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Come On 6

Come On er udviklet som et supplement til klassens fælles engelskundervisning. Tanken bag Come On er, at det skal være et materiale som eleverne selvstændigt kan arbejde i og lære noget af uanset deres faglige niveau i øvrigt. Få mere information om tankerne bag materialet bagerst i bogen.

Piktogrammer:



Read



Connect



Write



Translate



Draw/colour



Question



Find



Rule

Shopping



Read the descriptions of the shops and draw the items in the right windows.

At the florist's there is a large bunch of red and blue flowers. There are also three vases in different sizes and colours.

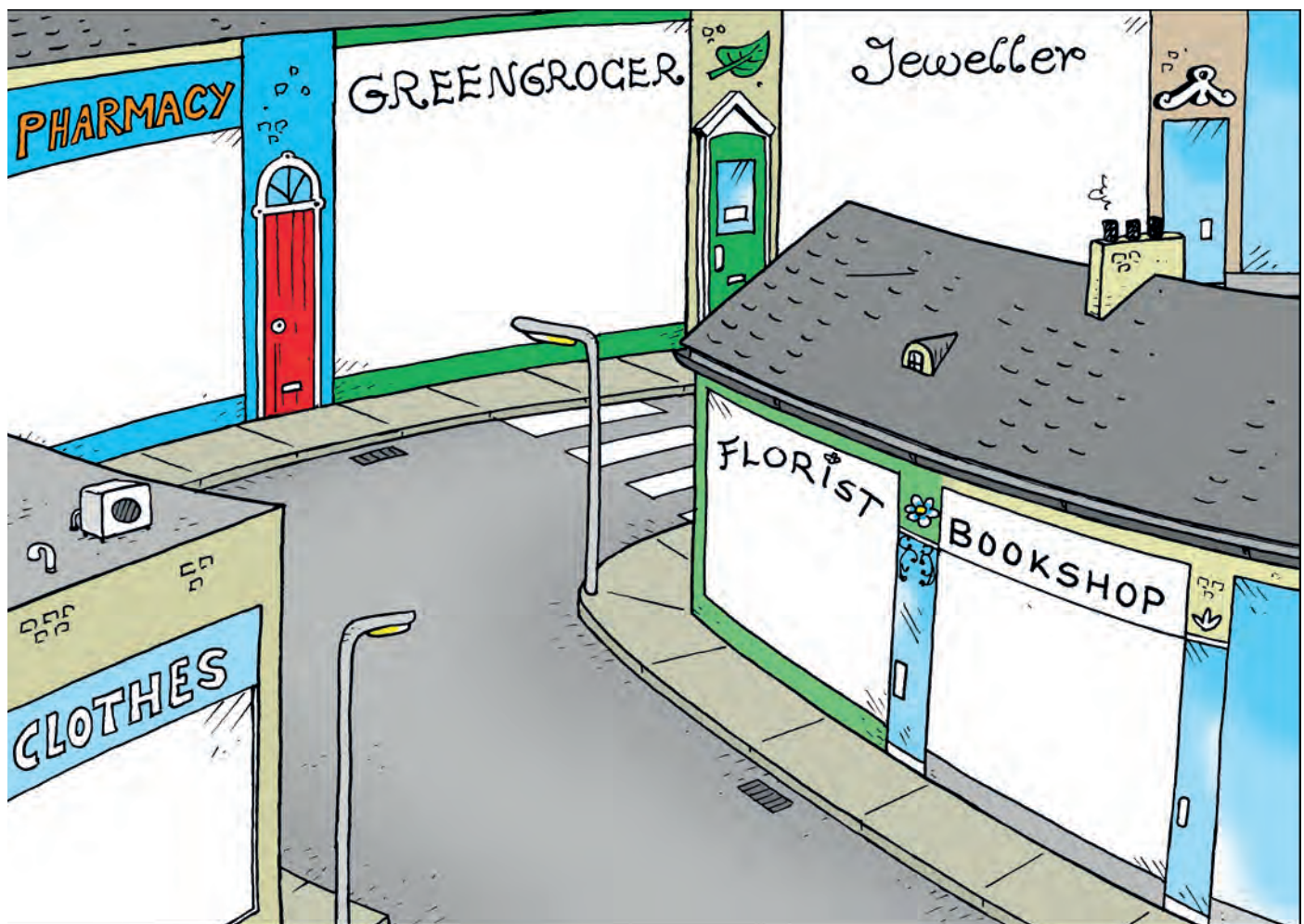
The bookshop has a cookery book in the window. There are also a romance novel and some pencils.

The clothes shop sells both jeans, dresses and some t-shirts with print.

At the jeweller's there are two different rings, a necklace with a cross and a wristwatch.

At the pharmacy they have a display of pills, a mixture and bandages.

The greengrocer's has carrots, potatoes and cucumbers in the window.



Shopping



Write the sentences matching the speech bubbles below in the right pictures.



* Are you in the queue?

* No, we only take cash.

* 22 Pounds and 50 pence.

* Next, please!

* Do you take credit cards?

* Would you be able to gift-wrap it for me?

* Can I help you?

* Certainly!

* I'm just browsing, thanks.

* How much are these?

Shopping



The British money is called pounds (£) and pence (p). There are 100 pence to 1 pound.
Connect the description to the right coin or note.

The 1p coin is made of copper and has bars on it ● 1p

The 2p coin is also made of copper and shows a crown with three feathers ● 2p

The 5p coin is made of silver and has four different pictures ● 5p

The 10p is also made of silver and shows two lions ● 10p

The 20p coin is 7-sided, silver and shows a flower with a crown ● 20p

The 50p coin is 7-sided, silver and shows Britannia sitting on a lion ● 50p

The £1 coin is made of two metals, it is 12-sided and shows four plants in a crown ● £1

The £2 coin is silver and gold, and shows a picture of Britannia ● £2

The £5 note is blue with a picture of the former prime minister Winston Churchill ● £5

The £10 note is yellow orange with a picture of the author Jane Austen ● £10

The £20 note is purple with a picture of the economist Adam Smith ● £20

The £50 note is red with a picture of the two engineers Matthew Boulton and James Watt ● £50



20p



£5



10p



£2



£20



1p



2p



£10



5p



£50



£1

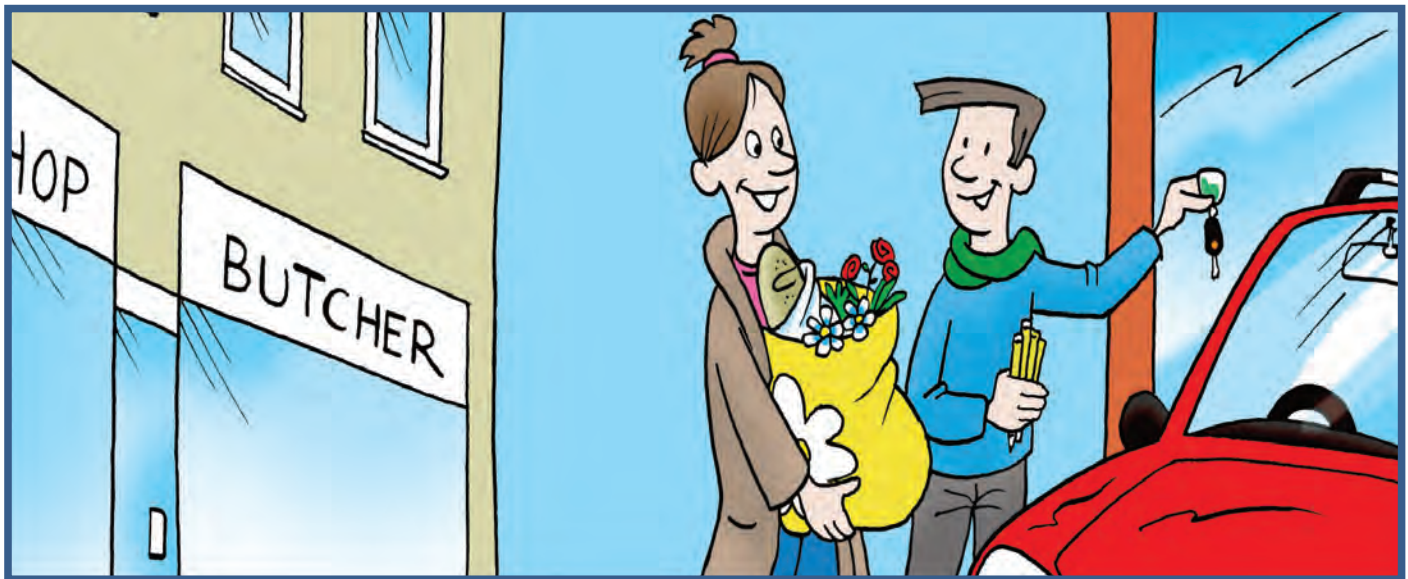


50p

Shopping



Read the story and find the six things in the story that cannot be true.



Ann and Peter live in an English town. One day they are going shopping. They must buy some things for school like pencils and cars. They also have to buy flowers and bread for their mum and a pair of gloves for their dad.

First, they go to the Pharmacy to buy the bread, after that they go into the book shop for the pencils. The pencils are cheap and cost eight kroner, so they decide to buy a soft drink as well. They sit on a bench and drink their cake before they go into the clothes shop and buy a glove for their dad. On the way home they buy a beautiful bunch of flowers at the butcher's.

1. Pencils and cars.
2. Pharmacy to buy the bread.
3. Book shop also for erasers.
4. Cost eight kroner.
5. Drink their cake.
6. On the way home they buy a beautiful bunch of flowers at the butcher's.

Verbs - the past tense



Read about the past tense of the verbs and put the verbs in the right box.

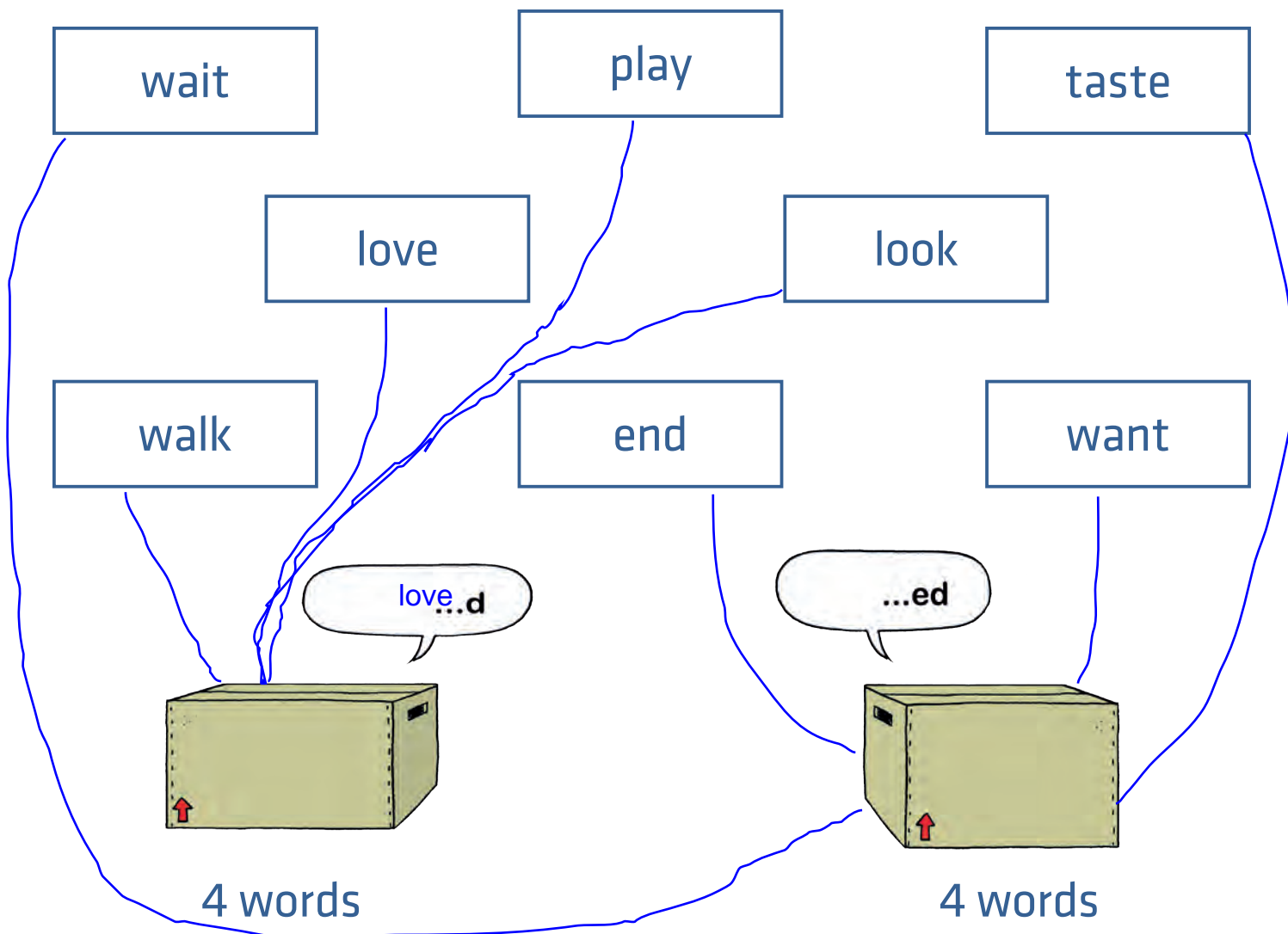
Past tense - datid

På engelsk får de regelmæssige verber (udsagnsord) sat -ed på i datid.

Fx: play → played jump → jumped

Når det skal udtales, kan man kun høre d'et, men det er et hårdt d.
Hvis verbet i forvejen lyder som om det ender på d eller t,
skal både e og d udtales.

Fx: wait → waited need → needed



Verbs - the past tense



Insert the past tense of the verb.

Peter worked (work) all day yesterday.

Last Thursday Ann showed (show) her friend the new dress.

Last Christmas it rained (rain) almost every day.

The cake I had for my birthday tasted (taste) amazing.

Before they went to the party, their mum cooked (cook) dinner.

The students learnt (learn) all about trees last year.

Translate into English

1. De gik i skoven, da pigen faldt.
2. Den unge mand kyssede pigen på hånden.
3. Jeg kan godt lide at spille tennis.
4. Butikkerne åbner dørene.
5. Peter havde brug for en ny cykel.
6. Historien sluttede med en stor fest på et slot.
7. Pigen ville have en stor is sidste mandag.

PAS PÅ!
Der er både sætninger i nutid og datid!

faldt = fell

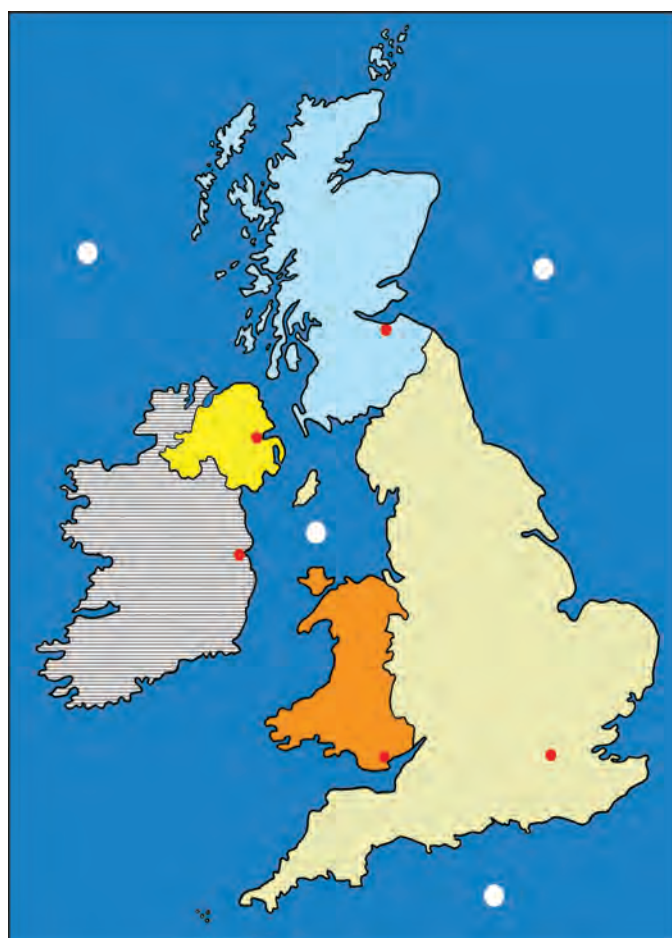
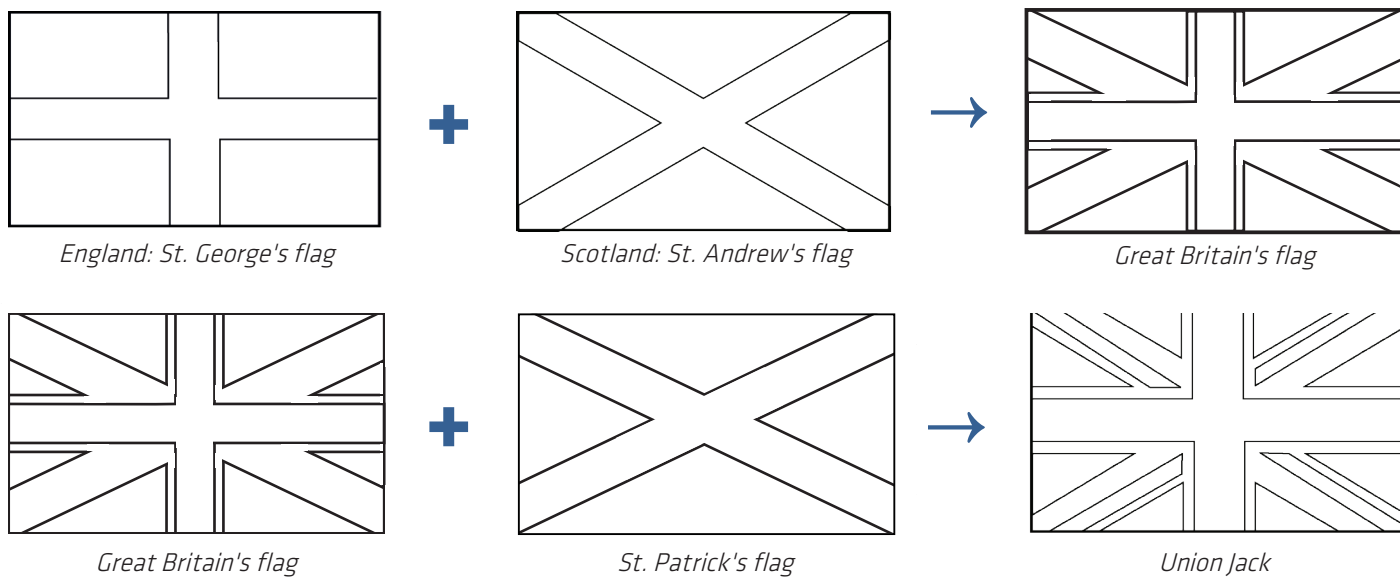
1. They were walking in the woods when the girl fell.
2. The young man kissed the girl on the hand.
3. I like to play tennis.
4. The shops open their doors.
5. Peter needed a new bike.
6. The story ended with a big party at a castle.
7. The girl wanted a big ice cream last Monday.

United Kingdom



Give the flags the right colours, then connect the place names to the places on the map.

You can find help on the last page of the book.



- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- Republic of Ireland
- London
- Cardiff
- Edinburgh
- Belfast
- Dublin
- North Sea
- Atlantic Ocean
- English Channel
- Irish Sea

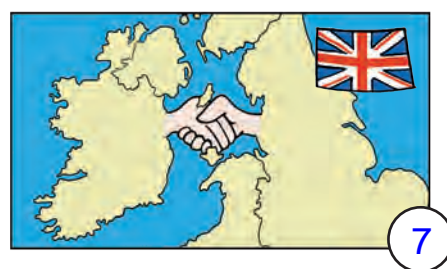
See side 48 for map

United Kingdom



Read the text about the history of the United Kingdom and write the right number by the pictures.

1. In 1282 the English King Edward 1. conquered a large part of Wales.
2. In 1301 Edward 1. made his son Prince of Wales. Since then the king or queen's oldest son has always been given the title Prince of Wales.
3. In 1536 England and Wales became one country under the English King Henry 8.
4. For centuries Scotland and England fought each other.
5. In 1602 King James 1. was the king of both England and Scotland.
6. In 1707 England and Scotland united and formed Great Britain.
7. In 1801 Ireland also joined Great Britain and the United Kingdom was formed.
8. Some of the Irish were angry and in 1921 The Republic of Ireland became independent.



United Kingdom - England



Read the facts about England and answer the questions.



London is the capital of England. It's also the largest city in England. The first people to live here were the Romans. London is the only place which has hosted the Olympics three times.

In London you can see some very famous sights. There is the London Eye where you can get a fantastic view of the city. Another famous building is The Tower, which is an old castle with a bloody history. In Tower you can see the crown jewels. Big Ben is a clock tower which is a symbol for London.

London is also famous for the many musical theatres in the city. And London Zoo is the oldest public zoo in the world. When you go around London you can hop on one of the red double-decker buses.

In South England you can see the very old Stonehenge which is a circle of big stones, or you can visit a beach. You can also go north to Liverpool and hear about the famous band The Beatles.

- Who were the first people to live in London? Romans
- How many times has the Olympics been held in London? Three times
- Where can you see the crown jewels? The Tower
- What is the clock tower called? Big Ben
- What is special about London Zoo? Oldest public zoo in the world.
- What is Stonehenge? Circle of big stones.
- Where can you hear about the Beatles? Liverpool

United Kingdom – Scotland



Read the clues and write the famous things about the Scots in the crossword.

- Andrew Murray is very good at this sport where he hits a yellow ball over a net.
- J. K. Rowling has written some very famous books about this young wizard.
- Alexander Graham Bell invented this thing, which you use to talk to people you cannot see.
- Charles Macintosh invented this type of clothes which keeps you dry on your upper body.
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written about Sherlock Holmes who was a very good
- The national flower of Scotland has a lot of thorns on the leaves. It hurts to step on one.
- This is a sport where you have to put a small white ball into a hole in the ground.
- Greyfriars Bobby was this famous pet, which could bark and wag the tail. He has a statue in Edinburgh.
- William Wallace was famous for fighting against this country south of Scotland.
- This is the name of the Scottish capital.
- In Scotland they make this strong alcoholic drink.
- The Scots play this instrument which is made of a bag with some pipes sticking out of it.
- Scottish men are famous for wearing this kind of skirt.

The crossword puzzle grid is filled with the following words:

- 1. TENNIS
- 2. HARRY - POTTER
- 3. TELEPHONE
- 4. WHISKY
- 5. DETECTIVE
- 6. THISTLE
- 7. ENGLAND
- 8. BAGPIPE
- 9. EDINBURGH
- 10. TELEPHONE
- 11. WHISKY
- 12. BAGPIPE
- 13. KILT

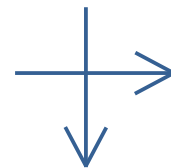
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland



Read the facts about Northern Ireland. Then find one word for each fact in the word puzzle below.



- The major cities in Northern Ireland are Belfast, Londonderry and Armagh.
- The big ship Titanic was built in Belfast.
- Northern Ireland has no official flag.
- It rains a lot and there are many green hills.
- Half of the farms in Northern Ireland have sheep.
- The highest point in Northern Ireland is Slieve Donard. It's 850 m.
- At the Old Bushmill they have made whiskey since 1608.
- There have been violent conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants.
- They fight because they disagree on being a part of the United Kingdom.



T	W	E	R	C	O	N	F	L	I	C	T	T
I	L	O	N	D	O	N	D	E	R	R	Y	Y
T	F	I	G	H	T	U	I	O	P	A	S	D
A	F	G	H	J	K	W	H	I	S	K	E	Y
N	K	L	Z	C	S	V	B	N	M	W	E	H
I	R	T	Y	U	H	I	O	P	F	A	S	I
C	D	F	G	H	E	J	K	L	L	Z	C	L
S	L	I	E	V	E	D	O	N	A	R	D	L
V	B	N	M	W	P	E	R	T	G	Y	U	S

United Kingdom – Wales



Translate the facts about Wales into English.

1. Det walisiske flag er grønt og hvidt med en rød drage.

The Welsh flag is green and white with a red dragon.

2. Dragen, påskeliljen og porren er nationale symboler.

The dragon, the daffodil and the leek are national symbols.

3. Wales har to sprog: engelsk og walisisk.

Wales has two languages: English and Welsh.

4. Der er ikke så mange, der taler walisisk.

There are not that many who speak Welsh.

5. Der er mange bakker og bjerge i Wales.

There are many hills and mountains in Wales.

6. Det højeste bjerg er Snowdon. Det er 1.085 m. højt.

The highest mountain is Snowdon. It is 1,085 m high.

7. Selv om Wales er lille, er der mange slotte.

Although Wales is small, there are many castles.

8. Hovedstaden i Wales er Cardiff.

The capital of Wales is Cardiff.

9. Rugby er nationalsporten i Wales.

Rugby is the national sport in Wales.

10. Gareth Bale er en berømt walisisk fodboldspiller.

Gareth Bales is a famous Welsh footballer.

11. En walisisk opdagelsesrejsende opkaldte Mount Everest efter sig selv.

A Welsh explorer named Mount Everest after himself.

Nouns - the plural



Read about the rules and connect each noun to the right plural form.

Cross out the wrong form. ~~word~~

Plural - flertal

Du har lært at navneord som regel får -s på i flertal, men der nogle undtagelser.

Her er 4 regler, hvor det er lidt anderledes:

1. Hvis ordet ender på **s**, **z** eller **x** kommer der **-es** på i flertal.
2. Hvis ordet ender på **ch** eller **sh** kommer der **-es** på i flertal.
3. Hvis ordet ender på **o** kommer der **-es** på i flertal
4. Der er nogle der ikke får nogen endelse på i flertal
– dem skal du bare lære at kende.

watch box deer bus sheep potato hero

~~potatos~~

~~heros~~

~~watchs~~

buses

~~boxs~~

~~sheeps~~

deer

~~deers~~

boxes

heroes

watches

~~buss~~

potatoes

sheep

Nouns - the plural



Read about the rules and write the right plural form of the noun.

Plural - flertal

Her er der nogle flere regler, hvor flertal er anderledes.

1. Hvis ordet ender på f/fe, bliver f til et v og der kommer -es/-s på i flertal.
2. Hvis ordet ender på en konsonant + y, bliver y til ie og der kommer -s på i flertal.
3. Nogle ord skifter vokalen i flertal. (a → e, oo → ee)
4. Nogle ord sætter en helt ny endelse på ordet. (people, children)

Rule 1

1. There are three thieves (thief) in the bank.
2. Ann puts four knives (knife) on the table.
3. All the leaves (leaf) fall off the tree.

Rule 2

4. The nurse took all the babies (baby) outside.
5. Two beautiful ladies (lady) had coffee at a café.
6. The boy has a basket full of strawberries (strawberry).

Rule 3

7. Three men (man) are waiting for the bus.
8. An elephant has four big feet (foot).
9. The old man has lost all his teeth (tooth).

Rule 4

10. Many people (person) like the queen.
11. There are three children (child) in the family.

Holidays



Read about the Welsh holiday St. David's Day and connect the text to the right pictures.

St. David was a bishop from the 5th century. ● 1

3 ●



St. David's Day is celebrated March 1 in Wales. ● 2

6 ●



There are parades and Welsh flags in the streets. ● 3

2 ●



People pin a leek or a daffodil to their clothes. ● 4

7 ●



Some wear national costumes or a national rugby shirt. ● 5

1 ●



Children dress up as leeks, daffodils or dragons. ● 6

5 ●



On this day they eat a dish with lamb and leek. ● 7

4 ●



Holidays



Read about the three holidays in Scotland and Northern Ireland and mark the right holidays in the table below.

Hogmanay

Hogmanay is the Scottish New Year. On this night they have bonfires or carry torches. At midnight they sing the song: 'Auld Lang Syne'. They also choose someone to be a first-footer.

A first-footer brings luck when he steps into a house after midnight.



St. Patrick's Day

This is an Irish day which is celebrated March 17. St. Patrick made the Irish Christian. He compared God, Jesus and the holy spirit to a shamrock. That made the shamrock a symbol for Ireland, so today people wear green clothes and decorate the buildings with green colours.

The Orangefest

On July 12 the Protestants in Northern Ireland celebrate the former English king William of Orange. They dress up in orange clothes and march through cities in Northern Ireland. Most of the Catholics don't like this.



	Hogmanay	St. Patrick's Day	Orangefest
On which holiday do people dress up in green?		✓	
On which holiday do they have bonfires?	✓		
On which holiday is the shamrock important?		✓	
Where do you find first-footers?		✓	
Which holiday do the Catholics not like?			✓
When do they sing 'Auld Lang Syne'?	✓		
When do they march in orange clothes?			✓
Which holiday is New Years Eve?	✓		

Adjective - compare

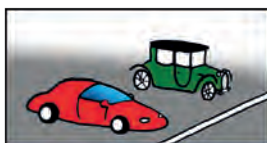


Read about the adjectives. Then connect a picture with text to the end of the sentence.

Adjectives - Tillægsord

Som du ved bruges tillægsord til at beskrive navneord, men de kan også bruges til at sammenligne ting.

- Når man sammenligner, sætter man som regel **-er** bag på tillægsordet.
- Hvis tillægsordet har mange stavelser, skriver man i stedet **more** foran tillægsordet.
- Der er også nogle ord som hedder noget helt andet. Fx **good** → **better**



The red car is faster than *

* the girl's



The old man is older than *

* the snake



The Queen's dress is longer than *

* the green car



The princess is more beautiful than *

* running



Flying is more difficult than *

* the boy



The kangaroo is better at jumping than *

* the witch

Adjective - compare



Look at the picture and finish the sentences about the picture using an adjective to compare.



It's a fact that a rock is heavier than a feather



I think the dog is bigger than the cat.



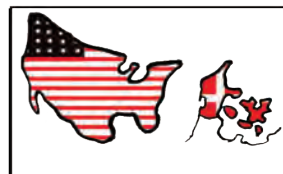
Most people think that tomatoes taste better than onions.



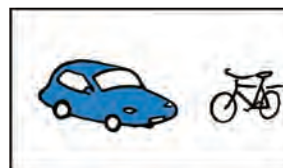
Some say that TV is more fun to look at than a newspaper.



I think clowns are less scary than ghosts.



It's a fact that USA is bigger than Denmark.



Some say cars are faster than bicycles.

Cooking



Write the names of the things from the kitchen in the crossword.

The crossword puzzle grid contains the following words:

- SPATULA
- KNIFE
- GRATER
- GLASS
- PEELER
- SAUCEPAN
- POT
- WHISK
- LADLE
- CUTTING BOARD
- PLATE

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------------|-------|
| glass | whisk | cutting board | pan |
| knife | spatula | plate | spoon |
| pot | saucepan | bowl | scale |
| peeler | grater | fork | ladle |

Cooking



Write the missing words of this recipe for blueberry muffins. You can find the right words in the box.

Blueberry muffins

Ingredients:

- 100 g butter
- 140 g sugar
- 2 large eggs
- 140 g natural yoghurt
- 1 tsp vanilla
- 1 tbsp milk
- 250 g flour
- 2 tsp baking powder
- ¼ tsp salt
- 125 g blueberries



Method:

1. Heat the oven to 200 C.
2. Beat the butter and sugar together until pale and fluffy.
3. Add the eggs and beat in for 1 min.
4. Then mix in the yoghurt, vanilla and milk.
5. Combine the flour and baking powder in a bowl with 1/4 tsp fine salt.
6. Then tip this into the wet ingredients and stir in.
7. Finally, fold in the blueberries.
8. Divide the mixture between the muffin cases.
9. Bake for 20 min until risen and golden.

bowl

cases

oven

Finally

Beat

Bake

the

milk

into

Cooking



Connect the British dishes to the right picture.

Fish and Chips is very popular in England. It consists of fried fish and French fries.

Bangers and mash is also English. It's sausages with mashed potatoes, peas and gravy.

Haggis is the most famous dish from Scotland. It is a sheep's stomach filled with internal organs.

Scotch Broth is a thick Scottish soup with lamb and vegetables in small squares.

A Welsh rarebit is a snack from Wales which is toast with very fine melted cheese on top.

Bara Brith is a fruitcake from Wales. The taste is special because of the tea which is in it.

The Ulster Fry comes from Northern Ireland and consists of fried bread with sausage and egg.

Champ is also from Northern Ireland. It is mashed potatoes mixed with butter, spring onions and milk.



Cooking



Answer the questions about your favourite dish and draw a picture of it.

What is your favourite dish? Pizza!!

Why do you like this dish so much? It tastes great.

How often do you eat your favourite dish? Our family eats Pizza every Friday.

What kind of food is in your dish? There is Pepperoni, Cheese and Tomatoes on a base made from flour.

How could you improve your favourite dish? There is nothing to improve, its just the way I like it. I would like to eat more Pizza everyday.



Prepositions – Danish ‘i’



Read about the rules for translating the Danish ‘i’. Then translate the sentences.

Prepositions – Forholdsord

Som du ved bruges forholdsord til at beskrive hvor noget er, men man kan ikke altid oversætte et dansk forholdsord med det samme engelske forholdsord. Et eksempel er det danske ‘i’

- Hvis det er i en by eller står stille i noget → in (in London)
- Hvis det er i en bygning eller adresse → to (to school)
- Hvis det er på vej ind i noget → into (into the house)
- Hvis det handler om hvor længe noget har været → for (for a week)
- Hvis det er en ugedag → last (last Wednesday)
- Hvis der bliver holdt fast i noget → by (He takes her by the arm)

1. Ann og Peter var i Rom hele foråret.
2. Børnene springer i vandet om sommeren.
3. I torsdags spillede de fodbold efter skole.
4. Pigerne cykler i skole hver dag.
5. Deres lærer har været syg i en måned.
6. Peter skal gå i kirke med sin far.
7. Hun lægger sin billet i tasken.

1. Ann and Peter were in Rome all spring.

2. The children jump into the water in the summer.

3. On Thursday, they played football after school.

4. The girls cycle to school every day.

5. Their teacher has been ill for a month.

6. Peter is going to church with his father.

7. She puts her ticket in the bag.

Prepositions – the Danish ‘på’



Read the rules for translating the Danish ‘på’. Then circle the right preposition in the sentences.

Prepositions – Forholdsord

Som du ved bruges forholdsord til at beskrive hvor noget er, men man kan ikke altid oversætte et dansk forholdsord med det samme engelske forholdsord. Et eksempel er det danske ‘på’

- Hvis det er oven på noget eller på en flade → on (on the floor)
- Hvis det er på et område → in (in a picture)
- Hvis det er et tidsrum eller et sprog → in (in a week)
- Hvis det er på et bestemt punkt eller sted → at (at the station)
- Hvis det er målet for en "bevægelse" → at (look at him)
- Hvis det er på et bestemt tidspunkt → at (at 12 o'clock)

1. We will meet (on, in, at) the corner.

2. Ann throws snowballs (on, in, at) Peter.



3. The vase is (on, in, at) the shelf.

4. Peter cleaned his room (on, in, at) an hour.

5. There are four horses (on, in, at) the field.

6. How do you say this (on, in, at) English?

7. The movie starts (on, in, at) 7 o'clock.



8. I can see a beautiful house (on, in, at) the picture.

9. The dog was lying (on, in, at) the ground.

10. It is busy (on, in, at) the office.

11. Ann and her friend walked through the wood (on, in, at) a day.



12. The boys looked (on, in, at) the shirt on sale.

Myths – The Loch Ness Monster



Connect the right end to each sentence and read the story about The Loch Ness Monster.



Loch Ness is a lake ● monster ate a man.

The lake is 36 km long ● of the animal's head and neck.

The first time you heard about ● found any proof of the monster.

The story goes that the ● and 240 m deep.

In 1933 a couple saw an ● find the monster using submarines.

In 1934 a man took a photograph ● the lake to see Nessie.

Today we know ● is called Nessie.

Scientists have tried to ● enormous animal in the lake.

But there has never been ● that the picture was a fake.

The monster is very popular and ● in the Highlands of Scotland.

Every year thousands of tourists visit ● a monster was 2500 years ago.

Myths – King Arthur



Translate the story of King Arthur

Kong Arthur var konge i England for 1500 år siden.

King Arthur was king of England 1500 years ago.

Kong Arthur havde et magisk sværd.

King Arthur had a magic sword.

En myte fortæller at han fik sværdet fra en dame i en sø.

A myth tells that he got the sword from a lady in a lake.

Dette sværd kunne ikke tabe i kamp.

This sword could not lose in battle.

Og sværdets skede kunne helbrede sår.

And the sheath of the sword could heal wounds.

En anden myte fortæller at sværdet var i en sten.

Another myth tells that the sword was in a stone.

Kun Englands rigtige konge kunne trække sværdet fri.

Only the real king of England could draw the sword free.

Arthur trak sværdet fri og blev konge.

Arthur drew his sword free and became king.

Der er mange bøger og film om Kong Arthur.

There are many books and movies about King Arthur.



Myths – St. George and the Dragon



Bring the pictures in the right order by giving them numbers 1-12 and read the story about St. George.



One day the princess' name was pulled from the pot



The people became Christian and St. George cut the dragon's head off



The people tied the princess to a tree by the lake.



Back in town St. George said that he would kill the dragon if the people became Christian.



Once upon a time there was a dragon with a poisonous breath.



St. George and the princess took the dragon into the town



The King offered all his gold to save the princess, but people said no.



St. George's red cross is now a part of the English flag.



St. George put the princess' belt around the dragon's neck.



The King built a church on the spot, where the dragon was killed.



One day St. George came on his horse. He rode up to the dragon and stabbed it with his sword.



Every day a person from the town was brought to the dragon.

Myths – Robin Hood



Read the story about Robin Hood and answer the questions.

In England King Richard was away on a crusade. While he was away the Sheriff of Nottingham ruled. The sheriff was greedy and demanded a lot of taxes from the people, and if people didn't pay, they were put into prison or their house was set on fire.

There was a young noble man called Robin Hood who lived in the big Sherwood Forest with his men. Robin's best friend was Little John. They robbed the rich people who travelled through the forest, and they stole the sheriff's money. Robin Hood gave the money to the poor.

Robin Hood was very skilled with a bow and arrow and that was the weapon he used most when fighting the Sheriff's soldiers. The Sheriff wanted to catch Robin Hood and arranged an archery contest. Robin Hood wanted to prove that he was the best, so he disguised himself and participated in the contest. Robin Hood won, but escaped the soldiers.

The story goes that when Robin Hood got old, he shot an arrow through a window. He wanted to be buried where the arrow landed and today you can see his grave in that spot.



Where did Robin Hood live? Sherwood Forest

What was Robin Hood's favourite weapon? Bow and Arrow

Who was Robin Hood's best friend? Little John

Who was the king? King Richard

What did Robin do with the money he stole? Gave the money to the poor

What happened to people who didn't pay the taxes? They were put into prison or their house was set on fire

How did the Sheriff try to catch Robin Hood? Arranged an archery contest

The Genitive



Read the rules for the two types of genitive. Then connect the Danish sentences to the right rule.

Genitive - Ejefald

Ejefald bruges når nogen eller noget "ejer" noget, fx mandens hat, husets farve, kattens pels.
På dansk gøres det ved at sætte -s bag på den eller det, der ejer noget.
På engelsk kan det gøres på to forskellige måder:

- 1) Hvis det er en person eller et dyr der "ejer" noget sættes 's på.

Fx: The man's hat, the cat's fur, the king's gold.

- 2) Hvis det er en ting der "ejer" noget bruges of-genitiv. Of-genitiv laves ved at bytte om på rækkefølgen af det der bliver ejet og det der ejes og sætte of ind i mellem.

Fx: The colour of the house, the wheels of the car, the legs of the table

's

Pigens bold

's

Peters bog

of

Bogens titel

of

Bilens farve

of

Træets blade

of

Urets viser

's

Hundens ben

's

Mandens avis

of

Kjølens mønster

's

Folks mening

of

Skoenes såler

of

Cyklens styr

of

Slagterens kniv

's

Løvens manke



The Genitive



Write a sentence about each picture using either the 's-genitive or the of-genitive.
Mark the rule you are using each time.



- 's _____
 of The roof of the house is grey.



- 's The lady's dog is small.
 of _____



- 's The teachers blackboard is green.
 of _____



- 's The Giraffe's neck is long.
 of _____



- 's _____
 of The color of the car is grey.



- 's _____
 of The color of the lawn is green.

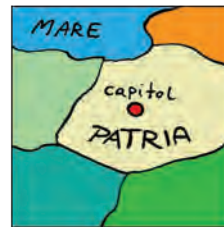


- 's The man's jacket is as old as the man.
 of _____

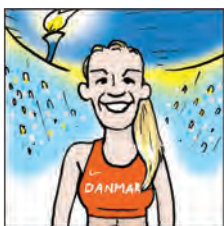
The Olympic Games



Find all the words from the pictures in the puzzle. All the things are important things from the Olympic Games.



M	E	D	A	L	Q	W	E	C	R	T	Y
A	U	P	I	O	A	S	D	H	F	O	H
S	J	S	K	L	Z	R	C	A	V	R	N
C	O	U	N	T	R	Y	E	M	W	C	R
O	Y	M	T	U	P	N	I	P	S	H	I
T	A	M	F	A	E	G	G	I	Y	H	N
J	I	E	K	T	O	L	E	O	Z	R	G
Y	V	R	U	H	B	W	I	N	T	E	R
U	N	I	M	L	O	W	A	R	E	T	F
Y	H	G	R	E	E	C	E	U	J	I	L
K	O	L	A	T	E	E	P	Y	U	D	A
F	L	A	M	E	E	H	K	I	S	O	G



The Olympic Games



Read the text about the Olympic Games and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

In ancient times the Greek had festivals where they competed against each other. In 1896 the first modern Olympic Games were held in Greece. It was agreed that every four years the Olympic Games should be held in a city somewhere in the world. Today there are both summer and winter games.

Even though the Olympic Games are held in a new city each time, there are some things which always are the same. Some months before the Games begin, the Olympic torch is carried in a relay run from Athens in Greece to the city where the games are to be held.

The Olympic games always start with an opening ceremony, where all the athletes from countries all over the world march into the stadium. The Olympic flag is raised and finally the torch is brought into the stadium and lights up the Olympic flame, which burns until the games end. The Olympic flag has a white background with five rings. The rings are blue, red, green, yellow and black, and the rings represent the continents.

You can compete in all sorts of disciplines at the Olympics. The champion of each discipline gets a gold medal, and the athletes in second and third place get a silver or bronze medal.



against	city	green	gold
same	world	flame	winter
start	years	You	Games

The Olympic Games



Fix the jumbled-up disciplines and connect them to the right picture.

The following table shows the correct connections between the jumbled labels and the sports illustrations:

Jumbled Label	Correct Sport
ndbhalla	Handball
mminswig	Swimming
hcyeko	Hockey
dngrii	Riding
ckart	Track
xonbig	Boxing
llvyboella	Volleyball
eurfig snigakt	Figure Skating
ngsiali	Sailing
alijven whtor	Javelin throw

The Olympic Games



Translate the sentences about famous Olympic events.

- 1) Kvinder deltog for første gang til de olympiske lege i 1900.
Women first participated in the 1900 Olympic Games.

- 2) Første gang de olympiske lege blev vist på tv var i 1960.
The first time the Olympic Games were shown on television was in 1960.

- 3) 11 atleter fra Israel blev kidnappet og dræbt af terrorister i 1972.
11 Israeli athletes were abducted and killed by terrorists in 1972.

- 4) USA deltog ikke i 1980, fordi det forgik i Moskva.
The United States did not participate in 1980 because it took place in Moscow.

- 5) Det amerikanske Dream Team deltog i basketball for første gang i 1992.
The American Dream Team participated in basketball for the first time in 1992.

- 6) Den tidligere bokser Muhammad Ali tændte flammen i 1996.
Former boxer Muhammad Ali lit the flame in 1996.

- 7) Eddie the Eagle fra England deltog i skihop i 80'erne og 90'erne.
Eddie the Eagle from England participated in ski jumping in the 80s and 90s.

- 8) Dina Asher Smith er Storbritanniens hurtigste kvinde på 200 m.
Dina Asher Smith is Britain's fastest woman in the 200m.

- 9) Den engelske svømmer Adam Peaty er olympisk mester.
English swimmer Adam Peaty is an Olympic champion.

- 10) Lizzy Yarnold fra Storbritannien vandt guld i kælkk i 2014 og 2018.
Lizzy Yarnold from the UK won gold in tobogganing in 2014 and 2018.

How to ask a question



Chose which question word that should be used in each sentence.

What	Who	When	Where
How	Which	Why	Whose

1. When does the train arrive? (Hvornår)
2. How much does the dress cost? (Hvor)
3. Why do you ask so many questions? (Hvorfor)
4. How can I help? (Hvordan)
5. Who is knocking on the door? (Hvem)
6. What would you like for dinner? (Hvad)
7. Where do you live? (Hvor)
8. Where do you go to school? (Hvornår)
9. What happened to the car? (Hvad)
10. Who ate all the pizza? (Hvem)
11. How old are you? (Hvor)
12. Whose bike is it? (Hvis)
13. Which of the bags belongs to you? (Hvilken)
14. Where can I find the baker? (Hvor)

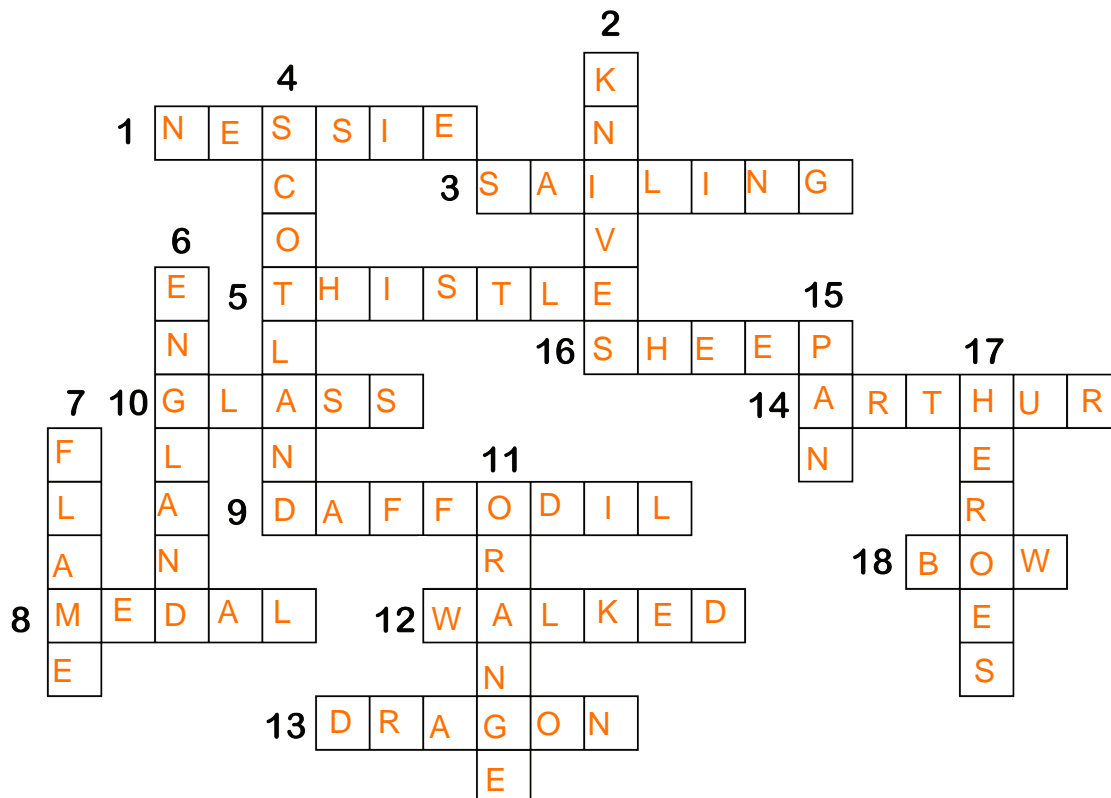


Do you remember?



Use the clues to find the words for the crossword. You can look in the book for help.

1. The name of the Loch Ness Monster
2. Plural form of 'knife'
3. Sport performed in a ship
4. The country where you eat Haggis
5. The national flower of Scotland
6. The country where you eat fish and chips
7. The thing that burns during the Olympic Games
8. The thing you win at the Olympic Games
9. Yellow flower used on the clothes in Wales
10. A thing you drink from
11. The colour the Protestants from Northern Ireland wear.
12. Past tense of 'walk'
13. The animal on the Welsh flag
14. The king who got a sword from the woman in the lake
15. The thing you fry things in
16. Farm animal on half of the farms in Northern Ireland
17. Plural form of 'hero'
18. Robin Hood's favourite weapon





Dictionary

Danish – English

A

af – *by*
amerikansk – *American*
anden – *other*
apotek – *pharmacy*
at – *to / that*
atlet – *athlete*

B

bakke – *hill*
berømt – *famous*
betale – *pay*
bil – *car*
billet – *ticket*
bjerg – *mountain*
blev – *became / was / were*
blomst – *flower*
bluse – *blouse*
blå – *blue*
bog – *book*
bokser – *boxer*
boksning – *boxing*
briller – *glasses*
brun – *brown*
brød – *bread*
bukser – *trousers*
butik – *shop*
bøf – *steak*

C

cykel – *bike*
cykle – *ride a bike*

D

da – *when*
dag – *day*
dame – *lady*
de – *they*
deltage – *participate*
den – *the*
der – *there / who*
deres – *their*
det – *the / it*
detektiv – *detective*
dette – *this*
drage – *dragon*
drikke – *drink*
dræbt – *killed*
dør – *door*
dårlig – *bad*

E

efter – *after*
en – *a / an*
end – *than*
engelsk – *English*
er – *am / are / is*

F

fakkel – *torch*
farve – *colour*
fest – *party*
fik – *got*
film – *movie*
fisk – *fish*
flag – *flag*
flamme – *flame*
flise – *tile*
flot – *beautiful*

fløde – *cream*
fodboldspiller – *football player*
fordi – *because*
foregik – *took place*
fortælle – *tell*
forår – *spring*
fra – *from*
fri – *free*
første – *first*

G

gaffel – *fork*
gammel – *old*
gang – *time*
giraf – *giraffe*
glas – *glass*
god – *good*
golf – *golf*
gryde – *pot*
grydeske – *ladle*
Grækenland – *Greece*
græs – *grass*
grøn – *green*
gul – *yellow*
gulerod – *carrot*
gå – *walk*

H

hale – *tail*
hals – *neck*
handske – *glove*
har – *has / have (verb)*
have – *garden (substantiv)*
havde – *had*
have brug for – *need*
helbrede – *heal*



hele – *all*
historie – *story*
hjul – *wheel*
hockey – *hockey*
hos – *at*
hovedstad – *capital*
hund – *dog*
hurtig – *fast*
hus – *house*
hver – *each*
hvid – *white*
høj – *high*
hånd – *hand*
håndbold – *handball*
hår – *hair*
I
i – *in*
igen – *again*
ikke – *not*
interessant – *interesting*
is – *ice-cream*
Israel – *Israel*
J
jakke – *jacket*
K
kage – *cake*
kamp – *battle*
kan – *can*
kan godt lide – *like*
kartoffel – *potato*
kasserolle – *saucepan*
kat – *cat*
kidnappet – *kidnapped*
klovn – *clown*

kniv – *knife*
konge – *king*
kridt – *chalk*
kun – *just / only*
kunne – *could*
kunstskøjteløb – *figure skating*
kvinde – *woman*
kylling – *chicken*
kysse – *kiss*
købe – *buy*
L
laks – *salmon*
land – *country*
lang – *long*
lille – *small*
lægge – *put*
lærer – *teacher*
læse – *read*
løb – *track (atletik)*
løg – *onion*
M
magisk – *magic*
mand – *man*
mandag – *Monday*
mange – *many*
maskot – *mascot*
med – *with*
medalje – *medal*
mester – *champion*
miljø – *environment*
Moskva – *Moscow*
myte – *myth*
mælk – *milk*
måned – *month*

N
national – *national*
nederdel – *skirt*
O
oksekød – *beef*
Olympiske Lege – *Olympic Games*
om – *in / about*
opdagelsesrejsende – *explorer*
opkalde – *name*
ost – *cheese*
P
paletkniv – *spatula*
pande – *pan*
pasta – *pasta*
peberfrugt – *pepper*
pels – *fur*
pige – *girl*
piskeris – *whisk*
plæne – *lawn*
porre – *leek*
på – *on*
påskelilje – *daffodil*
R
rat – *steering wheel*
regnjakke – *raincoat*
ridning – *riding*
rigtig – *true*
ring – *ring*
ris – *rice*
rivejern – *grater*
Rom – *Rome*
rugby – *rugby*
rød – *red*

**S**

salat (blandet) – *salad*
salt – *salt*
se (på tv) – *watch*
sejlsport – *sailing*
selv – *self*
selv om – *even though*
siden – *ago*
sidste – *last*
sig – *him / her*
sin – *his / her*
sjov – *funny*
skal – *am / are / is going*
ske – *spoon*
skede – *sheath*
skihop – *ski jump*
skjorte – *shirt*
sko – *shoe*
skole – *school*
skorsten – *chimney*
skov – *forest*
skrællekniv – *peeler*
skæg – *beard*
skærebræt – *cutting board*
skål – *bowl*
slagter – *butcher*
slot – *castle*
slutte – *end*
smage – *taste*
sommer – *summer*
sort – *black*
sovs – *gravy*

spille – *play*
springe – *jump*
sprog – *language*
sprød – *crispy*
spydkast – *javelin throw*
spøgelse – *ghost*
sten – *stone*
stok – *cane*
stor – *big*
Storbritannien – *Great Britain*
stærk – *strong*
sund – *healthy*
svinekød – *pork*
sværd – *sword*
svømmer – *swimmer*
svømning – *swimming*
syg – *ill*
symbol – *symbol*
sækkepipe – *bagpipe*
sø – *lake*
sød – *sweet / nice*
så – *that*
sår – *wound*
T
tabe – *lose*
tag – *roof*
tale – *speak*
tallerken – *plate*
taske – *bag*
telefon – *phone*
terrorist – *terrorist*
tidligere – *former*

tidsel – *thistle*
til – *at*
tilføje – *add*
to – *two*
tomat – *tomato*
torsdag – *Thursday*
træ – *tree*
trække – *pull*
tændte – *lit*

U

uge – *week*
uhyggelig – *scary*
ung – *young*

V

vand – *water*
vandt – *won*
var – *were / was*
vil have – *want*
vinder – *champion*
vindue – *window*
vinter – *winter*
vist – *shown*
volleyball – *volleyball*
vægt – *scale*
været – *been*

W

walisisk – *Welsh*

Æ

æble – *apple*

Å

åbne – *open*



Dictionary

English – Danish

A

able to – i stand til
about – om
add – tilføj
after – efter
against – mod
ago – siden
agree – være enig
alcoholic – med alkohol
all – hele / alt
almost – næsten
also – også
always – altid
amazing – fantastisk
ancient times – oldtiden
angry – vred
animal – dyr
another – en anden
answer – svare
any – noget
archer – bueskytte
around – rundt om
arrange – arrangere
arrive – ankomme
arrow – pil
as – som
as well – også
ask – spørge
at – hos / til / på
ate – spiste
athlete – atlet

author – forfatter
away – væk
B
background – baggrund
bag – taske
bake – bage
baker – bager
baking powder – bagepulver
bandage – forbindelse
bark – gø
bars – gitter
basket – kurv
be – være
beach – strand
beat – piske
beautiful – smuk
became – blev
because – fordi
been given – fået
before – før
begin – begynde
belong – tilhøre
below – nedenunder
belt – bælte
bench – bænk
berry – bær
between – mellem
bike – cykel
bishop – biskop
bloody – blodig
blueberry – blåbær
body – krop
bonfire – bål
bookshop – boghandel

both – både
bow – bue
box – kasse
bread – brød
breath – ånde
bring – bringe
brought – bragte
browse – kigge
build – bygge
building – bygning
bunch – buket
burn – brænde
bury – begrave
bus – bus
busy – travl
but – men
butcher – slagter
butter – smør
buy – købe
by – ved
C
cake – kage
call – kalde
cannot – kan ikke
capital – hovedstad
carrot – gulerod
carry – bære
case – form
cash – kontant
castle – slot
catch – fange
Catholic – katolik
celebrate – fejre
century – århundrede



certainly – bestemt / selvfølgelig
champion – mester
cheap – billig
cheese – ost
child – barn
choose – vælge
Christian – kristen
Christmas – jul
church – kirke
circle – cirkel
city – by
clean – gøre rent
clock tower – klokketårn
clothes – tøj
coffee – kaffe
coin – mønt
colour – farve
combine – sætte sammen
compare – sammenligne
compete – konkurrere
conflict – konflikt
connect – forbinde
conquer – erobre
consist – bestå af
contest – konkurrence
continent – verdensdel
cook – lave mad
cookery book – kogebog
copper – kobber
corner – hjørne
cost – koste
could – kunne
country – land
couple – par

credit cards – kreditkort
cross – kors / kryds
crown – krone
crown jewels – kronjuveler
crusade – korstog
cucumber – agurk
cut – skære

D

daffodil – påskelilje
day – dag
decide – beslutte
decorate – pynte
deep – dyb
deer – hjort
demand – kræve
description – beskrivelse
different – forskellig
difficult – svær
dinner – middag
disguise – forklæde
dish – ret
display – udstilling
divide – fordele
door – dør
double-decker – dobbeltdækker

dragon – drage
draw – tegne
dress – kjole

dress up – klæde ud
drink – drikke
dry – tør

E

each – hver
each other – hinanden

eat – spise
economist – økonom
egg – æg
eight – otte
end – slutte
engineer – ingeniør
enormous – enorm
escape – flygte
even though – selv om
every – hver

F

fact – fakta
fake – falsk
fall – falde
famous – berømt
fantastic – fantastisk
farm – gård
fast – hurtig
favourite dish – livret
feather – fjer
field – mark
fight – kæmpe
finally – til sidst
find – finde
fine – fin
first – først
fish – fisk
flag – flag
flame – flamme
florist – blomsterhandler
flour – mel
flower – blomst
fluffy – luftig
fly – flyve



fold – vend
for – til / på
forest – skov
form – danne (verb)
form – form (substantiv)
former – tidligere
fought – kæmpede
found – fandt
four – fire
french fries – pomfritter
friend – ven
from – fra
fruitcake – frugtkage
fry – stege

G

gap – hul
get – få
gift-wrap – pakke ind
give – give
glove – handske
God – Gud
gold – guld
golden – gylden
good – god
grave – grav
gravy – sovs
Greece – Grækenland
greedy – grådig
Greek – græsk
greengrocer – grønthandler
ground – jord

H

half – halvdel
happen – ske

have to – skal
head – hoved
hear – høre
heat – opvarm
held – afholdt
help – hjælp
her – hendes
hero – helt
high – høj
hill – bakke
his – hans
history – historie

hit – slå

hoist – hejse

hole – hul

holiday – helligdag

holy spirit – helligånd

home – hjem

hop – hoppe

horse – hest

host – afholde

hour – time

house – hus

how – hvor / hvordan

how many – hvor mange

how much – hvor meget

how often – hvor tit

hurt – gøre ondt

I

if – hvis

important – vigtig

improve – forbedre

in – på

independent – uafhængig

ingredients – ingredienser

instrument – instrument

internal – indre

into – ind til

invent – opfinde

Irish – irsk

it – det

item – vare

J

jeweller's – smykkeforretning

join – gå sammen med

jump – hoppe

just – kun

K

kangaroo – kænguru

keep – holde

kill – dræbe

kind – slags

knife – kniv

knock – banke

know – ved

L

lady – dame

lake – sø

lamb – lam

large – stor

last – sidste

learn – lære

leaf – blad

leek – porre

light – tænde

lion – løve

live – bo

long – lang



lost – tabt

lot of – masse

luck – held

lying – liggende

M

made of – lavet af

major – vigtig / stor

make – lave

many – mange

map – kort

March – marts

march – marchere

mark – markere

mash – mose

match – passe til

medal – medalje

meet – møde

melted – smeltet

metal – metal

method – fremgangsmåde

midnight – midnat

milk – mælk

miss – mangle

mix – blande

mixture – mikstur / blanding

money – penge

month – måned

more – mere

most – de fleste / mest

mouse – mus

movie – film

much – meget

must – skal

my – min

N

name – navn

national costume – nationaldragt

neck – hals

necklace – halskæde

net – net

never – aldrig

new – ny

New Year – nytår

next – næste

night – nat

noble man – adelsmand

north – nord

Northern Ireland – Nordirland

note – seddel

noun – navneord

now – nu

nurse – sygeplejerske

O

off – af

offer – tilbyde

office – kontor

official – officiel

old – gammel

Olympic Games – Olympiske Lege

once upon a time – der var engang

only – kun

opening – åbning

or – eller

order – orden

outside – uden for

oven – ovn

over – over

P

page – side

pair – par

pale – bleg

parade – optog

part – del

participate – deltage

party – fest

past tense – datid

pay – betale

pea – ært

pencil – blyant

people – folk

pet – kæledyr

pharmacy – apotek

picture – billede

pill – pille

pin – sætte fast med en nål

pipe – rør

place – sted

plant – plante

play – spille

please – bede om

plural – flertal

point – punkt

poisonous – giftig

poor – fattig

popular – populær

pot – krukke/gryde

potato – kartoffel

prime minister – premierminister

princess – prinsesse

print – tryk

prison – fængsel



Protestant – protestant

proof – bevis

prove – bevise

public – offentligheden

pull – trække

purple – lilla

put – lægge /sætte

Q

queen – dronning

question – spørgsmål

queue – kø

R

rain – regne

read – læse

recipe – opskrift

relay run – stafetløb

represent – repræsentere

rich – rig

right – rigtig

rise – hæve

rob – stjæle

rode – red

romance novel – kærlighedsroman

Romans – romere

room – værelse

rule (noun) – regel

rule (verb) – regere

run – løbe

S

sale – udsalg

same – samme

sausage – pølse

save – redde

saw – så

say – sige

scientist – videnskabsmand

second – anden

see – se

sell – sælge

sentence – sætning

set on fire – sætte ild til

seven – syv

shamrock – trekløver

sheep – får

shirt – trøje

shop – butik

should – skulle

show – vise

sided – kantet

sights – seværdigheder

silver – sølv

since – siden

sit – sidde

size – størrelse

skilled – dygtig

skirt – nederdel

snake – slange

snowball – snebold

so – så

soft drink – sodavand

soldier – soldat

some – nogle / noget

someone – nogle

somewhere – et eller andet sted

son – søn

sort – slags

soup – suppe

south – syd

speech bubble – taleboble

spring onion – forårsløg

spot – sted

square – firkant

stab – stikke

stadium – stadion

step – træde

stick out – stikke ud

stir – røre rundt

stole – stjal

story – historie

stomach – mave

stone – sten

street – gade

strong – stærk

student – studerende

submarine – u-båd

sugar – sukker

summer – sommer

sword – sværd

symbol – symbol

T

table – bord / skema

tail – hale

take – tage

talk – snakke

taste – smage

tax – skat

tea – te

text – tekst

than – end

thanks – tak

that – som / det /at

theatre – teater



their – deres

then – så / da

there – der

these – disse

they – de

thick – tyk

thief – tyv

thing – ting

third – tredje

this – denne

thorn – torn

thousand – tusind

three – tre

through – gennem

throw – kaste

Thursday – torsdag

tie – binde

time – gang

tip – hælde

to – at / til

today – i dag

together – sammen

took – tog

tooth – tand

torch – fakkelt

tourist – turist

town – by

train – tog

travel – rejse

tree – træ

tried – prøvede

true – sand

try – prøve

type – slags

U

unite – forene

until – indtil

upper – øvre

use – bruge

V

vanilla – vanilje

vase – vase

vegetable – grøntsag

verb – udsagnsord

very – meget

view – udsigt

violent – voldelig

visit – besøge

W

wag – logre

wait – vente

want – vil gerne

watch – ur

way – vej

weapon – våben

wear – have på

were – var

went – gik

what – hvad / hvilken

when – når / hvornår / da

where – hvor

which – som / der / hvilken

while – mens

who – som / hvem

whose – hvis

why – hvorfor

window – vindue

winter – vinter

witch – heks

with – med

wizard – troldmand

won – vandt

wood – skov

word – ord

work – arbejde

world – verden

would – ville

wristwatch – armbåndsur

write – skrive

wrong – forkert

Y

year – år

yellow – gul

yesterday – i går

young – ung

For the teacher

Come On er udviklet som et supplement til klassens fælles engelskundervisning. Tanken bag Come On er, at det skal være et materiale som eleverne selvstændigt kan arbejde i og lære noget af uanset deres faglige niveau i øvrigt. Ved at bruge piktogrammer til at introducere opgaverne, vil eleverne være bedre i stand til selv at regne ud, hvad en opgave går ud på og gå i gang med arbejdet uden at skulle have lærerhjælp hver gang.

For overskuelighedens skyld er der mange gentagelser i opbygningen af siderne: Øverst i venstre hjørne er en overskrift, et eller flere piktogrammer og en lille engelsk instruktion. Så kommer selve opgaven. Bagerst i bogen er en ordliste til hjælp til de opgaver, hvor der ikke har været plads til kasser med ord. Desuden er der et kort over UK, som skal bruges i nogle af opgaverne.

Come On 6 tager udgangspunkt i 6 konkrete emneområder, hvoraf de 4 har et kulturelt afsæt i United Kingdom, og 6 sproglige områder. I Come On 6 er der ikke i så høj grad som tidligere skelet til de 2000 hyppigste ord, men også været fokus på at indholdet bliver interessant og informativt for eleverne.

I 6. klasse bliver der primært arbejdet med sætninger og chunks, idet eleverne både skal skrive i sætninger og læse små tekster for at løse opgaverne. Der er dog også stadig opgaver, hvor det handler om at udbygge og konsolidere ordforrådet.

I Come On 6 arbejdes der videre med substantivernes flertal, så eleverne nu præsenteres for de uregelmæssige løsninger. Derudover introduceres eleverne for verbernes datid, adjektivernes komparative form og genitivs-former. Eleverne vil også skulle arbejde med spørgeord og de to præpositioner "i" og "på". Tanken er, at grammatikken fortsat bliver en naturlig del af fremmedsprogsundervisningen, men samtidig holdes det på et så simpelt niveau, at alle kan være med. I denne bog vil der være opgaver, hvor der skal bruges flere forskellige regler. Det er her op til læreren at vurdere, hvorvidt den enkelte elev skal løse opgaven perfekt eller om nogle fejl skal "ignoreres" på dette tidspunkt.

Lige som i Come On 4 og 5 bliver eleverne i Come On 6 præsenteret for noget kulturelt indhold, i form af viden om engelsktalende lande og deres traditioner. I denne bog er der taget udgangspunkt i United Kingdom.

I læseplanen for engelsk står der, at der skal lægges vægt på at elevernes udvikler deres nysgerrighed overfor engelsk sprog og kultur. I arbejdet med Come On vil eleven via en vekselvirkning mellem kulturelle og sproglige emner blive motiveret til at arbejde videre med faget.

Derudover vil eleverne i arbejdet med bogen få arbejdet med følgende mål fra første fase af de forenklede fælles mål for engelsk efter 7. klasse:

- Eleven kan forstå og skrive kortere tekster.
- Eleven kan finde specifikke detaljer i forskellige teksttyper.
- Eleven kan anvende grundlæggende bøjningsformer.
- Eleven har viden om kulturforhold i engelsksprogede områder.
- Eleven kan skrive enkle informerende tekster.
- Eleven kan skrive enkle spørgende og fremsættende sætninger.

