# Dette bilag er en del af undervisningsforløbet ” Fælles sproglig terminologi for dansk- og engelskfaget – introducerende grammatikforløb og grammatikøvelser i forbindelse med tekstlæsning” på emu.dk

Grammar exercises for Ernest Hemmingway’s short story “Hills Like White Elephants”/”Bjerge som hvide elefanter” (1927)

1. Nouns

### Find and identify at least ten nouns in Hemmingway’s short story. Create ten sentences where you use some of these nouns. The sentences must refer to the text

### Adjectives and adverbs

1. Complete the grammar rules below
	1. We use ……………… to describe what something is like, how it seems, becomes, looks, feels, tastes, sounds, or smells.
	2. We use ……………… to add more information to a verb, an adjective, an adverb or an entire sentence.
	3. An ……………... is used to add more information to a noun.
2. Find and identify adjectives and adverbs in the short story. Be prepared to present arguments to support your identification.
3. Find corresponding adverbs for all adjectives (and vice versa) – if possible.
4. Write down at least five adverbs that illustrate how the girl (Jig) behaves throughout the story.
Jig behaves …
5. Write down at least five adjectives to describe the man’s (the American) character.
The man is …
6. Try to make the opening paragraph even more descriptive by inserting adjectives and adverbs.

THE HILLS ACROSS THE VALLEY OF THE Ebro were long and white. On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two lines of rails in the sun. Close against the side of the station there was the warm shadow of the building and a curtain, made of strings of bamboo beads, hung across the open door into the bar, to keep out flies. The American and the girl with him sat at a table in the shade, outside the building. It was very hot and the express from Barcelona would come in forty minutes. It stopped at this junction for two minutes and went on to Madrid.

### Dansk:

Lav øvelserne 2.4, 2.5 og 2.6 i dansk også – efter at I har læst novellen på dansk. Sammenlign derefter brugen af adjektiver og adverbier i dansk og engelsk.

### VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS

1. Underline all the verbs from the opening paragraph of Hemmingway’s short story below.
2. Group them in terms of tense (present tense, past tense, present perfect (perfektum), past perfect (pluskvamperfektum), future).
3. Rewrite the opening paragraph from the past tense to the present tense.
4. Discuss with the person sitting next to you what difference – if any – it adds to the paragraph when you change the tense of the verbs.

THE HILLS ACROSS THE VALLEY OF THE Ebro were long and white. On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two lines of rails in the sun. Close against the side of the station there was the warm shadow of the building and a curtain, made of strings of bamboo beads, hung across the open door into the bar, to keep out flies. The American and the girl with him sat at a table in the shade, outside the building. It was very hot and the express from Barcelona would come in forty minutes. It stopped at this junction for two minutes and went on to Madrid.

### Dansk:

Lav tilsvarende øvelser i dansk og sammenlign derefter verbernes tid og bøjning i dansk og engelsk.

### Subject-verb agreement (concord)

The following sentences are taken from Hemmingway’s short story. Find the sentences in the text and fill in the right form of the verb in the present tense. When you have finished run through the sentences with the person sitting next to you and see whether your answers match.

1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two glasses of beer and two felt pads.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ the felt pads and the beer glasses on the table and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the man and the girl.
3. The girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off at the line of hills.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ white in the sun and the country \_\_\_\_\_\_ brown and dry.
5. The girl \_\_\_\_\_\_ up and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the end of the station.
6. Across, on the other side, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fields of grain and trees along the banks of the Ebro.
7. Far away, beyond the river, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountains.
8. The shadow of a cloud \_\_\_\_\_\_ across the field of grain and she \_\_\_\_\_\_ the river through the trees.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_\_ anything but \_\_\_\_\_ at the bags against the wall of the station.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labels on them from all the hotels where they \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nights.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ up the two heavy bags and \_\_\_\_\_\_ them around the station to the other tracks.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ up the tracks but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not see the train.
13. Coming back, he \_\_\_\_\_ through the barroom, where people waiting for the train \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. He \_\_\_\_ an Anis at the bar and \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the people.
15. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ all \_\_\_\_\_\_ reasonably for the train.
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ out through the bead curtain.
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ at the table and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at him.

### Dansk:

Sammenlign kongruens i dansk og engelsk.

### Pronouns: Personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and relative pronouns

Find personal, possessive, and relative pronouns in Hemmingway’s short story. Afterwards, group them into three different categories. Compare the pronouns you found with the person sitting next to you.

### Dansk:

Sammenlign placeringen af stedord i en sætning i dansk og engelsk.

### Syntaktisk analyse (ledanalyse)

Her har I nogle citater fra Hemmingways novelle på både dansk og engelsk. Hvilke ledtyper kan I finde i sætningerne (verballed, subjekt, direkte objekt, indirekte objekt, subjektsprædikat, objektsprædikat, adverbialled)? Start med at finde neksus (subjekt og verballed). I kan ikke nødvendigvis finde eksempler på alle typer af sætningsled.

* ”Bjergene på den anden side af Ebrodalen var lange og hvide”
* ”Tæt op langs siden af stationen var der bygningens hede skygge, og et forhæng lavet af snore med bambusperler var hængt op foran døråbningen ind til baren for at holde fluerne ude”
* ”Pigen sad og så ud mod bjergkæden”
* ”Det smager som lakrids, sagde pigen og satte glasset fra sig”
* ”Vi får det fint bagefter. Akkurat som vi havde det før”
* “She put the felt pads and the beer glasses on the table and looked at the man and the girl”
* “They look like white elephants”
* “It’s the only thing that’s made us unhappy”
* “The shadow of a cloud moved across the field of grain and she saw the river through the trees”
* “We can have the whole world”

### Dansk:

Sammenlign derefter syntaks i dansk og engelsk.

### Grammatical game of dice

1. Define the rules for subject-verb agreement (concord). How would you explain it to a person who did not know English that well?
2. Give examples of at least three word classes and find five words for each class
3. Write lists with all the personal pronouns, the possessive pronouns, and the relative pronouns. Give examples of sentences where they are used.
4. What characterises the simple tense (simple tid) as opposed to the progressive aspect (udvidet tid)? Give examples.
5. Explain the rules for choosing either a present time frame or a past time frame.
6. Joker. Pass it on to your partner.

### 8. Translate the following three extracts from Hemmingway’s short story into Danish:

The woman brought two glasses of beer and two felt pads. She put the felt pads and the beer glasses on the table and looked at the man and the girl. The girl was looking off at the line of hills. They were white in the sun and the country was brown and dry.

“They look like white elephants,” she said.

“I’ve never seen one,” the man drank his beer.

“No, you wouldn’t have.”

“I might have,” the man said. “Just because you say I wouldn’t have doesn’t prove anything.”

The girl looked at the bead curtain. “They’ve painted something on it,” she said. “What does it say?”

“Anis del Toro. It’s a drink.”

“Could we try it?”

“It’s really an awfully simple operation, Jig,” the man said. “It’s not really an operation at all.”

The girl looked at the ground the table legs rested on.

“I know you wouldn’t mind it. Jig. It’s really not anything. It’s just to let the air in.”

The girl did not say anything.

“I’ll go with you and I’ll stay with you all the time. They just let the air in and then it’s all perfectly natural.”

“Then what will we do afterward?”

“We’ll be fine afterward. Just like we were before.”

“What makes you think so?”

“That’s the only thing that bothers us. It’s the only thing that’s made us unhappy.”

The girl looked at the bead curtain, put her hand out and took hold of two of the strings of beads.

The girl stood up and walked to the end of the station. Across, on the other side, were fields of grain and trees along the banks of the Ebro. Far away, beyond the river, were mountains. The shadow of a cloud moved across the field of grain and she saw the river through the trees.

“And we could have all this,” she said. “And we could have everything and every day we make it more impossible.”

“What did you say?”

“I said we could have everything.”

“We can have everything.”

“No, we can’t.”

“We can have the whole world.”

“No, we can’t.”

“We can go everywhere.”

“No, we can’t. It isn’t ours any more.”

“It’s ours.”

“No, it isn’t. And once they take it away, you never get it back.”

“But they haven’t taken it away.”

“We’ll wait and see.”

1. Account for the action of the three extracts above.