninger **Little information**
9. Ingen ved det. **Nobody knows**
10. Hvor er min kikkert? **Where are my binoculars?**

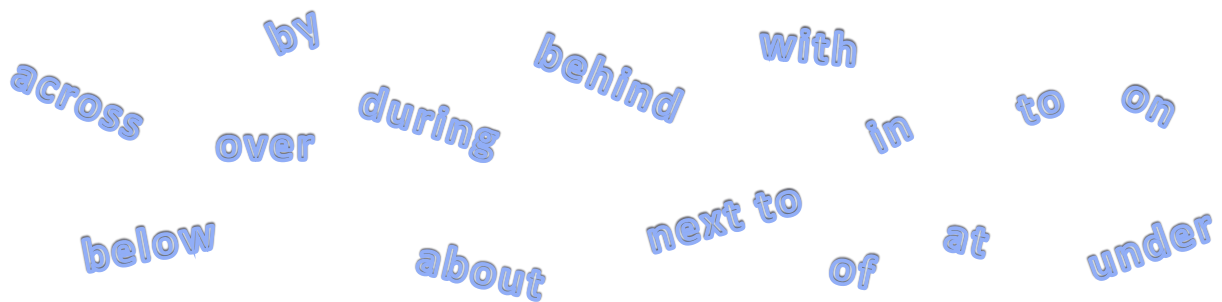
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31. Singularis eller pluralis

11. Alle var skuffede. **Everybody was disappointed.**
12. Dette møbel er fra Spanien. **This piece of furniture is from Spain.**
13. Hun bor i udkanten af Brighton. **She lives on the outskirts of Brighton.**
14. Møblerne er gamle. **The furniture is old.**
15. Politiet er her. **The police are here.**
16. De gav mig et godt råd. **They gave me a piece/word of good advice.**
17. Jeg vil give dig to gode råd. **I will give you two pieces/words of good advice.**
18. Det er en god nyhed. **This is good news.**
19. Der var kun få nyheder om flystyrtet. **There was little information about/of the plane crash.**
20. Alle ved, at brød er sundt. **Everybody knows that bread is healthy.**
21. Han købte tre franskbrød. **He bought three loaves of white bread.**
22. Hvor mange penge har du? **How much money do you have/have you got?**
23. Politiet var ikke til stede. **The police were not present.**
24. Alle de oplysninger, jeg fik, var korrekte.
All the information I got was correct.
25. Alle synes, at indholdet er godt.
Everybody thinks that the contents are good.
26. En blikkenslager bruger ofte en tang.
A plumber often uses a pair of pliers.
27. Hvordan har Dubai gjort så mange fremskridt?
How has Dubai made so much progress?

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32. Præpositioner



Præpositioner (FORHOLDSORD) er ord, som definerer, hvor noget befinder sig i forhold til noget andet:
under, over, ved, med, hos, på, imellem, foran, bag ved...

på engelsk fx below, above, at, with, on, between, in front of, behind...

Ud over de konkrete betydninger af præpositionerne bruges de ofte lidt mere abstrakt:

Konkret Nøglerne ligger **på** bordet: The keys are **on** the table

Abstrakt Jeg tænker **på** dig: I am thinking **of** you

Disse forskellige betydninger kan være vanskelige på mange sprog.

Hvad hedder fx **med** på engelsk? Det kan hedde mange forskellige ting:

lege *med*: play **with**
gift *med*: married **to**
han tog *med* bussen: he went **by** bus
med vilje: **on** purpose

Du bliver derfor nødt til at slå hvert enkelt udtryk op, hvis du ikke kender det.

Du skal ikke slå præpositionen op, men derimod det ord, som det optræder sammen med,
fx **lege/play** eller **vilje/purpose** i ovenstående tilfælde.

Du kan hente lidt hjælp her:

Verb + præposition: http://www.bedava-ingilizce.com/prepositions/verb_pre.htm

Adjektiv + præposition: http://www.bedavaingilizce.com/prepositions/adj_pre.htm

Det er disse faste vendinger, som vi vil øve i opgaverne på de følgende sider.

KONTROLARK

32. Præpositioner



Indsæt den rigtige præposition (FORHOLDSORD)

1. We hope **for** fine weather on our next excursion. (håbe på)
2. Emma is very good **at** math. (god til)
3. He had a good reason **for** leaving his job. (grund til)
4. She suffers **from** migraine. (lide af)
5. What has happened **to** your brother? (ske med)
6. He pointed **at** my hat and laughed. (pege på)
7. He was suspected **of** the murder in Ohio. (mistænke for)
8. She was waiting **for** the train. (vente på)
9. Do you think most people will vote **for** Hillary Clinton? (stemme på)
10. The nurse was very kind **to** the patients. (venlig mod)
11. She was jealous **of** her little sister. (jaloux på)
12. I have borrowed a suitcase **from** Leo. (låne af)
13. What are you dreaming **of** ? (drømme om)
14. This is not important **to** me. (vigtigt for)
15. We stayed **with** our friends for a couple of weeks. (bo hos)
16. It was clear **to** everybody that the battle was lost. (klart for)

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32. Præpositioner

17. Queen Elizabeth waved **to** all the people. (vinke til)
18. She is engaged **to** our neighbour's son. (forlovet med)
19. I am very bad **at** cooking. (dårlig til)
20. This is an example **of** plagiarism. (eksempel på)
21. There is no solution **to** this problem. (løsning på)
22. She asked her father **for** some more money. (bede om)
23. The child was so funny so we couldn't help laughing **at** it. (le/grine ad)
24. We have translated the text **into** Danish. (oversætte til)
25. Why are you lying **to** me? (lyve for)
26. It reminded me **of** a song from my youth. (minde om)
27. Oscar was afraid **of** the big wolf in the movie. (bange for)
28. In the Middle Ages most people believed **in** witches. (tro på)
29. She was extremely angry **with** her ex-husband. (vred på)
30. Do you think they will accuse him **of** the crime?

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33. Præpositioner – fortsat



Marker præpositionerne (FORHOLDSORDENE) i denne tekst

De tre første er markeret med gult. Kan du finde 49 mere?

Selv om du ikke finder dem alle sammen, har du forhåbentlig lidt glæde af at læse lidt om New York 😊

1. New York City is the most densely populated city **in** the United States **of** America. More than eight million people live **within** the city boundaries.
2. New York is divided **into** five boroughs, or districts: Brooklyn, The Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island.
3. The Brooklyn Bridge is one **of** the oldest suspension bridges **in** the United States. Completed **in** 1883, it connects the New York city districts **of** Brooklyn and Manhattan.
4. New York's Ellis Island is best known as gateway **to** the United States, because it was an immigration station **during** the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
5. New York was the capital **of** the United States **for** a brief period **during** the 18th Century. **In** total, nine US cities have served as the capital city **of** the United States **at** one time or other.
6. The city **of** New York was originally called New Amsterdam **by** the Dutch traders who founded it.
7. New York's financial district Wall Street is home **to** the New York Stock Exchange, which is the largest stock exchange **in** the world. The district is said to get its name **from** a wall that the Dutch settlers built to protect the city **from** attacks **by** English invaders!
8. **Around** forty seven million tourists visit New York City every year. Popular tourist destinations **within** the city include The Broadway Theatre District, The Bronx Zoo, Ellis Island Museum, The Empire State Building, and The Metropolitan Museum **of** Art.

I sætningerne 2-8 har der været 23 præpositioner. På næste side er der 26 mere:

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33. Præpositioner – fortsat

9. New York has the lowest crime rate **of** any North American city.
10. New York's Metropolitan Museum **of** Art is one **of** the biggest art galleries **in** the world.
11. You can visit most **of** New York City's museums **for** free.
12. Approximately thirty five million people visit New York's Central Park every year, and it is the most visited city park **in** the United States.
13. There are numerous professional theatres **in** Broadway, New York's Theatre district. Broadway is a very popular tourist attraction, **with** shows **in** most theatres running performances **between** Tuesday and Saturday every week. It is rare **for** shows to run **on** Mondays, and most theatres go "dark" **on** that day so that performers and other people who work **in** the theatre can have a day off.
14. The buskers **on** New York City subways have to audition before they are allowed to entertain people - you can't just turn up **with** a guitar and play there!
15. New York's film industry plays an important part **in** the city's economy, and many well known films have been set **in** and **around** New York City.
16. The World Trade Center buildings were so big that they each had their own zip code (postcode).
17. **In** 1967, it was decreed that all taxi cabs **in** New York City should be painted yellow to make them more recognisable and cut down **on** problems caused **by** unofficial, unlicensed cab drivers touting **for** business.
18. The city has almost one hundred nicknames. The most famous nickname **for** New York is 'The Big Apple'.

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34. Præpositioner – fortsat



Indsæt den rigtige præposition (FORHOLDSORD)

1. In Mali there is often lack **of** water. (mangel på)
2. We couldn't convince them **of** the idea. (overbevise om)
3. Congratulations **on** your new baby girl! (tillykke med)
4. Is the climate change a threat **to** life on Earth? (trussel mod)
5. She is very popular **with** most people. (populær hos)
6. The hills protected the house **from** the heavy snow. (beskytte mod)
7. What do you mean **by** that? (mene med)
8. She reached **for** the teapot on the top shelf. (række efter)
9. They were not very polite **to** their guests. (høflig mod)
10. Sophie is good **at** speaking Italian. (god til)
11. He informed me **of/about** the arrivals at the airport. (informere om)
12. He was found guilty **of** the bank robbery. (skyldig i)
13. I was witness **to/of** an accident last week. (vidne til)
14. I am going to apply **for** a U.S. visa. (ansøge om)
15. Everybody stared **at** their phones, ignoring the events of the world. (stirre på)
16. I think he will succeed **in** raising the money. (lykkes)
17. Some politicians are very critical **of** the climate change strategies (kritisk over for)
18. Many people are ignorant **of** the real danger. (uvidende om)

KONTROLARK

34. Præpositioner – fortsat



Oversæt til engelsk

19. Hun oversatte teksten til kinesisk.

She translated the text into Chinese.

20. Han ansøgte om et dansk pas.

He applied for a Danish passport.

21. Vi informerede dem om reglerne i deres nye land.

We informed them of/about the rules in their new country.

22. Den romerske kejser Nero var meget grusom mod sit folk.

The Roman Emperor Nero was very cruel to his people.

23. Vi kommenterede ikke hendes påklædning.

We didn't comment on her clothing.

24. Lad være at råbe ad mig!

Don't shout at me!

25. Der er ikke noget godt svar på det her spørgsmål.

There is no good answer to this question.

26. Jeg tror, han er vred på mig.

I think he is angry with me.

KONTROLARK

35. Passiv

[Grammatik side 7](#)



Oversæt til engelsk

Vær præcis med de forskellige tider: præsens, præteritum, perfektum, pluskvamperfektum, futurum
(NUTID, DATID, FØRNUITID, FØRDATID, FREMTID)

1. George maler sin båd hvert forår.

George paints his boat every spring.

2. Båden bliver malet af George hvert forår.

The boat is painted by George every spring.

3. Politiet fangede indbrudstyvene.

The police caught the burglars.

4. Indbrudstyvene blev fanget af politiet.

The burglars were caught by the police.

5. Vi solgte vores hus sidste år.

We sold our house last year.

6. Huset blev solgt hurtigt.

The house was quickly sold.

7. Alan kører sine børn til skole hver dag.

Alan drives his children to school every day.

KONTROLARK

35. Passiv

8. Børnene bliver kørt til skole af deres far.

The children are driven to school by their father.

9. British Airways vil aflyse flyet på grund af dårligt vejr.

British Airways will cancel the flight due to bad weather.

10. Flyet vil blive aflyst af British Airways på grund af dårligt vejr.

The flight will be cancelled by British Airways due to bad weather.

11. Arrangørerne havde ændret programmet.

The organizers had changed the programme (amerikansk: program)

12. Programmet var blevet ændret af arrangørerne.

The programme had been changed by the organizers.

13. Hans chef drev han til vanvid. (chef: **manager**, drive til vanvid: **drive insane**)

His manager drove him insane.

14. Han blev drevet til vanvid af sin chef.

He was driven insane by his manager.

15. De har spillet den sang mange gange.

They have played that song many times.

16. Den sang er blevet spillet mange gange.

That song has been played many times.

KONTROLARK

35. Passiv



Omskriv følgende sætninger til passiv

Vær præcis med de forskellige tider: præsens, præteritum, perfektum, pluskvamperfektum, futurum
(NUTID, DATID, FØRNUITID, FØRDATID, FREMTID)

17. Brad Pitt plays the role of Achilles.

The role of Achilles is played by Brad Pitt.

18. The mechanics repaired the car.

The car was repaired by the mechanics.

19. Some young men stole my car.

My car was stolen by some young men.

20. Some young men had stolen my car.

My car had been stolen by some young men.

21. The band played a few live shows.

A few live shows were played by the band.

22. Next Friday the staff will serve beer and snacks.

Beer and snacks will be served by the staff next Friday.

23. No one saw him.

He was seen by no one.

24. A local group has spread some rumours.

Some rumours have been spread by a local group.

KONTROLARK

36. Sammentrækninger og Question tags

[Grammatik side 5](#)

På engelsk trækker man ofte nogle ord sammen, især i talesprog, men også i uformelt skriftsprog.

Eksempler:

I'm not sure. He **doesn't** know. **There'll** be no surprises. They **weren't** happy. **It's** a piece of cake.

Se flere sammentrækninger her: [Liste over sammentrækninger](#)



Hvilke ord kan du trække sammen i disse sætninger?

Skriv sammentrækningen på linjen bag sætningen. Pas på at sætte apostroffen det rigtige sted!

1. We have talked a lot about their new house. **We've**
2. You **should not** have told him. It was a secret. **shouldn't**
3. **That will** be very easy to do. **That'll**
4. The clown was so funny so she **could not** help laughing. **couldn't**
5. I **did not** have any relationship to that woman. **didn't**
6. I can see there **is not** any milk left in the fridge. **isn't (eller there is: there's)**
7. I **have** never seen anything like that before. **I've**
8. **They are** talking about their children all the time. **They're**
9. We knew **there would** be many issues to discuss. **there'd**
10. We **must not** forget to buy some more coffee. **mustn't**
11. She **had not** seen her parents for a very long time. **hadn't (eller she had: she'd)**

KONTROLARK

36. Sammentrækninger og Question tags

Question tags

Sammentrækninger bruges også meget i question tags. Det er små efterhængte spørgsmål, som fx:

There **are** many people in town today, **aren't there?**

There **aren't** many people in town today, **are there?**

The TGV train **drives** very fast, **doesn't it?**

His old Morris **doesn't** drive very fast, **does it?**

Til en **positiv** sætning efterhænger man et spørgsmål **med not** (aren't there? doesn't it?)

Til en **negativ** sætning efterhænger man et spørgsmål **uden not** (are there? does it?)

De verber, som man bruger til question tags, er **hjælpeverber** (be, have, do) samt **modalverber**.

Question tags er som regel ikke ægte spørgsmål, men blot et redskab til at holde en konversation i gang. Med det lille vedhæng appellerer man til modparten om at give en form for respons.



Tilføj et question tag efter hver af disse sætninger

12. The autumn colours are very lovely, **aren't they?**
13. There is not much traffic on this road, **is there?**
14. You like her quite well, **don't you?**
15. You have never been in China, **have you?**
16. They will not be able to pay the bill, **will they?**
17. They would do it if they were able to, **wouldn't they?**

KONTROLARK

36. Sammentrækninger og Question tags

18. You don't like sardines, **do you?**
19. There are a lot of interesting issues here, **aren't there?**
20. We must leave now, **mustn't we?**
21. He never cooks his own food, **does he?**
22. They can manage on their own, **can't they?**
23. The politicians talk a lot of rubbish, **don't they?**
24. We should give him some money, **shouldn't we?**
25. They moved to New Mexico last year, **didn't they?**
26. There will be a lot of fans at the concert tonight, **won't there?**
27. There were not many people responding, **were there?**
28. There were a lot of eggs in the fridge yesterday, **weren't there?**
29. She tries very hard to fit in, **doesn't she?**
30. We could try to persuade him, **couldn't we?**



Oversæt til engelsk

31. Du ser tit fodbold i fjernsynet, **ikke?**
You often watch football on TV, don't you?
32. Dine forældre bor ikke her i byen, **vel?**
Your parents don't live in this town, do they?