

Сравнительный Анализ УМК

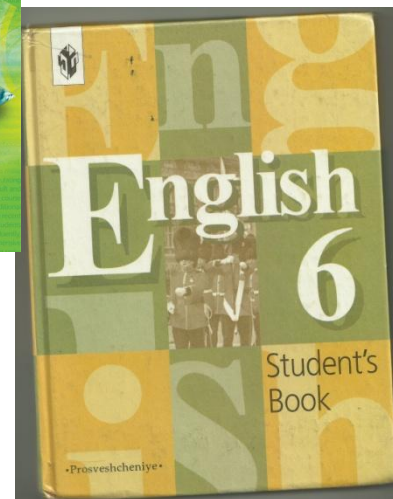
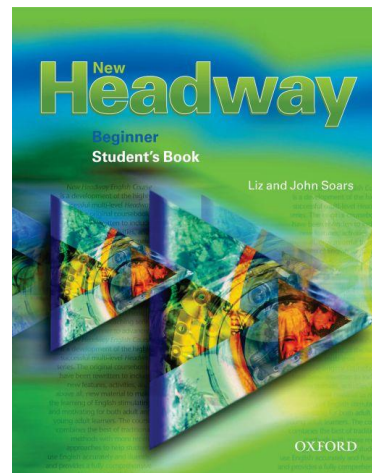
В.П. Кузовлев 6 класс

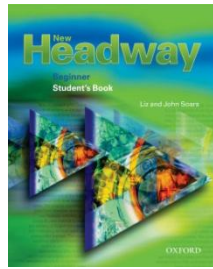
и Headway. Elementary.

Выполнена студентками
гр743:

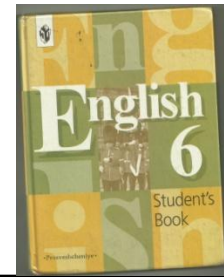
А. Люссан

А. Румянцевой





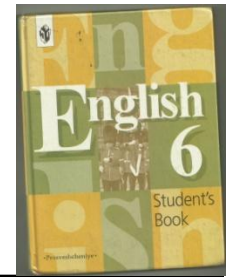
Parts of speech:



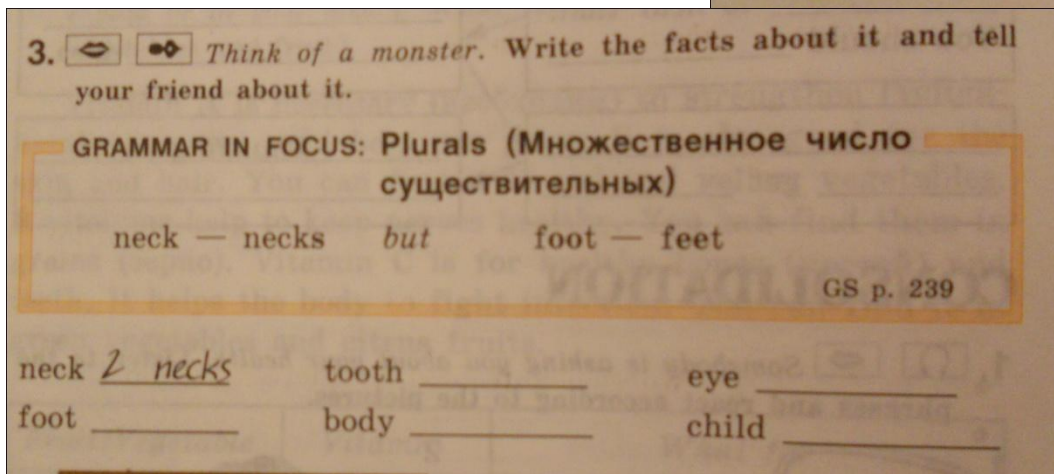
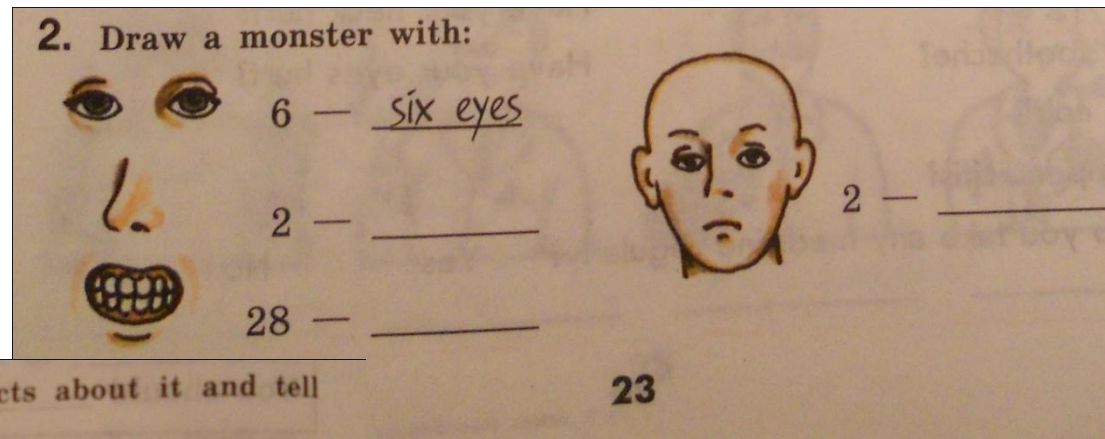
- **Nouns**
- **Adjectives**
- **Verbs**
- **Numbers**
- **Pronouns**
- **Adverbs**
- **Prepositions**

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

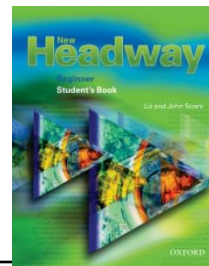
The Noun



- Именем существительным называется часть речи, которая обозначает предмет или лицо.
- Number
-s, -es
some



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

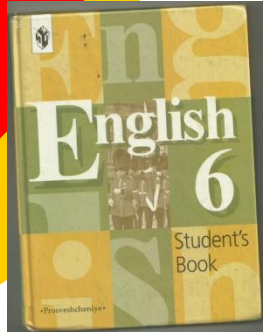
But if the noun ends in a vowel + -y, the -y doesn't change.

key	keys
day	days

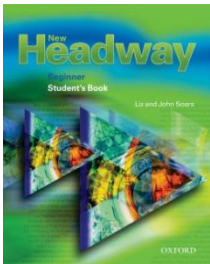
- 4 Some nouns are irregular. Dictionaries show this.

child	children
person	people
woman	women
man	men

The Possessive Case



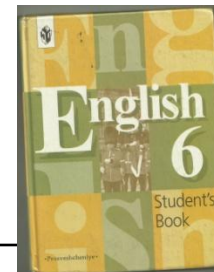
3. *This is a letter that Jane got from her pen pal from Russia. Lena is telling her about her brother. Put ' (apostrophes) where necessary. Write the full form of the verbs.*




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

[ˈtu:θeɪk]

(зубная боль)

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS





Article With Illnesses (Артикль с названиями болезней)

I've got a headache.

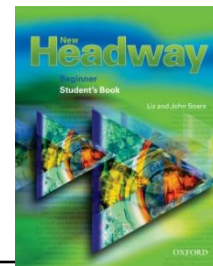
He's got appendicitis.

GS p. 241

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

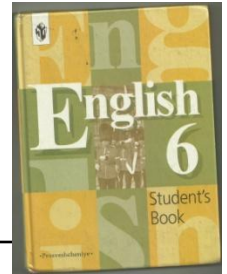
a car

a hamburger

a television

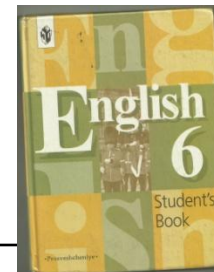
**ВВ! В УМК не
упомянуто
употребление
определенного
артикла «THE» =>
нельзя сказать**

The Adjective



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

○ 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.

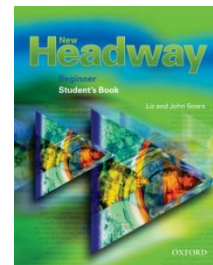
GRAMMAR IN FOCUS: Degrees of Comparison (Степени сравнения)

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.



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	more boring more beautiful	the most boring the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest

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

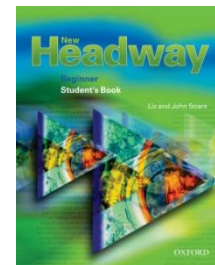
You're **older than** me.

New York is **dirtier than** Paris.

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

Adjectives

- Possessive adjectives



4.1 Possessive adjectives

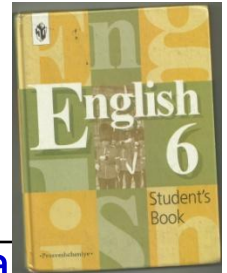
This is	my your his her	book.
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1 Complete the table.

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.

GS p. 244

I go to the dentist once a month.

I go to the dentist _____

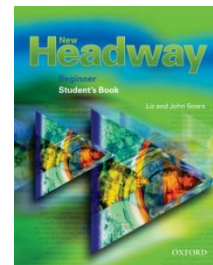
I check my eyes _____

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.

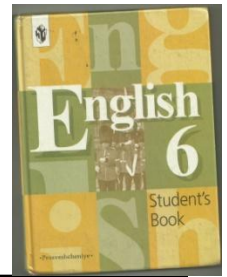
I walk to school **usually**.

- 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:

Demonstrative Pronouns

— Do you like this dress?

— Do you like these slippers?

Noun Substitutions

— Which one?

— The pink ones?

GS p. 244, 240

— Do you like this skirt?

— Would you like these shorts?

— I'd like to buy this dress.

— Mum wants to buy that coat.

— Dad's going to buy these jeans.

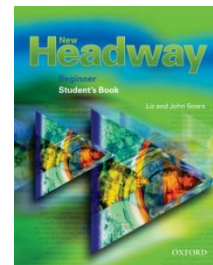
— No, I like that one.

— No, I like _____.

— And I would like to buy _____.

— It would be nice to buy _____.

— I think _____ are



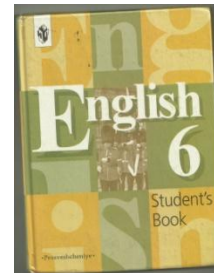
Object pronouns

7.2 Object pronouns

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

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

Quantifiers

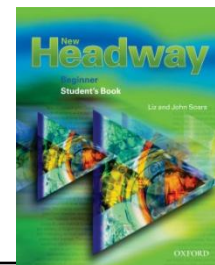


- a lot of/ lots of/ many/ much, a few/ a little, few/ little

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*.

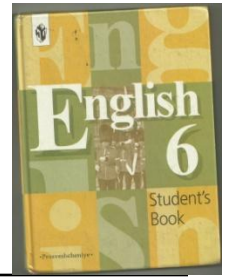
4 I know the Prime Minister *well*.

My husband's a *good* cook.

5 It's a *hard* life.

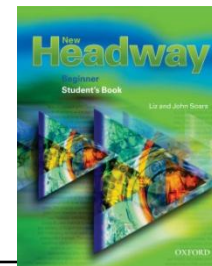
Teachers work *hard* and don't earn much money.

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.

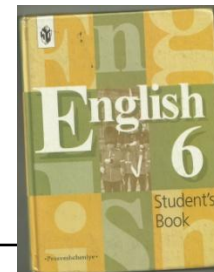
He writes **for** a newspaper.

He works **as** an undertaker.

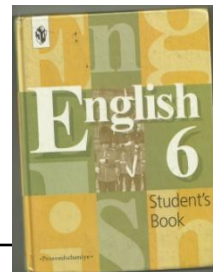
Tourists come **by** boat.

It's **about** 6.30.

The Verb



- 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

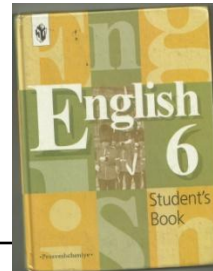
I **must** take this medicine.

You **should** stay in bed.

GS p. 249, 250

- 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

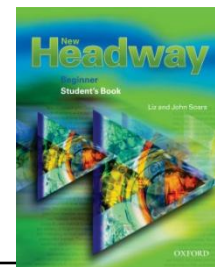
There was a big table in the middle of the room.

There were six chairs around the table.

GS p. 252

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

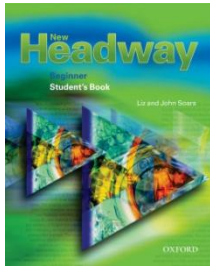
There	isn't	an armchair.	(singular)
	aren't	any flowers.	(plural)

Yes/No questions

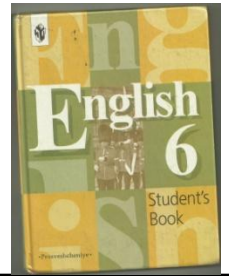
Is	there	a table?
Are		any photos?

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)