

DEL 3

Adjektiver og adverbier

ADJEKTIVER OG ADVERBIER

Adjektiver og adverbier bruges til at beskrive andre ord i sætningen. Tilsammen kaldes adjektiver og adverbier for beskrivelsesord.

Adjektiver er ord, der beskriver substantiver og pronomener.

Eksempler

He is a *famous* actor. → Adjektiv beskriver substantiv.

She is *famous*. → Adjektiv beskriver pronomen.

Adverbier er ord, der beskriver verballer, adjektiver, adverbier eller hele sætninger. De betegner eksempelvis tid, sted, måde, årsag eller grad.

Eksempler

He ran home *quickly*. → Adverbium beskriver verbum.

He ran home *extremely* quickly. → Adverbium beskriver adverbium.

It is *very* cold today. → Adverbium beskriver adjektiv.

Unfortunately, it is very cold today. → Adverbium beskriver hel sætning.

Man kan ofte danne adverbier ud fra adjektiver ved at tilføje endelsen *-ly*. Det gælder for eksempel adverbiet *quickly*, der er afledt af adjektivet *quick*. En lang række adverbier er dog født som adverbier. Disse er fx *very*, *almost*, *never*, *often* og *always*.

En del adjektiver og adverbier kan gradbøjes, eksempelvis adjektivet *big*, *bigger*, *biggest* og adverbiet *well*, *better*, *best* (se mere s. 70).

Ved sanseverberne *look*, *feel*, *smell*, *sound*, *taste* bruges adjektiver, ikke adverbier.

Eksempel

He looked happy for the first time that day.

Opgave 1:

FIND ADJEKTIVER

Læs nedenstående ordsprog, og find alle adjektiver. Forklar, hvilket ord de beskriver.

<i>You can't fit a round peg in a square hole.</i>	<i>You can't teach an old dog new tricks.</i>	<i>Practice makes perfect.</i>	<i>Many hands make light work.</i>	<i>All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.</i>
<i>One rotten apple spoils the barrel.</i>	<i>The early bird catches the worm.</i>	<i>Good fences make good neighbors.</i>	<i>Bad news travels fast.</i>	

Opgave 2:

SKRIV KREATIVT

1. Vælg en af dine klassekammerater, og skriv en datingprofil på hans eller hendes vegne.

Profilen skal indeholde så mange adjektiver som muligt. Brug adjektiverne i ordskyen som inspiration til at komme i gang. Skriv 50-100 ord.



2. Find en makker, og læs jeres profiler op for hinanden. Kan I gætte, hvem der er skrevet om?

Opgave 3:

FIND ADVERBIER

I hver af de følgende sætninger er der mindst et adverbium. Find adverbierne, og afgør, om de beskriver verballedet, et adjektiv, et adverbium eller hele sætningen.

1. The adverb is one of the most important parts of English grammar.
2. An adverb typically describes a verb, an adjective or an adverb.
3. Adverbs are generally grouped into five categories that describe place, manner, time, frequency and degree.
4. Adding the suffix *-ly* to an adjective commonly turns it into an adverb.
5. Using adverbs makes your sentences more precise and interesting.
6. Undoubtedly, you are a good student. You study very well.

Opgave 4:

ADJEKTIV ELLER ADVERBIUM?

Læs sætningerne nedenfor. Afgør for hver sætning, om det markerede ord er et adjektiv eller adverbium.

	ADJEKTIV	ADVERBIUM
1. London is a very interesting city.		
2. There are many exciting museums to visit in London.		
3. My friend always speaks enthusiastically about Great Britain.		
4. She always looks great .		
5. Peter did well at the exams.		
6. Peter did extremely well at the exams.		
7. He has always been a talented student.		
8. The president speaks clearly and slowly .		
9. He is a very popular president.		
10. Sophia is never late.		
11. The food tasted terrible .		

🎧 Opgave 5:

FIND ADVERBIER

Læs følgende tekstuddrag, og find alle afledte adverbier.

The morning of June 27th was clear and sunny, with the fresh warmth of a full summer day; the flowers were blossoming profusely and the grass was richly green. The people of the village began to gather in the square, between the post office and the bank, around ten o'clock; in some towns there were so many people that the lottery took two days and had to be started on June 26th, but in this village where there were only about three hundred people, the whole lottery took less than two hours, so it could begin at ten o'clock in the morning and still be through in time to allow the villagers to get home for noon dinner.

The children assembled first, of course. School was recently over for the summer, and the feeling of liberty sat uneasily on most of them; they tended to gather together quietly for a while before they broke into boisterous play, and their talk was still of the classroom and the teacher, of books and reprimands. Bobby Martin had already stuffed his pockets full of stones, and the other boys soon followed his example, selecting the smoothest and roundest stones; Bobby and Harry Jones and Dickie Delacroix – the villagers pronounced this name "Dellacroy" – eventually made a great pile of stones in one corner of the square and guarded it against the raids of the other boys. The girls stood aside, talking among themselves, looking over their shoulders at the boys, and the very small children rolled in the dust or clung to the hands of their older brothers or sisters.

Shirley Jackson, "The Lottery", 1948

Chilli con carne

Here's a spicy classic you can still eat while on a diet. Serve with a salad and/or a very small portion of rice.

INGREDIENTS

500g lean minced beef
2 medium onions, chopped
3 garlic cloves, peeled and finely chopped
1-2 tsp hot chilli powder
150ml red wine
400g can of chopped tomatoes
400g can of red kidney beans, drained and rinsed
3 tbsp tomato purée
1 tsp caster sugar
1 tsp dried oregano
flaked sea salt
freshly ground black pepper

METHOD

1. Place a large non-stick saucepan over a medium heat and add the beef and onions. Cook together for 5 minutes.
2. Add the garlic and 1-2 teaspoons of chilli powder. Fry together for 1-2 minutes more. Sprinkle over the flour and stir well.
3. Slowly add the wine, stirring constantly.
4. Tip the tomatoes and kidney beans into the pan and stir in the tomato purée, caster sugar and oregano.
5. Season with a pinch of salt and plenty of freshly ground black pepper.
6. Bring to a simmer, then cover loosely with a lid. Reduce the heat and leave to simmer gently for 45 minutes, stirring occasionally until the mince is tender and the sauce is thick.

🎧 Opgave 6:

FIND ADJEKTIVER OG ADVERBIER

1. Læs opskriften, og find alle adjektiver og adverbier.
2. Forklar, om adverbierne beskriver verbaleddet, et adjektiv, et adverbium eller hele sætningen.
3. Forklar, om adjektiverne beskriver et substantiv eller et pronomen.

Opgave 7:

INDSÆT ADJEKTIVER OG ADVERBIER

Indsæt den korrekte form af ordet i parentes. Afgør, om det skal anvendes som adjektiv eller adverbium.

1. I'm _____ sorry. (*terrible*)
2. It was a _____ accident. (*terrible*)
3. He looked _____ at me before he left the house. (*angry*)
4. The weather _____ changed. (*sudden*)
5. There was a _____ change in the weather. (*sudden*)
6. The first lady is _____ popular. (*extreme*)
7. She works very _____. (*hard*)
8. The news was very _____. (*bad*)
9. They are _____ married. (*happy*)
10. He often drives too _____. (*fast*)
11. She likes to eat _____ food. (*healthy*)
12. They listened _____ when he told them the news. (*careful*)

Opgave 8:

FIND, RET OG FORKLAR FEJL

I følgende tekstuddrag er der syv fejl i forbindelse med anvendelsen af adjektiver og adverbier. Find, ret og forklar fejlene.

- The originally paraphernalia for the lottery had been lost long ago, and the black box now resting on the stool had been put into use even before Old Man Warner, the oldest man in town, was born. Mr. Summers spoke frequent to the villagers about making a new box, but no one liked to upset even as much tradition as
- 5 was represented by the black box. There was a story that the presently box had been made with some pieces of the box that had preceded it, the one that had been constructed when the first people settled down to make a village here. Every year, after the lottery, Mr. Summers began talking again about a newly box, but every year the subject was allowed to fade off without anything being
- 10 done. The black box grew shabbier each year; by now it was no longer complete black but splintered bad along one side to show the originally wood color, and in some places faded or stained.

Shirley Jackson, "The Lottery", 1948



Opgave 9:

FORKLAR BRUGEN AF ADJEKTIVER OG ADVERBIER

1. Læs nedenstående tekstuddrag. Angiv ordklassen for hvert af de markerede ord.

"Good morning," Mr. Lewis said, and added ¹**politely**, "lovely day."

"It is a ²**very** ³**nice** day," Miss Strangeworth said as though she had only just decided that it would do after all. "I would like a chop, please, Mr. Lewis, a ⁴**small**, ⁵**lean** veal chop. Are those strawberries from Arthur Parker's garden? They're ⁶**early** this year."

"He brought them in this morning," Mr. Lewis said.

"I shall have a box," Miss Strangeworth said. Mr. Lewis looked ⁷**worried**, she thought, and for a minute she hesitated, but then she decided that he ⁸**surely** could not be worried over the strawberries. He looked very tired indeed. "And a can of cat food and, I think, a tomato."

⁹**Silently**, Mr. Lewis assembled her order on the counter and waited. Miss Strangeworth looked at him ¹⁰**curiously** and then said, "It's Tuesday, Mr. Lewis. You forgot to remind me."

"Did I? Sorry."

"Imagine your forgetting that I always buy my tea on Tuesday," Miss Strangeworth said ¹¹**gently**. "A quarter pound of tea, please, Mr. Lewis."

"Is that all, Miss Strangeworth?"

"Yes, thank you, Mr. Lewis. Such a ¹²**lovely** day, isn't it?"

"Lovely," Mr. Lewis said.

Shirley Jackson, "The Possibility of Evil", 1965

2. Giv med udgangspunkt i teksten to regler for anvendelsen af adjektiver og adverbier på engelsk.

► Opgave 10:

TEST DIG SELV

Hvor godt har du styr på anvendelsen af adjektiver og adverbier på engelsk? Læs de følgende udsagn, og afgør, om de er sande eller falske.

	SANDT	FALSK
1. Adjektiver og tillægsord er det samme.		
2. Adjektiver beskriver substantiver, pronomener og præpositioner.		
3. Følgende ord er alle adjektiver: <i>often – happy – tall – angry.</i>		
4. Adverbier er ofte afledt af adjektiver.		
5. Følgende ord er alle adverbier: <i>successfully – happily – hardly – always.</i>		
6. I denne sætning beskriver adjektivet et substantiv: <i>She is an extremely talented singer.</i>		
7. I denne sætning beskriver adjektivet et adverbium: <i>She is very nice.</i>		
8. Adverbier er ord, der beskriver verbalbed, adjektiver, adverbier eller hele sætninger.		
9. Adverbier afledt af adjektiver tilføjer suffikset <i>-ly</i> , fx <i>quickly</i> .		
10. Det er kun adjektiver, der kan gradbøjes.		
11. Følgende verber er alle sanseverber: <i>taste – smell – grow – look.</i>		
12. I følgende sætning er der tre adverbier: <i>She always speaks clearly and distinctly.</i>		