

Øvelser i engelsk niveau D

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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.

27. Adjektiver

poor

(adjective)

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



Markér de ord, som er adjektiver (TILLÆGSORD) 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, woolen, 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

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.

28. Adjektivernes gradbøjning

[Grammatik side 8](#)



Gradbøj følgende adjektiver (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		
wide		
polite		
intelligent		
humble		
cool		
amazing		
crazy		
popular		
astonishing		
lovely		
lucky		
big		
good		
tired		
bad		
narrow		
hot		
interested		

28. Adjektivernes gradbøjning



Oversæt til engelsk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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: easy**y** – easily, terrible**le** – terribly, electronic**ic** - electronically

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 _____ open this box. (easy)
4. The French teacher gave us an _____ exercise. (easy)
5. It was _____ cold that winter. (extreme)
6. There was a _____ smell in the narrow streets. (terrible)
7. The blackbird sang _____ (beautiful)
8. This is not _____ procedure. (normal)
9. _____ I have breakfast at 9. (normal)
10. He is an _____ actor. (excellent)
11. Randall McMurphy was played _____ by Jack Nicholson. (excellent)
12. He is a _____ performer. (good)
13. The group performs very _____ (good)
14. When he gets tired, he snores very _____ . (noisy)

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

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.

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.

16. Hun lo hysterisk ad hans dårlige joke.

17. Bogen blev oprindeligt udgivet for 20 år siden.

18. Jeg synes, han så meget vred ud.

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

30. Adverbier - fortsat

20. De døde på tragisk vis i en bilulykke.

21. De andre gæster ignorerede ham simpelthen.

22. Osten lugter forfærdeligt.

23. Han opførte sig absolut korrekt.

24. Hun lukkede døren stille bag sig.

25. Desværre kom han for sent til mødet.

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

27. Du ser smuk ud i dag.

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

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 of 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!*)

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? _____
4. Der er to sakse i skuffen _____
5. Mange penge _____
6. Få penge _____
7. Mange oplysninger _____
8. Få oplysninger _____
9. Ingen ved det _____
10. Hvor er min kikkert? _____

31. Singularis eller pluralis?

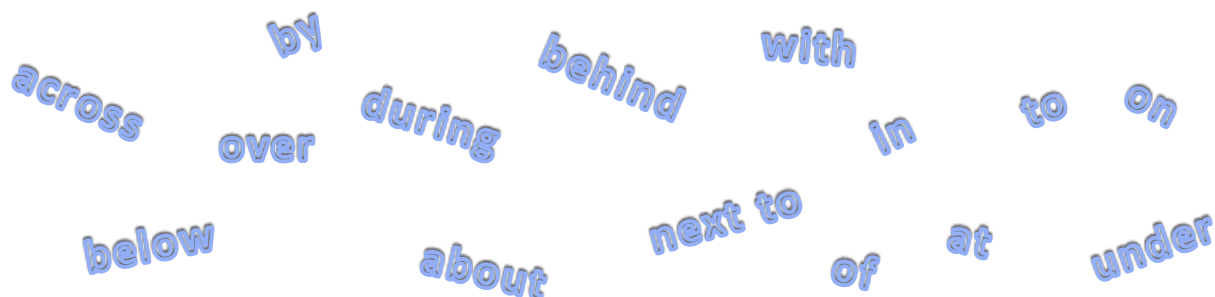
11. Alle var skuffede _____
12. Dette møbel er fra Spanien _____
13. Hun bor i udkanten af Brighton _____
14. Møblerne er gamle _____
15. Politiet er her _____
16. De gav mig et godt råd _____
17. Jeg vil give dig to gode råd _____
18. Det er en god nyhed _____
19. Der var kun få nyheder om flystyrtet _____
20. Alle ved, at brød er sundt _____
21. Han købte tre franskbrød _____
22. Hvor mange penge har du? _____
23. Politiet var ikke til stede _____
24. Alle de oplysninger, jeg fik, var korrekte

25. Alle synes, at indholdet er godt

26. En blikkenslager bruger ofte en tang

27. Hvordan har Dubai gjort så mange fremskridt?

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 i disse links:

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.

32. Præpositioner



Indsæt den rigtige præposition (FORHOLDSORD)

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

32. Præpositioner

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

33. Præpositioner - fortsat



New York

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:

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'.

34. Præpositioner - fortsat



Indsæt den rigtige præposition (FORHOLDSORD)

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

34. Præpositioner - fortsat



Oversæt til engelsk

19. Hun oversatte teksten til kinesisk.

20. Han ansøgte om et dansk pas.

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

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

23. Vi kommenterede ikke hendes påklædning.

24. Lad være at råbe ad mig!

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

26. Jeg tror, han er vred på mig.

35. Passiv

Grammatik side 7



Oversæt til engelsk

Vær præcis med de forskellige tider: præsens, præteritum, perfektum, pluskvamperfektum, futurum
(NUTID, DATID, FØRNUTID, FØR DATID, 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.

4. Indbrudstyvene blev fanget af politiet.

5. Vi solgte vores hus sidste år.

6. Huset blev solgt hurtigt.

7. Alan kører sine børn til skole hver dag.

35. Passiv

8. Børnene bliver kørt til skole af deres far.

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

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

11. Arrangørerne havde ændret programmet.

The organizers _____

12. Programmet var blevet ændret af arrangørerne.

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

14. Han blev drevet til vanvid af sin chef.

15. De har spillet den sang mange gange.

16. Den sang er blevet spillet mange gange.

35. Passiv



Omskriv følgende sætninger til passiv

Vær præcis med de forskellige tider: præsens, præteritum, perfektum, pluskvamperfektum, futurum

(NUTID, DATID, FØRNUTID, FØRDATID, FREMTID)

17. Brad Pitt plays the role of Achilles.

The role of Achilles _____

18. The mechanics repaired the car.

19. Some young men stole my car.

20. Some young men had stolen my car.

21. The band played a few live shows.

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

23. No one saw him.

24. A local group has spread some rumours.

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. _____
3. That will be very easy to do. _____
4. The clown was so funny so she could not help laughing. _____
5. I did not have any relationship to that woman. _____
6. I can see there is not any milk left in the fridge. _____
7. I have never seen anything like that before. _____
8. They are talking about their children all the time. _____
9. We knew there would be many issues to discuss. _____
10. We must not forget to buy some more coffee. _____
11. She had not seen her parents for a very long time. _____

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 **hjelpeverber** (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, _____?

15. You have never been in China, _____?

16. They will not be able to pay the bill, _____?

17. They would do it if they were able to, _____?

36. Sammentrækninger og Question tags

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



Oversæt til engelsk

31. Du ser tit fodbold i fjernsynet, **ikke**?

32. Dine forældre bor ikke her i byen, **vel**?
