

Øvelser i engelsk niveau D

Opgave 1 - 10

Indholdsfortegnelse

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5. [BE og HAVE i præteritum/perfektum \(datid/førnutid\)](#) (2 sider) Tema: **Tsunami**
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1. Artikler (kendeord)

Denne opgaveserie på 36 øvelser er baseret på en grammatikoversigt, som kan udskrives her:

[Grammatikhæfte](#) (ligger også på www.sproglinks.dk under menupunktet "Materiale til print")

Brug grammatikhæftet som basisoversigt! Til denne opgave skal du læse i **grammatikken side 3**.

I mange af opgaverne vil du også finde supplerende forklaringer som i boksen herunder.

Ubestemt artikel: a eller an

Det hedder a boy, men an orange – hvorfor?

Regel: Foran alle **konsonantlyde** hedder **den ubestemte artikel a**, fx *a boy, a way*

Foran alle **vokallyde** (a - e - i - o - u) hedder den **an**, fx *an orange, an enemy*

Bemærk, at det går efter udtalen! Se på følgende eksempler:

an hour: h'et er stumt, så *hour* starter med en vokallyd, når man siger ordet

a uniform: u'et udtales som et j, så *uniform* starter med en konsonantlyd



Indsæt den ubestemte artikel a eller an

1. New York is a big city. 2. They saw an elephant. 3. This is interesting piece of information. 4. Was it easy journey? 5. Charlie is young man. 6. The whole valley was destroyed by earthquake. 7. Is there university in Dublin? 8. There is old castle in Edinburgh. 9. You'll need umbrella in England! 10. Oh, that's piece of cake!
11. I believe she is honest person. 12. Is she writer? 13. No, she is actress.
14. He is gardener. 15. Sicily is Italian island. 16. Can you give me half hour?

Lyt til udtalen af følgende bogstaver! Når du fx siger M, udtales det EM, og derfor hedder det an M.

17. This letter is H. 18. This letter is Y. 19. Is there N in your name?
20. There is U in his name. 21. I can't see whether this is O or Q.

1. Artikler (kendeord)

Bestemt artikel: THE

The udtales [ðə] eller [ði]. De anderledes tegn er lydskrift. [ð] er tegnet for det **bløde d**.

På dansk har vi lydcombinationen [ðə] i sidste stavelse i ordet *glæde*.

På engelsk bruger man udtalen [ðə], når man fx siger **the boy**.

Udtalen [ði] er det bløde d + en i-lyd. Kombinationen af disse to lyde har vi i slutningen af det danske ord *stadig*. På engelsk bruger man udtalen [ði], når man fx siger **the orange**.

Regel: Foran alle **konsonantlyde** udtales **den bestemte artikel** [ðə]

Foran alle **vokallyde** (a - e - i - o - u) udtales den [ði]

Reglerne er præcis de samme som ved A / AN på side 1.



Markér den bestemte artikel, hvor den udtales [ði], altså hvor den står foran en vokallyd! Husk, at det retter sig efter udtalen og ikke efter stavemåden!

1. **the** apples | 2. the pears | 3. **the** hour | 4. the monkey | 5. the university | 6. the island
7. the angry woman | 8. the small island | 9. the one and only | 10. the atmosphere
11. the moon | 12. the NGO | 13. the cherries | 14. the pencil | 15. the seven sisters
16. the Azores | 17. the ordinary people | 18. the artist | 19. the young artist | 20. the picture
21. the eight brothers | 22. the United States | 23. the English people | 24. the house
25. the old house | 26. the year | 27. the new year | 28. the USA | 29. the Danish government
30. the hero | 31. the inhabitants of the village | 32. the honest man | 33. the happy child
34. the unhappy child | 35. the union | 36. the White House | 37. the yellow flag
38. the Yorkshire pudding | 39. the uncertainty | 40. the unceasing rain

2. Substantiver i pluralis

[Grammatik side 2, punkt 1, 2 og 3](#)



Skriv følgende substantiver i pluralis (NAVNEORD I FLERTAL)

1. flower	flowers	10. year	19. pear tree
2. chair		11. rose	20. glass
3. race		12. girl	21. tomato
4. bush		13. dress	22. month
5. box		14. litre*	23. postcard
6. gram		15. plant	24. language
7. kilo		16. bus	25. boyfriend
8. hero		17. ant	26. church
9. lamb		18. kiss	27. village

Læs igen i grammatikken side 2, pkt. 3 om reglerne for ord, der ender på -y:

28. day	30. city	32. company
29. valley	31. boy	33. country

* **litre**: British English | **liter**: American English

Bemærk mål og vægt i flertal! (kilos, grams, meters)

Se eksempler i opskriften på næste side!

2. Substantiver i pluralis

Recipe for white bread (makes two loaves)

2 ¼ teaspoons/7 **grams** active dry yeast (1 package)

1 ½ cups/355 **millilitres** lukewarm milk

⅓ cup/67 **grams** granulated sugar

1 tablespoon/15 **grams** salt

3 tablespoons/43 **grams** butter

2 eggs

5 to 6 cups/625 **grams** to 750 grams all-purpose flour

(Bemærk, at man som regel udelader "of" i opskrifter: "15 grams salt" i stedet for "15 grams **of** salt")



One loaf (of white bread)

Logisk pluralis (FLERTAL)

På dansk bruger vi ofte ental, hvor der logisk set er tale om flertal. Det gør man ikke på engelsk:

*De mistede **forstanden***: They lost **their minds**. *De skiftede **plads***: They changed **seats**.

They lost their **lives**. They changed **trains** in Hamburg. For tomorrow, please read **pages** 9 and 10.

They took off their **hats**. They shook **hands**. They were lying on their **backs**.



Oversæt følgende sætninger til engelsk

1. 100 g sukker er ikke nok. Du finder opskriften på side 3 og 4.

2. 50 mennesker mistede livet ved flystyrtet. (*plane crash*)

3. Vi skiftede fly i Chicago.

4. Har du læst kapitel 7 og 8?

3. Substantiver - uregelmæssig pluralis

[Grammatik side 2 – Læs pkt. 4-5](#)



Skriv følgende substantiver i pluralis (NAVNEORD I FLERTAL)

	SINGULARIS (ENTAL)	PLURALIS (FLERTAL)
1.	child	children
2.	woman	
3.	man	
4.	knife	
5.	foot	
6.	goose	
7.	wolf	
8.	tooth	
9.	mouse	
10.	life	
11.	sheep	
12.	wife	
13.	thief	
14.	loaf (et brød)	
15.	half	

4. BE og HAVE i præsens

Grammatik side 3



Indsæt den rigtige form af to BE (at være) i præsens (NUTID)

1. This restaurant **is** very old, but the café new.
2. You **are** not allowed to enter this room because it dangerous.
3. William and Harry sons of Charles and Diana.
4. Heidi from Germany and Bianca from Italy.
5. I not sure if it the right thing to do.
6. My father a carpenter and my two uncles bricklayers.
7. Exercise number 3 rather easy, but exercises 4 and 5 more difficult.
8. this pretty summer cottage really yours?
9. We in France now, but our children at home.
10. This a rather tricky problem and it not so easy for us to solve.
11. "Something rotten in the state of Denmark!" (citat fra "Hamlet")
12. Nobody willing to take the risk.

Bemærk: Pronominer (STEDORD) som somebody, anybody, anything, everybody, everyone, nobody osv. er altid SINGULARIS (ENTAL)!

4. BE og HAVE i præsens



Indsæt den rigtige form af to HAVE (at have) i præsens (NUTID)

13. She **has** always been very curious.
14. What _____ you bought for her?
15. There _____ been many rumours about Marilyn Monroe.
16. Our neighbour _____ an old Lamborghini.
17. I _____ never been able to understand his English.
18. The monkey _____ eaten all the bananas.
19. _____ Alan left a message?
20. This school _____ more than 1000 students.
21. One of our workers _____ been on holiday for a month now.
22. Which one of these bikes _____ he bought?
23. Some countries, like Belgium for example, _____ a king or a queen.
24. Denmark _____ not got a president, but we _____ a prime minister.
25. This location _____ been haunted by ghosts for more than 300 years.
26. Apparently, nobody _____ seen him since last night.

4. BE og HAVE i præsens



Blandet øvelse – Indsæt den rigtige form af to BE eller to HAVE i præsens (NUTID)

27. Where the rest of the beer?
28. How many goals he scored?
29. There a lot of milk in the fridge.
30. Look! There a lot of people at the concert tonight!
31. Today there been a lot of fans at the football stadium.
32. Who afraid of the big bad wolf? (*WHO er 3. person ental, når antallet er ukendt*)
33. Who these people?
34. Who seen my mobile phone?
35. Somebody stolen my car.
36. anybody seen the thief?
37. There no evidence that it been stolen.
38. Which of the two coats yours?
39. I sure everybody happy now.
40. Who taken my umbrella?

Kom de alle sammen i nutid? 😊

5. BE og HAVE i præteritum og perfektum

Grammatik side 3



The Tsunami in South Asia 2004

Indsæt den rigtige form af to BE (at være) i præteritum (DATID)

1. On Boxing Day 2004 there **was** a devastating tsunami in Thailand and Indonesia.
2. The source of the tsunami an earthquake off the west coast of Northern Sumatra.
3. There a news flash on the radio about the earthquake, but there no further warning or mention of a tsunami.
4. There a lot of tourists on the beaches when the tsunami struck.
5. The animals aware of the tsunami and fled for high ground.
6. Suddenly huge waves crashing against the shore.
7. A number of poorly constructed buildings washed away.
8. In the naval base at Khao Lak a medium sized gun boat found grounded on shore.
9. Indonesia the hardest-hit country, followed by Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand.
10. It one of the deadliest natural disasters in history.
11. Where you when the tsunami struck?
12. I at home for Christmas holidays, but my cousin in Bangkok.
13. My friend and I in Thailand two years ago.

5. BE og HAVE i præteritum og perfektum



Indsæt BE eller HAVE i præteritum (DATID)

14. My sister and I [] in Spain last year, but my husband [] at home.
15. My sister [] booked a hotel in Barcelona and we [] a wonderful holiday.
16. We [] breakfast at 9 and dinner [] served between 6 and 8 p.m.
17. We [] an interesting excursion to Montserrat.
18. There [] a lot of sights in Barcelona and there [] a lot of good red wine, too.
19. I [] never visited Spain before.



Indsæt BE eller HAVE i perfektum (FØRNUITID)

20. He **has** **been** in New York this year and he **has** **had** a great experience.
21. There [] [] a lot of rain in England this summer, but we [] [] some sunny days, as well.
22. [] there [] any updates since yesterday?
23. The boss [] [] cross all day. He [] [] a terrible day.
24. I [] really [] a fine day because I [] [] shopping in London.
25. Eric [] also [] a fine day because he [] *not* [] shopping.
26. There [] [] many rumours about President Kennedy's death.

6. Verber i præsens

Verbs are words that
show action or being

Grammatik side 4

- Husk: i præsens 3. person singularis (NUTID, 3. PERSON ENTAL) tilføjer de fleste verber **-s**:
he **drives**, she asks, the wind blows
- Hvis verbet allerede ender på en s-lyd, tilføjes **-es**:
she **catches**, he kisses, it vanishes (ordet udtales med en stavelse mere!)
- Bemærk også disse undtagelser: I go, he **goes**, I do, she **does**
- Hvis verbet ender på konsonant + y, ændres y til ie: I occupy, he **occupies**
(men det gælder ikke ved vokal + y: I pay, she pays)



Udfyldningsøvelse: Skriv verberne i 3. person singularis (ental) – alle i præsens (nutid)

I cry	the child cries	I guess	he ...	I fly	the pilot ...
I watch	he ...	I close	the shop ...	I go	he ...
I reply	she ...	I buy	Rita ...	I teach	she ...
I do	he...	I try	she...	I think	she...

Valentine's Day



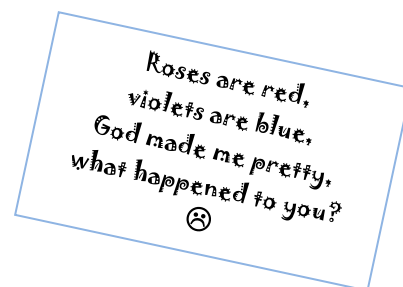
Indsæt den rigtige form af verbet i præsens (nutid)



1. We Valentine's Day on Feb. 14th. (**celebrate**)
2. What your brother sell in his kiosk on this day? (**do**)
3. He a lot of chocolate. (**sell**)

6. Verber i præsens

4. Nobody _____ exactly who St Valentine was. (**know**)
5. Some historians _____ he was a Roman martyr. (**suggest**)
6. A legend _____ he was a prisoner. (**suggest**)
7. On this day couples _____ their love for each other by sending cards. (**show**)
8. On Valentine's Day my sister _____ to the front door, hoping to find a gift. (**rush**)
9. Her boyfriend always _____ her with something. (**surprise**)
10. Sometimes he _____ chocolate for her. (**buy**)
11. At other times he _____ to find some very special gifts for her. (**try**)
12. Some people _____ nothing on this special day. (**receive**)
13. My friend, Amy, _____ not get anything. (**do**)
14. However, the traditions _____ from place to place. (**differ**)
15. In Japan, for example, the women _____ chocolates to the men. (**send**)
16. Often a tradition _____ over the years. (**change**)
17. An old Valentine rhyme _____ like this: "Roses are red, violets are blue..." (**go**)
18. The tradition _____ from family to family, but everybody _____ to get presents. (**vary/enjoy**)



7. Verber i præsens - fortsat

[Grammatik side 3 og 4](#)



Skriv følgende verber i 3. person singularis – alle i præsens (NUTID)

I switch	he switches	I fetch	he ...	I am	she ...
I hurry	he ...	I choose	Harry ...	I have	the house ...
I annoy	she ...	I envy	she ...	I do	she ...



Guy Fawkes' Day



Indsæt den rigtige form af verbet i præsens (NUTID)

1. On November 5th the English Guy Fawkes' Day. (**celebrate**)
2. The children stuffed figures called "guys". (**make**)
3. My brother always our guy in a wheelbarrow. (**put**)
4. Then he it into the streets (**carry**)
and for a penny. (**ask**)
5. "A penny for the guy!" he . (**say**)
6. So all the children in our village. (**do**)

7. Verber i præsens - fortsat

7. Our neighbour always _____ us two pounds. (**pay**)
8. On the night of Nov. 5th every town _____ its own bonfire. (**have**)
9. People _____ the fire and _____ baked potatoes and hot sausages. (**enjoy, eat**)
10. I _____ pretty sure it _____ possible to buy a sandwich as well. (**be, be**)
11. Also a hot soup _____ popular in the cold November night. (**be**)
12. You _____ to put on warm clothes and maybe a raincoat (**have**)
because the weather often _____ in England. (**change**)
13. Some of the young people _____ parties till the sun _____. (**have, rise**)
14. The Guy Fawkes' tradition _____ still very much alive. (**be**)
15. What _____ the background of this tradition? (**be**)

In exercise number 8 you will learn more about the background of Guy Fawkes.

Over the past few years "Guy Fawkes" prams and wheelbarrows seem to be disappearing from the streets. The tradition may be competing with the American Halloween which has spread rapidly all over the world in recent years.

All the other Bonfire activities, such as colourful fireworks displays, food and drink, funfairs, etc., are still very much alive in Great Britain.



8. Regelmæssige verber i præteritum

[Grammatik side 4](#)

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		

8. Regelmæssige verber i præteritum



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**)

8. Regelmæssige verber i præteritum

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!

9. Regelmæssige verber i præteritum - fortsat



Lav følgende sætninger om til **præteritum** (DATID).

Her forekommer kun regelmæssige verber + *be* og *have* i præteritum.

- PRÆSENS** (NUTID): Every weekday morning my alarm **sounds** at 7 o'clock
PRÆTERITUM (DATID): When I went to high school in Edinburgh, my alarm **sounded** every weekday morning at 7 o'clock...
- and every weekday morning I **try** to ignore it.
and every weekday morning I _____ to ignore it.
- I **hate** mornings!
I _____ mornings when I was 17 (and I still do!)
- I **pretend** that it **isn't** really morning.
I _____ that it _____ really morning.
- I **groan**, I **complain**,
I _____, I _____,
- and I **stop** the alarm once more.
and I _____ the alarm once more.
- After some time I **realize** that I **have** to get up.
After some time I _____ that I _____ to get up.
- I **sigh**. I **struggle** out of bed and I **start** my day.
I _____. I _____ out of bed and I _____ my day.

9. Regelmæssige verber i præteritum - fortsat

9. Every morning I **step** on the bus at 8 o'clock.

Every morning I [] on the bus at 8 o'clock.

10. I **prefer** to sleep on the back seat.

I [] to sleep on the back seat.

11. I never **talk** to anybody.

I never [] to anybody.

12. I always **listen** to music in my headphones.

I always [] to music in my headphones.

13. It often **rains** in England.

It often [] in Edinburgh when I was there.

10. Uregelmæssige verber i præteritum

[Grammatik side 4](#)

Nogle verber ender ikke på –ed i præteritum (DATID), men har en helt anden form. Se eksempler her til højre...

eat – ate – eaten
speak – spoke – spoken
write – wrote – written

Herunder finder du en komplet liste over dem:

[Liste over uregelmæssige verber](#)

Ligesom ved de regelmæssige verber findes der kun én form i præteritum

(bortset fra to BE, som har to datidsformer: was og were)



Sæt følgende uregelmæssige verber i præteritum (DATID)

Præsens (NUTID)	Præteritum (DATID)
she sings	she sang
I catch	I
he cuts	he
we know	we
you tell	you
I am	I
he thinks	he
the bird flies	it
they bring	they
he falls	he
she feels	she
it smells good	it

Præsens (NUTID)	Præteritum (DATID)
she buys	she
I go	I
it freezes	it
they meet	they
we are	we
she pays	she
we make	we
you lose	you
we put	we
he shoots	he
he lies in bed	he
the hen lays eggs	the hen

10. Uregelmæssige verber i præteritum



Hurricane Katrina

Lav teksten om fra præsens til præteritum (FRA NUTID TIL DATID)

Her forekommer både regelmæssige og uregelmæssige verber samt BE og HAVE. Dem, du ikke kan finde i listen over uregelmæssige, skal bøjes regelmæssigt.

1. Early in the morning on August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina *strikes* **struck** the Gulf Coast of the United States.
2. When the storm *makes* [] landfall, it *has* [] a Category 3 rating on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.
3. It *brings* [] sustained winds of 100–140 miles per hour and *stretches* [] some 400 miles across.
4. The storm itself *does* [] a great deal of damage, but its aftermath *is* [] catastrophic.
5. Levee breaches (digebrud) *lead* [] to massive flooding, and many people *think* [] that the federal government *is* [] slow to meet the needs of the people affected by the storm.
6. Hundreds of thousands of people in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama *are* [] displaced from their homes as the hurricane *tears* [] down an incredible number of houses.
7. The tropical depression (lavtryk) that *becomes* [] Hurricane Katrina *forms* [] over the Bahamas on August 23, 2005.
8. Meteorologists *are* [] soon able to warn people in the Gulf Coast states that a major storm *is* [] on its way.

10. Uregelmæssige verber i præteritum

9. By August 28, evacuations *are* [] underway across the region.
10. By the time Hurricane Katrina *strikes* [] New Orleans early in the morning on Monday, August 29, it *has* [] already been raining heavily for hours.
11. When the storm surge (as high as 9 meters in some places) *arrives* [] , it *overruns* [] many of the unstable levees and drainage canals of the city.
12. Water *finds* [] its way through the soil underneath some levees and *sweeps* [] others away altogether.
13. Katrina *leaves* [] many of New Orleans's poorest citizens, and especially the black people, even more vulnerable than they *have* [] been before the storm.



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