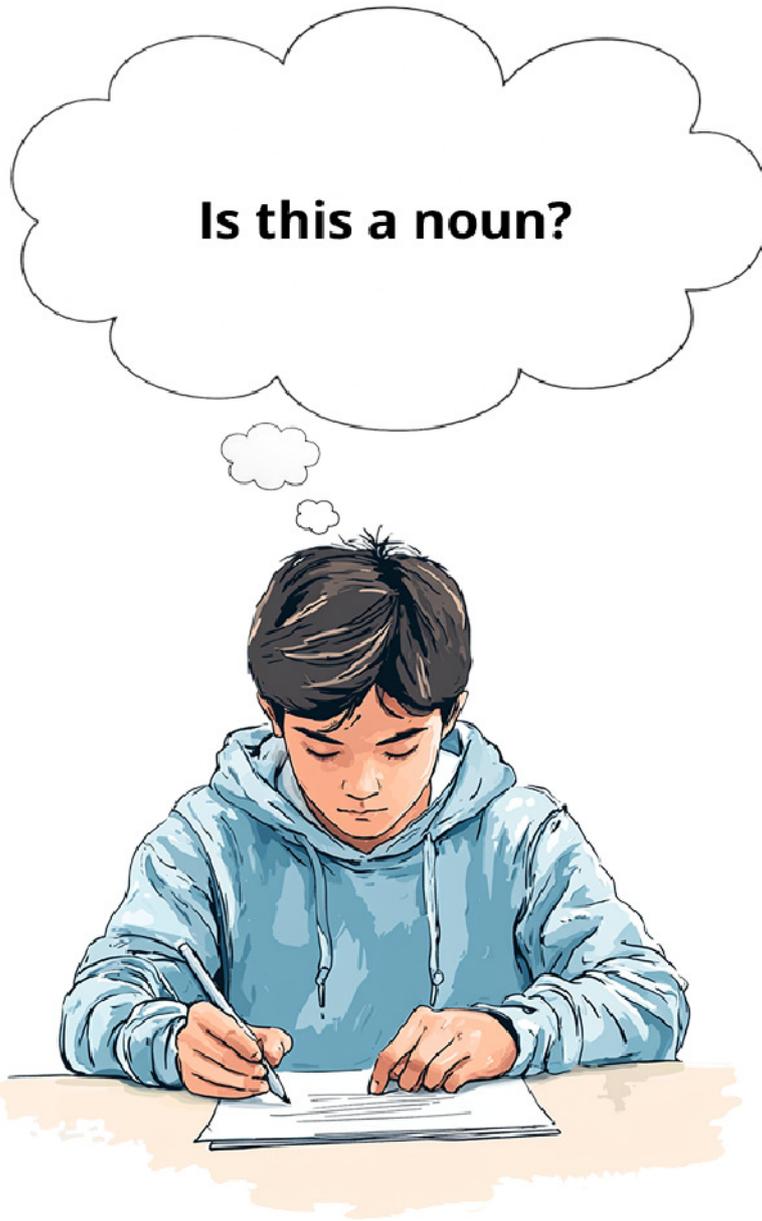


Engelske navneord

Engelsk



Navn: _____

Klasse: _____

Indholdsfortegnelse

Navneord og regelmæssigt flertal	2
Find navneordet	3 - 4
Navneord i flertal	5 - 6
Uregelmæssige navneord	7
Flertal med -ys eller -ies	8
Flertal med vokalskifte	9
Uregelmæssige navneord i flertal	10 - 11
Flertal og ejefald	12 - 16

Navneord

Navneord er mest navne på ting, personer og dyr.

På engelsk kan man sætte 'a', 'an' eller 'the' foran (a cat, the house), og i flertal ender de næsten alle sammen på s (two cats, many houses).

Når du skal finde et navneord i en sætning, skal du huske, at der også kan stå andre ord foran:

We live in a house	(Vi bor i et hus)
I have one cat	(Jeg har én kat)
He has a small car	(Han har en lille bil)
My brothers are nice	(Mine brødre er rare)
The black bicycle is mine	(Den sorte cykel er min)
She loves dogs	(Hun elsker hunde)

Flertal med -s eller -es

Navneord får som regel -s i flertal på engelsk.

a boy	two boys
a house	two houses

Men nogle ord ender allerede på en -s lyd eller lignende, og det gør derfor ingen forskel at sætte endnu et -s på. Derfor får disse ord -es på.

a glass	two glasses
a box	two boxes
a beach	two beaches



Træk en streg fra navneordene til de sætninger, de passer til.

Where is your ___?

bus

I forgot it on the ___

t-shirt

Do you want an ___?

swimming

I don't like wearing ___.

sweaters

___ is fun.

apple



Sæt streg under navneordet i hver sætning.

1. Our house is big.
2. Did you eat the cake?
3. My dog is black.
4. I like black dogs.
5. My father loves to sing.
6. He has two sisters.
7. Where is the football?
8. That book is mine.
9. The red shoes are yours.
10. Can I have some water ?



Find navneordet i hver sætning, og skriv det på linjen nedenunder.

1. Do not forget to bring your umbrella.

2. Some athletes can run extremely fast.

3. Jenny works as a designer in Paris.

4. My sister always chews loudly.

5. What are you eating for lunch?

6. My aunt is visiting tomorrow.

7. Michael adores his younger sister.

8. My cat is really annoying today.

9. The window is broken.

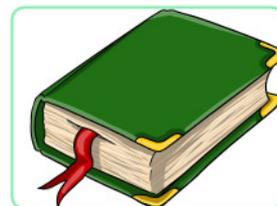
10. Her skateboard is really cool.



Sæt kryds under den rigtige flertalsform af navneordene.

bookes

books



phons

phones



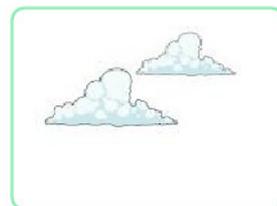
flowers

flowered



clouds

cloudes



computers

computers



kissees

kisses





Træk en streg fra ordene hen til den rigtige flertalsendelse.

horse

-es

fox

-s

brother

-es

dress

-s

wish

-es



Skriv den rigtige flertalsform af ordene i parentes.

1. My grandmother has made three different _____ for tonight. (*dish*)
2. Can you put the _____ on the table, please? (*glass*)
3. A cleaner has come to clean all my _____. (*window*)
4. A gentle _____ blew over the beach. (*breeze*)
5. The scientist has made different _____ for his mouse to complete. (*maze*)

Flertal med -ys eller -ies

Når et navneord ender på y, skal du holde øje med, hvilket bogstav der står foran y'et.

Hvis der står **vokal** + y, får ordet bare **s** på i flertal:

a day	two days
a key	two keys
a boy	two boys

Hvis der står **konsonant** + y, så slet y'et og skriv **ies**:

a baby	two babies
a party	two parties
a factory	two factories

Flertal med vokalskifte

Disse syv uregelmæssige navneord får *ikke* s i flertal. I stedet skifter de vokal:

one foot	two feet
one goose	two geese
one tooth	two teeth
one man	two men
one woman	two women
one mouse	two mice
one louse	two lice

De samme regler for vokalskifte gælder også navneord, der ender på ordene ovenfor, som fx *policewomen* og *milk teeth*.



Sæt kryds under den rigtige flertalsform af navneordene.

traies

trays

trayes



familyes

familys

families



cityes

citys

cities



partys

parties

partyes



Skriv den rigtige flertalsform af ordene i parentes.

1. The two youngest children were only _____. (*baby*)
2. They were happy as long as they had their _____. (*toy*)
3. Peter and his family have talked about going to other _____. (*country*)
4. But they have so many good _____ from Spain. (*memory*)
5. And also many funny _____, so they always end up going back there. (*story*)

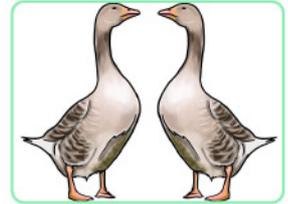


Sæt kryds under den rigtige flertalsform af navneordene.

gooses

goose

geese



foxes

foxs

foxies



man

men

mans



mouses

mouse

mice



Skriv den rigtige flertalsform af ordene i parentes.

1. My grandfather breeds ____ on his farm. (*goose*)
2. The ____ at my spinning class are older than me. (*woman*)
3. Ew, some of you have smelly ____! (*foot*)
4. A friend of mine has pet _____. (*mouse*)
5. As a child I regularly had _____. (*louse*)



Sæt kryds under den rigtige flertalsform af navneordene.

womans

womanies

women



babys

babies

babyes



leaves

leafies

leafs



hice

houses

house



tooths

tooth

teeth





Skriv den rigtige flertalsform af ordene i parentes.

1. I have been to two birthday _____ his month. (*party*)
2. The _____ were sleeping in the window. (*cats*)
3. The town is famous for its many _____. (*church*)
4. Do you know who those _____ are? (*woman*)
5. The school yard was full of _____ playing. (*child*)



Sæt ring om de navneord, der bøjes med -s eller -es i flertal.

tray / firewoman / knife / life holiday / bus

cucumber / daddy / blueberry

dog / roof / sheep / kiss / witch / tooth

bike / kitty / fox / person / ox / watch

glass / fairy / snowman

Ejefald

Når nogen ejer eller har noget, kan vi vise det ved at sætte **s** på ordet (det kaldes **ejefald**):

"Drengens cykel" betyder, at drengen ejer cyklen.

"Hundens sorte pels" betyder, at hunden har sort pels.

På engelsk skal der være en **apostrof (')** før **s'et** ved **ejefald i ental**. Apostroffen er vigtig, fordi det er den, der gør det til ejefald. Uden apostrof bliver ordet i stedet til flertal:

the boy's	= drengens
the boys	= drenge
the dog's	= hundens
the dogs	= hundene

Ved egennavne skal der, ligesom ved navneord, 's på ved ejefald:

Peter's friends	= Peters venner
-----------------	-----------------

Hvis et ord både er **flertal** og skal have **ejefald**, så sætter man **s'** på ordet i stedet:

The boys' mother	= drengenes mor (flere drenge har den samme mor)
The boy's mother	= drengens mor (én dreng med én mor)



Sæt ring om den rigtige form af navneordene.

1. Catherine loves listening to pop songs / song's / songs'.
2. Katies / Katie's / Katies' clothes are mostly red because she loves that colour.
3. My mums' / mums / mum's boss is going to China tomorrow.
4. Blue is Omars / Omars' / Omar's favourite colour.
5. Horses / Horses' / Horse's are my favourite animal.
6. Amanda's / Amandas' / Amandas dads play tennis together.
7. They play three times' / time's / times a week.
8. Hilde's / Hildes / Hildes' cat is called Bob.
9. The boy's / boys / boys' mum got angry.
10. Peter and Tom took four cookies' / cookie's / cookies from the cookie jar.
11. My hairdressers' / hairdresser's / hairdressers hair changes colour every month.
12. The pupils / pupils' / pupils' assignments are graded by the teacher.
13. Frank buys two cakes / cake's / cakes' at the bakery.
14. Kasper wants to hear about the scientists' / scientist's / scientists work.
15. The childs / child's / childs' father has made dinner.



Skriv den rigtige form af navneordene.

1. My _____ friend is named Karim. (*brother*)
2. I grew _____ in my greenhouse last year. (*cucumber*)
3. The _____ brush has disappeared. (*painter*)
4. That _____ tools are very heavy. (*plumber*)
5. Siobhan went to the zoo to see the two _____ new cubs. (*tiger*)
6. The two _____ new shoes match. (*girl*)
7. The teacher wanted to talk to that _____ parents. (*boy*)
8. The _____ sat on the doorstep outside. (*cat*)
9. The _____ flew across Africa. (*bird*)
10. The musician wrote many _____ for his wife. (*song*)
11. Amanda loves watching romantic _____. (*movie*)
12. The _____ teddy bear had disappeared. (*child*)
13. _____ like to play outside. (*dog*)
14. The _____ all had green eyes. (*cat*)
15. The _____ mum gave all the _____ a present. (*girl, girl*)



Ret teksten, så navneordene har den rigtige form.

At recess, the schoolyards buzz fills the air. The pupils' excitement grows as they race out of their classrooms'. Some children go to the swing's, trying to go the highest. Others play tag, laughing and running. The basketball courts goals are a bit worn down, but children are playing and cheering anyway. Everywhere you look, children are having fun before going back to their classes'.



Ret teksten, så navneordene har den rigtige form.

1. Henrys aunt always reads a lot.
2. The football player's are tired after the match.
3. The current goalkeepers jersey is very dirty.
4. All pupil's wrote a story.
5. The smartest students text was eight pages long.
6. She is the worlds best rider.
7. But there are also many other good riders' in the world.
8. Both of my brothers rooms are bigger than mine.



Ret teksten, så navneordene har den rigtige form.

1. The house has five windows'.
2. The football player's were happy to win the match.
3. Anna borrowed her friends book.
4. My dad uncle lives in Australia.
5. Jack went outside to play football with a friend with his friends new ball.
6. Of all the games' Jack played, football was his favourite.
7. His uncles cake is clearly the best.
8. The dogs' toys have disappeared, and they are very bored.