



AEU-2

**TULUTTUT PIGINNAASANIK MISILITSINNEQ /
ENGELSK FÆRDIGHEDSPRØVE JANUAR 2016**

Piffissami nal. Ak/Tidspunkt.:

13.00 - 14.00

Ulloq misilitsiffik/Dato:

Pingasunngorneq / Onsdag den 13. januar 2016

Ikiutitut atorpeqarsinnaasut / Hjælpemidler:

Oqaatsit / Ordbøger:

Qallunaatut - Tuluttut / Dansk - Engelsk

Tuluttut - Qallunaatut / Engelsk - Dansk

Kalaallisut - Qallunaatut / Grønlandsk - Dansk

Qallunaatut - Kalaallisut / Dansk - Grønlandsk

Misilitsinnerup sivisussusaa / Varighed:

Akunneq ataaseq / 1 time

Atuartup aqqa / Kursistens navn:

Cpr. Nr.:

Piareersarfik:

Nakkutilliisup atsiornera / Prøvevagtens navn:

Piffissaq tunniussiffik / Tidspunkt for aflevering:

1 A)

Insert a, an or the.

Indsæt a, an eller the.

Inissiguk a, an imaluunniit the.

Example:

My brother has an old boat.

1. My brother and I went on _____ tour in his boat yesterday.
2. _____ tour was not very long.
3. _____ weather was bad.
4. We saw _____ lot of birds.
5. My brother saw _____ eagle.

1 B)

Insert the noun in singular or plural form.

Indsæt navneordet i ental eller flertal.

Taggit inissigut ataasersiutitut imaluunniit qasseersiutitut.

Example:

It has been snowing for three days (day) now.

1. It was a very cold _____ (day) yesterday.
2. There were a lot of cold _____ (day) last winter.
3. It was cold for all the _____ (hunter) when they went hunting.
4. All the _____ (dog) pulling the sledges were quite cold, I think.
5. But my _____ (dog) was warm inside its shelter.

2 A)

Insert to be in present or past tense: am, is, are, was or were.

Indsæt to be i nutid eller datid: am, is, are, was eller were.

Inissiguk to be maannakkut pisutut imaluunniit qangatut pisutut: am, is, are was imaluunniit were.

Example:

It was very cold when I went on holiday last year.

1. My sister and I _____ on holiday in Iceland last year.
2. It _____ my first visit to Iceland.
3. But my sister _____ there five years ago.
4. I _____ at home now.
5. But my sister _____ on holiday right now.
6. She _____ in Italy with her husband.
7. They _____ in Italy every year and they always enjoy the nice weather there.
8. They _____ in Italy four years ago.
9. I _____ at home when they were there.
10. I _____ always in the airport to receive them when they return home.

2 B)

Insert the verb in present tense.

Indsæt udsagnsordet i nutid.

Oqaluut inissiguk maannakut pisutut.

Example:

My aunt talks (talk) about the weather every day.

1. My aunt and uncle often _____ (go) sailing in the summer.
2. My uncle always _____ (watch) the weather forecast on TV before they leave.
3. He _____ (listen) carefully for warnings about bad weather.
4. My aunt and uncle _____ (do) not like sailing in bad weather.
5. My aunt _____ (say) bad weather can spoil a good day.
6. She _____ (be) always very careful.
7. She _____ (try) to avoid anything dangerous.
8. My uncle _____ (think) she is sometimes too careful.
9. He _____ (do) not like bad weather, either.
10. But he _____ (have) been out in bad weather quite often.

2 C)

Insert the verb in past tense.

Indsæt udsagnsordet i datidsform.

Oqaluut inissiguk qangatut pisutut.

Example:

It snowed (snow) all day yesterday .

1. Yesterday we _____ (plan) to go skiing after lunch.
2. But we _____ (change) our minds.
3. We _____ (stay) indoors all day.
4. We _____ (find) some games to play.
5. I _____ (win) most of the games.

3)

Insert the correct pronoun: my, your, his, her, its, our, your or their.

Indsæt det korrekte stedord: my, your, his, her, its, our, your eller their.

Taggisit taartissaat eqqortoq inissiguk: my, your, his, her, its, our, your imaluunniit their.

Example:

You should close _____ *your* _____ eyes and not look directly at the sun.

1. I told my brother and sister to close _____ eyes.
2. My brother closed _____ eyes.
3. But my sister did not close _____ eyes.
4. "I'll put _____ hand in front of my eyes instead", she said.
5. I told her that in _____ opinion that was a bad idea.
6. "Why don't you mind _____ own business?", she shouted.
7. I think she loses _____ temper too often and gets very angry.
8. I do not lose _____ temper so often.
9. My brother never loses _____ temper.
10. And our mother and father very rarely lose _____ temper.


4)

Insert the correct preposition.

Indsæt det rigtige forholdsord.

Siulleqqiut eqqortoq inissiguk.

Example:

<p>The cup is</p> <p><u>in front of</u> the cat.</p>	
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Use 5 of these prepositions:

Brug 5 af disse forholdsord:

Siulleqqiutit tallimat atukkit:

behind / to the right of / in front of / under / on / in / opposite / to the left of / between

<p>1. The child is</p> <p>_____</p> <p>the bath tub.</p>	
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<p>2. The cakes are</p> <p>_____ the plate.</p>	
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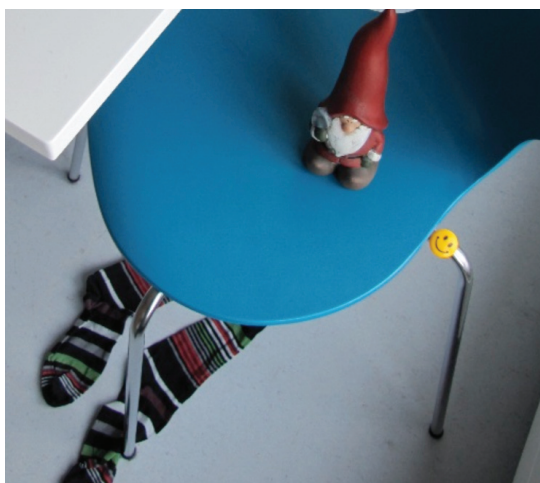
3. The teddy bear is

_____ the bath tub.



4. The socks are

_____ the chair.



5. The key is

_____ the sunglasses and the watch.



5)

Put the words into the correct order so they form a sentence ending with a full stop.

Sæt ordene i den rigtige rækkefølge, så de danner en sætning, der slutter med punktum.

Oqaatsit inissititerneri eqqortumik inissikkit, oqaaseqatigiinngortillugit naggammik naanilimmik.

Example:

~~My~~ years Iceland ago. to went sister five

My sister went to Iceland five years ago.

1. She husband on and holiday. her were

She _____

2. They good a time there. had

They _____

3. But was good. the not weather

But _____

4. They rain. of had lot a

They _____

5. They bad not did expect weather.

They _____

6)

Northern Lights

The Greenlandic word for Northern Lights is 'Arsarnerit', which means 'those playing ball'.

One legend tells that the Northern Lights are the spirits of dead children playing in the sky. Another legend tells that the Northern Lights are spirits playing a ball game with a walrus skull.

Some people say that if you whistle, the Northern Lights will get closer to you. Other people say that when you whistle you might get in contact with the dead, and therefore the Northern Lights will come and get you.

It might be a good idea just to whistle during the day.

You can see Northern Lights close to the Arctic Circle.

If you get close to the Antarctic Circle you might be lucky enough to see Southern Lights.

The colours of the Northern or Southern Lights are green, yellow, purple, etc. The colours almost look like curtains.

The colours of the Northern or Southern Lights are created 90 - 300 km above the Earth.

The colours appear when electrically charged particles from the Sun get in contact with different gases.

When the particles connect with oxygen 100 km above us, we see the green colour.

Answer the questions.

Apeqquitit akikkit.

Besvar spørgsmålene.

1. What is said about Northern Lights in Greenland?

2. Why might it be a good idea to whistle during the day?

3. Where is it possible to see the Northern or Southern Lights - and what do you see?

Ateq/Navn: _____ Cpr. nr. _____ Illoqarfik/By: _____

4. What is Northern Lights?

5. Describe an experience you have had/would like to have with Northern Lights.
