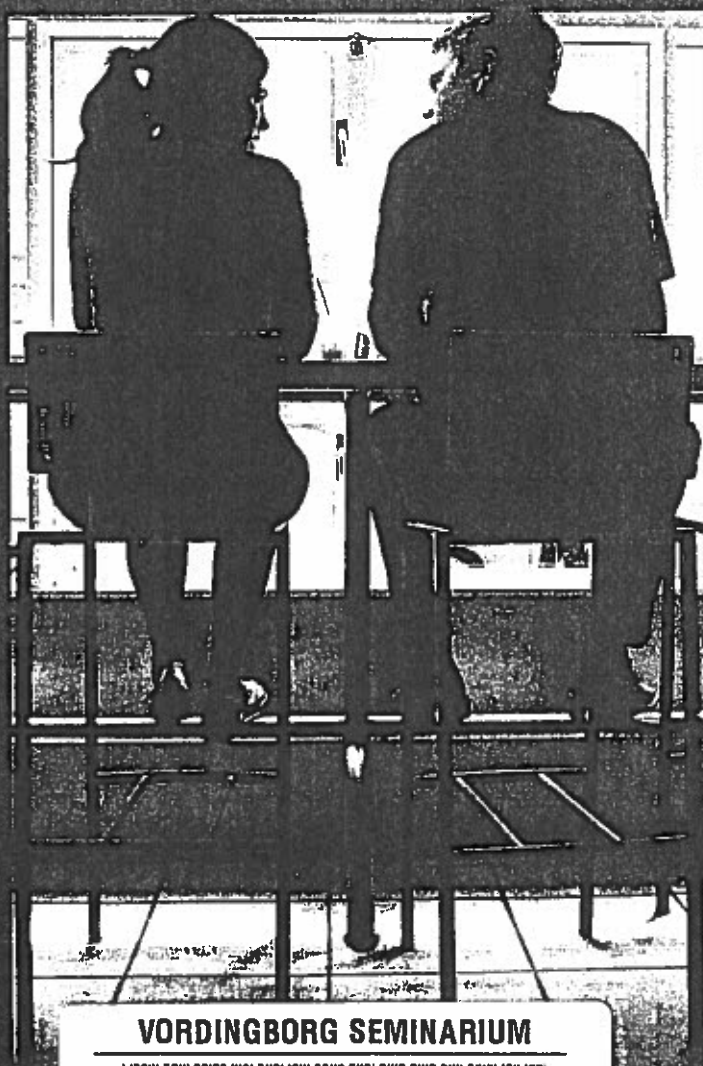


STARTERS

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VORDINGBORG SEMINARIUM



003580656608

Dick Webb
René Bühlmann



tips drikkepenge
digs udgravninger
assume gå ud fra

PRÆSENTATION

STARTER

Mike: My name is Mike. Well, it's really Michael Dean Coniston, but Mike is what everybody calls me. Except my mum. She calls me Dean. I'm a waiter. I work in this café. That's OK, it's a fair enough place. The hours are long – but I get to meet loads of people. And sometimes the tips are good.

Most of the time I work with Susan, we are on together. She's OK. In fact she's great. But we're just good friends, you know what I mean?

Susan: Yeah, they know what you mean – and anyway it's obvious. You and I aren't exactly made for each other, are we? Your turn with the dishwasher, Mike, it's my turn to talk. *(There is a short pause.)* Actually Mike's good fun. To work with. But that's his line, the first thing he says to anyone is "Hey, I'm not married". He can't help it. Perhaps it's supposed to be charming.

Anyway, I'm Susan. I share a flat with a couple of friends. As far as family goes I'm the middle of three: a younger brother and an elder sister. My sister is going to have a baby in the middle of October. I hope it's a girl.

I'm 25 and I'm really into archaeology. I go on digs whenever I can. That's mostly the holidays, because weekends are pretty busy here. Who are you?

DO IT

AT HOME

You are going to work in pairs in class, so you will have a partner. You are going to interview him. (In this and in other exercises it is assumed (for no particular reason) that you are female and your classmate is male.) Write down ten questions you will ask – what would you like to know about him?

IN CLASS

In pairs, A interviews B, using the questions she has prepared, and any other that come to her mind during the interview.

During the interview B may find he doesn't know the English word; help each other to find the right word.

Now B interviews A in the same way.

On a small sheet of paper (that is going to be passed round in class) A writes down the interesting facts about B in a few short sentences. After these facts A writes a short list of useful words – including all the words that she had to look up while she was being interviewed.

Meanwhile B does the same for A, also writing a list of useful words.

Pass the sheets around the class.



TÆNK 1

Kig på STARTER. Find forekomster af udsagnsordet to be. (Flere end 20.)
 Hvilken form af to be finder du med de forskellige grundled (I, you, he, she, it, we, they; Mike, my sister ...).
 Hvordan forkortes de? Hvordan forkortes de sammen med not?
 Hvordan ser 3. person ental ud?

TÆNK 2

Kig på STARTER. Find ubestemte artikler (a/an). Lav en regel for hvornår man bruger a, og hvornår man bruger an.

ØV 1

Udfyld med en passende form af to be i nutid – (am/is/are – 'm/'s/'re):

- Helen: You ... not to mention what happened last night.
 Claire: Did anything happen last night? OK, OK. I can keep my mouth shut, but I ... not sure that it ... going to make much difference. I ... not the only one who was there. And what ... the fuss all about? You ... not married to Malcolm, and it ... nothing to be ashamed of anyway. On the contrary.
 Helen: ... you crazy? You know Malcolm. It ... not that I ... ashamed, it ... just that he'll kill me if he finds out.
 Claire: Why? It ... not the first time someone went bowling without their boyfriend.
 Helen: Oh, that ... not it. He ... not the sort to worry about that. Much. But you know how he ... always on about how he ... the bowling champion of Poole? 5 strikes in a row? The moment he hears I made 6 strikes in a row, that ... the moment our relationship ends.
 Claire: OK. And you ... sure that ... not what you want?

ØV 2

Sæt den ubestemte artikel (a/an) foran:
 ... apple; ... pear; ... pineapple; ... orange
 ... man; ... handsome man; ... angry young man
 ... book; ... interesting book; ... ordinary book
 ... onion; ... pickled onion
 ... hotel; ... four star hotel; ... one star hotel
 ... country; ... European country; ... Asian country
 ... unit; ... kitchen unit; ... useful unit
 ... day; ... unusual day; ... really awful day
 ... horse; ... hungry horse; ... unfriendly horse

on the contrary tværtimod
 fuss ballade
 strike alle 10 kegler ved 1.
 kast
 pickled onion syltet løg
 unit element



VANER

STARTER

Betty is talking to Susan at the counter.

Betty: I lead a very quiet life, you know. I go for a walk with the dog every day, and sometimes nothing else happens. I go out and do some shopping usually, of course, and cook an evening meal for myself. Not always though. I don't get around so easily now. And sometimes I don't eat anything in the evening, don't really feel like it. I just make a sandwich or a salad.

I don't complain, mind you. And my children are very good, they often visit me, and they bring their children – my grandchildren. I have five grandchildren. They make a lot of noise when they come, but I like that. It adds a bit of life to the place.

But I'm glad the café opened, it made a difference. I drop in most mornings for a cup of tea or a cappuccino, and see if there's anybody to have a chat with.

DO IT

AT HOME

- 1 Make a list of some of your good and bad habits.
- 2 Make a list of some of the annoying habits of people you know.

IN PAIRS

Using whole sentences take turns to tell each other about these habits. You are, of course, free to comment on the habits that your partner tells you about – whether you believe they're true, how lucky you are not to have an uncle who does that, and so on.

Without embarrassing anybody too much, write some of the examples on the blackboard.

WORDS

pick your nose, wipe your feet, crack your knuckles, sniff, ...
always, constantly, endlessly



din-dins (dinner)
ickle babikins (little baby)

TÆNK 1

Find udsagnsordene i STARTER.
Hvilken tid står de i?
Hvad siger de om hyppigheden af det omtalte?

TÆNK 2

Find grundledene i STARTER.
Efter hvilke grundled ender udsagnsordet på -s?
Hvilken person (1., 2. eller 3.) og hvilket tal (ental eller flertal) er grundledet
hver gang udsagnsordet ender på -s?
Lav en regel for engelske udsagnsord i nutid.

ØV 1

Vælg den rigtige endelse til udsagnsordene i parenteserne:

My 2-year-old niece, Cheryl, (spread) her food all over her face whenever she (eat) her food. Well, not just her face, she (rub) it into the table and (throw) it on the carpet - a good carpet. Yet her parents (clean) it up every time - with a smile on their faces! And whenever they (speak) to her, I (wonder) if they've gone clean out of their minds. They (use) words like din-dins and babikins - you should hear them. "My Cherry-berry (eat) up all her din-dins every day, (doesn't/don't) she, my ickle babikins?"
It (make) me feel sick.

ØV 2

Hvordan ser nutid ud for udsagnsordene efter følgende grundled?

I: walk, fetch, run, hit, ride, wash, buzz, judge
you: beat, lose, fit, come, dance, see, feel
he: run, look, jump, understand, remember, hop, throw, think
she: pass, lose, face, wash, watch, dance, buzz, fix
Mike: carry, play, try, employ, worry, cry, say

I nutid skal udsagnsordet altså passe til grundledet (som på fransk, tysk, spansk, italiensk og andre sprog). Denne overensstemmelse hedder *kongruens*.



snooker form for billard

BENÆGTELSER

STARTER

Helen, Claire and a couple of other girls are playing a quiz game at table 1.

Helen: Who won the World Cup in 1966?

Claire: I don't know. Nobody knows about the World Cup that long ago. That's not a sports question, that's history.

Helen: It's not just because it's so long ago. I don't remember who won it last year.

Claire: It's not fair, though. We can never guess the answer; none of us knows anything about football. Except Gary, and he doesn't count because he's playing snooker.

Helen: Oh, well, at least it's not a question about the Olympic Games in 1902.

Claire: We haven't the faintest idea what the answer is.

Helen: We don't have a chance unless we ask someone. Hey Gary! You don't happen to know who won the World Cup in 1966?

Gary: World Cup in 1966? England won.

Claire: What! I don't believe it. I didn't know England had ever won!

DO IT 1

AT HOME

Make a list of the things you don't do, or you don't do very often.

Make a similar list describing the things that some of your friends/family/class-mates don't do very often, don't do at all. (Use whole sentences.)

IN PAIRS

Tell your partner about these things that you, your family and your friends don't do very often. Write a few of them down.

DO IT 2

Change the following statements so that they give information about how often you and your friends do these things. (Use not, not much, not often, always, not always, never, sometimes ...).

For example, the first sentence could become:

I never watch football on Saturdays. I don't watch football on Saturdays much. I only watch football when my girlfriend isn't home ...

(In some of the questions you may have to imagine that you have a dog, a younger brother, friends, that you drink and so on.)

I watch football on Saturdays.

My boy-friend buys expensive clothes.

My father spends a long time in the bathroom.

My dog barks when I come home.

I get a hangover if I drink.

I get up late on Saturday morning.

I get up late on Monday morning.

I visit my grandparents.



Hvad er det der sker når not skal bruges – enten alene eller sammen med much, often, always?

Hvad sker der når always, sometimes, never bruges uden not?

Hvornår bruges do – er der forskel på udsagnsordene i den forbindelse?



Indsæt not hvor det er relevant i de to følgende uddrag:

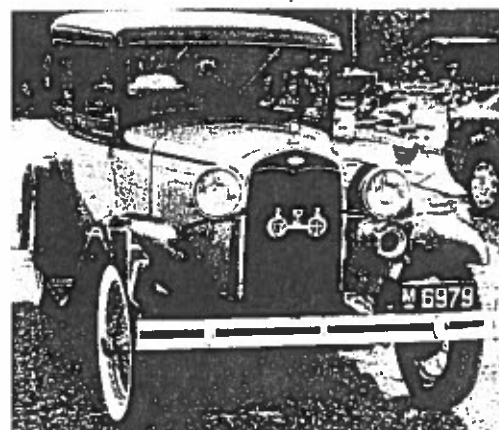
- 1 A car is a toy, and must be treated as one. You must think of everyone else on the road as your competitors in a road race. The idea is to drive as fast as possible. You must exceed the speed limit, and in foggy conditions you must drive faster than is absolutely safe. You must take chances – for example you must accelerate when the traffic lights at an approaching junction change to amber, you can count on the road being clear. So, drive recklessly.
- 2 What's wrong with him?
He thinks about other people's feelings. He knows that other people exist. He even says "hello", and he says "goodbye". He wipes his shoes on the mat – which is fair, because he washes the hall floor. He cleans the bath afterwards, he tidies his room, he clears up after breakfast, he washes up. He helps around the house, he calls his mother, he remembers my birthday. He seems to have one good point. He buys me flowers, of course – I expect that.



- 1 Indsæt not i følgende sætninger.
- 2 Indsæt never.

He plays well enough to make the team.
I speak English.
The sun rises in the west.
Tulips grow in the Highlands of Scotland.
Money makes you happy.
He can remember what she said.
You must lean out of the window.
You will remember me.

competitor konkurrent
exceed overskride
junction vejkryds
amber gult
recklessly uforsvarligt



TÆNK

Kig på de spørgsmål I har skrevet.
Hvordan kan du se at de er spørgsmål?
(Der er mulighed for mere end et svar her).

Kan du lave nogle (nyttige) regler for hvordan spørgsmål laves på engelsk?
Er der nogen afgørende forskel fra dansk?

GIV

Omskriv følgende sætninger til spørgsmål, så de kan besvares med Yes eller No:

- 1 I can see clearly now.
- 2 I may borrow your car.
- 3 You will still love me tomorrow.
- 4 Your parents are out all night.
- 5 The song is about love.
- 6 You need my help with those floorboards.
- 7 You think this is funny.
- 8 Percival watches television a lot.
- 9 William needs a firm hand.
- 10 There is something wrong with the television

GIV 2

Lav spørgsmål som følgende sætninger kunne være svar på. (Spørgsmålene skal begynde med et spørgeord – who, why, what, how, when ...)

For eksempel til den første sætning:

How did you get here? Why isn't your bicycle outside? When did you leave home? Where is your car?

- 1 I caught the bus this morning.
- 2 Martin dropped it on the floor.
- 3 She told my mother about it a couple of years ago.
- 4 I have an appointment with the dentist in half an hour.
- 5 Laura has always wanted to look after horses.
- 6 The buses don't seem to be on time today.
- 7 All in good time, all in good time.
- 8 I bought it in the Charity Shop yesterday.
- 9 Well, Helen is a good dancer.
- 10 We are not good friends any more.

floorboard gulvbræt
firm fast
Charity Shop genbrugs-
butik der drives af en
velgørenhedsorgani-
sation

KAPITEL 1.4

SPØRGSMÅL

STARTER

Marianne and her son, Liam, are sitting at table 2.

Liam: Mummy, do angels have wings when they are born, or do they grow them? And why do grown-up angels wear clothes, when the baby angels never do? Do baby angels ever wear clothes? Don't they ever get cold? And how do they learn to fly? Are there ever any baby angels that fall down and hurt themselves when they try? Do angels grow old? Are there any old angels without any teeth, like Mrs Pearson? When they can't fly any more, do they go around with a walking stick? Mummy, are you listening?

DO IT 1

AT HOME

You are to prepare another interview of your partner. This time you are going to ask about what happens and what he/she does from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight on a normal weekday.

Write down ten questions that you are going to ask.

IN CLASS

Interview each other in pairs. Write down the best *questions*, the ones that gave the most interesting answers.

DO IT 2

Make questions that could give these answers:

My bus leaves at half seven.

I usually get home at half three.

It was a boring film.

It might be a good idea to choose another colour.

He hangs around in the shops.

I don't know what you're talking about.

Yes, but he eats eggs.

No, she can't stand the smell of pigs.

I have never seen anything like it.

Mary is the only woman William ever talks to.

For example:

When does your bus leave? When do you leave home? When do you have to get up? Does your bus leave after seven o'clock?

All these questions *could* be answered with sentence number 1: My bus leaves at half seven.