

Try again 2

Facit

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Första upplagan

Andra tryckningen



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1 Personliga pronomen

A

- 1 he
- 2 she
- 3 it
- 4 we
- 5 they
- 6 they
- 7 it
- 8 she
- 9 we
- 10 they
- 11 it
- 12 he
- 13 she
- 14 they
- 15 they

B

- 1 you
- 2 I, I
- 3 It
- 4 she
- 5 They
- 6 we, It
- 7 he
- 8 It
- 9 I, you
- C**
- 1 I
- 2 I
- 3 We
- 4 They

5 He

- 6 He, he
- 7 She
- 8 It

D

- 1 I live in an old flat.
- 2 It is nice.
- 3 We are a small family.
- 4 Dad (Father) is called Alec.
- 5 He sells vegetables.
- 6 Mum (Mother) is called Philippa.
- 7 She is kind.
- 8 They are from Scotland.

E

- 1 you
- 2 I
- 3 it
- 4 I
- 5 she
- 6 I
- 7 They
- 8 They

F

Du använder **personliga pronomen** för att ersätta namn och substantiv. Engelskans personliga pronomen är **I, you, he, she, it, we, you** och **they**.

2 Possessiva pronomen

A

- 1 My
- 2 Her
- 3 his
- 4 our
- 5 your
- 6 Its
- 7 Their
- 8 Your

B

My owner has a black bobble hat. His trousers are blue and his shirt is red. My colour is brown. I have a black nose and my tail is long and black.

My colour is black, but my feet are white. My owner has a red jacket and her hair is long and dark. Her brother has a horse. Their mother is tall. She has a green T-shirt and blue trousers. Her husband is short and chubby. He has a yellow shirt. His trousers are green. Our house is white and its door is blue.

Färgläggningen rättas av läraren.

C

- 1 our
- 2 His, her
- 3 our
- 4 their
- 5 My
- 6 their
- 7 Our, its

D

M	I	O	H	I	M
Y	O	U	R	T	I
H	E	R	O	S	T
I	O	U	R	H	E
S	T	H	E	I	R

E**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

A

- Who
- What
- How
- Where
- Why
- When

C

- How old are you?
- Who is that?
- What is her name?
- When does it start?
- Where is your bike?
- How many dogs do you have?

B

- When
- Who
- What
- Why
- How
- Where
- Why
- When

D**Exempel**

- When is school over?
- How old are you?
- How many pets do you have?
- Where do you live?
- How old is your brother?
- How old is your sister?

E**Exempel**

- At two o' clock.
- I am twelve.
- I have a rabbit.
- I live in Uppsala.
- My brother is six.
- My sister is fifteen.

G

- How (When)
- What
- Where
- What
- When (Why)
- Why
- Who (How)
- Where

F

- Who is that?
- How old are you?
- Where is my bike?
- Why are they here?
- When is it over?
- What is her name?

H

- Hur mycket
- Hur smakar
- Varför
- När

4 Preterium av be

A

- 1 was
- 2 was
- 3 Were
- 4 were
- 5 was
- 6 was
- 7 was

B

- 1 were
- 2 was
- 3 was
- 4 was
- 5 Were
- 6 were

D

- 1 was
- 2 was
- 3 was
- 4 was
- 5 were
- 6 were
- 7 was
- 8 was
- 9 were

E

- 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.

C

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.

F

- Was** och **were** betyder *var* på svenska.
Was och **were** är **preteritum** (dåtid) av verbet **be**.
Huvudordet **I, you, he, she, it, we, you** eller **they** avgör vilken form du ska använda.

5 Presens och preteritum av have

A

- 1 have
- 2 has
- 3 had
- 4 had
- 5 had

B

- 1 have
- 2 has
- 3 has
- 4 had
- 5 had
- 6 have

C

- 1 Murray has a Swedish wife.
- 2 Murray and Brenda had a house in Visby.
- 3 They had sheep.
- 4 The sheep had big eyes.

D

- Verbformerna **have** och **has** betyder *har*.
Verbformen **had** betyder *hade*.

6 There is – there are

A

- 1 There are
- 2 There are
- 3 There are
- 4 There is
- 5 There is
- 6 There are
- 7 There is

B

Exempel

- There is a door.
There is a teacher.
There is a computer.
There is a pencil sharpener.
There is a whiteboard.
There is a blackboard.
- There are fifteen pupils.
There are four windows.
There are eight girls.
There are ten boys.
There are twenty desks.

C

Exempel

- There is a rug.
There is a candelabra.
There is an apple.
There is a sofa.
There is a table.
There is a spider.
There is a book.
There is a glass.
There is a straw.
- There are three monsters.
There are four ghosts.
There are four candles.
There are two pillows in the sofa.

D

Exempel

- Det finns en matta.
Det finns en ljusstake.
Det finns ett äpple.
Det finns en soffa.
Det finns ett bord.
Det finns en spindel.
Det finns en bok.
Det finns ett glas.
Det finns ett sugrör.
- Det finns tre monster.
Det finns fyra spöken.
Det finns fyra ljus.
Det finns två kuddar i soffan.

E

- 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

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

A	B	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.

E

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	B	C	D	E
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

F

Across:

- 1 tooth
- 2 cherries
- 3 leaves
- 4 flies
- 5 sheep
- 6 fox
- 7 men
- 8 wolves

Down:

- 9 lorries
- 10 thieves
- 11 child
- 12 lemon
- 13 shelves
- 14 feet



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

A

- 1 he
- 2 she
- 3 they
- 4 it
- 5 we
- 6 they
- 7 it
- 8 he (she)

B

- 1 I
- 2 She
- 3 It
- 4 He
- 5 We
- 6 he
- 7 We
- 8 They

C

- 1 I have a brother.
- 2 He is eight years old.
- 3 We have a cat.
- 4 It is black and white.

Test 2 Possessiva pronomen

A

- 1 your
- 2 my
- 3 Their
- 4 his
- 5 our
- 6 Her
- 7 Its

B

- 1 their
- 2 his
- 3 their
- 4 her
- 5 my
- 6 our
- 7 its
- 8 your

C

- 1 Eva and Bo are my friends.
- 2 I like their bikes.
- 3 Bo has his black bike.
- 4 Eva has her yellow bike.
- 5 Our bikes are small.

Test 3 Frågeord

A

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

B

- 1 Who can help me?
- 2 How old is your dog?
- 3 When are you here?
- 4 Why is he so tired?
- 5 What day is tomorrow?
- 6 Where is Sheila?

C

Exempel

- 1 When is your birthday?
- 2 Where is Carl?
- 3 What time is it?
- 4 Why are you late?
- 5 Who is that man?
- 6 How old are you?

Test 4 Preterium av be

A	B	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	B
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

A	B
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

- 1 who
- 2 who
- 3 who
- 4 which
- 5 which
- 6 which
- 7 who
- 8 who
- 9 which

B

- 1 who
- 2 who
- 3 which
- 4 which
- 5 who
- 6 who
- 7 who

C

- 1 which
- 2 who
- 3 which
- 4 which

Test 8 Plural

A

- 1 horses
- 2 flies
- 3 thieves
- 4 men
- 5 days
- 6 feet

B

- 1 classes
- 2 animals
- 3 children, monkeys
- 4 wolves
- 5 teeth
- 6 women, dogs
- 7 sheep, cats

C

- 1 Many girls like horses.
- 2 Mice like cheese.
- 3 Boys like big lorries.
- 4 Calves like milk.

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