

# Сравнительный Анализ УМК

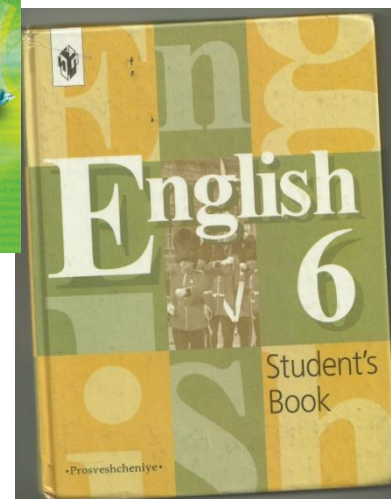
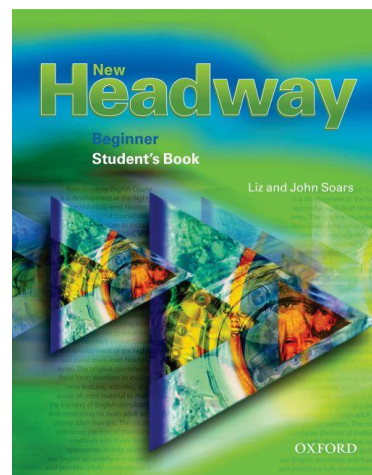
В.П. Кузовлев 6 класс

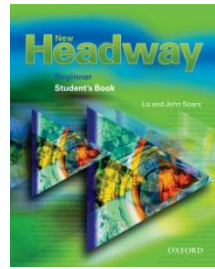
и **Headway. Elementary.**

Выполнена студентками  
гр743:

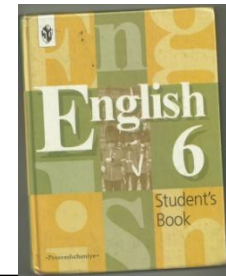
А. Люссан

А. Румянцевой





# Parts of speech:



- **Nouns**
- **Adjectives**
- **Verbs**
- **Numbers**
- **Pronouns**
- **Adverbs**
- **Prepositions**

- **Nouns**
- **Adjectives**
- **Verbs**
- **Pronouns**
- **Adverbs**
- **Prepositions**

# The Noun

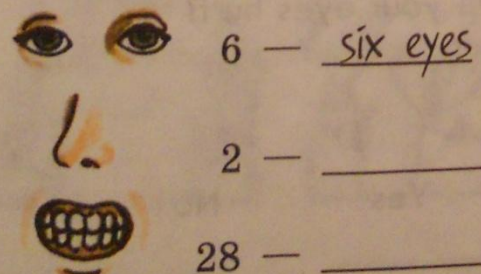
- Именем существительным называется часть речи, которая обозначает предмет или лицо.

## ○ Number

-s, -es

some


2. Draw a monster with:



6 — six eyes



2 — \_\_\_\_\_

28 — \_\_\_\_\_



2 — \_\_\_\_\_

23

3.   Think of a monster. Write the facts about it and tell your friend about it.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS: Plurals (Множественное число существительных)

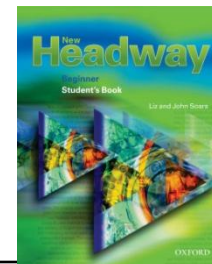
neck — necks    but    foot — feet

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neck 2 necks    tooth \_\_\_\_\_    eye \_\_\_\_\_

foot \_\_\_\_\_    body \_\_\_\_\_    child \_\_\_\_\_

# The formation of plural form



## 1.5 Plural nouns

- 1 Most nouns add *-s* in the plural.

stamps  
keys  
cameras

- 2 If the noun ends in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, or *-ch*, add *-es*.

bus            buses  
class         classes  
wish          wishes  
match        matches

- 3 If the noun ends in a consonant + *-y*, the *y* changes to *-ies*.

country      countries  
party         parties

But if the noun ends in a vowel + *-y*, the *-y* doesn't change.

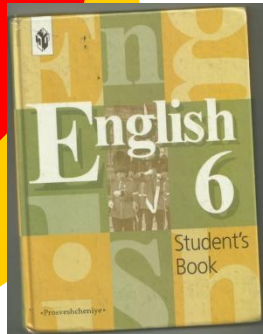
key            keys  
day            days

- 4 Some nouns are irregular. Dictionaries show this.

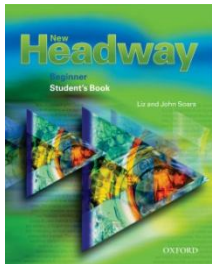
child         children  
person       people  
woman       women  
man          men

# The Possessive Case

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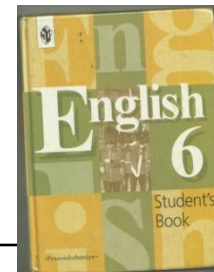
3. *This is a letter that Jane got from her pen pal from Russia. Lena is telling her about her brother. Put ' (apostrophes) where necessary. Write the full form of the verbs.*




## 2.2 Possessive 's

My wife's name is Judy.  
That's Andrea's dictionary.

# Articles: a/an, the



2)  **SONG** What illnesses (болезни) have these children got? Match. (listening for detail)

Ruth	a toothache
Teddy	a headache
Fred	a stomachache
Sam	a backache
Frankie	a cold
Jack	the flu
Tony	



## WORD BUILDING

tooth + ache = toothache

['tu:θeɪk]

(зубная боль)

## GRAMMAR IN FOCUS






Article With Illnesses (Артикль с названиями болезней)

I've got a headache.

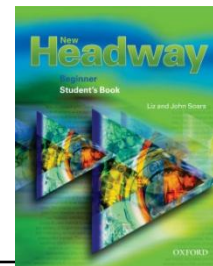
He's got appendicitis.

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3)  Have you ever been ill? What was wrong? (AB I ex. 3)

4)   Ask your groupmates if they have had a certain ill-

# Articles: A/an



## 5.2 a/an

We use *an* before words that begin with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.

**an** actor

**an** English dictionary

**an** ice-cream

**an** orange

**an** umbrella

but

**a** car

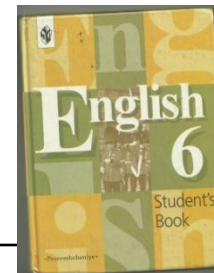
**a** hamburger

**a** television

**NB! В УМК не  
упомянуто  
употребление  
определенного  
артикла «THE» =>  
нельзя сказать**

# The Adjective

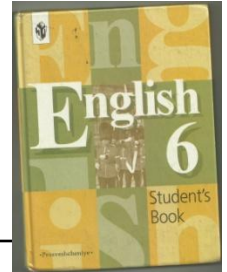
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- Именем прилагательным называется часть речи, которая обозначает признак предмета и отвечает на вопрос *какой?*



o The degrees of comparison (the Positive, the Comparative, the Superlative)



5. These are boys from a sports club. Compare them. Fill in the names. Use (not) as ... as, a bit, much.

- 1 David is \_\_\_\_\_ strong \_\_\_\_\_ Dick.
- 2 Dan is \_\_\_\_\_ younger than Dick.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ taller than \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Dick is \_\_\_\_\_ stronger than \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Dan is \_\_\_\_\_ shorter than \_\_\_\_\_.

1) Compare the things in each pair. Use the words from the box.

**GRAMMAR IN FOCUS: Degrees of Comparison (Степени сравнения)**

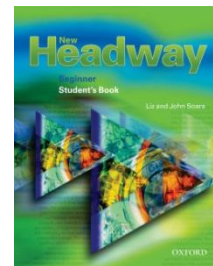
A mouse is much smaller than a cat.

England is a bit larger than Scotland.

A pen is as useful as a pencil.

A car is much more comfortable than a bike.

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# Comparative and superlative adjectives

## 10.1 Comparative and superlative adjectives

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	old safe big hot	older safer bigger hotter	the oldest the safest the biggest* the hottest*
Adjectives ending in -y	noisy dirty	noisier dirtier	the noisiest the dirtiest
Adjectives with two or more syllables	boring beautiful	<b>more</b> boring <b>more</b> beautiful	the <b>most</b> boring the <b>most</b> beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	<b>better</b> <b>worse</b> <b>further</b>	the <b>best</b> the <b>worst</b> the <b>furthest</b>

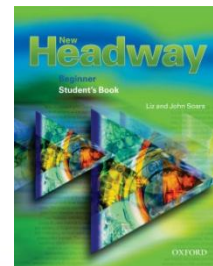
\* Adjectives which end in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.

You're **older than** me.

New York is **dirtier than** Paris.

Prague is one of **the most beautiful** cities in Europe.

# Adjectives



- Possessive adjectives

## 4.1 Possessive adjectives

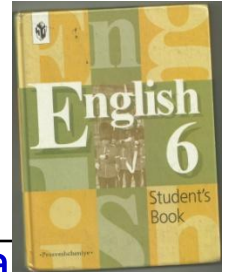
This is	my your his her	book.
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1 Complete the table.

Subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	we	they
Possessive adjective	my				our	their

**T 4.1** Listen and check.

# The Adverb



- Наречием называется часть речи, указывающая на признак действия или на различные обстоятельства, при которых протекает действие. Наречие относится к глаголу и показывает, как, где, когда, и т.п. совершается действие.
- Adverbials of frequency

1. *People who take care of their health live long lives. How often do you do these healthy things? Fill in the gaps with suitable adverbials of frequency.*

**GRAMMAR IN FOCUS: Adverbials of Frequency**  
(Выражения частотности)

He goes to the dentist *three times a week*.

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I go to the dentist *once a month*.

I go to the dentist \_\_\_\_\_

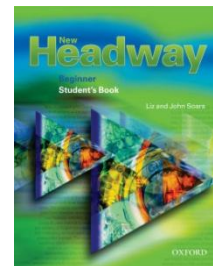
I check my eyes \_\_\_\_\_

I eat fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_

I play a sport \_\_\_\_\_

I walk in the park \_\_\_\_\_

once	a day
twice	a week
three times	a month
...	a year



# Adverbs of frequency

## 4.2 Adverbs of frequency

0%		50%		100%
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

- 1 These adverbs usually come before the main verb.

I **usually** go to bed at about 11.00.

I don't **often** go swimming.

She **never** eats meat.

We **always** have wine in the evenings.

I **sometimes** play tennis on Saturdays.

- 2 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

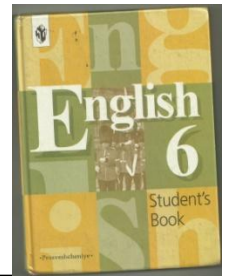
**Sometimes** we play cards      We play cards **sometimes**.

**Usually** I walk to school.      I walk to school **usually**.

- 3 *Never* and *always* can't come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

NOT ~~Never I go to the theatre.~~

~~Always I have tea in the morning.~~



# The Pronoun

- Местоимением называется часть речи, которая употребляется вместо имени существительного и прилагательного
- **Demonstrative Pronouns: this/that, these/those**

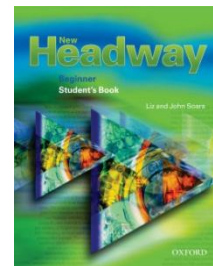
2. *In a clothes shop children are talking about buying some things. They've got opposite opinions. What are these opinions?*

**GRAMMAR IN FOCUS:**

<b>Demonstrative Pronouns</b>	<b>Noun Substitutions</b>
— Do you like <u>this</u> dress?	— Which <u>one</u> ?
— Do you like <u>these</u> slippers?	— The pink <u>ones</u> ?

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— Do you like <u>this</u> skirt?	— No, I like <u>that one</u> .
— Would you like <u>these</u> shorts?	— No, I like _____.
— I'd like to buy <u>this</u> dress.	— And I would like to buy _____.
— Mum wants to buy <u>that</u> coat.	— It would be nice to buy _____.
— Dad's going to buy <u>these</u> jeans.	— I think _____ are



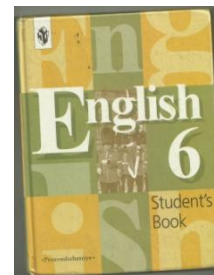
# Object pronouns

## 7.2 Object pronouns

Look at the subject and object pronouns, and the possessive adjectives.

<b>Subject pronouns</b>	<b>Object pronouns</b>	<b>Possessive adjectives</b>
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
they	them	their

# Quantifiers



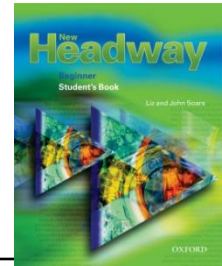
- a lot of/ lots of/ many/ much, a few/ a little, few/ little

2. Make up the sentences to know if some people have got problems or they haven't.

He has got	many	shirts in his wardrobe.
She hasn't got	lots of	friends. That's too bad.
They have bought	a little	bars of chocolate.
We are going to buy	a few	bread for sandwiches.
She doesn't need	few	time to do it.
They made	much	mistakes so they got good marks.
Dad spent	little	money to buy a present for mum.
He has got	a lot of	milk. It's not enough, I'm afraid.



# Adjectives & adverbs



## 13.2 Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives describe nouns.

a **big** dog  
a **careful** driver

Adverbs describe verbs.

She ran **quickly**.  
He drives too **fast**.

To form regular adverbs, add *-ly* to the adjective.  
Words ending in *-y* change to *-ily*.

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
bad	badly
careful	carefully
immediate	immediately
easy	easily

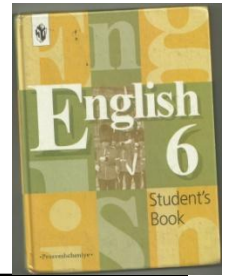
Some adverbs are irregular.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
hard	hard
early	early
fast	fast

**1** Are the words in *italics* adjectives or adverbs?

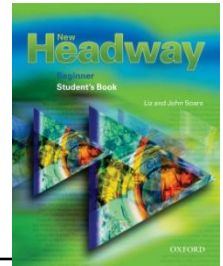
- 1 Smoking is a *bad* habit.  
The team played *badly* and lost the match.
- 2 Please listen *carefully*.  
Jane's a *careful* driver.
- 3 The homework was *easy*.  
Peter's very good at tennis. He won the game *easily*.
- 4 I know the Prime Minister *well*.  
My husband's a *good* cook.
- 5 It's a *hard* life.  
Teachers work *hard* and don't earn much money.

# Prepositions



- Предлогами называются служебные слова, которые показывают отношение(временное или пространственное) существительного или местоимения к другим словам в предложении.
- Prepositions of place and direction
- Prepositions with & in
- Expressions without prepositions

# Prepositions



## 3.3 Prepositions

She lives **in** Switzerland.

She goes skiing **in** her free time.

**In** the evening we have supper.

A nurse looks **after** people **in** hospital.

She likes going **for** walks **in** summer.

Get **on** the bus.

He lives **on** an island **in** the west of Scotland.

He collects the post **from** the boat.

He delivers the beer **to** the pub.

He drives the children **to** school.

At ten we go **to** bed.

He likes listening **to** music.

He speaks **to** people **on** his radio.

She's married **to** an American.

There's a letter **for** you.

He makes breakfast **for** the guests.

He writes **for** a newspaper.

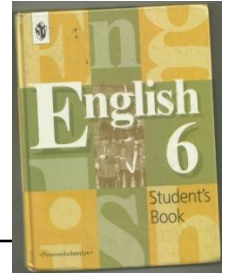
He works **as** an undertaker.

Tourists come **by** boat.

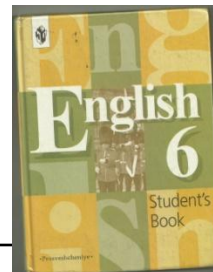
It's **about** 6.30.

# The Verb

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- Глаголом называется часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние лица или предмета.
- **Verb forms:** Infinitive, Simple Past, Past Participle, **Present Participle**



- **Modal verbs** – это особый тип вспомогательных глаголов, которые выражают различные отношения, суждения, намерения, долженствование и т.п.
- **Must, should, have to**

6. *Here are some rules and information for travellers who stay at a Youth Hostel (гостинице для молодежи) in England. Fill in with must, mustn't, should, shouldn't.*

**GRAMMAR IN FOCUS: Modal Verbs Must, Should**

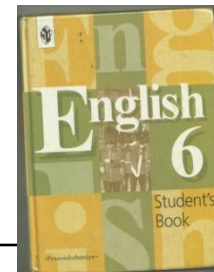
I **must** take this medicine.

You **should** stay in bed.

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- You \_\_\_\_\_ be at the hostel by 23.00.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ worry about food — there's a shop there.
- But you \_\_\_\_\_ order milk, butter and bread in advance (заранее).

# Обороты: there is/ are, there was/ were



1. *Dorothy, the girl from the book "The Marvellous Land of Oz" by Frank L. Baum, came to the Emerald City. She stayed at the Palace of Oz. What did her room look like? Put in the missing words.*

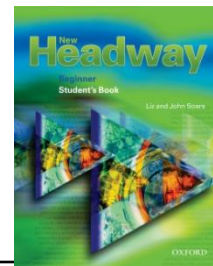
## GRAMMAR IN FOCUS: There Was / There Were

There was a big table in the middle of the room.

There were six chairs around the table.

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It \_\_\_\_\_ the sweetest little room in the world. There \_\_\_\_\_ a soft and comfortable bed. There \_\_\_\_\_ a tiny fountain (фонтан) in the middle of the room. There \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful green flowers on the windows, and there \_\_\_\_\_ a shelf with books. There \_\_\_\_\_ many green dresses in a wardrobe.



# There is/are

## 5.1 *There is/are*

### Positive

There	is	a sofa.	(singular)
	are	two books.	(plural)

### Negative

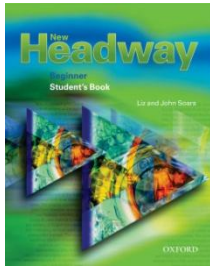
There	isn't	an armchair.	(singular)
	aren't	any flowers.	(plural)

### Yes/No questions

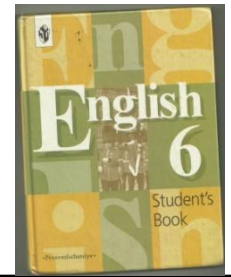
Is	there	a table?
Are		any photos?

### Short answers

Yes, there is.  
No, there isn't.  
Yes, there are.  
No, there aren't.



## Выводы:



- ❖ Представлено разное количество частей речи
- ❖ У всех частей речи выделяются одинаковые категории
- Нет определений частям речи
- Чёткие инструкции по образованию разных категорий (мн.ч., степени ср.)
- Определения частей речи есть, но по разным критериям
- Принцип опоры на РЯ (ложное представление о составе языка)