

Engelske udsagnsord

Engelsk



Navn: _____

Klasse: _____

Indholdsfortegnelse

Udsagnsord _____	2
Vælg de rigtige udsagnsord _____	3
Find udsagnsordene _____	4 - 5
"Be" i nutid _____	6 - 8
"Be" i datid _____	9 - 11
"Have" i nutid og datid _____	12 - 14
Nutidsendelser _____	15 - 16
Bøj udsagnsordet i nutid _____	17 - 18

Udsagnsord

Udsagnsord er dem, der fortæller, hvad nogen gør.

På dansk kan man finde dem ved at sætte 'jeg' foran (jeg *spiser*, jeg *dansede*).

På engelsk kan det for eksempel være 'I', 'you', 'he/she/it' eller 'we/you/they', som kan sættes foran.



Når du skal finde et udsagnsord i en sætning, skal du huske, at der også kan stå andre ord end 'I', 'you', osv. foran:

I <i>am</i> happy.	(Jeg er glad.)
You <i>run</i> fast.	(Du <i>løber</i> hurtigt.)
My brother <i>loves</i> cake.	(Min bror <i>elsker</i> kage.)
He really <i>loves</i> cake.	(Han <i>elsker</i> virkelig kage.)
We <i>danced</i> in the garden.	(Vi <i>dansede</i> i haven.)
Our birds <i>sing</i> a lot.	(Vores fugle <i>synger</i> meget.)
They never <i>sing</i> at night.	(De <i>synger</i> aldrig om natten.)



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

I _____ angry at you!

barked

The food _____ amazing.

forgets

Our dog _____ loudly.

looks

The neighbour _____ his grass.

paints

I _____ a lot in the winter.

is

She _____ after the kitten.

sleeps

Jamie _____ a beautiful picture.

smells

He _____ way too much pizza.

ate

My brother always _____ his backpack.

am

My bag _____ filled with caramels after the last day of school.

mowed



Sæt streg under alle udsagnsordene i hver sætning.

1. Our house is big.
2. I always eat breakfast before I go to school.
3. My cats are black.
4. I like to ride horses in my spare time.
5. My father loves to go to the zoo.
6. Sara buys a new dress.
7. They watched a movie together.
8. We sometimes jump on the bed.
9. That building is so tall!
10. I have too many plans today.
11. We should turn on the TV before the movie begins.
12. Are you sure that the school closes early tomorrow?
13. He was alone until his mom came home.
14. I drive her to school and pick her up again.
15. He ran until his legs hurt.



Find alle udsagnsordene i hver sætning, og skriv dem på linjen under den rigtige sætning.

1. He has two sisters.

2. Where are the balls?

3. That book is mine.

4. Lily buys new shoes.

5. The children drink water.

6. Jamie planted flowers in his garden, and they bloomed.

7. They drank tea and ate sandwiches for lunch.

8. I found some money in my room, and it is enough for snacks.

9. Jack and Jenny decided to paint their room.

10. The mouse hid when our cat chased it.

Be, nutid

Det danske ord **er** hedder enten **am**, **is** eller **are** på engelsk, alt efter hvem, der er tale om.



Hvis der står "*he*", "*she*" eller "*it*", eller hvis der kunne have stået det, så hedder det **is**.

Hvis der står "*I*", så skal det være **am**.

I alle andre tilfælde bruger man **are**.

I am	<i>I am tired.</i>
you are	<i>You are tired.</i>
he/she/it is	<i>She is tired.</i>
we are	<i>We are tired.</i>
you are	<i>You are tired.</i>
they are	<i>They are tired.</i>



Sæt streg under den rigtige bøjning af "be" i sætningerne.

1. I (*am / are / is*) working on a group project.
2. Jack (*am / are / is*) older than Julie.
3. They (*am / are / is*) not the same age.
4. I (*am / are / is*) not going to the party.
5. I (*am / are / is*) sorry to hear that.
6. Sarah (*am / are / is*) my best friend.
7. Paul and Tom (*am / are / is*) playing football.
8. The dog (*am / are / is*) brown.
9. I can't come, because I (*am / are / is*) busy.
10. My aunt, uncle, and cousin (*am / are / is*) on a holiday.
11. His father (*am / are / is*) a school teacher.
12. My sisters (*am / are / is*) not always nice to me.
13. This shirt (*am / are / is*) old.
14. Miss Jones (*am / are / is*) my neighbour.
15. Where (*am / are / is*) we going?



Skriv den rigtige form af "be" i sætningerne.

1. What time _____ it?
2. I _____ getting really hungry.
3. _____ you hungry?
4. They _____ being silly.
5. I hope we _____ having something nice for lunch.
6. _____ we going to Australia this summer?
7. You and I _____ going to Italy together.
8. This _____ my favorite book.
9. They _____ building a new house.
10. I think you _____ going to like this.
11. We _____ in Copenhagen this week.
12. Jane _____ always happy.
13. My brother _____ a funny guy.
14. They _____ at a concert.
15. I _____ not good at football.

Be, datid

Det danske ord **var** hedder enten **was** eller **were** på engelsk, alt efter hvem, der er tale om.



Hvis der kun er *én person eller ting*, hedder det **was**.

Medmindre der står eller kan stå *you*, for så hedder det altid **were**, både om én person ("du var") og om flere personer ("I var").

Hvis der er flere personer eller ting, hedder det også altid **were**:

I was	<i>I was on a run.</i>
you were	<i>You were on a run.</i>
he/she/it was	<i>She was on a run.</i>
we were	<i>We were on a run.</i>
you were	<i>You were on a run.</i>
they were	<i>They were on a run.</i>



Sæt streg under den rigtige bøjning af "be" i sætningerne.

1. I (*was / were*) waiting for you yesterday.
2. I stayed at home because my rabbit (*was / were*) ill.
3. The dog (*was / were*) lying quite still.
4. My mother (*was / were*) a bit worried about my trip.
5. Both my parents (*was / were*) a little worried, I think.
6. They (*was / were*) always sitting next to each other.
7. The cats (*was / were*) sleeping in the window.
8. Which books (*was / were*) you reading at school last year?
9. The dog (*was / were*) running.
10. The wedding (*was / were*) so beautiful.
11. You (*was / were*) a good swimmer.
12. My father (*was / were*) at work.
13. I (*was / were*) holding your hand.
14. Julian (*was / were*) one of the best players on the team.
15. We (*was / were*) thirsty.



Skriv den rigtige form af "be" i datid i sætningerne.

1. Our teacher _____ ill yesterday.
2. You _____ telling me something funny.
3. Rose and Lily _____ at the beach last week.
4. Peter _____ playing handball.
5. What would you do if you _____ him?
6. The bird _____ flying high in the air.
7. What would you buy if you _____ rich?
8. They _____ at the cinema last night.
9. My granddad _____ working late.
10. My mum _____ young when she met my dad.
11. This _____ the best birthday ever.
12. I _____ sitting next to her when she fainted.
13. The dog _____ lying on the sofa.
14. Paul and George _____ talking.
15. Amy _____ making a cake.

Have

Det danske ord **har** hedder **have** eller **has** på engelsk, alt efter hvem, der har noget.

Hvis der kun er *én person eller ting*, og der står "*he*", "*she*" eller "*it*" eller der kunne have stået det, så hedder det **has**. I alle andre tilfælde hedder det **have**.

Det danske ord **havde** hedder altid **had** på engelsk, uanset hvem, der har noget.



I have	<i>I have a car.</i>
you have	<i>You have a car.</i>
he/she/it has	<i>She has a car.</i>
we have	<i>We have a car.</i>
you have	<i>You have a car.</i>
they have	<i>They have a car.</i>

I had	<i>I had a car.</i>
you had	<i>You had a car.</i>
he/she/it had	<i>She had a car.</i>
we had	<i>We had a car.</i>
you had	<i>You had a car.</i>
they had	<i>They had a car.</i>



Sæt streg under den rigtige bøjning af "have" i sætningerne.

1. She (*have / has / had*) a big smile on her face when she talks about her favorite book.
2. He (*have / has / had*) a meeting with his boss at 2 PM.
3. I like that the hotel (*have / has / had*) a fitness center and a spa.
4. He (*have / has / had*) a great time at the party last night.
5. The museum (*have / has / had*) an exhibit on ancient civilizations that (*have / has / had*) just opened.
6. The restaurant (*have / has / had*) a special menu for Valentine's Day and I would like to try it.
7. Emilia (*have / has / had*) a lot of homework to do tonight.
8. They (*have / has / had*) a beautiful garden in the backyard of their new house.
9. Isra (*have / has / had*) a bad cold last week and had to stay home.
10. He (*have / has / had*) a pretty successful meeting with a client last week.
11. He (*have / has / had*) a hard time waking up early in the morning.
12. Omar wants to visit Paris, because the country (*have / has / had*) a rich cultural heritage and history.
13. She (*have / has / had*) a talent for playing the piano.
14. They (*have / has / had*) a wonderful time on their honeymoon in Paris.
15. I (*have / has / had*) an idea for her birthday next week.



Skriv den rigtige form af "have" i sætningerne.

1. The student _____ a lot of pressure to get good grades.
2. I went to the park last week and it _____ a new lake and a walking trail.
3. My friends always _____ the best ideas.
4. We _____ a beech tree in the garden at our old house.
5. I _____ an appointment at the dentist tomorrow.
6. The cat _____ sharp claws and I got scratched when we played.
7. I can see that you _____ a different answer than me.
8. When you get to the store, you can see that they _____ different types of hair products on the shelf.
9. She _____ a mole on her left ear.
10. Peter _____ a lot of homework to do tonight.
11. I think you _____ pretty eyes.
12. Giraffes are yellow and they _____ long necks.
13. I _____ two sisters and one brother.
14. My parents _____ a holiday home in France now.
15. Charlie's dog _____ long brown ears.

Nutidsendelser

Nutid med -s/-es

I nutid får udsagnsord endelsen **-s**, når man taler om én person eller ting (3. person ental).

Mange ord ender allerede på en s-lyd eller lignende, f.eks. "catch". Her er det svært at høre, hvis der bare kommer et **-s** på.

Derfor får disse ord endelsen **-es**:

I	catch
you	catch
he/she/it	catch es
we	catch
you	catch
they	catch

Tip!

Ord med endelsen **-ch**, **-sh**, **-s**, **-x** eller **-z** får **-es** på.

Hvis du er i tvivl, så prøv at sige ordet højt. Hvis du ikke kan udtale det med kun et "s" på, skal der også være et "e".



Nutid med -ys/-ies

Hvis et udsagnsord skal bøjes i 3. person ental (he, she, it) og ender på **y**, skal du holde øje med, hvilket bogstav der står foran y'et.

Hvis der står **vokal + y**, får ordet **-s** på:

For eksempel: to play

- *The child plays with cars.*

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

For eksempel: to carry

- *The student carries a heavy bag.*



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

Emily ___ her handstand.

hurry

They ___ into the classroom.

practices

The teacher ___ we are not allowed to cheat.

studies

Emily and Tara ___ doing maths.

wants

My sister ___ medicine in Copenhagen.

say

She ___ to become a teacher.

hurries

I ___ we go that way.

practice

If she does not ___ she cannot graduate.

want

The little boy ___ to the bus station.

says

I ___ a new swimsuit this summer.

study



Sæt streg under den rigtige bøjning af udsagnsordet i sætningerne.

1. If the girls have enough time after school, they also (*practice / practicees / practices*) playing their instruments.
2. The sun (*rise / risees / rises*) over the mountains every morning.
3. Jill and her dad always (*buies / buy / buys*) sweets when they go shopping.
4. Theresa (*watch / watches / watchs*) her brother's basketball game.
5. I (*harmonize / harmonizees / harmonizes*) with the other singers in the choir.
6. Did you (*see / ses / sees*) the rainbow in the sky?
7. Dolphins (*swim / swimes / swims*) in the ocean and (*jump / jumpes / jumps*) out of the water.
8. Jack and Jeremy (*get / getes / gets*) lost in the maze of streets in the old town.
9. I (*get / getes / gets*) stuck in traffic on my way to work.
10. When Tara (*play / playes / plays*), Emily watches her.
11. The artist (*mix / mixes / mixes*) colors for her next painting.
12. Did the orchestra (*perform / performes / performs*) before the assembly?
13. The boys (*get / getes / gets*) on the bus together to go to the mall.
14. The chef (*fry / frys / fries*) vegetables in the kitchen every day.
15. Benjamin (*say / sayes / says*) goodbye to his friends at the end of the day.



Skriv den rigtige form af udsagnsordet i parentes.

1. Jim's parrot _____ some funny things. (*say*)
2. Often it sounds like the bird _____. (*cry*)
3. Emily and Tara really _____ playing duets; it's hard, but it's fun. (*like*)
4. The flower _____ in the garden. (*bloom*)
5. My dad _____ cars for a living. (*fix*)
6. The baby _____ to speak. (*try*)
7. The teacher _____ a melody by Bach at the end of every lesson. (*play*)
8. Sebastian _____ dinner every night. (*cook*)
9. The boys _____ Mozart. (*like*)
10. The tourist _____ a new museum every day of her vacation. (*visit*)
11. The teacher _____ them about algebra. (*teach*)
12. The bird _____ on its perch. (*sway*)
13. Emily sometimes _____ Tara's eyes when they are playing together. (*catch*)
14. Sometimes the dog _____ in its cage. (*sleep*)
15. The baby _____ her face in her mom's shoulder. (*bury*)