# Try again 2 Facit

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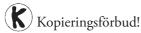
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## Try again 2 Facit (5-pack)

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Första upplagan Andra tryckningen



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# 1 Personliga pronomen

Α	В	5 He	E
1 he	1 you	6 He, he	1 you
2 she	2 I, I	7 She	2 I
3 it	3 It	8 It	3 it
4 we	4 she		4 I
5 they	5 They	D	5 she
6 they	6 we, It	1 I live in an old flat.	6 I
7 it	7 he	2 It is nice.	7 They
8 she	8 It	3 We are a small family.	8 They
9 we	9 I, you	4 Dad (Father) is called Alec.	
10 they		5 He sells vegetables.	F
11 it	C	6 Mum (Mother) is called	Du använder <b>personliga</b>
12 he	1 I	Philippa.	pronomen för att ersätta namn
13 she	2 I	7 She is kind.	och substantiv. Engelskans
14 they	3 We	8 They are from Scotland.	personliga pronomen är I, you,
15 they	4 They		he, she, it, we, you $och$ they.

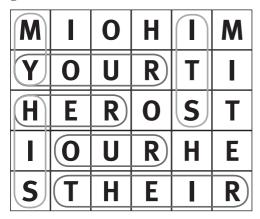
# 2 Possessiva pronomen

A		В	C	
1	My	My owner has a black bobble hat. His trousers are blue	1	our
2	Her	and <u>his</u> shirt is red. <u>My</u> colour is brown. I have a black	2	His, her
3	his	nose and <u>my</u> tail is long and black.	3	our
4	our		4	their
5	your	My colour is black, but my feet are white. My owner	5	My
6	Its	has a red jacket and <u>her</u> hair is long and dark. <u>Her</u>	6	their
7	Their	brother has a horse. Their mother is tall. She has a	7	Our, its
8	Your	green T-shirt and blue trousers. <u>Her</u> husband is short		
		and chubby. He has a yellow shirt. His trousers are		

Färgläggningen rättas av läraren.

green. Our house is white and its door is blue.

## D



## Ε

Exempel

My name is Henrik.

My father, my sister and I live in a flat.

Our flat has three rooms.

My room is white.

My sister is called Pia.

Her rooms is pink.

Our car is blue.

## F

**Possessiva pronomen** är ord som talar om vems något är.

Engelska

possessiva pronomen är

my, your, his, her, its, our, your och their.

# 3 Frågeord

L	
•	•

- Who
- 2 What2 How
- 2 How 4 Where
- 5 Why
- 6 When

# **C**

- 1 How old are you?
- 2 Who is that?
- 3 What is her name?
- 4 When does it start?5 Where is your bike?
- 6 How many dogs do you have?

## В

- 1 When
- 2 Who
- 3 What
- 4 Why
- 5 How
- 6 Where
- 7 Why 8 When

# D

- **Exempel**
- 1 When is school over?
- 2 How old are you?
- 3 How many pets do you have?
- 4 Where do you live?
- 5 How old is your brother?
- 6 How old is your sister?

## Ε

## **Exempel**

- 1 At two o' clock.
- 2 I am twelve.
- 3 I have a rabbit.
- 4 I live in Uppsala.
- 5 My brother is six.
- 6 My sister is fifteen.

## F

- 1 Who is that?
  - 2 How old are you?
  - 3 Where is my bike?
  - 4 Why are they here?
- 5 When is it over?
- 6 What is her name?

## G

- 1 How (When)
- 2 What
- 3 Where
- 4 What 5 When (Why)
- 6 Why
  - 7 Who (How)
  - 8 Where

## Н

- 1 Hur mycket
- 2 Hur smakar
- 3 Varför
- 4 När

# 4 Preterium av be

Α		В		D	
1	was	1	were	1	was
2	was	2	was	2	was
3	Were	3	was	3	was
4	were	4	was	4	was
5	was	5	Were	5	were
6	was	6	were	6	were
7	was			7	was
				8	was
				9	were
C					

Ε

- 1 Was Julie in school yesterday?
- 2 No, she was at home.
- 3 Were you the only one there?
- 4 No, Pelle and I were there.
- 5 Where were the others?
- 6 Many pupils were in Stockholm.
- 7 They were there to see the royal flagship Vasa.
- 8 Stockholm was exciting.

**Exempel** 

Ben was at home.

Sven and Peter were in Italy.

David was in London.

Jimmy was in Thailand.

Jeanette and Cecilia were in Göteborg.

Was och were betyder var på svenska.

Was och were är preteritum (dåtid) av verbet

Huvudordet I, you, he, she, it, we, you eller they avgör vilken form du ska använda.

# 5 Presens och preteritum av have

Α		В		C	
1	have	1	have	1	Murray has a Swedish wife.
2	has	2	has	2	Murray and Brenda had a house in Visby.
3	had	3	has	3	They had sheep.
4	had	4	had	4	The sheep had big eyes.
5	had	5	had		
		6	have	D	

Verbformerna **have** och **has** betyder *har*.

Verbformen had betyder hade.

A		В	C	D
1	There are	Exempel	Exempel	Exempel
2	There are	There is a door.	There is a rug.	Det finns en matta.
3	There are	There is a teacher.	There is a candelabra.	Det finns en ljusstake.
4	There is	There is a computer.	There is an apple.	Det finns ett äpple.
5	There is	There is a pencil sharpener.	There is a sofa.	Det finns en soffa.
6	There are	There is a whiteboard.	There is a table.	Det finns ett bord.
7	There is	There is a blackboard.	There is a spider.	Det finns en spindel.
		There are fifteen pupils.	There is a book.	Det finns en bok.
		There are four windows.	There is a glass.	Det finns ett glas.
		There are eight girls.	There is a straw.	Det finns ett sugrör.
		There are ten boys.	There are three monsters.	Det finns tre monster.
		There are twenty desks.	There are four ghosts.	Det finns fyra spöken.
			There are four candles.	Det finns fyra ljus.
			There are two pillows in	Det finns två kuddar
			the sofa.	i soffan.

- 1 There is a round table in Sally's room.
- 2 There are four bananas on the table.
- 3 There is a cat under the table.
- 4 There is a painting on the wall.
- 5 There is a book on the bed.
- 6 There are two windows.
- 7 There is a rug on the floor.

## F

## **Exempel**

- How many pupils are there in the classroom?
- There are sixteen pupils in the classroom.
- How many boys are there?
- There are two boys.
- How many girls are there?
- There are fourteen girls.
- How many doors are there?
- There is one door.
- How many desks are there?
- There are twenty desks.

### G

E

There is och there are betyder det finns, det är eller det ligger.

There is använder du om en person, ett djur eller en sak.

There are använder du om flera personer, flera djur eller flera saker.

# 7 Relativa pronomen

Α		В		C	
1	which	1	who	1	who
2	who	2	which	2	which
3	which	3	who	3	who
4	which	4	which	4	who
5	who	5	who	5	which
6	which			6	which
				7	which
				8	who

## D

- 1 Mr Green has a dog, which bites people.
- 2 It is a small dog, which has big teeth.
- 3 The dog frightens my brother, who is only two years old.
- 4 He hides in our garden, which is full of flowers.
- 5 The flowers are bad for my brother, who is allergic to them.

## Ε

Who betyder som, vilken eller vilka.

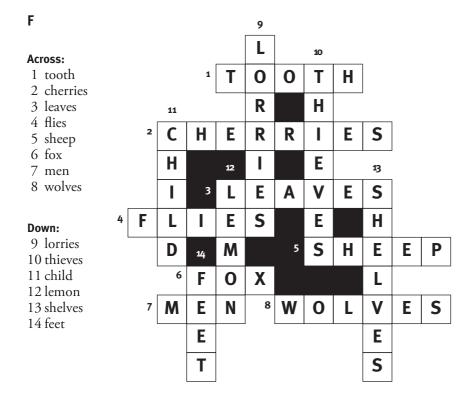
Du använder **who** när du syftar tillbaka på en eller flera personer.

Which betyder som, vilken, vilket eller vilka.

Du använder which när det handlar om en eller flera saker eller djur.

## 8 Plural

A		В		C		D		Ε	
1	books	1	babies	1	wolves	1	The cat caught three mice.	1	women
2	glasses	2	lorries	2	thieves	2	Wolves have shaggy legs.	2	leaves
3	hats	3	keys	3	lives	3	Flies have six legs.	3	children
4	lemons	4	ladies	4	loaves	4	Goofy has big feet.	4	teeth
5	bushes	5	cherries	5	leaves			5	wolf
6	horses	6	days	6	wives			6	peaches
7	cars	7	valleys	7	halves			7	dogs
8	foxes	8	countries	8	shelves			8	boys, girls
								9	bushes, berries



## G

Du bildar **plural** i engelskan genom att lägga till **-s**.

När ett ord avslutas med ett väsljud i **singular** slutar det i **plural** på **-es**.

Ord som i **singular** slutar på **-y** får i stället **-ies**.

Om **y** kommer efter en vokal i **singular** slutar ordet i **plural** på **-s**.

Substantiv som i **singular** slutar på **-f** eller **-fe** slutar i **plural** på **-ves**.

Vissa substantiv bildar plural på ett oregelbundet sätt.

# Test 1 Personliga pronomen

Α		В		С	
1	he	1	I	1	I have a brother.
2	she	2	She	2	He is eight years old.
3	they	3	It	3	We have a cat.
4	it	4	He	4	It is black and white.
5	we	5	We		
6	they	6	he		
7	it	7	We		
8	he (she)	8	They		

# **Test** 2 Possessiva pronomen

A		В		C	
1	your	1	their	1	Eva and Bo are my friends.
2	my	2	his	2	I like their bikes.
3	Their	3	their	3	Bo has his black bike.
4	his	4	her	4	Eva has her yellow bike.
5	our	5	my	5	Our bikes are small.
6	Her	6	our		
7	Its	7	its		
		8	your		

# Test 3 Frågeord

Α		В		C	
1	How	1	Who can help me?	E	kempel
2	What	2	How old is your dog?	1	When is your birthday?
3	Where	3	When are you here?	2	Where is Carl?
4	Why	4	Why is he so tired?	3	What time is it?
5	When	5	What day is tomorrow?	4	Why are you late?
6	Who	6	Where is Sheila?	5	Who is that man?
7	Where			6	How old are you?
8	What				•

# **Test** 4 Preterium av be

A		В		C	
1	were	1	were	1	I was at home yesterday.
2	was	2	was	2	My brother was at the zoo.
3	was	3	was	3	The tigers were big.
4	was	4	was	4	Was he afraid? / Was he frightened?
5	were	5	Were	5	No, he was happy.
6	was	6	was	6	I was sad.
7	were	7	were		

# **Test** 5 Presens och preterium av have

A		В	
1	have	1	have
2	had	2	have
3	had	3	had
4	had	4	had, had
5	has	5	have
6	has	6	had
7	have	7	have
8	had	8	has
9	had	9	had
10	has		

# **Test** 6 There is – there are

Α		В	
1	There are	1	there are
2	There are	2	there are
3	There is	3	there is
4	There are	4	there are
5	There is	5	there is, there is
6	There are	6	there is
7	There are	7	There is, there are
8	There is	8	There is, there is
		9	There is

# **Test** 7 Relativa pronomen

A		В	
1	who	1	who
2	who	2	who
3	who	3	which
4	which	4	which
5	which	5	who
6	which	6	who
7	who	7	who
8	who		

# **Test** 8 Plural

9 which

Α		В		C	
1	horses	1	classes	1	Many girls like horses.
2	flies	2	animals	2	Mice like cheese.
3	thieves	3	children, monkeys	3	Boys like big lorries.
4	men	4	wolves	4	Calves like milk.
5	days	5	teeth		
6	feet	6	women, dogs		
		7	sheep, cats		

C

1 which2 who3 which4 which





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