

Kongruens

Overensstemmelse mellem grundled og udsagnsled

Et grundled kan stå i **1. person:**

Et grundled kan stå i **2. person:**

Et grundled kan stå i **3. person:**

ental	flertal
I	we
you	you
he, she, it, the boy, John, the dog, the hat, the milk, somebody	they, the boys, two girls, the dogs, hats,

HUSK:

Når grundledet er **3. person, ental**, skal der **-s** på **udsagnsleddet** i nutid!
Hvis udsagnsordet ender på **-o** eller **hvislelyd** (s/ch/sh/x/z) tilføjes **-es**.

Pas specielt på:

ENTAL	{	1. person:	I walk	I go	I have	I am	} NUTID
		2. person:	you walk	you go	you have	you are	
		3. person:	he walks	she goes	she has	it is	
FLERTAL	{	1. person:	we walk	we go	we have	we are	
		2. person:	you walk	you go	you have	you are	
		3. person:	they walk	they go	they have	they are	

GRUNDLED

UDSAGNSLED

3. person ental	{	the dog	⇒	bark s	}	3. person ental nutid
		she	⇒	smile s		
		John	⇒	work s		
		it	⇒	happen s		
		everybody (!)	⇒	know s		

OBS: Udsagnsord tilføjer altså **-(e)s** i ental (3. person, nutid)

Navneord tilføjer jo **-(e)s** i flertal (the boys)

Du må derfor aldrig tilføje **-(e)s** både til grundled og udsagnsled

A: Vælg den korrekte form af udsagnsleddet i parentes:

1. It (is/are) cold in the winter
2. We (work/works) eight hours every day
3. They (has/have) never seen an elephant
4. I (am/are) often on holiday in England
5. You (learn/learns) a lot of English if you (go/goes) to England
6. The cat (eats/eat) fish every day
7. The giraffe (has/have) dark spots all over its body

C (1): Normalt skyldes fejl i kongruens manglende omtanke, men i den følgende øvelse skal du arbejde med eksempler, der er vanskelige at huske; vælg den korrekte form af udsagnsleddet i parentes:

HUSK 1: people er flertal:		people say that...
HUSK 2: money information furniture advice news	er altid ental	the money has been stolen the information was useful the furniture was old the advice was good the news is very bad
HUSK 3: who which that	er ental eller flertal: det afhænger af det ord, de fører tilbage til!	boys who steal go to prison the boy who has taken my bike is a thief

- Where (is/are) the money you gave me?
- My granddad, who (is/are) dead now, (was/were) a famous captain
- People (has/have) grown taller since the Stone Age
- Somebody somewhere (has/have) said that no news (is/are) good news
- He makes skateboards that (runs/run) forever
- I visited Paris, which (is/are) a very interesting city
- There (was/were) many people on the beach
- The news I heard on TV (was/were) horrible
- Everybody (loves/love) children – if they (is/are) quiet
- The people who (buys/buy) Christmas presents now (is/are) stupid
- Most of his money (was/were) spent on girls
- All the shops which (is/are) worth seeing (lies/lie) in the main street
- The furniture (was/were) thrown out of the window
- Everybody (tells/tell) me to work harder, but I (is/am) not sure I can
- All the people that (was/were) there had fought in World War II
- All the information he could give (was/were) of no use
- He (does/do) not know which answer (is/are) correct
- One of my teeth (is/are) loose
- There (is/are) many houses in England which (is/are) very bad
- People in Denmark (does/do) not know enough about other countries

C (2): Oversæt til engelsk:

Drikkeri er et stort problem i England, hvor mange mennesker er uden arbejde. Det er et alvorligt problem for dem (those), der drikker, men også for deres familier. Alle pengene bliver brugt til (to be spent on) alkohol, og der er ingen penge til at købe tøj og mad for. Mange fædre slår deres børn, når de kommer hjem fra pubben – børnene er støjende (noisy) og irriterer dem. Eller børnene ser deres forældre slås (to fight). Ingen ved, hvor meget børnene påvirkes af (to be influenced by) dette; men vi ved, at der er mange børn, som tager skade for livet (to be hurt for life).

