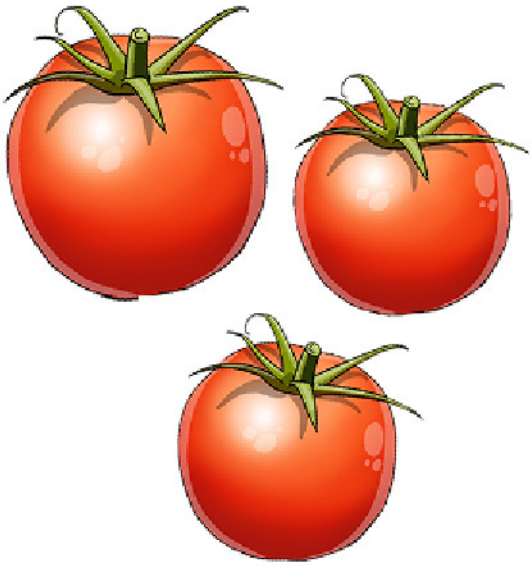
Typiske fejl 2

Engelsk



Navn: _____

Klasse: _____

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Navneordenes flertalsbøjning

1. De fleste engelske navneord har **regelmæssig** bøjning. Det betyder, at der kommer -s på i flertal:

- one horse - many horses
- one cup - five cups

2. Der findes dog mange navneord, som bøjes **uregelmæssigt**. For eksempel, dem man sætter -es på i flertal. Det gælder ofte, når navneordet ender på:

- -o (one tomato, many tomatoes)
- -s (one bus, many buses)
- -ch (one church, many churches)
- -sh (one wish, many wishes)

3. Når det gælder **navneord, som ender på -y**, så skal man se på, om bogstavet før er en vokal eller konsonant.

Ved en vokal før -y bøjes navneordet regelmæssigt med endelsen -s i flertal:

- one play - two plays
- one boy - five boys

Når der er en konsonant før -y, omskriver man ordet og laver -y om til -ies i flertal:

- one city - two cities
- one baby - many babies

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Brug reglerne på forrige side til at skrive den rigtige flertalsform (ordene, du skal bruge, står i parentes efter stregen).

1. The _____ *(student)* brought their _____ *(lunch)* to school.
2. The _____ *(teacher)* made sure everyone got on the right _____ *(bus)*.
3. The _____ *(family)* visited several _____ *(beach)* on their _____ *(holiday)*
4. The _____ *(friend)* played with their _____ *(toy)* during recess.
5. The _____ *(chef)* prepared delicious _____ *(potato)* for dinner.
6. The _____ *(kid)* read interesting _____ *(story)* in school.
7. The _____ *(church)* in the area stayed open for Christmas.
8. The _____ *(box)* were wrapped and decorated with red _____ *(bow)*.
9. The _____ *(supply)* were located in the _____ *(closet)*.
10. The _____ *(player)* went out to dinner with their _____ *(coach)*.

Flertal med vokalskifte

Nogle navneord ændrer sig meget i flertal.

De fleste ord, som **ender på -fe** ændrer sig til -ves i flertal:

- one knife - two knives
- one elf - many elves

Nogle navneord **skifter vokal** i flertal, mens andre **ændrer sig helt** fra ental til flertal.

Her er nogle af de mest almindelige:

- one woman - two women
- one man - five men
- one foot - two feet
- one child - many children
- one tooth - many teeth
- one mouse - three mice

Skriv den rigtige flertalsform (ordene, du skal bruge, står i parentes).

1. The three _____ *(child)* stayed with their grandparents this weekend.
2. How many _____ *(elf)* can you see in this picture?
3. I need to get all my _____ *(tooth)* cleaned at the dentist's.
4. I wonder how many _____ *(knife)* are in the kitchen drawer?
5. My father is going to help me put up some new _____ *(shelf)* in the bathroom.
6. Oh no! There are _____ *(mouse)* in the pantry!
7. Please don't walk on my clean floor with your dirty _____ *(foot)*.
8. There are not enough _____ *(man)* in ballroom dancing.
9. His new invention would go on to save many _____ *(life)* in the future.
10. The five _____ *(woman)* in the group all voted yes to the suggestion.

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Ejefald

Regelmæssige navneord i **flertal** ender på -s:
- the boy**s** = drengene

Når et regelmæssigt flertalsord sættes i **ejefald**, får det apostrof efter s'et:
- the boy**s'** bikes = drengenes cykler

Det er altså **apostroffens placering,** der viser, om én eller flere personer ejer eller har noget:
- the boy's = drengens (én dreng)
- the boys' = drengenes (flere drenge)

Ved ejefald, når der ikke er tale om dyr eller mennesker, bruger du of-konstruktion:
- the colour of the house = husets farve (dvs. farven på huset)

Sæt streg mellem de former, der passer til sætningerne.

Her parents' house is new	flertal
My shoes were muddy	en person ejer eller har noget
The mountains are covered in snow	flere personer ejer eller har noget
The twins' birthday is tomorrow	ejefald uden dyr eller mennesker
I like the colour of the shirt	flertal
Are these your sister's paintings?	flere personer ejer eller har noget

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Skriv den rigtige form (ordene, du skal bruge, står i parentes).

1. Jacks cykel havde et fladt dæk.
   = _____ had a flat tyre. *(Jack, bike)*

2. Så han var nødt til at låne sin ven Peters.
   = So he had to borrow his friend _____ *(Peter)*

3. De cyklede på stierne.
   = They were riding along the _____. *(path)*

4. De var forsigtige med ikke at køre i nogen huller.
   = They were careful not to ride into _____. *(hole)*

5. De prøvede også at undgå træernes grene.
   = They also tried to avoid _____. *(tree, branch)*

6. Drengenes cykler var hurtige.
   = _____ were fast. *(boy, bike)*

7. Cyklernes hjul blev mudrede.
   = _____ got muddy. *(wheel, bike)*

8. Jacks mor havde lavet sandwiches til dem.
   = _____ had made sandwiches for them. *(Jack, mum)*

9. Træernes blade skyggede for solen.
   = _____ gave shade from the sun. *(tree, leaf)*

10. Drengene elskede sommerens varme dage.
    = The boys loved _____. *(warm day, summer)*

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Engelsk

Skriv den rigtige form (ordene, du skal bruge, står i parentes).

1. Solens stråler kan være farlige.
   = The _____ can be harmful. *(sun, ray)*

2. Jeg elsker brødets duft, når det kommer ud af ovnen.
   = I love the _____ when it comes out of the oven. *(bread, smell)*

3. Lærernes lærerværelse er på første sal.
   = The_____ is on the first floor. *(teacher, staff room)*

4. Historiens slutning var sørgelig.
   = The_____ was sad. *(story, ending)*

5. Elefantens ører er store.
   = The_____ ears are big. *(elephant)*

6. Naboernes have er meget smuk.
   = The _____ is very beautiful. *(neighbour, garden)*

7. Skolens rektor er streng.
   = The _____ is strict. *(school, headmaster)*

8. Gulvet blev beskidt af hundens poter.
   = The floor got dirty from the _____. *(dog, paw)*

9. Mine venners cykler er flottere end min.
   = My _____ bicycles are fancier than mine. *(friend)*

10. Butikkerne åbner altid kl. 10.
    = The _____ always open at 10 o'clock. *(shop)*

Kollektive navneord

Kollektive navneord betegner en gruppe, som består af enkeltdele eller enkeltindivider, fx group, company, family, crew, team.

De kan bruges på to forskellige måder afhængig af, om vi tænker på dem som:
- En enhed, fx "My family is bigger than yours."
- Individerne i gruppen, fx "My family all like different kinds of food."

Når det kollektive navneord bruges som:

- En enhed, skal udsagnsordet være i ental.
- Flere individer, skal udsagnsordet være i **fler**tal.

The government *(institutionen)*	is *(ental)*	determined to fight poverty	*Regeringen er fast besluttet på at bekæmpe fattigdom*
X	O		
The government *(medlemmerne)*	are *(flertal)*	divided	*Regeringen er splittet*
X	O		

Hvis du er i tvivl, kan du prøve at erstatte navneordet med fx "it", som er ental eller "they", som er flertal. I sætningen kan der være andre ting, der indikerer, om der er tale om en enhed eller flere individer.

- **My family is/are the richest one in town.**
  - Her kan du erstatte med "it", da "one" indikerer, at der er tale om en enhed.
  = My family (it) is the richest **one** in town.

- **My family is/are all gathered for Christmas.**
  - Her kan du erstatte med "they", da "all" indikerer, at der er tale om flere individer, der er samlet.
  = My family (they) are **all** gathered for Christmas.

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Sæt kryds ud for det kollektive navneords tal. Navneordet er markeret med fed.

The **family** eats healthy food.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **family** have all worked together in the restaurant.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **class** are working together.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **class** is assigned a poem for homework.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **group** is very efficient.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **group** are working on many different projects.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **jury** consists of twelve persons.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **staff** were very helpful.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **jury** were divided in their opinions.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

The **staff** is doing everything possible to find the tourist's missing luggage.

- ☐ Ental
- ☐ Flertal

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Skriv den rigtige form af "to be" i nutid (am, are, is).

Husk!
- Ental, hvis det kollektive navneord beskriver en enhed.
- Flertal, hvis det kollektive navneord beskriver flere individer.

1. The army _____ fighting for their country.
2. The army _____ a military service.
3. The crowd _____ on their feet, cheering and waving their banners.
4. The large crowd _____ standing outside the fence.
5. The crew _____ working hard and getting along well.
6. The crew _____ named after a famous novel.
7. The company _____ listed as the 3rd largest in the world.
8. This government _____ breaking its promises to the voters.
9. The company _____ looking to add your technical skills to their team.
10. The government _____ fighting among themselves on the issue.

Skriv den rigtige form af "to be" i datid (was, were).

1. The committee _____ known as the "money committee".
2. The committee _____ arguing among themselves.
3. Her family _____ early risers.
4. _____ the staff doing their jobs properly?
5. The band _____ particularly popular with students.

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Engelsk

Find 10 fejl

I opgaven nedenfor skal du gennemgå teksten og markere de 10 fejl. Du skal kun lede efter de fejltyper, du har arbejdet med i hæftet:

Ejefald:
This painting is the **artists'** best work.
(This painting is the **artist's** best work.)

The **houses'** are all white.
(The **houses** are all white.)

This is the money **of my grandparents**.
(This is my **grandparents'** money.)

Uregelmæssigt flertal:
The **babyes** have fallen asleep.
(The **babies** have fallen asleep.)

Kollektive navneord:
Her company **are** the biggest one in the region.
(Her company **is** the biggest one in the region.)

Find og sæt streg under de 10 fejl i teksten. Du skal kun lede efter fejlene beskrevet ovenover.

The school trip

Next week, the class is all going on a trip to England. They will be visiting two citys, London and Bath, and all the childrens are very excited. All the pupil's parents have given them money for activity's like visiting churchs and museums. The group are also going to see a very old play, which is the idea of the teachers. The men and womans on stage are all very good, so the whole class have a good time at the theatre.