

# RETTEARK

## Øvelser i engelsk niveau G

### Opgave 31 - 40

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## OPGAVE 31

**DATID og FØRDATID**  
(præteritum og pluskvamperfektum)

Indsæt en datid i bisætningen og en førdatid i hovedsætningen!

**Eksempel:**

When I \_\_\_\_\_ home, Brian \_\_\_\_\_ the windows. (*come, paint*)

When I **came** home, Brian **had painted** the windows.

1. When I **returned** home, Bob **had made** me a nice cup of tea. (*return, make*)
2. When I **met** him in town yesterday, he **had bought** two tickets for the theatre.  
(*meet, buy*)
3. When we **visited** them last week, they **had** already **bought** some new furniture.  
(*visit, buy*)
4. When I **saw** her yesterday, she **had** just **packed** the luggage. (*see, pack*)
5. When we **looked** out of the window, it **had** already **started** to rain. (*look, start*)
6. When we **got** up this morning, our children **had prepared** a lovely breakfast for us. (*get, prepare*)
7. When she **went** to bed, she **had** only **read** two pages in her new book. (*go, read*)
8. When I **called** her last week, she **had** not **written** any Christmas cards yet.  
(*call, write*)
9. When we **bought** this house, we **had been** married for five years. (*buy, be*)
10. Before we **cleaned** the windows, we **had tidied** all the rooms. (*clean, tidy*)

## OPGAVE 32

## SOME eller ANY?

HOVEDREGEL:

- ANY bruges i:
1. Nægtende sætninger
  2. Spørgesætninger, hvor man forventer et "nej" som svar

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



1. I have got **some** tickets, but I haven't got **any** money.
2. They bought **some** coloured balloons.
3. They had not packed **any** suitcases for the holidays.
4. There wasn't **any** milk in the fridge this morning.
5. Would you like **some** more coffee?
6. I have made **some** plans for our holidays. Have you made **any**?
7. I saw **some** blue birds in the garden today.
8. He hadn't bought **any** potatoes.
9. She changed **some** money in the bank.
10. We don't grow **any** tomatoes in our garden.
11. I looked for **some** old photos, but I didn't find **any**.
12. I don't know **any** of these books.
13. **Some** people love their jobs, others don't.
14. There aren't **any** tigers in Africa, but there are **some** in India.
15. He showed me **some** pictures, but I didn't recognize **any** of the people.
16. She didn't smoke **any** cigarettes during her holidays.
17. He bought **some** cigarettes at the station.
18. I haven't cleaned **any** of the rooms this week.
19. Is there **any** tea left?

## OPGAVE 33

## Indsæt det rigtige engelske forholdsord for ordet "til"

1. He goes **to** Italy every year.
2. The children bought a present **for** their father.
3. Can you translate that **into** English?
4. Here is a letter **for** you.
5. You can only do this exercise if you are good **at** math.
6. What did you have **for** dinner yesterday?
7. I think they will go **to** Copenhagen tomorrow.
8. He came home **for** tea at 5 o'clock.
9. We have English lessons from 10 **to** 12 every Friday.
10. He is the father **of** three children.
11. We walked all the way **to** the beach.
12. What did you have **for** breakfast?
13. I have something **for** you in my bag.
14. They left **for** Australia some years ago.
15. The Andersons went **to** Canada last year.
16. **At** Easter we eat chocolate eggs.
17. Who is the author **of** this book? (author: *forfatter*)
18. She is very good **at** telling stories.
19. We arrived **at** the hotel at 7 pm.
20. I got a new football **for** my birthday.
21. Will you please give it **to** her tomorrow?



## OPGAVE 34

## FØRNUTID

(perfektum)

Oversæt følgende sætninger til engelsk

1. Har du husket at pakke din kuffert?

**Have you remembered to pack your suitcase?**

2. Jeg har ikke fundet mine briller.

**I have not [haven't] found my glasses.**

3. Hvorfor har du ikke lukket vinduet?

**Why have you not closed the window? / Why haven't you closed the window?**

4. Jeg har lige hørt vejrudsigten i radioen.

**I have just heard the weather forecast on the radio.**

5. De er rejst til Frankrig.

**They have gone to France.**

6. De har tit spillet kort.

**They have often played cards.**

7. De har spist alle jordbærrene.

**They have eaten all the strawberries.**

8. Han har glemt sine nøgler.

**He has forgotten his keys.**

9. Jægeren har skudt fuglen.

**The hunter has shot the bird.**

10. Har du tømt fryseren? (fryser: *freezer*)

**Have you emptied the freezer?**

## OPGAVE 35

**DATID og FØR DATID**  
(præteritum og pluskvamperfektum)

Indsæt verberne i parentes som herunder:

When we \_\_\_\_\_ the film, we \_\_\_\_\_ off the TV. (*watch, switch*):

When we **had watched** the film, we **switched** off the TV.

1. When we **had cleaned** the kitchen floor, we **had** a cup of coffee. (*clean, have*)
2. When we **had eaten** the dinner, we **paid** the bill. (*eat, pay*)
3. When they **had finished** their breakfast, they **left** for work. (*finish, leave*)
4. After she **had read** the book, she **told** her friend about it. (*read, tell*)
5. After they **had lived** in France for many years, they **moved** to England. (*live, move*)
6. When I **had visited** my brother, I **returned** home again. (*visit, return*)
7. When all the family **had packed** their suitcases, Peter **tried** to get them into the boot. (*pack, try*)
8. When Sarah **had emptied** the fridge, Peter **closed** all the windows. (*empty, close*)
9. When Peter **had managed** to get all the things into the car, they **were** ready to leave. (*manage, be*)
10. When Sarah **had been** over to the neighbours, Peter **started** the car. (*be, start*)
11. When the police **had caught** the thief, they **sent** him to prison. (*catch, send*)

<b>OPGAVE 36</b>
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## EJEFALD

## Personer og kæledyr

Mandens cykel:      The man's bike

Hundens snude:      The dog's nose

## Ting

Husets tag:      The roof of the house

Bilens farve:      The colour of the car

*Dan ejefald af følgende ordpar:*

- |                        |                                     |                    |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. neighbour - son     | <i>the neighbour's son</i>          | (naboens søn)      |
| 2. car - doors         | <i>the doors of the car</i>         | (bilens døre)      |
| 3. man - car           | <b>the man's car</b>                | (mandens bil)      |
| 4. cat - milk          | <b>the cat's milk</b>               | (kattens mælk)     |
| 5. bike - colour       | <b>the colour of the bike</b>       | (cyklens farve)    |
| 6. sitting room - door | <b>the door of the sitting room</b> | (stuens dør)       |
| 7. girl - bag          | <b>the girl's bag</b>               | (pigens taske)     |
| 8. garden - trees      | <b>the trees of the garden</b>      | (havens træer)     |
| 9. boy - shoes         | <b>the boy's shoes</b>              | (drengens sko)     |
| 10. window - colour    | <b>the colour of the window</b>     | (vinduets farve)   |
| 11. John - wife        | <b>John's wife</b>                  | (Johns kone)       |
| 12. Linda - husband    | <b>Linda's husband</b>              | (Lindas mand)      |
| 13. car - wheels       | <b>the wheels of the car</b>        | (bilens hjul)      |
| 14. children - father  | <b>the children's father</b>        | (børnenes far)     |
| 15. children - toys    | <b>the children's toys</b>          | (børnenes legetøj) |
| 16. son - wife         | <b>the son's wife</b>               | (sønnens kone)     |
| 17. dog - tail         | <b>the dog's tail</b>               | (hundens hale)     |
| 18. house - windows    | <b>the windows of the house</b>     | (husets vinduer)   |
| 19. garden - flowers   | <b>the flowers of the garden</b>    | (havens blomster)  |

<b>OPGAVE 37</b>
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**EJEFALD**

Navneord, som ender på **s** i flertal, får ikke apostrof + s i ejefald, men kun en apostrof:

Eksempel:

Ental: pigens taske - the girl's bag

Flertal: pigernes tasker - the **girls'** bags

Husk, at *ting* danner ejefald ved hjælp af *of*, og her er aldrig nogen apostroffer:

landsbyens kirke - the church **of** the village

landsbyernes kirker - the churches **of** the villages

landsbyens indbyggere - the inhabitants **of** the village

**Oversæt følgende til engelsk**

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. drengens fodbold   | the boy's football         |
| 2. drengenes fodbolde | the boys' footballs        |
| 3. byens gader        | the streets of the town    |
| 4. byernes gader      | the streets of the towns   |
| 5. mandens hat        | the man's hat              |
| 6. mændenes hatte     | the men's hats             |
| 7. husets døre        | the doors of the house     |
| 8. værelsets farve    | the colour of the room     |
| 9. pigens kjole       | the girl's dress           |
| 10. pigernes kjoler   | the girls' dresses         |
| 11. barnets bamse     | the child's teddy bear     |
| 12. børnenes bamser   | the children's teddy bears |
| 13. havens blomster   | the flowers of the garden  |
| 14. havernes blomster | the flowers of the gardens |
| 15. hundens øjne      | the dog's eyes             |



<b>OPGAVE 38</b>
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**HENFØRENDE STEDORD**

(relative pronominer)

WHO bruges om *personer*Jeg har en søn, **som** arbejder i Tyskland: I have a son **who** works in Germany.WHICH bruges om *ting og begreber*.Vi har et maleri, **som** er meget gammelt: We have a painting **which** is very old.**Indsæt WHO eller WHICH**

1. This is the man **who** lives next door.
2. I don't like people **who** are drunk.
3. The house **which** I saw in the picture wasn't ours.
4. Jennifer, **who** lives in Spain, will visit us in April.
5. She gave me the dress **which** was too large for her.
6. The man **who** works at the post office is my father.
7. The pub **which** is opposite the church is very old.
8. Mrs Smith, **who** is a very loving person, has four children.
9. They bought an old table, **which** they painted blue.
10. This is a magazine for people **who** make websites.
11. It's an area **which** has a lot of theatres.
12. Can you see the man **who** is standing at the bus stop?
13. This is Mr Brown, **who** has a shop at the corner.
14. I am going to write to Helen, **who** lives in Poland.
15. I would like the yellow sweater **which** is hanging in the window.
16. The students **who** finished last year got very good marks.
17. In Greece, **which** is a rather hot country, you must use sun lotion.



<b>OPGAVE 39</b>
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**FORHOLDSORD**

(præpositioner)

**Indsæt det rigtige forholdsord i sætningen**

(about, at, for, from, in, of, on, to, with)



1. vente **på**: We waited **for** her at the bus stop.
2. vred **på**: She is angry **with** me.
3. tro **på**: Do you believe **in** God?
4. bede **om**: He asked **for** another cup of coffee.
5. låne **af**: I have borrowed it **from** my brother.
6. se **på**: He looked **at** me.
7. sende bud **efter**: They sent **for** the doctor.
8. grine **af**: The children laughed **at** the clown.
9. bekymre sig **om**: She cared **for** her family.
10. forklare **for**: He explained it all **to** me.
11. lede **efter**: She was looking **for** her glasses.
12. minde **om**: They reminded me **of** her birthday.
13. bruge **på**: They spend a lot of money **on** their house.
14. stole **på**: You can rely **on** me.
15. beslutte sig **for**: She decided **on** the black shoes.
16. afhænge **af**: It depends **on** the weather.
17. slippe af **med**: They couldn't get rid **of** him.
18. lære **om**: The students learned **about** Socrates.
19. præsentere **for**: May I introduce you **to** Marilyn...
20. tale **om**: The English often talk **about** the weather.

## OPGAVE 40

## Placering af BIORD

(adverbier)

Biord som fx **always**, **never**, **often**, **seldom**, **usually** placeres normalt foran hovedverbet.

*Eksempel:*

**often:** She goes there alone —————> She **often** goes there alone.  
**never:** He has given her a present. —> He has **never** *given* her a present.

## Indsæt biordet på det rigtige sted i sætningen

1. **always:** He **always** tells lies.
2. **never:** You **never** know.
3. **seldom:** They **seldom** came to visit her.
4. **usually:** She **usually** drinks coffee in the morning.
5. **often:** He **often** listens to the radio.
6. **never:** She had **never** heard about it.
7. **never:** She said that she had **never** heard about it.
8. **always:** It **often** rains in Scotland.
9. **often:** They had **often** been in Norway.
10. **often:** They said they had **often** been in Norway.
11. **usually:** I **usually** have a shower in the morning.
12. **rarely:** I have **rarely** eaten snails in France.