Койдан В.М.
викладач кафедри іноземних мов і методик їх навчання

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

для спеціальності 6.010101 Дошкільна освіта
ОКР «бакалавр»

Лекція 1. The Noun (2год.)

План лекції:
1. The category of number.
2. The definite and indefinite article. Use of articles with common and proper nouns. Use of articles with nouns in some set expressions.
3. The use of articles with nouns modified by certain adjectives.
4. Omission of the articles.

Література:

Виклад основного матеріалу. The plural of nouns is formed by adding the ending – (e)s to the singular. The ending is pronounced:

- [s] after voiceless consonants except [z], [s], [ts];
- [z] after vowels and voiced consonants,
- [iz] after sounds [s], [z], [j], [ts], [3], [d3] which are called sibilants.

In spelling the ending –es is added:
- a) if the noun ends in –s, -ss, -sh, -tch, -x;
- b) if the noun ends in –y preceded by a consonant; the y is changed into I before the ending – es;
- c) if the noun ends in –o preceded by a consonant. The plural of some nouns ending in –f or –fe is formed by the changing f into v and adding the ending –es.

Some nouns form the plural by changing the root vowel/ the plural of the nouns sheep, deer, swine and fish is identical with the singular.
Some nouns borrowed from Latin and Greek keep the plural form of the language from which they have been borrowed.

The plural of compound nouns is formed by adding the ending –(e)s to the head-noun. If there is no noun in the compound, the plural ending is added to the last word of the compound. There are nouns which are used only in the singular or only in the plural.

The article is a form word used with nouns. There are two articles in English; the definite article and the indefinite article.

The indefinite article has two forms: a and an. The form a is used before words beginning with a consonant. The form an is used before words beginning with a vowel.

The indefinite article originated from the Old English numeral an (one). As a result of its origin it is used only with countable nouns in the singular. The definite article has one graphic form the which is pronounced [oʊ] before consonants and [oɪ] before vowels.

The definite article originated from the demonstrative pronoun that; it is used with nouns both in the singular and in the plural.

The indefinite article is used before a noun when we name an object referring it to a class of objects having this name.

The definite article is used before a noun when a particular object is meant which we single out from all the other objects of the same class.

The indefinite article is used when a person or thing unknown to the hearer or reader is mentioned for the first time.

The indefinite article is used before countable nouns in the singular after the expression there is (there was, there will be).

As a rule, the indefinite article is used before nouns in the function of predicative which usually denotes a class to which the subject belong. But when the predicative denotes a particular object, it is used with the definite article.

The indefinite article is used in the meaning of every and also in a number of set expressions: to go for a walk, to have a look, to be in a hurry, for a long time etc.
The definite article is used with a noun if it clear from the context or situation what particular object meant; with a noun that represents the whole class, and in some set expressions: to go to the theatre, the other day, to play the piano, to tell the truth etc.

No article is used with nouns preceded by possessive, demonstrative or interrogative pronouns as well as the pronouns some, any, no, each, every. No article is used with a noun in the plural if the indefinite article was used in the singular.

Лекція 2. The Verb (2год.)

План лекції:
1. Tenses in the Active Voice.
2. The Indefinite form.
3. The Continuous form.
4. The Perfect form.
5. The Perfect Continuous form.

Література:

Виклад основного матеріалу. The affirmative form of the Present Indefinite coincides with the form of the infinitive without the particle to. The only exception is the third person singular in which the ending –s or –es is added to the infinitive.

The interrogative form of the present Indefinite is used by means of the auxiliary verb to do in the present Indefinite and the infinitive of the main verb without the particle to. The negative form of the present Indefinite is formed by means of the auxiliary verb to do in the present indefinite, the negative particle not and the infinitive of the main verb without the particle to.
The Present Indefinite is used to express a recurrent or permanent action in the present, or an action permanently characterizing the subject in the present; an action or a state which does not refer to any particular time; to express an action going on at the time of speaking; to express a future action in adverbial clauses of time and condition, to express a planned future action mostly with verbs denoting motion; to express an action or a succession of action in the past; by using the present tense instead of the past the speaker presents such action as if they were taking place before the listener’s eyes.

The Past Indefinite of regular verbs is formed by adding the ending –ed to the infinitive without the particle to. The ending –ed is pronounced:

[t] – after voiceless consonants except t;
[d] – after voiced consonants except d and after vowels;
[id] – after t, d, te, de.

Spelling rules:
1. If the infinitive ends in –e, this e is dropped before the ending –ed.
2. If the infinitive ends in –y preceded by a consonant, the final y is changed into i before –ed.
3. If the infinitive ends in one consonant preceded by a short stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled before the ending –ed.
4. Final r is doubled if the last syllable of the infinitive contains a stressed monoththong.
5. Final l is doubled if it is preceded by a short vowel, stressed or unstressed.

The Past Indefinite of irregular verbs is formed in different ways, mostly by changing the root vowel. Some irregular verbs change their consonants or vowels and consonants. There are verbs which have the same for for the infinitive and the Past Indefinite. The Past indefinite of the verbs to go and to be is formed from different roots.

The interrogative form of the Past Indefinite is formed by means of the auxiliary verb to do in the Past Indefinite and the infinitive of the main verb without the particle to. The auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.
The negative form of the Past Indefinite is formed by means of the auxiliary verb to do in the Past Indefinite, the negative particle not and the infinitive of the main verb without the particle to. In colloquial speech the shortened form didn’t is often used instead of did not.

In the negative-interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject and the particle not after the subject; but the shortened form didn’t is mostly used here; it is placed before the subject.

The auxiliary verb to do can also be used in the affirmative form of the Past Indefinite to make the meaning of the verb more emphatic. In this case the form did which is strongly stressed is placed between the subject and the infinitive of the main verb.

The Present Continuous is formed by means of the auxiliary verb to be in the Present Indefinite and the present Participle of the main verb.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject. In the negative form the negative particle not is placed after the auxiliary verb. The present continuous is used: to express an action

– going on at the present moment, at the time of speaking;
– in its progress going at the present period of time not necessarily at the time of speaking;
– going at the same time with another action referring to the present time;
– a planned future action mostly with verbs denoting motion.

The following verbs which do not express a process are not used in the Continuous form:

a) verbs expressing relations between objects;
b) verbs expressing perceptions of senses;
c) verbs expressing wish, feelings and will;
d) verbs expressing mental activity.

The Present Perfect is formed by means of the auxiliary verb to have in the Present Indefinite and the Past participle (Partici ple II) of the main verb. It is used:

1. To express an action which took place before the present moment when the speaker’s aim is to emphasize the present result of this action.
2. To express an action which began before the present moment and continued up to it. In this case the preposition for is mostly used to indicate the period of duration. The starting point of the action is indicated by means of the word since.

Лекція 3. The Adjective (2год.)

План лекції:
1. Morphological composition of the adjectives.
2. Compound adjectives.
3. Grammatical characteristics of qualitative adjectives. Substantivized adjectives.
4. The Participle 1.

Література:

Виклад основного матеріалу. In English adjectives have no number, case or gender distinctions. Qualitative adjectives have the positive, the comparative and the superlative degrees. The comparative and superlative degrees are formed in two ways:

1. by means of the ending –er and –est (synthetic forms);
2. by means of the words more and most (analytical forms).

The following adjectives have synthetic forms of the degrees of comparison:

a) all one-syllable adjectives;

b) adjectives of two syllables ending in –y, -er, -le, -ow, and those having the stress on the second syllable.

Adjectives of three or more syllables and many adjectives of two syllables form their degrees of comparison analytically.

The following spelling rules should be observed:

a) if the adjectives ends in one consonant receded by a short vowel, the final consonant is doubled before -er and –est.
b) if the adjectives ends in –e, it is dropped before the endings –er, -est;

   c) if the adjective ends in –y preceded by a consonant, the y is changed into i before the endings –er and –est.

   The comparative degree can be emphasized by means of the words much, far, still.

   When equal degrees of quality are compared, the adjective in the positive degree is placed within as…as.

   To express a smaller degree of a quality the adjective in the positive degree is placed within not so…as.

Лекція 4. Modal Verbs and Related Structures (2год.)

План лекції:
1. Definition.
2. Peculiarities of Modal verbs.
3. Expressing ability, necessity, permission, advisability, prohibition.

Література:

Виклад основного матеріалу. The verbs can, may, must, ought, shall, should, will would, need and dare form a special class of verbs which are called modal verbs. The verbs to have and to be are also used as modal verbs. Modal verbs are used with the infinitive or another verb.

   Modal verbs denote neither actions nor states; they show that the action or state denoted by the infinitive is considered as possible, obligatory, necessary, desirable, probable, doubtful, allowed advisable, etc.

   Modal verbs have certain peculiarities:

1. MVs have no infinitive, no gerund and no participles; accordingly they have no future tense, no continuous or perfect tenses.
2. MVs except ought and partly need and dare) are followed by the infinitive without a particle to. After to be and to have used as MV the infinitive has particle to.

3. MVs have no ending –(e)s in the third person singular of the present tense.

4. The interrogative and negative form of the present and past tense of MVs is formed without the auxiliary verb to do. In the interrogative form MVs are placed before the subject. In the negative form the particle not is used after the modal verb.

   The verb *can* has two forms: the present tense (can) and the past tense (could)/the form could is also used as Subjunctive II. In this case it refers to the present of future when followed by the Indefinite Infinitive and to the past when followed by the Perfect Infinitive. The verb *can* has the following meanings:

   1. Physical or mental ability, capability, possibility depending on circumstances. The equivalent of CAN in these meanings is the combination to be able to which has all tenses. The form *could* followed by Perfect Infinitive shows that the action was not carried out.

   2. Permission. The form could is used in this meaning only in interrogative sentences to express request.

   3. Doubt, astonishment, incredulity.

   4. In these meanings the verb *can* is used only in interrogative and negative sentences but it may be followed by all forms of the infinitive.

   The continuous Infinitive refers to the present. If the verb has no continuous form, the Indefinite Infinitive is used to refer the action to the present.

   The Perfect Infinitive refers to the past.

   If the verb *can* is used to express doubt, astonishment, incredulity, the form could implies more uncertainty.

Лекція 5. The Numeral (2год.)

План лекції:

1. Ordinal and cardinal numerals.
2. The functions of ordinal and cardinal numerals in a sentence.
3. Fractions.
Література:

Виклад основного матеріалу. Numerals are divided into cardinals and ordinals.

There are simple, derived and composite cardinal numerals. The cardinal numerals from 1 to 12 as well as 100, 1,000 and 1,000,000 are simple. The numerals from 13 to 19 and those indicating tens are derived (derivatives). The numerals consisting of tens and units as well as those containing hundreds, thousands and millions are composite.

The numerals from 13 to 19 are formed by adding the suffix –teen to the corresponding number of units. They have two stresses: on the first syllable and on the suffix. When followed by a stressed syllable they lose the stress on the suffix. When preceded by a stressed syllable, they lose the stress on the root.

The cardinal numerals indicating tens are formed by adding the suffix –ty to the corresponding number of units. They have the stress on the first syllable.

The numerals consisting of tens and units are spelt with a hyphen. In the composite numerals denoting numbers greater than 100 the conjunction and is used before the tens (or before the units if there are no tens).

When the numerals hundreds, thousand, million are preceded by another numeral, they have no plural ending –s. When they are not preceded by other numerals, they turn into nouns. In this case they take the plural ending –s and are followed by a noun with a preposition of.

Лекція 6. The Adverb (2год.)

План лекції:
1. Classification of adverbs.
2. Morphological structure of adverbs.
3. Degrees of comparison of adverbs.

Література:

Виклад основного матеріалу. According to their meaning adverbs are subdivided into adverbs of time (today, yesterday, now, soon, early, late, then, before), place (here, there, where, near, above etc.), repetition and frequency, (often, never, sometimes, ever, usually etc.), degree (very, quite, little, too, much), and manner (quickly, well, badly, slowly, easily etc.).

The most important suffix by means of which adverbs are formed from other parts of speech is the suffix –ly. Final y is changed into i before the suffix –ly.

Adverbs of manner and some other adverbs have degrees of comparison. Adverbs of one syllable form their degrees of comparison by means of the ending –er, -est. adverbs of more than one syllable form their degrees of comparison by means of the words more and most.

Лекція 7. The Pronoun (2год.)

План лекції:
1. Classification of pronouns.
2. Objective and Nominative Cases of Personal pronouns.
3. Reflexive, Reciprocal, Demonstrative pronouns.
4. Their place and functions in a sentence.

Література:

**Виклад основного матеріалу.** In English the personals pronouns have two cases: the Nominative Case and the Objective Case.

Personal pronouns in the NC are used as the subject of the sentence. The syntactical function of personal pronouns in the Objective Case is that of object.

Only the Objective case is used after prepositions.

The pronoun it may be used as:

- a subject in impersonal sentences;
- the equivalent of demonstrative pronouns;
- the introductory word in sentences the subject of which expressed by an infinitive, a gerund or a subordinate clause is placed after the predicate.

The reflexive pronouns are formed by adding –self (in the singular) or –selves (in the plural) to the possessive pronouns my, your, our and to the Objective Case of the personal pronouns him, her, them.

In the function of an object reflexive pronouns correspond to the Ukrainian particle –ся, -сь or to the reflexive pronoun себе. They are placed (with or without a preposition) directly after the verb.

Reflexive pronouns can also be used in apposition to nouns or personal pronouns to emphasize them. In this function they are placed at the end of the sentence or directly after the emphasized word.

**Лекція 8. The Preposition and Conjunction (2год.)**

**План лекції:**

1. Classification of prepositions and their place in a sentence.
2. The conjunction. Types of conjunctions and their functions.

**Література:**

Виклад основного матеріалу. The preposition is a part of speech indicating various relations of nouns or pronouns to other words in the sentence or phrase. Some English prepositions render those relations which in Ukrainian are expressed by case forms.

As a rule prepositions stand immediately before the words they refer to. In the following cases prepositions are usually placed at the end of the sentence or phrase:

a) in direct and indirect questions if the preposition refers to the words who (whom), what, which, where; E.g. What are they talking about?

b) in attributive clauses if the preposition refers to the conjunctive pronouns whom (who) or which; e.g. the poem which you are talking about was written in the war years.

c) in passive constructions the subject of which corresponds to a prepositional object of the parallel active construction; e.g. this fellow is very much talked about.

d) in infinitival attributive phrases. E.g. I’ll give you the money to go back with.

According to their structure conjunctions are divided into:

a) Simple (consist of one root/stem): and, but, or, that, if so, though etc.

b) Derivative (have suffixes or prefixes): unless because, until etc.

c) Compound (consist of two or three stems): therefore, however, nevertheless etc.

d) Complex (have more than one word): as soon as, as well as, in order to, as if etc.

According to their function conjunctions are divided into:

a) coordinating conjunctions which connect homogeneous parts of the sentence or clauses of a compound sentence;

b) subordinating conjunctions which join a subordinate clause to the principal clause.
Coordinating conjunctions are subdivided into copulative (єднальні) – and, as well, both…and, not only…but also, neither…nor. E.g. The sun had set and he turned homeward. Neither his father nor his mother was like other people.

Disjunctive (розділові) – or, either…or. E.g. Now you must hurry or you’ll be very late for work.

Adversative (протиставні) – but, yet, still, whereas. E.g. I came here earlier but you weren’t in.

Subordinating conjunctions are divided into groups in accordance with the kinds of subordinate clauses they introduce. Some subordinate conjunctions are also used in simple sentences where they introduce adverbial modifiers. Subordinate clauses are introduced not only by conjunctions but also by means of connective words – conjunctive pronouns (who, Whom, whose, what, which, that) and conjunctive adverbs (where, when, how, why) which unlike conjunctions are parts of subordinate clauses (subject, object, attribute, adverbial modifiers). E.g. We did not know what had happened.