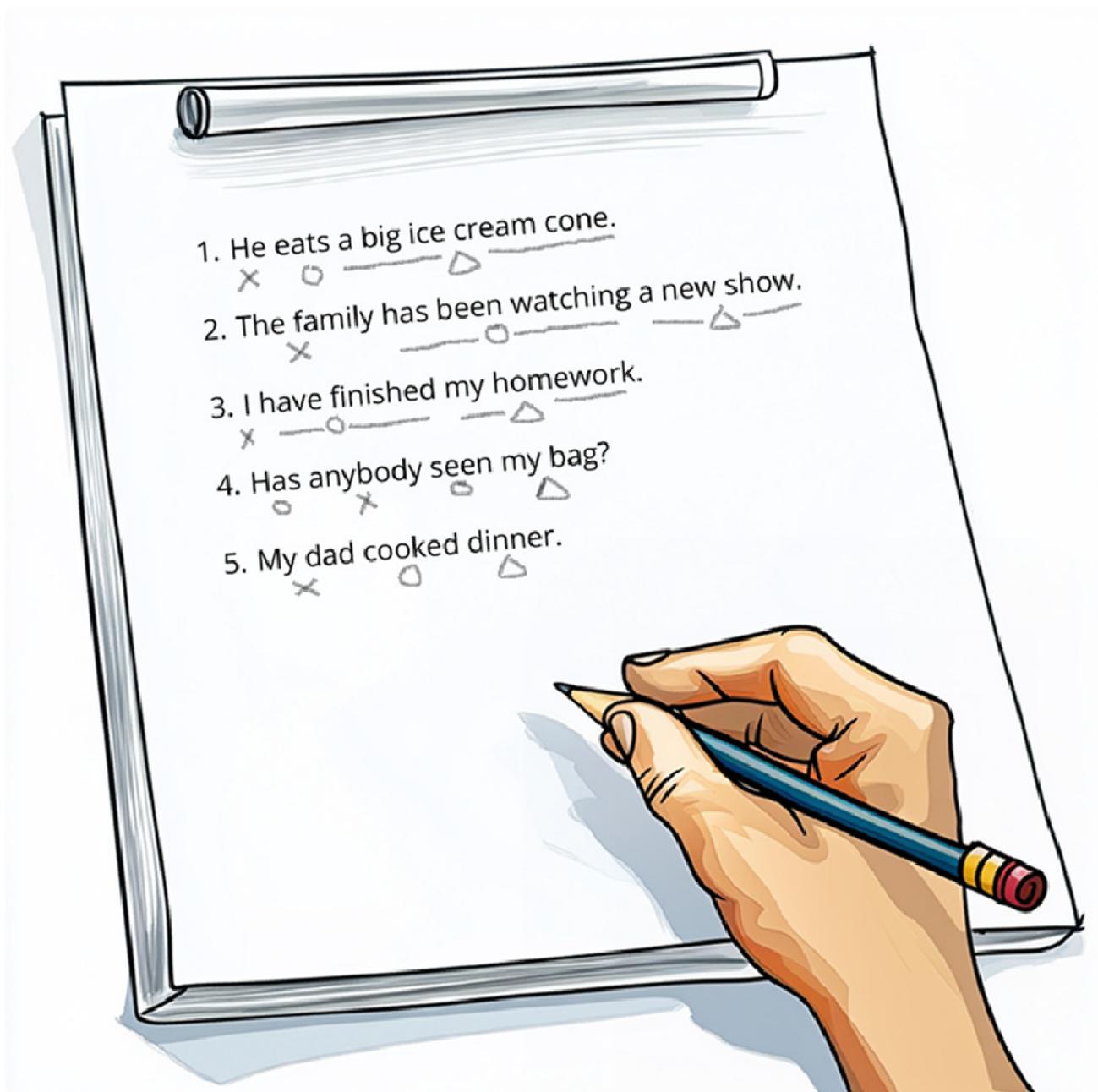


Sætninganalyse

Engelsk



Navn: _____

Klasse: _____

Indholdsfortegnelse

Find udsagnsleddet _____ 2 - 5

Find grundleddet _____ 6 - 9

Find genstandsleddet _____ 10 - 13

Ordstilling _____ 14 - 18

Find udsagnsleddet

Udsagnsleddet beskriver handlingen i en sætning.

På dansk kan du kende udsagnsleddet på, at du kan sætte *jeg* foran, f.eks.:

- Hestene **løber** hurtigt

Her er **løber** udsagnsled, fordi du kan sætte *jeg* foran ("jeg løber"). Det virker hverken med "hestene" eller med "hurtigt".

Det samme gælder på engelsk:

- The horses run fast

Her er **run** udsagnsled, fordi du kan sætte *I* foran ("I run")

Der findes dog også udsagnsled uden så meget handling:

- We **love** dogs (*Vi elsker hunde*)

Et udsagnsled kan bestå af flere udsagnsord, og så skal man huske at markere hele leddet:

- She **has been listening** to a new podcast.





Sæt streg under hele udsagnsleddet i hver sætning.

Eksempler:

I have a cat.

He is wearing a blue beanie.

Udsagnsled:

have

is wearing

1. Birds sing.

2. She reads.

3. I studied.

4. She walks home.

5. They played football.

6. She plays the piano.

7. He runs quickly.

8. She watches TV.

9. Amy drinks water.

10. The pupils learned maths.

11. Yesterday, she watched a movie.

12. I have had a cat for many years.

13. We were dancing all evening.

14. Are you happy now?

15. The little girl is becoming better.

16. Jimmy is studying his homework.

17. Muffins are his definitely his favourite.

18. The new girl seems very nice.

19. She is asking some good questions.

20. Tom has written an interesting essay.



Skriv hele udsagnsleddet på den tomme linje.

1. Anne slices some bread.

2. The pupil writes a paper.

3. They speak German.

4. She raised her hand.

5. The door was open.

6. He does his homework.

7. They lived in Denmark.

8. The boys wait for the bus.

9. My mum cooks dinner.



Skriv hele udsagnsleddet på den tomme linje.

1. I really like birds a lot.

2. Marianna wants to move to New York.

3. She has been talking about it for ages.

4. I am writing a book on insects.

5. The students are working efficiently.

6. Martin has been told to calm down.

7. Are you ready for this?

8. My mum always talks about her job.

9. She was watching TV all day.

Find grundledet

Den, der udfører handlingen i en sætning, bliver kaldt grundledet. Grundledet kan du finde ved at sætte "*what*" eller "*who*" foran udsagnsleddet, f.eks.:

- **Jimmy** *is* happy

Her er *is* udsagnsled. Så du kan spørge: Who/what *is*? **Jimmy** *is*, og derfor er Jimmy grundledet.

På engelsk står grundledet næsten altid foran udsagnsleddet. Husk at grundledet kan bestå af flere ord, f.eks. kendeord:

- **The man** *goes* home
- **A woman** *came* by





Sæt streg under hele grundledet i sætningerne.

Eksempler:

I have had a dog.

The chair was painted black.

Grundled:

I

The chair

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Amy had walked home. | 11. The boys worked hard. |
| 2. They are walking straight home. | 12. You and I belong together. |
| 3. Next year, we will finish school. | 13. Last year, Germany and Argentina played in the final. |
| 4. The plane will be landing soon. | 14. Yesterday, the happy men shared some beers. |
| 5. We have done our homework. | 15. Archie can give you a hard time. |
| 6. Mum has cooked a nice dinner. | 16. Is he happy now? |
| 7. We belong together. | 17. The old house was painted black. |
| 8. The house is very big. | 18. Every day, my best friend calls me. |
| 9. Yesterday, I went swimming. | 19. All the animals feed on the grass. |
| 10. On Tuesdays, the girl plays tennis. | 20. Rain is falling from the sky. |



Skriv hele grundledet på den tomme linje.

1. They have had their trouble.

2. The man could answer any question.

3. I always do my job.

4. You are doing very well.

5. Sometimes smoking can be fatal.

6. Languages are changing over time.

7. Some people like to garden.

8. The whole family have been saving for the trip.

9. Friends are always there for you.



Skriv hele grundledet på den tomme linje.

1. Long runs take a lot of energy.

2. Coffee and chocolate go well together.

3. There goes my heart again.

4. Water is vital to life.

5. The angry customers complained.

6. A friend of mine won the competition.

7. No, Jack's friend won the competition.

8. Finally, Jamie and Jerome made it to the airport.

9. Friends are always there for you.

Find genstandsleddet

Som nævnt beskriver udsagnsleddet handlingen i en sætning, og grundleddet udfører handlingen. **Genstandsleddet** er den, som handlingen "går ud over".

På engelsk kan du finde genstandsleddet ved at lave et spørgsmål "who/what" + udsagnsleddet + grundleddet, f.eks.:

- *He drove the **car***

Her er *drove* udsagnsled, og *he* er grundled. Så du kan spørge: *Who/what did he drive?* Han kørte bilen, og derfor er bilen genstandsled.

Husk at genstandsleddet kan bestå af flere ord, f.eks. kendeord:

- *She is reading **an interesting book***





Sæt streg under hele genstandsleddet i sætningerne.

Eksempler:

She is petting the bunnies.

Sally and James played a game.

Genstandsled:

the bunnies

a game

1. She finished the race.
2. The scientists rejected the hypothesis last year.
3. They deliver mail on Wednesdays.
4. He drinks coffee every morning.
5. The teacher is answering questions.
6. The boy empties the dishwasher.
7. Amy is helping me.
8. I love you.
9. Cows eat grass all the time.
10. Jack is writing a letter to his mum.
11. She bought apples and oranges.
12. His new friend bought snacks.
13. From now on, we will eat a vegetarian diet.
14. She scored the goals within the opening minutes.
15. The Chinese built the world's longest wall for protection.
16. The kind man helped them with their bags
17. He is throwing all of his work into the dustbin.
18. My father finished the New York Marathon in less than 4 hours.
19. My neighbour drove my sister and me to school.
20. Jamie wrote all of her thoughts down on a piece of paper.



Skriv hele genstandsleddet på den tomme linje.

1. My boss promised me a raise.

2. He bought flowers for the wedding.

3. She had won the lottery.

4. I had to borrow some money.

5. She teaches maths at the university.

6. The children sang a song.

7. The old man told a story.

8. I put the keys in my pocket.

9. John paid his bills after all.



Skriv hele genstandsleddet på den tomme linje.

1. They were watching the marathon race.

2. I love pizza.

3. The boy and the girl crossed the busy road carefully.

4. He spilled his hot coffee by accident.

5. The girl ate porridge for breakfast.

6. Yesterday, my friend showed me his stamp collection.

7. Did you buy milk and sugar?

8. She parked the car behind the house.

9. The couple moved a lot of their furniture.

Ordstilling

Der findes to typer ordstillinger:

Ligefrem ordstilling, dvs. at **grundledet** står før **udsagnsleddet**.

- Han ringede til sine forældre.

Omvendt ordstilling, dvs. at **udsagnsleddet** står før **grundledet**.

- I går gik jeg en tur.
- Vil du med til stranden?

Engelsk har for det meste ligefrem ordstilling – også de steder, hvor vi har omvendt ordstilling på dansk.

	Ordstilling	Engelsk
<i>Almindelige sætninger</i>	Ligefrem	I read a good book.
<i>Direkte tale</i>	Ligefrem Omvendt	"I am happy," she said . "I am happy," said Ann .
<i>Når der står et andet led foran grundledet.</i>	Omvendt	Yesterday, I did my homework.
<i>Spørgsmål</i>	Omvendt	Did you catch your train?





Sæt kryds ved den rigtige ordstilling i sætningerne.

1. Last week, _____ a bakery to buy some pastries and bread for breakfast for him and his friend, Noah, who was at home in bed.

Finn entered

entered Finn

2. _____ the shop, and the baker behind the counter greeted him.

He entered

Entered he

3. "Hello!" the baker said. "How _____ help you?"

I may

May I

4. Finn pointed to the pastries. "I'd like a loaf of bread and two chocolate muffins, please," _____.

he replied

replied he

"5. _____ gluten free?" he asked, and the baker said yes.

The bread is

Is the bread

6. Then _____ the baker and went home to Noah to eat breakfast.

Finn paid

paid Finn



Sæt kryds ved den rigtige ordstilling i sætningerne.

1. Jane was moving. She had just moved into her new flat and her friends were too busy to help her. " ____ please help me with this heavy box?" She asked two passersby.

You can

Can you

2. "Yes, of course!" _____. The man took a box from the floor, and the woman took the box from Jane and carried it easily.

they replied

replied they

3. " ____ new here?" the woman asked.

You are

Are you

4. Jane nodded. "Yes," _____.

She answered

Answered she

5. The people were Teresa and Jonas, _____also Jane's new neighbours.

they were

were they

6. Her new neighbours helped Jane move the rest of her stuff. Once they were done, _____ pizza as a way to say thanks for helping.

Jane offered

offered Jane

Omvendt ordstilling i faste vendinger

På engelsk er der som grundregel altid ligefrem ordstilling. Men der findes faste udtryk på engelsk, som altid har omvendt ordstilling.

Det vil altså sige, at hvis en sætning starter med disse ord, så vil **udsagnsleddet** komme før **grundleddet**, ligesom på dansk:

seldom	Seldom had they seen such a large book
rarely	Rarely have I met such a nice person
never	Never had he seen so horrible a painting
little	Little did she know how long the trip was going to be
hardly	Hardly had I bought the book when it was stolen from me
scarcely	Scarcely had we arrived when the train left
no sooner	No sooner had I met her than we became best friends
only	Only after the party did he realise that the lamp was broken
not only	Not only was she tired, she was also hungry





Sæt kryds ved den rigtige ordstilling i sætningerne.

1. Hardly _____ met before they fell in love.

they had

had they

2. _____ never tasted such a delicious cake before.

I have

have I

3. Never _____ so beautiful a stone.

he had

had he

4. They asked, " _____ the movie later?"

we will watch

will we watch

5. Only after hearing her voice _____ realise that I know her.

I did

did I

6. Sadly _____ her leg at the beach.

Christina broke

broke Christina