

Grammatisk oversigt

10. klasse – engelsk

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NR:	OVERSIGT:	SIDE:
1	Ordklasser	2
2	Ordstilling	3
3	Kendeord	4
4	Navneords flertal	5
5	Navneords ejefald (genitiv)	6
6	Regelmæssige udsagnsord (verber)	7
7	Uregelmæssige udsagnsord (verber)	8
8	To be	11
9	To have	11
10	Kongruens	11
11	Mådesudsagnsord	12
12	Omskrivning med “do”	13
13	Simpel tid eller udvidet tid	13
14	Aktiv og passiv	16
15	Sammentrækninger	17
16	Bøjning af tillægsord (adjektiver)	18
17	Biord (adverbier)	19
18	Personlige stedord	20
19	Ejestedord	20
20	Påpegende stedord	21
21	Spørgende stedord	21
22	Henførende stedord	21
23	Ubestemte stedord	21
24	Tilbagevisende stedord	22
25	Ord der forveksles eller staves forkert	22
26	Forholdsord (præpositioner)	26
27	Talord	27
28	Klokkeslet	28
29	Ugedage	29
30	Måneder	29
31	Datoangivelser	29
32	Tegnsætning	29
33	Brevskrivning	31
34	Varier sproget	32
35	Ord og udtryk	33
36	Skole og uddannelsesudtryk	36
37	Stort begyndelsesbogstav	39
38	Ord og vendinger – udtryk med præpositioner	Kommer senere

Øversigt nr.1: Ordklasser

På alle sprog deles ord ind i grupper af ord (ordklasser) som har fælles egenskaber - (Det kan være ordenes bøjning eller deres placering i sætningen.)

Nogle ord kan tilhøre mere end en ordklasse, f. eks:

drink = verb (udsagnsord)

drink = substantiv (navneord)

	Forkortelse i ordbog:	Dansk:	Eksempel:
Substantiver (Nouns)	Sb	Navneord	man, book, Charles
Artikler (Articles)	Art.	Kendeord	a, an, the
Verber (Verbs)	Vb.	Udsagnsord	walk, take, be
Adjektiver (Adjectives)	Adj.	Tillægsord	small, happy
Adverber (Adverbs)	Adv.	Biord	happily, now
Pronominer (Pronouns)	Pron.	Stedord	he, her, who,
Talord (Numerals)	Num.	Talord	two, third
Præpositioner (Prepositions)	Præp.	Forholdsord	at, under
Konjunktioner Conjunctions	Konj.	Bindeord	and, that

Oversigt nr.2: Ordstilling

	På dansk findes to former for ordstilling:	
Ligefrem ordstilling	Subjektet (grundled) står før verballeddet (udsagnsled)	Vi rejser til Paris i år X O
Omvendt ordstilling	Verballeddet kommer før subjektet.	Sidste år rejste vi til Paris O X

På engelsk bruges ligefrem ordstilling	I drink milk in the morning X O <i>Svarer til dansk:</i> Jeg drikker mælk om morgenen X O
	Sometimes I drink milk in the morning X O <i>Forskellig fra dansk:</i> Nogle gange drikker jeg mælk om morgenen. O X
I spørgende hovedsætninger bruges omvendt ordstilling	Is she here today? O X (Som på dansk)

1. Ubestemt kendeord (the indefinite article) : a eller an

a bruges foran ord som starter med en konsonantlyd.

NB! Det er den udtalte lyd og ikke det skrevne bogstav som er afgørende.

Eks. a school
a clock
a union NB!

an bruges foran ord, der begynder med en vokallyd.

Eks. an apple
an example
an hour NB!

(Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 51)

2. Bestemt kendeord (the definite article): the

the udtales som “ ði” foran ord som begynder med vokallyd

Eks.	ðe school	ði example
	ðe clock	ði uncle
	ðe union	ði hour

For det meste bruges det bestemte kendeord ens på dansk og engelsk.
Der er visse undtagelser såsom:

Engelsk ubestemt:

He never feared **death**
She spent **Christmas** in prison
Let us protect **nature**
Life is a gift
He had a gun in **one hand**
Breskfast, (dinner, lunch) is served
Did you see him **at school** today?
Man is stronger than **woman**

Dansk bestemt:

(....døden)
(...julen)
(... naturen)
(... livet)
(... den ene hand)
(... Morgenmaden, osv)
(... i skolen)
(... manden... kvinden)

Engelsk bestemt:

I play **the bass**
He turned to **the right**

Dansk ubestemt:

(... spiller bas)
(...til højre)

(Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 46 - 50)

Oversigt nr. 4: Navneords flertal (Nouns)

Ental	Flertal	Forklaring
girl	girls	Regelmæssig flertal dannes ved at
roof	roofs	tilføje -s til entalsformen.
house	houses	
match	matches	Hvis entalsformen ender på en hvislelyd,
box	boxes	tilføjes -es.
church	churches	
boss	bosses	
lady	ladies	Hvis entalsformen ender på en konsonant + y,
baby	babies	bliver endelsen i flertal -ies.
wife	wives	(Se Fejlstøvsugeren s. 70)
knife	knives	
calf	calves	
wolf	wolves	Nogle navneord som ender på en f - lyd,
life	lives	danner flertal ved endelsen <u>-ves.</u>
leaf	leaves	
hero	heroes	Navneord, som ender på -o, danner flertal
potato	potatoes	ved endelsen <u>-es.</u>
photo	photos	Undtagelse: Forkortede navneord, der ender på
disco	discos	-o, danner flertal ved endelsen <u>-s.</u>
piano	pianos	
demo	demos	
deer	deer	Nogle navneord heder det samme i ental og
sheep	sheep	flertal.
foot	feet	Nogle navneord danner flertal ved at skifte
goose	geese	vokal.
man	men	
woman	women	
mouse	mice	
tooth	teeth	
child	children	Enkelte navneord danner flertal ved endelsen <u>-en.</u>

(Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 40 - 44.
Bemærk særlig vedr. tællelighed.

Husk udtryk som:

a three year old child
a ten hour working day

Oversigt nr. 5: Navneords ejefald (the genitive)

s - ejefald:

Forklaring:

My father's car is quite old.	Navneord, der betegner personer, højere-stående dyr og tidsbestemmelser, danner ejefald (genitiv) ved at tilføje -'s (apostrof -s) til grundformen.
The dog's leg was hurt.	
He went for an hour's walk.	
My parents' car is quite old.	Navneord, der regelmæssigt ender på - s i flertal, danner ejefald (genitiv) ved at man tilføjer -' (kun apostrof) til flertalformens -s.
My sisters' babies are cute.	
We had a two hours' meeting	
The children's bikes are quite new.	Når navneordet har en uregelmæssig flertals form, tilføjes -'s (apostrof s) i ejefald.
The men's wages were raised.	
She went to the baker's.	Her tænkes på beskæftigelsen, ikke bageren personligt. "Stedsbetegnende".

of - ejefald:

Forklaring:

The roof of the house was old.	of - ejefald bruges især ved navneord , der betegner ting og begreber - ikke personer.
He turned the pages of the book.	
The colour of the car is red.	
a friend of the poor	ved substantiverede adjektiver
an enemy of the rich	
a bottle of wine	ved art, mængde og antal
a good deal of snow	
a number of people	
a type of person	
a pound of butter	
the country of Norway	ved de fleste geografiske betegnelser
the city of Birmingham	
the continent of Europe	
the river Tyne	men - lake, river, mount er undtagelser fra denne regel
Lake Windemere	
Mount Everest	
the month of May	ved årstider, måned, og ved datoangivelser
the summer of 1996	
the first of August	
NB! The year 1998 (året 1998)	undtagelser ved år
NB! many years of poverty	
They are friends of my father's	Dobbelt genitiv
It was no fault of the dentist's	

(Se også Fejlstøvsuger s. 44-45.

Oversigt nr. 6: Regelmæssige udsagnsord (regular verbs)

to walk = at gå/spadsere

	Nutid	Datid	Førnutid	Førdatid	Fremtid
1. p. ental	I walk	I walked	I have walked	I had walked	I shall walk
2. p. ental	you walk	you walked	you have walked	you had walked	you will walk
3. p. ental	he walks	he walked	he has walked	he had walked	he will walk
	she walks	she walked	she has walked	she had walked	she will walk
	it walks	it walked	it has walked	it had walked	it will walk
1. p. flertal	we walk	we walked	we have walked	we had walked	we shall walk
2. p. flertal	you walk	you walked	you have walked	you had walked	you will walk
3. p. flertal	they walk	they walked	they have walked	they had walked	they will walk

1. s-formen bruges kun i nutid - 3. person.Der er enkelte uregelmæssigheder i **staveformen**:* Efter **hvislelyd** tilføje **-es**, hvis ordet ikke allerede ender på **-e**. Dette er også tilfælde med enkelte udsagnsord (verber) der ender på **-o**:**Eks:**

chatch	- chatches
miss	- misses
go	- goes
do	- does
choose	- chooses

* Når udsagnsordet ender på **konsonant + y** ændres **y til i**, og der tilføjes **-es**.**Eks:**

marry	- marries
fly	- flies
try	- tries

Hvis der står en **vokal foran y**, ændres det **ikke**.**Eks.**

pay	-pays
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2. ed - formen bruges i datid/førnutid/førdatidDer er enkelte undtagelser i **staveformen**:* Når udsagnsordet ender på **konsonant + y** ændres **y til i****Eks:**

carry	- carried,
cry	- cried

Hvis der **står en vokal foran**, ændres det **ikke**:**Eks:** betray - betrayed* Nogle udsagnsord har **konsonantfordobling**:

beg	- begged
travel	- travelled
prefer	- preferred

(Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s.13 - 23, 69)

Oversigt nr. 7: Uregelmæssige udsagnsord (irregular verbs)

Navneform (nutid)	Dansk	Datid	Kort tillægsform
arise	<i>opstå</i>	arose	arisen
beat	<i>slå</i>	beat	beaten
become	<i>blive</i>	became	become
begin	<i>begynde</i>	began	begun
bind	<i>binde</i>	bound	bound
bite	<i>bide</i>	bit	bitten
bleed	<i>bløde</i>	bled	bled
blow	<i>blæse</i>	blew	blown
break	<i>brække</i>	broke	broken
bring	<i>bringe</i>	brought	brought
build	<i>bygge</i>	built	built
burn	<i>brænde</i>	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
buy	<i>købe</i>	bought	bought
can	<i>kan</i>	could	(been able to)
catch	<i>fange</i>	caught	caught
choose	<i>vælge</i>	chose	chosen
come	<i>komme</i>	came	come
cost	<i>koste</i>	cost	cost
creep	<i>krybe</i>	crept	crept
cut	<i>hugge, skære</i>	cut	cut
deal	<i>handle</i>	dealt	dealt
dig	<i>grave</i>	dug	dug
do	<i>gøre</i>	did	done
draw	<i>trække, tegne</i>	drew	drawn
dream	<i>drømme</i>	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
drink	<i>drikke</i>	drank	drunk
drive	<i>køre</i>	drove	driven
eat	<i>spise</i>	ate	eaten
fall	<i>falde</i>	fell	fallen
feed	<i>fodre</i>	fed	fed
feel	<i>føle sig</i>	felt	felt
fight	<i>kæmpe</i>	fought	fought
find	<i>finde</i>	found	found
fly	<i>flyve</i>	flew	flown
forget	<i>glemme</i>	forgot	forgotten
freeze	<i>fryse</i>	froze	frozen
get	<i>få, blive, komme</i>	got	got
give	<i>give</i>	gave	given
go	<i>gå, rejse</i>	went	gone
grow	<i>vokse, dyrke</i>	grew	grown
hang	<i>hænge</i>	hung	hung
hear	<i>høre</i>	heard	heard
hide	<i>skjule</i>	hid	hidden/hid

hit	<i>ramme</i>	hit	hit
hold	<i>holde, rumme</i>	held	held
hurt	<i>gøre ondt, skade</i>	hurt	hurt
keep	<i>beholde</i>	kept	kept
know	<i>vide, kende</i>	knew	known
lay	<i>lægge</i>	laid	laid
lead	<i>føre</i>	led	led
learn	<i>lære</i>	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	<i>forlade, tage afsted</i>	left	left
lend	<i>låne</i>	lent	lent
let	<i>låne ud, lade</i>	let	let
lie	<i>ligge</i>	lay	lain
light	<i>tænde</i>	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	<i>tabe, miste</i>	lost	lost
make	<i>gøre, fremstille</i>	made	made
may	<i>kan, må gerne</i>	might	(been allowed to)
mean	<i>mene, have i sinde</i>	meant	meant
meet	<i>møde</i>	met	met
must	<i>må, være nødt til</i>	must	(had to)
ought	<i>bør</i>	ought	been obliged to
pay	<i>betale</i>	paid	paid
put	<i>lægge, sætte</i>	put	put
read	<i>læse</i>	read	read
ride	<i>ride, køre</i>	rode	ridden
ring	<i>ringe</i>	rang	rung
rise	<i>rejse sig</i>	rose	risen
run	<i>løbe</i>	ran	ran
say	<i>sige</i>	said	said
see	<i>se</i>	saw	seen
seek	<i>søge</i>	sought	sought
sell	<i>sælge</i>	sold	sold
send	<i>sende</i>	sent	sent
set	<i>sætte, gå ned</i>	set	set
sew	<i>sy</i>	sewed	sewed/sewn
shake	<i>ryste</i>	shook	shaken
shall	<i>skal</i>	should	been obliged to
shine	<i>skinne</i>	shone	shone
shoot	<i>skyde</i>	shot	shot
show	<i>vise</i>	showed	showed/shown
sing	<i>synge</i>	sang	sung
sink	<i>synke</i>	sank	sunk
sit	<i>sidde</i>	sat	sat
sleep	<i>sove</i>	slept	slept
smell	<i>lugte</i>	smelt	smelt
speak	<i>snakke</i>	spoke	spoken
spell	<i>stave</i>	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled

spend	<i>give ud, tilbringe</i>	spent	spent
spoil	<i>ødelægge</i>	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled
spring	<i>springe</i>	sprang	sprung
stand	<i>stå, stille</i>	stood	stood
steal	<i>stjele</i>	stole	stolen
strike	<i>slå</i>	struck	struck
swim	<i>svømme</i>	swam	swum
swing	<i>svinge</i>	swung	swung
take	<i>tage</i>	took	taken
teach	<i>lære fra sig, underv.</i>	taught	taught
tell	<i>fortælle</i>	told	told
think	<i>tænke</i>	thought	thought
throw	<i>kaste</i>	threw	thrown
wake	<i>vågne, vække</i>	woke/waked	woke/waked
wear	<i>bære, have på</i>	wore	worn
weep	<i>græde</i>	wept	wept
will	<i>vil</i>	would	(wanted to)
win	<i>vinde, opnå</i>	won	won
write	<i>skrive</i>	wrote	written

Eks.: to get = at få

	Nutid	Datid	Førnutid	Førdatid	Fremtid
1. p. ental	I get	I got	I have got	I had got	I shall get
2. p. ental	you get	you got	you have got	you had got	you will get
3. p. ental	he/she/it gets	he/she/it got	he/she/it has got	he/she/it had got	he/she/it will get
1. p. flertal	we get	we got	we have got	we had got	we shall get
2. p. flertal	you get	you got	you have got	you had got	you will get
3. p. flertal	they get	they got	they have got	they had got	they will get

Overzicht nr. 8: Udsagnsordet "to be"

to be = at være

	Nutid	Datid	Førnutid	Førdatid	Fremtid
	<i>er</i>	<i>var</i>	<i>har været</i>	<i>havde været</i>	<i>vil være</i>
1. pers. ental	I am	I was	I have been	I had been	I shall be
2. pers. ental	you are	you were	you have been	you had been	you will be
3. pers. ental	he is	he was	he has been	he had been	he will be
	she is	she was	she has been	she had been	she will be
	it is	it was	it has been	it had been	it will be
1. p. flertal	we are	we were	we have been	we had been	we shall be
2. p. flertal	you are	you were	you have been	you had been	you will be
3. p. flertal	they are	they were	they have been	they had been	they will be

Konjunktiv = ønskemåde

If I were you

Overzicht nr. 9: Udsagnsordet "to have"

to have = at have

	Nutid	Datid	Førnutid	Førdatid	Fremtid
	<i>har</i>	<i>havde</i>	<i>har haft</i>	<i>havde haft</i>	<i>vil have</i>
1. pers. ental	I have	I had	I have had	I had had	I shall have
2. pers. ental	you have	you had	you have had	you had had	you will have
3. pers. ental	he has	he had	he has had	he had had	he will have
	she has	she had	she has had	she had had	she will have
	it has	it had	it has had	it had had	it will have
1. p. flertal	we have	we had	we have had	we had had	we shall have
2. p. flertal	you have	you had	you have had	you had had	you will have
3. p. flertal	they have	they had	they have had	they had had	they will have

(Se Fejlstøvsugereren s. 17 og 21)

Overzicht nr. 10: Kongruens

Kongruens er at grundled og udsagnsled skal passe sammen.

Eks. I walk - he walks

I am - you are

(Se Fejlstøvsugereren s. 13 - 15)

Øversigt nr. 11: Mådesudsagnsord

Can/may/must/ought to/will/shall kaldes mådesudsagnsord.
De er helt uregelmæssige.

1. De får ikke -s i 3.pers. ental, nutid.

He may come.
She can see it.

2. De omskrives aldrig med "to do" i nægtende og spørgende sætninger.

Can I help you?
Must I say it?
He cannot remember it.

3. De er ufuldstændige; de findes kun i NUTID og DATID.

Har du brug for andre tider/former, må du finde erstatningsudtryk.

	Nutid	Datid	I andre tider /former omskriver man
1. p. ental	I can	I could	to be able to/
3. p. ental	he can	he could	we have been able to....
1. p. ental	I may	I might	to be allowed to/
3. p. ental	he may	he might	he has been allowed to.....
1. p. ental	I must	I must	to have to/
3. p. ental	he must	he must	they had had to
1. p. ental	I shall	I should	to have to/
3. p. ental	he shall	he should	he has had to
1. p. ental	I will	I would	to want to/to be willing to
3. p. ental	he will	he would	he has wanted to...
1. p. ental	I ought to	I ought to	to be obliged to/
3. p. ental	he ought to	he ought to	he has been obliged to..

Se Fejlstøvsugereren s. 17 - 19

Oversigt nr. 12: Omskrivning med "do"

Hovedregel: To do anvendes sammen med navneform, når der laves spørgende eller nægtende sætninge, hvis ikke et af følgende ord (hjælpeudsagnsord eller mådesudsagnsord) findes i sætningen:
NUTID: am, are, is, have, has, can, shall, will, may, must
DATID: was, were, had, could, should, would, might, must

Nutid - spørgende sætning :

Kender du ham? Do you know him?
Kender han dig? Does he know you?

Datid - spørgende sætning:

Kendte du hende? Did you know her?
Kendte han dig? Did he know you?

Nutid - nægtende sætning:

Jeg kender ham ikke. I do not know him.
Han kender dig ikke. He does not know you.

Datid - nægtende sætning:

Jeg kendte hende ikke. I did not know her.
Han kendte hende ikke. He did not know her.

(Se også i Støvsugerens s. 26 - 27)

Oversigt nr. 13: Simple tid eller udvidet tid?

Simple tid (almindelig nutid/datid) bruges om:

1. En kendsgerning, det afsluttede. Der tænkes ikke på tidsforløb eller proces.

Eks. She bought a bike.
His father died.

2. En opremsning af en række handlinger.

Eks. He woke up and got out of bed; then he dressed in a hurry and fell down the stairs.

3. Det regelmæssige, det som gentager sig.

Eks. She often plays football.
The sun goes down in the west.

4. Det som ikke er sket endnu.

Eks. They will go away tomorrow.

Udvidet tid (-ing form) bruges om:

1. Det man er/var “i færd med “ eller er/var “på vej til” til at gøre.
Det der sker lige nu/ det der var i gang med at ske.

Eks: I am standing outside your door. (Right now)
I saw it was snowing.

2. Parallele forløb.

Eks. He was doing the dishes while she was sleeping on the sofa.

3. Afbrudte forløb.

Eks. He **was drinking** his milk when I **came** in.
(Noget der er i gang med at ske (“he was drinking”) forstyrres eller standses af noget, der pludselig sker (“when I came in”).

Eksempel udvidet tid (-ing form):

Nutid:	Datid:	Førnutid:	Førdatid:
I am working	I was working	I have been working	I had been working
he is working	he was working	he has been working	he had been working
I am reading	I was reading	I have been reading	I had been reading
he is reading	he was reading	he has been reading	he had been reading

(Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 24 - 25)

NB!! Ing - form efter visse udsagnsord:

De fleste udsagnsord opfører sig ens på dansk og engelsk, hvis de efterfølges af et andet udsagnsord.

dansk:	engelsk:	forklaring:	
Han huskede at komme	He remembered to come	Udsagnsordet efterfølges af et andet i navneform	Dansk og engelsk er ens.

Men en række almindelig udsagnsord skal altid følges af ING - FORM på engelsk.

dansk:	engelsk:	forklaring:	
Hun undgik at kikke.	She avoided looking	På engelsk: disse udsagnsord efterfølges af ing - form	Dansk og engelsk er forskellige. Pas på.

Her er nogle af de vigtigste:

avoid	give up
cannot help	can't help
consider	mind
cannot help	can't stand
deny	stop
enjoy	used to
escape	look forward to
fancy	
finish	

to avoid	He avoided telling her the truth
to consider	I consider selling my house.
to deny	He denied having met him before.

Nogle udsagnsord kan følges af både ing - form og navnemåde:

begin	Suddenly the girl began to cry/ began crying
continue	cease
like	love
prefer	hate
start	

Andre udsagnsord kan have både ing-form og navnemåde efter sig, men med forskellig betydning:

He stopped to eat.	= Han stoppede for at spise.
He stopped eating.	= Han holdt op med at spise.
I remembered to listen to the news	= Jeg huskede at høre nyhederne.
I remembered listening to the news	= Jeg huskede at jeg havde hørt
We tried to be polite.	= Vi prøvede på at være høflige.
We tried being polite.	= Vi prøvede med at være høflige.

Bemærk følgende ord og udtryk som følges af ing - form:

busy	(He is busy reading a book.)
like	(I feel like singing right now.)
worth	(This book is worth reading.)
it's no use	(It's no use asking for my help.)
it's no good	(It's no good staying there.)

Sanseudsagnsordene kan følges af både ingform og navnemåde uden to:

feel	She felt the shadow get/getting closer.
hear	I can hear somebody come/coming into the house.
see	We saw him fall/falling down from the wall.
watch	You can watch them walk/walking across the bridge.

(Se også Fejlstøvsuger s. 29 - 31)

Oversigt nr. 15: Sammentrækninger.

Hvis du synes det er umuligt at bruge apostrof rigtigt, så brug kun apostrof ved ejefald (genitiv):

Peter's new bike is green. His sister's is blue.

Hvis du vil lave sammentrækninger af ord, så gør det kun hvis du kan gøre det rigtig. Hvis ikke - lad være, skriv ordene hver for sig.

am I not	= aren't	we have	= we've
are not	= aren't	they have	= they've
is not	= isn't	I had	= I'd
was not	= wasn't	you had	= you'd
were not	= weren't	he had	= he'd
has not	= hasn't	she had	= she'd
have not	= haven't	it had	= it'd
had not	= hadn't	we had	= we'd
do not	= don't	they had	= they'd
does not	= doesn't	I shall	= I'll
did not	= didn't	you will	= you'll
cannot	= can't	he will	= he'll
could not	= couldn't	she will	= she'll
shall not	= shan't	it will	= it'll
should not	= shouldn't	we shall	= we'll
will not	= won't	they will	= they'll
would not	= wouldn't	I should	= I'd
must not	= mustn't	you would	= you'd
ought not	= oughtn't	he would	= he'd
I am	= I'm	she would	= she'd
you are	= you're	it would	= it'd
he is	= he's	we would	= we'd
NB! his = hans		they would	= they'd
she is	= she's	there is	= there's
it is	= it's	here is	= here's
NB! its = dens/dets		what is	= what's
we are	= we're	where is	= where's
they are	= they're	who is	= who's
I have	= I've	how is	= how's
you have	= you've	who will	= who'll
he has	= he's	what will	= what'll
she has	= she's	where will	= where'll
it has	= it's	who would	= who'd

I moderne talesprog hører man ofte to sammen-trækninger, som er sproglig "ukorrekte", og som du kun skal bruge i direkte tale:

ain't	= am/are/is not
gonna	= going to.

Oversigt nr. 16. Bøjning af tillægsord (comparison of adjectives)

Tillægsord (adjektiver) fortæller os noget om de navneord de knytter sig til.

Regelmæssig bøjning:

1. Tillægsord på én stavelse gradbøjes ved hjælp af endelserne -er i 2. grad og -est i 3. grad.

1. grad	2. grad	3. grad
strong	stronger	strongest

2. Tillægsord på flere stavelser gradbøjes med more og most.

1. grad	2. grad	3. grad
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful

Bemærk:

Tillægsord på to stavelser der ender på:

- er
- le
- ow
- y

kan gradbøjes med enten -er og -est eller more og most.

1. grad	2. grad	3. grad
clever	cleverer/ more clever	cleverest/ most clever
funny	funnier/ more funny	funniest/most funny

NB! y = ie

Nogle tillægsord gradbøyes uregelmæssigt:

1. grad	2. grad	3. grad
bad / ill	worse	worst
good/ well	better	best
much/ many	more	most
little	less	least
old	older (normalt) elder (ved familie, men altid older than)	oldest eldest
far	farther (konkret om afstand) further (konkret + overført betydning)	farthest furthest
near	nearer	nearest (afstand) next (rækkefølge)
late	later	latest (seneste, sidste nye) last (sidst)

(Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 34 - 39)

Øversigt nr. 17: Biord (adverbs)

Der findes to former for biord.

1. Biord som dannes af tillægsord +ly.

Staveregler:

- y ændres til i
 - e efter u bortfalder
 - le bortfalder og erstattes af ly
- easy - easily
true - truly
possible - possibly

2. Biord, som ikke kan bøjes, kaldes ægte biord eller småbiord.

Eks.:

almost	never	seldom
also	often	sometimes
even	only	still
ever	quite	well
just	rather	

Biordenes opgave er:

1. At fortælle noget om det udsagnsord, det knytter sig til. Måden det gøres på. (mådesbiord)

Eks. He walks *quickly*.
She slept *quietly*.

2. At fortælle noget om det tillægsord, det knytter sig til.

Eks. He is an *awfully* bad driver.
She is *quite* happy.

3. At fortælle noget om et andet biord, det knytter sig til.

Eks. He slept *rather* heavily.
She spoke *very* quickly.

4. At fortælle noget om hele sætningen.

Eks. We *usually* start going to school when we are six.

De mest almindelige er:

actually - faktisk	generally - almindeligvis	obviously - tydeligvis
certainly - sandelig	honestly - ærlig talt	rarely - sjældent
definitely - afgjort	hardly - næppe	really - virkelig
eventually - til sidst	luckily - heldigvis	simply - simpelthen
fortunately - heldigvis	naturally - naturligtvis	usually - sædvanligvis

Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 36 - 39)

Ægte biords (småbiords) placering.

1. Foran udsagnsordet.

Eks. She *never* drinks milk. (Hun drikker *aldrig* mælk)
x o x o

2. Efter hjælpeudsagnsordet.

Eks. He says he has *always* played football. (Han siger, han *alltid* har spillet fodbold.)
x o o x o o

(forts.)

3. Aldrig foran am/is/are/was/were.

Eks. She said she was *seldom* ill. Hun sagde, hun *sjældent* var syg.

x o x o

Mådesbiordenes placering. (De som fortæller os noget om udsagnsordet)

1. Efter (hoved) udsagnsordet.

Eks. The man walked *quietly* through the room.

x o

2. Efter udsagnsord + genstandsled:

Eks. He drank his coffee *quickly*.

x o Δ

(Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 11 og 12)

Øversigt nr. 18: Personlige stedord (personal pronouns)

Personlige stedord står i stedet for navneord. (John = he)

De forandrer form afhængig om de står som grundled, genstands- eller hensynsled.

	Som grundled	Som genstands/hensynsled
1. pers. ental	I - jeg - husk stort bogstav!!	me - mig
2. pers. ental	you - du/De	you - dig
3. pers. ental	he - han	him - ham
3. pers. ental	she - hun	her - hende
3. pers. ental	it - den/det	it - den/det
1. pers. flertal	we - vi	us - os
2. pers. flertal	you - I (De)	you - jer/Dem
3. pers. flertal	they - de	them - dem

Eks. I gave him a book. (I = grundled, him =hensynsled)

Øversigt nr. 19: Ejestedord (possessive pronouns)

Ejestedord bruges i forbindelse med navneord til at udtrykke ejendomsforhold.

Ejestedordet forandrer form afhængig om det har et navneord bag sig -

(bunden form - "bunden til navneordet") eller om det står alene (ubunden form)

Eks. Bunden form: *my* car
Ubunden form: the car is *mine*

	Bunden form :	Ubunden form:
1. pers. ental	my (my house)	mine (the house is mine)
2. pers. ental	your	yours
3. pers. ental	his	his
3. pers. ental	her	hers
3. pers. ental	its	its (NB! it's = det er!!!)
1. pers. flertal	our	ours
2. pers. flertal	your	yours
3. pers. flertal	their	theirs

Oversigt nr.20: Påpegende stedord (demonstrative pronouns)**Ental:****Flertal:**

this	these	(denne/dette/disse) Bruges om det som er nært i tid og sted. This morning, these apples
that	those	(den/det/de der) Bruges om der, der er fjernt i tid og sted. That day, those books

(Se også Fejlstøvsugereren s. 59)

Oversigt nr.21: Spørgende stedord (interrogative pronouns).

De spørgende stedord er who, how, what, where, when, why, which og whose.

who	hvem	Who was J.F. Kennedy?
whom	hvem	Whom did he marry? (whom = genstandled)
how	hvordan	How did he help the poor?
what	hvad	What time is it?
where	hvor	Where do you come from?
when	hvornår	When will you be here?
why	hvorfor	Why did this happen to me?
which	hvilken	Which is the biggest, Oslo or London?
whose	hvis	Whose paper is this? (ejefald - genitiv)

Oversigt nr. 22: Henførende stedord (relative pronouns).

De mest almindelige henførende stedord er who, that, which og whose.

who	som, den	A person who drinks must not drive.	Bruges om personer
which	som, der	Ann found the ball which Jim lost.	Bruges om dyr og ting
that	som, der	Ann found the ball that Jim lost.	Bruges både om personer og ikke-personer
whose	hvis	He's the man whose dog ran away.	Bruges som ejefald

(Se også Fejlstøvsugereren s. 53 - 54)

Oversigt nr. 23: Ubestemte stedord (indefinite pronouns).

some	somebody	someone	something
any	anybody	anyone	anything
none	nobody	no one	nothing
every	everybody	everyone	everything

Sammensætninger med -body, -one og -thing er ALTID ental.

Eks. Everything was done....

Oversigt nr. 24: Tilbagevisende stedord (reflexive pronouns).

1. p. ental	myself	I look at myself.
2. p. ental	yourself	You look at yourself.
3. p. ental	himself	He looks at himself.
3. p. ental	herself	She looks at herself.
3. p. ental	itself	It looks at itself.
1. p. flertal	ourselves	We look at ourselves.
2. p. flertal	yourselves	You look at yourselves.
3. p. flertal	themselves	They look at themselves.

Oversigt nr. 25: Ord der hyppigt forveksles eller staves forkert.

1. a
an
and
She had **a** new car.
She had **an** old bike.
John **and** Bill were friends.
2. a
one
It was **a** dark night.
One night we heard a sound.
3. bag
back
He put the things into a **bag**.
He had pain in his **back**.
4. bear
beer
I can't **bear** it anymore.
I saw a **bear** at the zoo.
Don't drink **beer** before driving.
5. between
among
Stand **between** John and me. (mellem to)
They ran **among** the trees. (mellem flere)
6. by
buy
He was caught **by** the police. (af)
He went to **buy** some milk. (købe)
7. changes
chances
They make many **changes**. (forandringer)
He never had many **chances**. (chancer)
8. close
clothes
She was **close** to me. (tæt ved)
I want some new **clothes**. (tøj)
9. choose
chose
They always **choose** the easy way. (vælger)
Yesterday I **chose** to stay home. (valgte)
10. cloud
sky
Look at that **cloud**. It will bring rain. (sky)
There's not a cloud in the **sky**. (himlen)
11. could
cut
How **could** you do it? (kunne)
She **cut** the apple in two. (skar)
12. country
county
land
Denmark is a small **country**. (land = nation)
The **county** of Yorkshire. (område, ca.= amt)
He has a lot of **land**. (jord)
13. dead
died
death
The dog was **dead** when they found him. (død)
He **died** two years ago. (døde)
His **death** was a shock to them. (død)

14. earth ground	She covered the roots with earth . (stoffet jord) The apples fell to the ground . (jorden = overfladen)
15. expect except	I expect you to be here by ten o'clock tonight. (forventer) The students were all there except John. (undtagen)
16. feel fell felt	Can you feel my pulse? (føle) She fell down from the tree. (faldt) The doctor felt her pulse. (følte)
17. feed feet	She used to feed the birds. Don't step on my feet .
18. flower flour	This is my favourite flower . (blomster) You need flour when you make bread. (mel)
19. food foot	The food tasted delicious. (mad) My left foot hurts. (fod)
20. god good	Neptune is the god of the sea. (gud) This fruit isn't good . (god)
21. hard heart hurt heard	You've got to work hard . (hårdt) He had a heart attack. (hjerte) Did you hurt your leg? (såre, beskadige) I heard what you said. (hørte)
22. had hat	I had fish for lunch. (havde) I bought a new hat. (hat)
23. here hear hire	Come here . (her) I can't hear you. (høre) I will hire somebody to do that work. (leje)
24. his he's	It's his book. (hans) He's my best friend. (han er)
25. hole whole its it's	There's a hole in my pocket. (hul) Tell me the whole story. (hele) That is its food. (dens= ejestedord) It's (it is) too hot in here. (det er)
26. lose loose	They were afraid to lose . (tabe) There's a screw loose somewhere. (løs)
27. lie lay	I sometimes lie on the floor. (ligger) I'm a bricklayer. I lay bricks. (lægger)
28. me my	Will you help me ? (meg) This is my book. (min)
29. meat meet met	She never eats meat . (kød) I told him to meet me here. (møde) I met him yesterday. (mødte)
30. most must much	Most people like tea. (de fleste) You must come and see me. (må, skal) How much longer will I have to wait? (meget)

31. new
knew
This book is **new**. (ny)
I **knew** you wouldn't do it. (vidste)
32. no
know
now
We have **no** money. (ingen) No, he's not at home. (nej)
I don't **know** what to do. (ved)
I want to leave **now**. (nu)
33. on
one
won
Put it **on** the table. (på)
She had two cats and **one** dog. (en)
They **won** the last game. (vandt)
34. of course
because
Of course I would like to help you. (selvfølgelig)
He cried **because** he was unhappy. (fordi)
35. of
off
This ring is made **of** gold. (af)
Take your hat **off**. (af)
36. our
hour
Our house is new. (vores)
It will only take an **hour**. (time)
37. peace
piece
Will there ever be **peace** in the world? (fred)
Give me a **piece** of pie, please. (stykke)
38. quit
quite
quiet
He had to **quit** his job. (stoppe)
It was **quite** impossible. (helt, ganske)
He was a very **quiet** boy. (stille, rolig)
39. right
write
What's the **right** time. (rigtige) My **right** hand. (højre)
You should **write** him a letter. (skrive)
40. see
sea
Let us **see**. (se)
They lived by the **sea**. (hav)
41. sad
sat
She was so **sad**. (trist)
She **sat** by the window. (sad)
42. sick
seek
I want to lie down. I feel **sick**. (syg)
Let's **seek** shelter from the rain. (søge)
43. shoot
should
shot
shut
Can you **shoot** straight? (skyde)
I think you **should** buy it. (skulle, burde)
He **shot** two ducks in one **shot**. (skød, skud)
Shut the door, please. (luk)
44. son
sun
He's my only **son**. (søn)
The **sun** is shining. (solen)
45. sweet
sweat
I think she's very **sweet**. (sød)
She has been running. She's wet with **sweat**. (sved)
46. than
then
when
He is older **than** his sister. (end)
She kissed me, and **then** she left. (så)
She kissed me **when** she left me. (da)
47. there
their
There is my favorite girl. (der)
Their boy was called James. (deres)
48. thing
think
I've never seen a **thing** like this. (ting)
You must **think** before you act. (tænke)

49. these this	These grapes are wonderful. (disse) This book isn't worth reading. (denne)
50. though thought through	She came though she hadn't much time. (skønt) I never thought you would come back. (troede) The ball went through the window. (gennem)
51. to too two	They went to London. (til) It is difficult to write. (at) They said he was too small. (for) He went there, too . (også) She had two brothers. (to)
52. three tree	She scored three goals. (tre) The cat climbed a tree . (træ)
53. were where	They were so happy. (var) Where have all the flowers gone? (hvor)
54. work walk	I don't like to work at night. (arbejde) I walk to school every day. (gå)
55. weak week	The dog was too weak to walk. (svag) See you next week . (uge)
56. weather whether	Nice weather today! (vejr) I wonder whether it's large enough. (om)
57. which witch wish	Which car is yours? (hvilken) She was a witch . (heks) I wish he could see me. (ønske)
58. with white	Please come with me. (med) White is the opposite of black. (hvid)
59. whose who's	Whose car is that? (hvis) Who's in there? (hvem er)
60. wood would	The table is made of wood . (træ) I would not do it, if I were you. (ville)
61. your you're	Your mother is a nice person. (din/det/dine) You're such a nice girl. (du er)

Forholdsord er småord som **across, against, ago, after, among, at, beside, besides, between, by, during, for, from, in, into, on, out, over, through, till, to, towards, until, with.**

Oversigt over forholdsord, som ofte bruges forkert:

about - round

She walked about the school (hun gik rundt på skolen)

She walked round the school (hun gik rundt om skolen)

across - over

She walked across the road (tværs over)

The lamp is over the table (oven over)

afraid of - afraid for

The boy was afraid of horror films (bange for)

His mother was afraid for him (bekymret for)

against - towards

He was leaning against the wall (imod væggen)

She was going towards him (hen imod han)

among - between

He was walking among trees (imellem flere end to)

He was standing between the door and the table (imellem to)

ago - for - in

She came here an hour ago (for en time siden)

We lived there for five years (i fem år)

The film starts in five minutes (om fem minutter)

at - on - in

At the school, at the hotel, at the stadium (sted af ringe udstrækning)

on the hill, on the floor (oven på, hvilende på, oppe på)

Bemærk: On the farm

at - on - in

At 8 o'clock (om klokkeslæt)

On 12th of October (om datoer)

In 1997 (om årstal)

beside - besides

He sat beside his teacher (ved siden af)

He has another teacher besides him (ud over, foruden)

by - of

The book was written by the old man (af, den som udfører handlingen)

It was made of wood, not steel (af, materialet det er lavet af)

during - under

He was killed during the war (i løbet af)

The dog was sleeping under the bed (neden under)

for - to

I bought a pen for my son (til min)

He wrote a letter to me (til mig)

in - into

The bread is in the oven (i ovnen)

He put the bread into the oven (ind i ovnen)

look after - look at - look for

I was looking after the baby (passe på)

She was looking at him (se på)

He was looking for his son (lede efter)

(Se også Fejlstøvsugerens s. 75 - 82, 64,**Oversigt nr.27: Talord.****Mængdetal:**

1	one	11	eleven	21	twenty-one
2	two	12	twelve	22	twenty-two
3	three	13	thirteen	30	thirty
4	four	14	fourteen	40	forty
5	five	15	fifteen	50	fifty
6	six	16	sixteen	60	sixty
7	seven	17	seventeen	70	seventy
8	eight	18	eighteen	80	eighty
9	nine	19	nineteen	90	ninety
10	ten	20	twenty	100	a/one hundred

200 = two hundred

275 = two hundred and seventy-five

1000 = a/one thousand

Bemærk:

hundred and thousand kan ikke stå alene.

a bruges i almindelig daglig tale, one til mere præcise angivelser

Eks. He spent **a** thousand pounds.He returns exactly **one** hundred days later.

0 = nought (britisk- engelsk)

= zero (amerikansk-engelsk + brit.eng om et måleinstrument eller skala)

= oh (når tal læses ciffer for ciffer, f.eks i telefonnr)

= nil/nothing (bruges i fodbold)

= love (bruges i tennis, bordtennis, badminton, squash)

Ordenstal:

1st	the first	11th	the eleventh	21st	the twenty-first
2nd	the second	12th	the twelfth	22nd	the twenty-second
3rd	the third	13th	the thirteenth	30th	the thirtieth
4th	the fourth	14th	the fourteenth	40th	the fortieth
5th	the fifth	15th	the fifteenth	50th	the fiftieth
6th	the sixth	16th	the sixteenth	60th	the sixtieth
7th	the seventh	17th	the seventeenth	70th	the seventieth
8th	the eighth	18th	the eighteenth	80th	the eightieth
9th	the ninth	19th	the nineteenth	90th	the ninetieth
10th	the tenth	20th	the twentieth	100th	the(one)hundredth

(forts.)

101st = the one hundred and first

275th = the twohundred and seventy-fifth

Et punktum kan ikke som på dansk bruges til at angive ordenstal, og de to bogstaver skal ikke skrives lidt hævet over linien som vi gør på dansk

Dansk: 5. = Engelsk: 5th

Udtryk:

for det første = first/firstly/in the first place
for det andet = second/secondly/ in the second place
en gang = once
et par gange = once or twice
to gange = twice
to-tre gange = two or three times
tre gange = three times

ca. = About 15 windows were broken (lidt over eller under 15)
= Some 200 people were left behind (lidt over eller under)
= Thirty to forty papers (30-40 aviser) (Ikke bindestreg)
= c.

Oversigt nr. 28: Klokkeslet

8.00 It's eight (o'clock)
8.03 It's three minutes past eight (US: også after eight)
8.05 It's five (minutes) past eight
8.15 It's a quarter past eight
8.30 It's half past eight
8.45 It's a quarter to nine

Bemærk:

- "minutes" udelades normalt ved tallene 5, 10, 15, 20, 25
- o'clock bruges kun ved hele klokkeslet
- "of an hour" skal bruges i udtryk som :
It happened a quarter of an hour earlier.

Hvis men læser tidspunkter fra **køreplaner** eller andre fastlagte tidspunkter, eller aflæser et digitalt ur, læses klokkeslettene ofte således:

7.22 - seven twenty-two
9.03 - nine oh three

Engelsk bruger ikke 13 - 24 i klokkeslet.

a.m. = ante meridem, før middag

p.m. = post meridem, efter middag

It's nine o'clock in the morning (Skriftsprog: 9 a.m.)
It's twelve (o'clock) noon
It's three o'clock in the afternoon (Skriftsprog: 3 p.m.)
It's ten o'clock in the evening (Skriftsprog: 10 p.m.)
It's twelve o'clock midnight

NB! He arrived **at** five o'clock sharp.

Oversigt nr. 29: Ugedag

Monday	Thursday	Sunday
Tuesday	Friday	
Wednesday	Saturday	

Husk: Ugedage skrives med stort begyndelsesbogstav.

Oversigt nr. 30: Måneder

January	April	July	October
February	May	August	November
March	June	September	December

Husk: Måneder, højtider har stort begyndelsesbogstav.

Oversigt nr. 31: Datoangivelser

Der er flere måder at skrive en **dato** på:

January 1st

Læses: The first of January eller January the first

January 1

1st January

1 January

The first of January

Årstal skrives helt ud: 1998, 2001

Oversigt nr. 32: Tegnsætning

KOMMA:

På engelsk sættes der ikke nær så mange kommaer, som vi gør på dansk. Dette skyldes, at der på engelsk ofte sættes komma, hvor der er en naturlig pause, mens vi på dansk ofte bruger grammatisk komma.

1) Efter overskriften og afslutningshilsen i breve:

Dear Peter,

Yours sincerely,
Jane

Love,
Jane

2) **Foran direkte tale (hvor vi på dansk bruger kolon).
Husk desuden, at på engelsk sættes anførselstegnene foroven ved direkte tale.**

My mother said, "It's cold in here."

3) **Der sættes ofte komma efter eller omkring enkelte ord, udtryk eller personnavne, der er skudt ind i sætningen.**

I told them, of course, to help me in the garden.
John, please keep quiet! For Pete's sake, stop that noise.

4) **Der skal sættes komma foran "and" i en opremsning.
(Det gør vi ikke på dansk).**

I bought sugar, milk, cheese, and potatoes.

- 5) **Der sættes komma omkring en henførende sætning, som kan undværes. (en parentetisk henførende sætning)**
- My car, which is white, is very old.
My son, whose name is John, is 8 years old.
- 6) **Hvis bisætningen står først, skal der næsten altid stå komma mellem den og hovedsætningen.**
- If the weather is nice tomorrow, we shall go to the beach.
Even though it was raining, we went ahead with our picnic.
- 7) **Man sætter tit komma mellem to sideordnede sætninger (and, or, but, while). (Begge sætninger har både grundled og udsagnsled)**
- I like to work in my garden, and my son likes to play with his friends.
Mr. Smith was reading the newspaper, while his wife was writing a letter.
Will you tell me, or must I drag it out of you?
John came, but Peter never turned up.
- 8) **Der sættes aldrig komma foran en sætning, der indledes med "that". (En såkaldt at-sætning)**
- She said that she was cold and tired.
- 9) **Hvis en hovedsætning står først, skal der ikke sættes komma, fordi den efterfølgende bisætning i de allerfleste tilfælde vil være nødvendig for at forstå hovedsætningen ordentligt.**
- We asked the little boy where his parents were.
I'll tell you all about it when I get home.
- (Se også Fejlstøvsugeren s. 72 - 73)

SEMIKOLON:

Semikolon bruges for at angive større pauser end ved komma, men større sammenhæng end ved punktum.

I'm always happy to see you; in fact, I look forward to every visit.
Peter was not only sad; he was also angry.

KOLON:

Kolon bruges, når man kan sige "nemlig".

He had three friends: Peter, Jane, and John.

TEGNSÆTNING VED DIREKTE TALE:

På engelsk står anførselstegn (gåseøjne) altid foroven.

"Where is the money?" John shouted. "I want it now!"

Der er aldrig kolon foran direkte tale, men som regel komma.

He said, "She never liked to come here."
Then my father said, "I will come and see you soon."

Hvis der er andre tegn i slutningen af direkte tale, står de inden anførselstegnene.

" Please come right away," he said, "I need you."
" Have you been here before?" Sandra asked.

Oversigt nr. 33: Brevskrivning

Brevets begyndelse og afslutning:

A) Formelt brev:

<p>Mr. B.J. Jones, Waxworks Ltd., 188 Gower Street, London, W2B 7DH.</p> <p>Dear Mr. Jones,</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>35 North Street, Oxford, OX1 3BQ. 26th May 2000</p> <p>Yours sincerely, Peter Smith</p>
--	--

B) Uformelt brev:

<p>Dear Peter,</p> <p>----- ----- -----</p>	<p>43 Kingston Road, London, W1C 5 LM. 20 March, 2000</p> <p>Yours, John</p>
---	--

I helt moderne brevstil udelades komma efter hver linie i adressen og afslutningsvendingen, og navnet rykkes over til venstre margin.

- Det er ikke normalt at skrive sit navn sammen med adressen i øverste højre hjørne.
- Datoen skrives under adressen, men der er flere måder at skrive den på - se oversigt nr.29.
- Hvis man ikke skriver til nogen bestemt person, indledes med Dear Sir(s), Dear Madam eller Dear Sir/Madam og afsluttes med Yours Faithfully.
- Andre afslutningsvendinger er uformelt: (With) love, Yours affectionately, Fondly
Formelt: Yours sincerely, Sincerely, Sincerely yours og yours truly (=med venlig hilsen)
- Der sættes komma efter hilse-vendingen (Dear John,)
- Stillingsbetegnelsen står efter navnet: Hr. direktør P.Hansen = Mr. P. Hansen, Managing Director

REPETITIONS are boring.
Instead of repeating "and", "so", "then", use different words.

first, first of all, secondly, thirdly,
finally, to start with, to begin with, you
start by, the first stage, because of, as
well as,

afterwards, later, after a while, shortly
afterwards, a few minutes later, next,
having done that, the next thing, the
second stage,

while, meanwhile, during,
consequently, besides this, furthermore,

but, however, nevertheless,
neither...nor,

normally, as a rule, surely, in fact,

although, on the other hand, besides,
otherwise, apart from this, in spite of,
therefor, this meant, unlike, on the
contrary, on the other hand, in other
words, strangely enough,

suddenly, quickly, immediately, straight
away, gradually, bit by bit, inevitably,

certainly, naturally, possibly, probably,
hopefully, fortunately, luckily,
finally,

ADJECTIVES

**You may find the following list of
adjectives useful for varying your
vocabulary when you describe a
character.**

absent, active, adaptable, admirable,
advanced, adventurous, affectionate
ambitious, amusing, angry, arrogant,

articulate, athletic, attractive, authoritative,

balanced, bald, balanced, beautiful, blue-
eyed, bitter, boring, brave, brilliant, bright,
broad-minded, busy

calm, capable, career-minded, caring, casual,
competent, clever, critical, corruptive,
calculating, careful, charming, casual, cautious,
cool, controlled, conventional, cruel, cheerful,
childish, considerate, compassionate,
committed, cute,

delicious, delightful, delicate, demanding,
dependable, desperate, determined, diplomatic,
discontent, disorganised, dedicated, dutiful,
distinguished-looking,

easy-going, educated, elderly, elegant,
energetic, entertaining, economical, efficient,
egoistically, emotional, encouraging, excited,
experienced,

fair, faithful, fanatic, fashionable, fast, female,
firm, fascinating, fit, foolish, forceful, forgiving,
fortunate, free, friendly, furious

generous, gentle, genuine, good-natured, good-
looking, grateful, greedy,

happy, hard, hopeful, handsome, hateful,
hardworking, harmless, heroic, heartless,
hysterical, horrible, honest, humorous, hungry,
hysterical,

idle, immature, incompetent, irresponsible,
imaginative, impressive, intimidated, intense,
impulsive, insecure, innocent, intelligent,
independent, irresisting, irresponsible

jolly, jovial, jealous
keen, kind, knowledgeable,

lazy, liberal, logical, lovable, lovely, lovesick,
loyal, likeable, lively, local,

mad, mature, mean, mysterious, manipulating,
middle-aged, modest, muscular, mysterious

naïve, narrow-minded, natural, neurotic, neutral,

nice, noble, normal,
 open-minded, old, old-fashioned,
 objective, optimistic, ordinary,
 outspoken,
 passive, powerful, practical,
 professional, provocative, pale,
 passionate, patient, pervert, persuasive,
 philosophical, polite, poor, positive,
 powerful, provocative, predictable,
 proud,
 quick, quiet, qualified, queer,
 rare, reasonable, reckless, refined,
 reliable, reluctant, reserved, restless,
 rich, rational, realistic, relaxed, resolute,
 respectable, responsible, romantic,
 rootless, rough, ruthless,

sad, secure, self-confident, selfish, sensible,
 sensitive, sensual, serious, shy, sincere, silly,
 sly, smart, sober, soft, strong, successful,
 suspicious, sceptical, sickly, spoiled,
 spontaneous, straight, stubborn, successful,
 suspicious, sympathetic,

tall, tanned, tender, thin, tidy, tactical,
 temperamental, thoughtful, tolerant,
 trustworthy,

ugly, uncertain, understanding,
 uncompromising, unsmiling, unique,

violent, vital, vulgar

warm, warm-hearted, weak, well-mannered,
 wealthy, well-intentioned, wicked, witty,
 wonderful, wrinkled, worried,

young

HOW DO YOU "SAY" THINGS?

loudly, softly, suddenly, slowly, quickly, playfully, lovingly, cruelly,

They can say, ask, answer, go on, add, exclaim, giggle, argue, chuckle, laugh, cry, continue,
 interrupt, demand, tell, call, shout,

Et par forkortelser:

f.eks	e.g. (example granted; for instance)
bl.a.	forkortes normalt ikke (among other things / among others)
o.s.v.	etc (et cetera, and so on, and so forth)
d.v.s.	i.e. (id est; that is)

Oversigt nr. 35: Ord og udtryk

aldrig i livet

not on your life

alle gode gange tre

third time lucky

bande som en tyrk

swear like a trooper

bank under bordet

touch wood

blive taget ved næsen

be ripped off

briste eller bære

sink or swim

den tid den sorg

we'll cross that bridge

when we get to it

det har du rigtig godt af

it serves you right

det korte af det lange

the long and the short of it

det var sørens!

damned

I'll be

det var tider

were the days

those

det, der kommer let, går let

easy come, easy go

drage forhastede slutninger

jump to conclusions

dødens pølse

dreaded end

the

en dans på roser

of roses

a bed

en dråbe i havet

in the ocean

a drop

én gang for alle	once and for all	troubles
en gang lak	a rocket	hænge med hovedet
én gang skal være den første	there has to be a first time	be down in the mouth
for everything		hænger ikke på træer
en heldig kartoffel	lucky dab	don't grow on trees
en hård banan	tough cookie	i fuldt firspring
en klam fidus (blive taget ved næsen)	a rip-off	on the double
en skrue løs	be a nutease - be/go bonkers	i mands minde
	have a screw loose	within living memory
forandring fryder	variety is the spice of life	i smørhullet
forspilde sin chance	miss the bus	sitting pretty
fuld som en allike	drunk as a lord	ikke for alt i verden
		not for all the tea in China
følge med strømmen	swim with the tide	not for the world
følge med udviklingen	keep abreast of the times	ikke gøre en flue fortræd
før fanden får sko på	at the crack of dawn	wouldn't/couldn't say boo to a goose
få en næse	get told off - get a reprimand (formelt)	ikke min type
få et føl på tværs	have the screaming abdabs	not my cup of tea
få ørene i maskinen	get taken to the cleaners	ingen regel uden undtagelse
gennem ild og vand	through thick and thin	there's an exception to every rule
gerne for mig	it's fine with me	klar, parat, start!
give den hele armen	give something a whiri	ready, steady, go!
gok i nøden	bonk on the head - punch in the eye	komme ned med nakken
gå agurk	go bananas, throw a wobbly	come a cropper
gå som smurt	go like a clockwork	koste det hvide ud af øjnene
går det, så går det	it's worth trying	cost an arm and a leg - cost the earth
have det fedt	have a ball	kunne lide mosten
held i uheld	a blessing in disguise	something is to one's fancy
heldig kartoffel	lucky dog	køre træet
holde fyraften	call it a day	run out of steam
hul i hovedet	cuckoo	lyseslukker
hælde vand ud af ørene	unburden yourself - tell someone your	killjoy
		lægge kortene på bordet
		put one's cards on the table
		male byen rød
		paint the town red
		man kan ikke være heldig hver gang
		you can't win them all
		mange bække små gør en stor å
		many a little makes a mickle
		musestille
		as quiet as a mouse
		myreflittig
		busy as a bee
		når alt kommer til alt
		when all is said and done
		oven i købet
		into the bargain
		passe som fod i hose
		fit like a glove
		rosinen i pølseenden
		the best of it all
		rub og stub
		bag and baggage
		ryge og rejse
		go to the devil - naff off
		se gennem fingre med
		close one's eyes to

skrid!
get lost!

skære ud i pap
spell it out (Do I have to ...)

som en brækket arm
like a hole in the head - like a
broken arm

springe over hvor gærdet er lavest
take the easy way out

stof til eftertanke
food for thought

stå med fetningerne i postkassen
be up a gumtree

summa summarum
it all adds up to

tag dig sammen!
pull yourself together

tage gas på nogen
pull somebody's leg,

tage skraldet
face the music

terningerne er kastet
the die is cast

til syvende og sidst
at the end of the day

træde i spinaten
put your foot in it, make a bloomer,
drop a clanger

træerne vokser ikke ind i himlen
you're getting too big for your boots,
cut you down to size

tung at danse
(somebody is) heavy going

ude godt, men hjemme bedst
there's no place like home

uden for lands lov og ret
miles from anywhere,
in the back of beyond

vildspor
red herring

være høj i hatten
be too big for one's boots

være i kridthuset
be in someone's good books

være på spanden
be skint - cleaned out - be hard up

æblet falder ikke langt fra stammen
be a chip off the old block,
like father, like son

ørefigen
clip round the ear - slap on the ear

øvelse gør mester
practice makes perfect

Oversigt nr. 36: Vocabulary about education and school

If you cannot find the word you want here, check in your dictionary.

A

afgangsbevis: school leaving certificate
afgangsklasse: final year
afgangsprøve: DK: leaving examination of the folke- skole, UK: a-levels, USA: high school certificate
afgift: fee (uddannelse)
afsluttende eksamen: final examination
aftenskole: evening school, evening classes
ansættelse: appointment, employment
ansøge: apply
ansøgning: application
arbejdsformidling: public employment service
arbejdsformidlingskontor: job centre
arbejdsmarked: labour market
arbejdsplads: workplace, job
arbejdstid: working hours
arbejdstilladelse: work permit
aspirant: applicant

B

basisuddannelse: basic studies/ education/course
basisår: basic year
bedømmelse: assessment
bevis: certificate
billedkunst: creative art
butikslærling: shop apprentice
børnehave: kindergarten
børnehaveklasse: kindergarten class

C

censor: external examiner

D

datalære: computer studies
deltids: part-time
dispensation: exemption, dispensation
dumpe: repeat a year, fail

E

edb: computer, computer studies
efterskole: continuation school
efteruddannelse: supplementary training, in-service training
efteruddannelseskursus: supplementary training course, refresher course
elev: pupil (BH-klasse til 7. kl.), student (8. kl. og videre)
elevafgift: tuition fee, student fee
elevråd: pupil council, student council
emneområde: topic/subject area
enkeltfagsprøve: single subject examination
enkeltfagsundervisning: single subject course
erhvervsarbejde: occupational employment
erhvervsbeskrivelse: job description

erhvervs erfaring: work experience, professional experience
erhvervsfaglig grunduddannelse: basic vocational education
erhvervsliv: trade and industry
erhvervsområde: occupational field
erhvervsorientering: vocational guidance orientation
erhvervspraktik: work experience, practical training
erhvervsskole: basic vocational training
erhvervsuddannelse: vocational training education/course
erhvervsvalg: choice of career
erhvervsvejledning: vocational guidance orientation
evne: ability

F

fag: subject (skole), trade profession (erhverv)
fagforening: trade union
faglig: vocational (erhvervsmæssig), professional
faglært: skilled
ferie: holidays, vacation
festsal: assembly hall
folkeoplysning: youth and adult education
folkeskolen: the folkeskole/ municipal primary and lower secondary
folkeskolens afgangsprøve: the leaving examination of the folkeskole
folkeskolens udvidede afgangsprøve: the advanced leaving examination of the folkeskole
forberedelseskursus: preparatory course
foreløbig: temporary,
forkundskaber: previous knowledge
formål: objectives, aims
forsømmelse: absence
fortsatte skoleuddannelser: post-compulsory education
forældreforening: parents' association
forældremyndighed: guardian, having custody of the child
forældremøde: parent-teacher meeting
forældreråd: parents' council
fracfald: drop-out rate
fravær: absence
fraværende: absent
fremmedsprog: foreign language
fremmedsproget elev: immigrant pupil
frikvarter: break
friskole: private-independent school
fritagelse fra skolegang: exemption from school attendance
fritidsordning: free-time activities, after school activities
fritidspædagog: recreation centre teacher
fritidsundervisning: spare-time education, extra curricular education
færdighed: skill-lability

G

godkendt: approved, passed
gren: branch
gymnasiet: branch gymnasium: upper secondary school, high school
gymnastik: gym lessons, physical education (P.E.), gymnastics, sport
gå om: repeat a year
gå på: attend

H

handelshøjskole: commercial college
handelsskole: commercial school
hf: Higher Preparatory Examination
hjemkundskab: home economics
hjemmearbejde: home work, assignment
højskole (folkehøjskole): folk high school
håndarbejde: needle work
håndværker: workman, craftsman

I

idræt: sport, physical education (P.E.)
idrætsdag: sports day
ikke-bestået: failed
ikke-fagdelt undervisning: non subject-based teaching
ikke-kursusdelt undervisning: unstreamed classes, mixed ability classes
indberetning: report
individuelt arbejde: individual work
indlæring: learning
indsigelse: appeal
indskoling: introductory period, school start, in- schooling
indskrivning: enrolment
indvandrer: immigrant
indvandrerundervisning: teaching of immigrants
integration: integration

J

jern- og metalområde: iron and metal industries
journalisthøjskole: school of journalism

K

karakter: mark, grade
karaktergivning: marking
klassekammerat: classmate
klassekvotient: average size of class
klasselærer: class teacher, form teacher
klassemæssigt skift: change of classes
klassetrin: form, grade, class
kommunal: municipal, local authority
kommunalbestyrelse: Municipal Council, Town Council
kommunen: the municipality, local authority
kompetence: qualification
konsulent: consultant
koordineret tilmelding: coordinated enrolment-system
kostskole: boarding school
kristendomskundskab: religious education (R.E.)
kursus: course

kursusindhold: syllabus, subject matter, content of course

kvalifikationer: qualifications

kvotient: average figure

L

leder (fx børnehaven): head
legat: study grant, scholarship
lejrskole: school camp
lov: law, statute
lovbekendtgørelse: act
lovforslag: bill
lovgivning om uddannelse: educational legislation
lærebog: textbook
lærer: teacher, instructor
læretid: duration of apprenticeship
lærling: apprentice
læse- og skrivefærdighed: literacy
læsefag: academic subject
læseplan: curriculum, syllabus
løbende optagelse: continuous admission

M

matematisk linie: mathematics line/branch
mellemtid: free period/lesson
modersmål: mother tongue, native tongue language, first language
modersmålsundervisning: mother tongue teaching, tuition
modtagelsesklasse: reception class
mundtlig eksamen/prøve: oral examination
musik-sproglig gren: musical language branch
myndighed: authority
mødepligt: compulsory attendance
målgruppe: target group

N

natur og teknik: science, nature and technology
naturfaglig gren: natural sciences-mathematical branch
niveau: level
nysproglig gren: modern languages branch

O

Obligatorisk: compulsory
observationsklasse: observation class
offentlig: public
offentlig skole: municipal school
omskoling: occupational rehabilitation course, retraining
omsorg/pleje: care
opfølgning: continuous observation, follow-up
oplæring: training
oprykning: promotion, progression
optagelse: admission, acceptance, enrolment, intake
ordblind: dyslexic
orientering: general studies, Integrated studies
orlov: leave of absence

P

pedel: school caretaker, janitor
pensum: curriculum, syllabus
pjakke: play truant, cut classes
praktik: work experience
praktikaftale: trainee agreement
praktikant: apprentice
privatskole: private school

privatundervisning: private lessons
præstation: achievement, performance
præstationsevne: capacity
prøve: test, oral test (mundtlig), written test (skriftlig)
prøveforberedende
enkeltfagsundervisning: single-subject course preparatory for an examination
psykolog: psychologist

R
redegørelse, notat: memorandum, paper, note
rektor: headmaster, principal
religion: religious education (R.E.)
repetere: revise, review
retningslinier: guide-lines
rykke op: move up, promote, progress

S
samarbejde: co-operation, to co-operate
samfundsfag: social studies
samfundsmatematisk gren: social studies-mathematics branch
samfundssproglig gren: social studies-languages branch
samlingsal: assembly hall, school hall, lecture hall
seksualundervisning: sex education
selvstuderende: autonomous student
seminarium: teacher training college, college of education
servicefagene: service trades
skema: timetable, schedule
skolealder: compulsory school age
skolebefordring: school transport, transportation
skolebestyrelse: school board
skolebetjent: caretaker, school porter
skoledistrikt: school district, school management area
skolefag: school subject
skoleforvaltning: local education authority
skolefritidsordning: schoolbased free-time activity
skolegang: schooling, school attendance
skolegård: school grounds, playground
skoleinspektør: head, headmaster, principal
skoleklinik: school clinic
skolekonsulent: municipal school consultant, adviser
skoleledelse: school management
skoleleder: head, headmaster, principal
skolelov: education act
skolelæge: school physician,
skolemodenhed: school readiness

skolemyndighed: education authority
skolepasningsordninger: leisure-time care facilities at schools
skolepatrulje: school crossing patrol
skolepligtig alder: compulsory school age
skolesekretær: school secretary
skolesundhedsplejerske: school nurse
skoletandlæge: school dentist

skoletræt: tired of school, school weary
skolevejleder: guidance teacher, guidance counsellor
skolevæsen: educational school system
skriftlig eksamen/prøve: written exam/test
socialrådgiver: social worker
specialklasse: remedial special classes
specialskole: special school
specialundervisning: special education/tuition-instruction
spisefrikvarter: lunch break, long break
sprogfærdighed: language proficiency, command of language
sproglig: languages
sproglig mindretalselev: minority language pupil
spørgeskema: questionnaire
statskontrolleret eksamen: state-controlled examination
statsstøtte: state grant/subsidy
statstilskud: government grant/ subsidy
stikprøver: random samples
studentereksamen: upper secondary school leaving certificate
studenterkursus: adult upper- secondary level course
studerende: student
studieafbrydelse: discontinuation of studies
studiebesøg: study visit
studiehjælp: study assistance
studielån: student loan
studieordning: curriculum
studiepladser: student-places
studiestøtte: financial assistance for study
støttelærer: teacher's aid, remedial teacher

T
talepædagog: speech therapist
teknisk skole: technical school
terminsprøve: mock examination
tilmelde: enrol, register, sign up, enter
tilskud: allocation, grant, subsidy
tilstedeværelse: attendance, presence
tilsyn: supervision
tilvalg: optional subject time
tilvalgsfag: optional subject time (undervisning): lesson
tolk: interpreter
to lærersystem: team-teacher arrangement, team-teaching
tosproget elev: bilingual pupil
tosprogethed: bilingualism
tværfaglig: interdisciplinary, cross-curricular

U
uddannelse: education, training
uddannelsesbevis: diploma, certificate
uddannelses- og erhvervsorientering: educational and vocational orientation
uddannelsesområde: field of education
uddannelsesstøtte: educational grant, scholarship
uddannelsessystem: educational system
udeblivelse: absenteeism
udelukkelse fra undervisning: temporary suspension/ expulsion
udtalelse: assessment, evaluation
udveksling: exchange

udvidet afgangsprøve: advanced leaving examination of the folkeskole
undervisning: instruction, tuition, training, teaching
undervisningslokale: room, classroom, school premises
undervisningsmateriale: teaching materials, educational material, textbooks, teaching
undervisningsmetode: method of teaching
undervisningsminister: Minister of Education
undervisningsplan: curriculum, educational plan
undervisningspligt: compulsory education
undervisningsstof: teaching, subject matter
undervisningssystem: educational system
undervisningsteknologi: educational technology
undervisningstid: teaching time

undervisningsvejledning: teaching guide
ungdomsklub: youth club
ungdomsleder: youth leader
ungdomsskole: youth school
ungdomsuddannelser: youth education, post-compulsory education, general or vocational upper-secondary education
universitet: university

V

valg: choice option
valgfag: optional subject
vejleder: councillor, adviser, supervisor, tutor
vejledning: counselling, guidance
viceinspektør: vice-head, deputy head
videreuddannelse: further education
vikar: substitute teacher, supply teacher
vilkår: condition
voksenuddannelse: adult education
værge: parent, guardian
værksted: workshop

Å

årgang: class, age group, year group
årskaraktér: marks of the year's work

