

8. Regelmæssige verber i præteritum

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Præteritum (DATID) bruges om en afsluttet handling, der skete på et tidligere tidspunkt, fx i formiddags, i går eller for flere år siden.

Eksempel: Sidste år **besøgte** vi Lake District: Last year we **visited** Lake District.

- Regelmæssig præteritum ender på engelsk på -ed: clean-**cleaned**
NB: *cleaned* udtales med kun én stavelse!
- Hvis verbet i forvejen ender på -e, tilføjes kun -d: like-liked
- Hvis verbet ender på -d(e) eller -t(e), udtales præteritum med en ekstra stavelse: end - **ended**, plant - **planted**, decide - decided, calculate - calculated
- For verber, der ender på y, gælder følgende regler:
Hvis verbet ender på konsonant + y, ændres y til ie: I occupy, he **occupied**
(men det gælder ikke ved vokal + y: I enjoy, she enjoyed)
- Konsonant fordobles efter enkel, kort, trykstærk vokal: drop-**dropped**, prefer-preferred
Når ord slutter på L, fordobles altid på britisk engelsk: travel-travelled (amr: traveled)



Lav følgende præsensformer om til **præteritum** (NUTID TIL DATID)

Præsens (NUTID)	Præteritum (DATID)	Hvor mange stavelser er der i præteritum?
cook	cooked	1
wish		
ask		
collect		
step		
try		
paste		
deny		
enjoy		
clap		

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The background of Guy Fawkes' Day

Indsæt den rigtige form i præteritum (DATID)

Her er kun regelmæssige verber samt to BE og to HAVE

1. Guy Fawkes **was** born in 1570 in York, England, during the Elizabethan Age (when Queen Elizabeth 1st **ruled** England). (**be, rule**)
2. The gunpowder plot _____ a plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament during the State Opening on November 5th 1605, killing King James 1st and lots of other people. (**be**)
3. The leader of the group who _____ to kill the King _____ a man called Robert Catesby. (**plan, be**)
4. Robert _____ not approve that King James 1st _____ a Protestant. He _____ a Catholic king or queen. (**do, be, prefer**).
5. Before the gunpowder plot, Guy (or Guido) Fawkes _____ as a soldier for Spain in the Eighty Years War. (**serve**)
6. Although Guy _____ not the leader, he _____ the important job of guarding and then lighting the gunpowder. (**be, have**)
7. The plan _____ because King James saw a letter that _____ a friend of one of the plotters to 'stay away from Parliament' on November 5th. (**fail, warn**)
8. On October 30th 1605 Guy Fawkes once again _____ the gunpowder stored in the cellar. (**inspect**)
9. Some of the King's men _____ the cellar of the House of Lords and _____ Guy Fawkes, guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder. (**search, arrest**)
10. He _____ that his name was John Johnson. (**claim**)

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11. The soldiers _____ and _____ Guy Fawkes in the Tower of London for two whole days, until he _____ to give up the names of the rest of his team. **(question, torture, agree)**
12. He _____ that he was Guy Fawkes and he _____ that he was a participant in an English Catholic conspiracy. **(confess, reveal)**
13. Over the next few months, English authorities _____ or _____ all the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot. **(kill, capture)**
14. On January 31st 1606 they _____ Guy Fawkes. **(execute)**
15. In celebration of his survival, King James _____ that the people of England should have a great bonfire on the night of November 5th. **(order)**

Immortalized in this nursery rhyme, the Gunpowder Plot is introduced early into the young minds of children throughout the United Kingdom:

*Remember, remember the fifth of November,
Gunpowder treason and plot.*

We see no reason

Why gunpowder treason

Should ever be forgot!

Guy Fawkes, Guy Fawkes, t'was his intent

To blow up King and Parliament.

Three score barrels were laid below

To prove old England's overthrow.

By God's mercy he was catch'd

With a darkened lantern and burning match.

So, holler boys, holler boys, let the bells ring.

Holler boys, holler boys, God save the King!

And what shall we do with him?

Burn him!