

# Kongruens

Engelsk

- 
1. The news is surprising.
  2. These trousers are new.
  3. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cars on the street.
  4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise from the construction site.
  5. There \_\_\_\_\_ no more paper in the printer.

Navn: \_\_\_\_\_

Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Kongruens

Kongruens betyder overensstemmelse. Der skal være overensstemmelse mellem grundled og udsagnsled.

	grundled	udsagnsled	
<b>Ental</b>	1. person	I	sleep
	2. person	you	sleep
	3. person	he/she/it	sleeps

	grundled	udsagnsled	
<b>Flertal</b>	1. person	we	sleep
	2. person	you	sleep
	3. person	they	sleep

Du kan bruge skemaet ovenfor til alle typer grundled:

Martin (= **he**) walks

The dog (= **it**) barks

James and I (= **we**) chat

Julia and Jane (= **they**) run





Skriv grundledets person og tal.

Derefter skal du sætte ring om den rigtige form af udsagnsordet.

1. **I:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_

I live / lives on the outskirts of London.

2. **Laura:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_

Laura has / have a wonderful voice.

3. **The bananas:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_

The bananas is are ripe.

4. **We:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_

We go / goes to the park.

5. **Justin and Laura:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_

Justin and Laura is / are my best friends.





Skriv grundledets person og tal.

Derefter skal du sætte ring om den rigtige form af udsagnsordet.

6. **The teacher:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_

The teacher is / are very optimistic.

7. **Jane and I:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_

Jane and I both live / lives in New York.

8. **The children:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_

The children play / plays on the playground.

9. **you:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_

Is this where you go / goes to school?

10. **The coffee:** \_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_

The coffee is / are quite expensive here.



## Foreløbigt grundled

Nogle sætninger har både et egentligt grundled og et foreløbigt grundled. Det foreløbige grundled bruges typisk til at indlede en sætning. Det egentlige grundled kommer først senere i sætningen.

▼ foreløbigt grundled	
There <b>is</b>	<b>a book</b> on the table.
	▲ egentligt grundled

Det er altid det **egentlige grundled**, der står senere i sætningen, som bestemmer kongruensen.

- *There **is a book** on the table.*
  - Her er det egentlige grundled *book*, som står i ental.
  - Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is*.
- *There **are four books** on the table.*
  - Her er det egentlige grundled *books*, som står i flertal.
  - Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *are*.

Hvis der er flere ting, bøjes udsagnsordet efter det første led.

- *There **is a kitchen and two bedrooms** in my apartment.*
  - Udsagnsordet bøjes efter det første led i det egentlige grundled, som er *a kitchen*. Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is*.

I sætninger med egentlige grundled ser man tit sammensætninger med **a lot**. Så bøjes udsagnsordet i flertal ved tællelige navneord:

- *There **are a lot of chairs** over here.*

Ved utællelige navneord bøjes udsagnsordet i ental.

- *There **is a lot of noise** in the streets.*



Sæt X ved det egentlige grundleds tal.  
Derefter skal du sætte ring om den rigtige form af udsagnsordet.

**1. *There is/are a deer in the bushes.***

Ental

Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is / are* .

**2. *There is/are a lot of trees in my garden.***

Ental

Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is / are* .

**3. *There is/are flags on the buses.***

Ental

Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is / are* .

**4. *There is/are a cat and two dogs in the living room.***

Ental

Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is / are* .

**5. *There is/are a lot of evidence against them.***

Ental

Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is / are* .



Skriv udsagnsordet *to be* i nutid, så kongruensen er korrekt.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of customers in the supermarket.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a car on the road.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water in the pool.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ some bikes in front of the building.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ a computer and a pencil case in my bag.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ two trains and some conductors on the platform.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of information about the update.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of mice in the cellar.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ four shirts and a skirt on the rack.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ some paper on the floor.



## Ledsætning med henførende stedord som grundled

Hvis en henførende ledsætning er en del af grundledet, afhænger kongruensen af hovedordet i grundledet. Hovedordet er det (eller de) vigtigste ord i grundledet. Hvis du bliver i tvivl, kan du prøve at fjerne ledsætningen.

- *John, who is my friend, lives in France.*

Hele grundledet er *John, who is my friend*.

Hovedordet i grundledet er *John* = 3. person ental.

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *lives*.

- *Kim and Liam, who are my friends, live in France.*

Hele grundledet er *Kim and Liam, who are my friends*.

Hovedordene i grundledet er *Kim og Liam* = flertal.

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *live*.





Sæt X ved det egentlige grundleds tal.  
Derefter skal du sætte ring om den rigtige form af udsagnsordet.

**1. The person who solves the riddles wins/win the competition.**

- Ental  
 Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *wins / win* .

**2. My brother and sister, who are twins, is/are 12 years old.**

- Ental  
 Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *is / are* .

**3. My sister and her husband, who is from Africa, visits/visit us for Christmas.**

- Ental  
 Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *visits / visit* .

**4. Passengers who book early gets/get cheaper tickets.**

- Ental  
 Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *gets / get* .

**5. The man who stole my things owes/owe me a lot of money.**

- Ental  
 Flertal

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes *owes / owe* .



Skriv udsagnsordene i nutid, så kongruensen bliver korrekt.

1. Peter, who has a dog at home, \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) 6 hours a day.
2. The cars on the parking lot \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) all red.
3. My mum and her sister, who is my aunt, \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) on the phone for hours.
4. My brother's fiancée, who is from England, \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) economy.
5. My brother, who has had many girlfriends, \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) currently dating a new girl.
6. The house and the car, which is really old, \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) to be sold.
7. My mother, who collects stamps, \_\_\_\_\_ (to love) everything colourful.
8. The shoes that are on the shelf \_\_\_\_\_ (to smell) really bad.
9. My dogs and cats, who did not like each other, \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) along well now.
10. My necklace, which is very expensive, \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) disappeared.
11. The pencils that lie on the table \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a gift from my mum.
12. The girl, whose homework I helped finish, \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) just passed her exam.
13. My friend and her dogs, who are golden retrievers, \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) every morning.
14. The juice, that I got on sale, \_\_\_\_\_ (to taste) great!
15. 'If I Could Turn Back Time', which is an iconic song by Cher, \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) at many '80s parties.

## Utællelige navneord

Normalt kan navneord både være ental og flertal, fx *one apple, two apples*. Men nogle navneord er utællelige og kan kun bruges i ental.

Det kan fx være mængdeord, vejr eller koncepter og ideer, som heller ikke kan sættes i flertal på dansk:

<b>væsker:</b>	<i>milk, juice, coffee</i>
<b>pulver:</b>	<i>sand, sugar, flour</i>
<b>materialer:</b>	<i>wood, plastic, silk</i>
<b>vejr:</b>	<i>rain, lightning, snow</i>
<b>koncepter og ideer:</b>	<i>luck, fun, knowledge</i>

Vær opmærksom på, at nogle ord er utællelige på engelsk, selvom de er tællelige på dansk, fx:

- *advice* (råd)
- *furniture* (møbler)
- *news* (nyheder)

Dette gælder også omvendt, og der er ikke nogen bestemt regel, som forklarer, hvilke ord det drejer sig om, så hvis du er i tvivl, kan du slå ordet op i en ordbog.





Skriv den rigtige form af navneordet i parenteser i det tomme felt.

1. She drank some \_\_\_\_\_ and then continued her \_\_\_\_\_. (*milk, homework*)
2. They packed their \_\_\_\_\_ and hoped to avoid \_\_\_\_\_. (*luggage, traffic*)
3. There might be small amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in your smartphone. (*gold, copper*)
4. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ was uninteresting and lacked important \_\_\_\_\_. (*news, information*)
5. I'll go clean the gutters before the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ start. (*rain, thunder*)



Sæt X ved den sætning, hvor det utællelige navneord står i den rigtige form.

1.

- It's impossible to get any kinds of informations out of him.
- It's impossible to get any kinds of information out of him.
- It's impossible to get any kind of information out of him.

2.

- Are you really going to move that furniture around again?
- Are you really going to move that furnitures around again?
- Are you really going to move those furnitures around again?

3.

- How is the money being invested?
- How is the moneys being invested?
- How are the moneys being invested?

4.

- Is wool the best material for this project?
- Are wool the best material for this project?
- Are wools the best material for this project?



Skriv den rigtige bøjning af **to be** på den tomme linje.

1. All the advice \_\_\_\_\_ good but I still do not know what to do.
2. The binoculars \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.
3. Her belongings \_\_\_\_\_ scattered all over the place.
4. The furniture \_\_\_\_\_ standing over there.
5. The news \_\_\_\_\_ always negative.
6. His anger \_\_\_\_\_ always getting him into trouble.
7. The man's trousers \_\_\_\_\_ very dirty.
8. These scissors \_\_\_\_\_ dull.
9. His savings \_\_\_\_\_ dwindling.
10. Sugar \_\_\_\_\_ an essential part of this dessert.



Nogle engelske navneord findes både i en tællelig og utællelig form. Tælleligheden afhænger derfor primært af konteksten:

Tællelig	Utællelig
They collect <b>stones</b> at the beach.	Her new wall is built of <b>stone</b> .

Ofte bruges det tællelige navneord om noget specifikt, og det utællelige navneord bruges mere generelt:

Tællelig	Utællelig
The <b>school</b> is around the corner.	He has had 10 years of <b>school</b> .

Nogle gange skifter navneordet betydning, afhængig af om man bruger det tælleligt eller utælleligt:

Tællelig	Utællelig
He was late many <b>times</b> .	I don't have <b>time</b> to help right now.

Ord for drikkevarer er ofte utællelige, men nogle gange kan tælleligheden være implicit, hvis man bestiller eller tilbyder drikkevarer:

Tællelig	Utællelig
I would like two <b>coffees</b> .	Tea is better than <b>coffee</b> .

Her er det implicit, at når man bestiller "en te", er der tale om én kop te, hvilket gør navneordet tælleligt.



Sæt X ved den sætning, hvor navneordet er brugt tælleligt.

## 1. paper

- She has written an outstanding **paper**.
- We need to buy more **paper** for the printer.

## 2. memory

- The computer has a lot of **memory**.
- He has touching **memories** of their wedding day.

## 3. wine

- We drank a lot of **wine** at the party last night.
- The vineyard produces several fine **wines**.

## 4. hair

- There were **hairs** on the brush.
- Joseph has beautiful **hair** that everyone admires.

## 5. coffee

- I pre-ordered three **coffees** so they're ready when we get there.
- I added **coffee** to the grocery list.



Sæt X ved den sætning, hvor navneordet er brugt utælleligt.

## 1. glass

- Glass** is my favourite material to work with.
- I would like a **glass** of your best wine.

## 2. life

- She has a busy **life** at the moment.
- Life** is good right now.

## 3. space

- They move forward ten **spaces** and win the game.
- He has no **space** for a vegetable garden right now.

## 4. drink

- Her favourite **drink** is beer.
- I only had two **drinks** at dinner.

## 5. cheese

- Emelina bought four **cheeses** for the charcuterie board.
- Does the pie contain **cheese**?

## Grundled med ubestemte stedord

Ubestemte stedord bruges, når der er tale om en ubestemt størrelse, f.eks:

- *some, any, no, every, each, all, whole, other, many, both.*

Stedordene *some, any, no* og *every* kan sættes sammen med

*-body, -thing* og *-one*

Når det ubestemte stedord bruges som en del af et **grundleddet**, er det **hovedordet**, som stedordet beskriver, der bestemmer kongruensen:

- **Every student learns** at a different pace.

Hele grundleddet er *every student*.

Det bestemmende ord er hovedordet *student* = ental.

- **Some of the students** were tired in the morning.

Hele grundleddet er *some of the students*.

Det bestemmende ord er hovedordet *students* = flertal.

Når det ubestemte stedord ender på *-body, -thing* eller *-one*, bøjes det i 3. person ental.

- **Everybody** is coming tonight.
- **No one** was willing to help me move the boxes.



Fuldend sætningerne, og sæt ring om grundledets tal.

**1. Many of the children is / are playing outside.**

Det bestemmende ord i grundledet er \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
som er ental / flertal.

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Some of the water is / are yellow.**

Det bestemmende ord i grundledet er \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
som er ental / flertal.

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Four of my cat's kittens is / are grey.**

Det bestemmende ord i grundledet er \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
som er ental / flertal.

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes \_\_\_\_\_

**4. One of their children is / are attending university.**

Det bestemmende ord i grundledet er \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
som er ental / flertal.

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes \_\_\_\_\_

**5. None of us is / are in school today.**

Det bestemmende ord i grundledet er \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
som er ental / flertal.

Derfor skal udsagnsordet bøjes \_\_\_\_\_



Find hovedordet i grundledet, og skriv den rigtige form af udsagnsordet i nutid.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be**) anyone home?
2. Did you know that two out of three people \_\_\_\_\_ (**to have**) brown eyes?
3. One of the band's singers also \_\_\_\_\_ (**to play**) the piano.
4. A lot of the children \_\_\_\_\_ (**to come**) from out of town.
5. Some of the money \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be**) used on food.
6. Most of the meat \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be**) delicious.
7. A cup of coffee a day \_\_\_\_\_ (**to help**) you stay awake.
8. Several kinds of wine \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be**) sold in this shop.
9. I think everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (**to want**) to be famous.
10. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (**to hurt**) after going to the gym.
11. All of the kids \_\_\_\_\_ (**to love**) to play music.
12. Only one of the kids \_\_\_\_\_ (**to love**) to play the drums.
13. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (**to be**) at the door.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ (**to have**) anyone seen my laptop?
15. One of the car's wheels \_\_\_\_\_ (**to sound**) bad when driving.