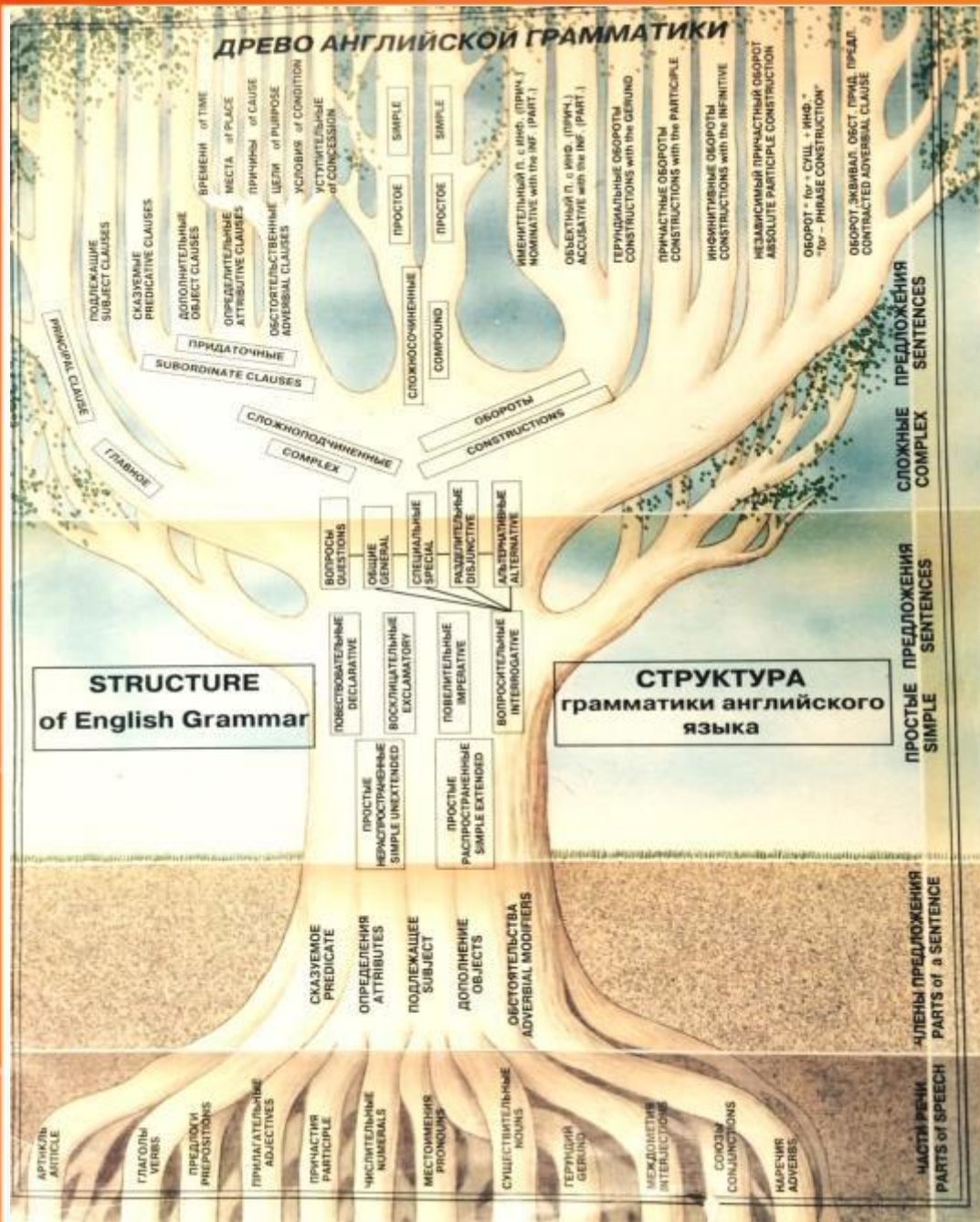


STRUCTURE **of English Grammar**

Подготовила: учитель
английского языка
Пашкова Ксения
Эдуардовна



Complex sentences

Simple sentences

Parts of a sentence

Parts of speech

Parts of speech:

- Article
- Verbs
- Prepositions
- Adjectives
- Participle
- Numerals
- Pronouns
- Nouns
- Gerund
- Interjections
- Conjunctions
- Adverbs

Part of Speech	Explanation	Examples
Nouns	A word that names a person, a place or a thing	Boy, Sam, cat, Paris
Pronouns	A word that is used instead of a noun	He, my, yourself
Adjectives	A word that describes a person or thing	pretty, easy, fat
Verbs	A word or group of words that express an action or a state	go, jump, be, think
Adverbs	A word that describes or gives more information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or even the entire sentence	quickly, tomorrow, outside
Prepositions	A word that is used before a noun or a pronoun to connect it to another word in the sentence. It is usually used to show location, direction, time, and so forth.	on, in, to, from, of
Conjunctions	A word that joins parts of a sentence together	and, or, but
Interjections	A short sound, word or phrase used to express the speaker's emotion.	Wow, hmm, well, oh dear

Verbs

A **verb** is a word or group of words that express an action or a state.

Examples: Go, jump, sleep, eat, think, be, change, become, drive, complete.

Example sentences:

We **had** a nice lunch.

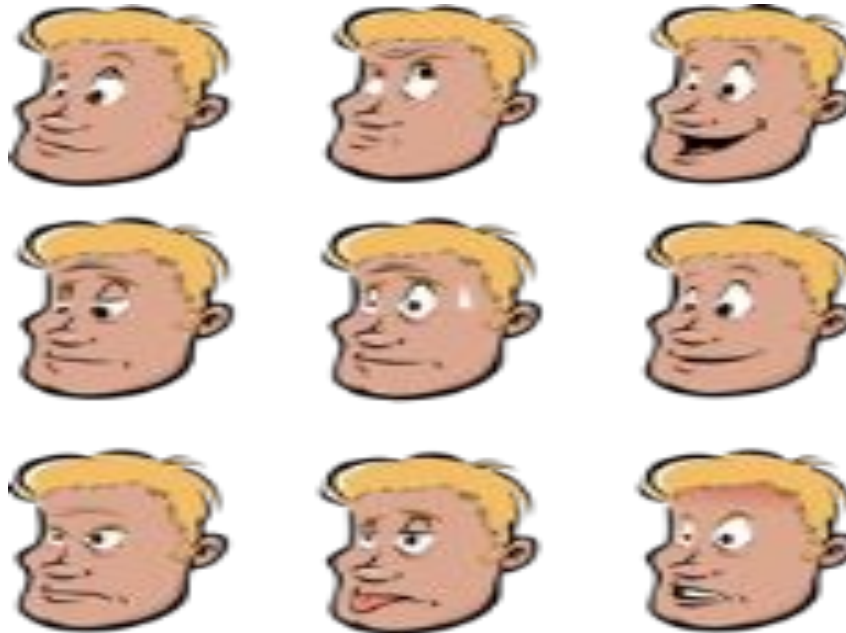
I **think** that he is right.

He **drove** for hours.

The word "verb" comes for the Latin word *verbum*, which means "word."



English modal verbs are special verbs that are used to show possibility, ability, permission, and so forth.



Examples:

"It might rain" – shows possibility.

"I can juggle" – shows ability.

"You may sit down" – shows permission.

MODAL VERBS

модальные глаголы

I

*can
may
will
dare
must
need
shall
would
should
have to
used to
ought to
be to*



*plum tree
lemon tree
blueberries
currant bush
apricot tree
raspberry bush
bird cherry bush*

PLANT STRAWBERRY

Examples:

1. Ты не должен парковаться здесь.

You mustn't park here.

2. Ты можешь взять еще один кусок, если хочешь.

You can have one more piece if you want.

3. Тебе следует гулять больше.

You should walk more.

4. Ты должен выбрасывать свой мусор в корзину.

You must throw your rubbish in the bin.

Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a person, a place or a thing.

Examples:

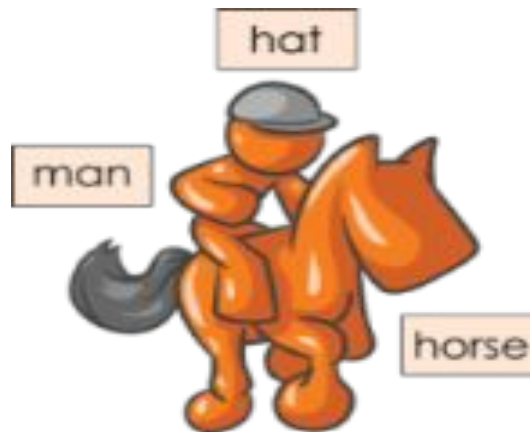
Sarah, lady, cat, New York, Canada, room, school, football, reading.

Example sentences:

People like to go to the **beach**.

My **parents** are traveling to **Japan** next **month**.

The word "noun" comes from the Latin word *nomen*, which means "name," and nouns are indeed how we name people, places and things.



Nouns:

Abstract Nouns

An abstract noun is a noun that names an idea, not a physical thing.
(Hope, interest, love, peace, ability, success, knowledge, trouble.)

Concrete Nouns

A concrete noun is a noun that names a physical thing.
(Boy, table, floor, coffee, beach, king, rain, children, professor.)

Common Nouns

A common noun is a noun that names a general thing, not a specific thing.
(Boy, girl, city, country, company, planet, location, war.)

Proper Nouns

A proper noun is a noun that indicates the specific name of a thing. It begins with a capital letter. (Robin, Alice, London, Sweden, Google, Earth, Civil War.)

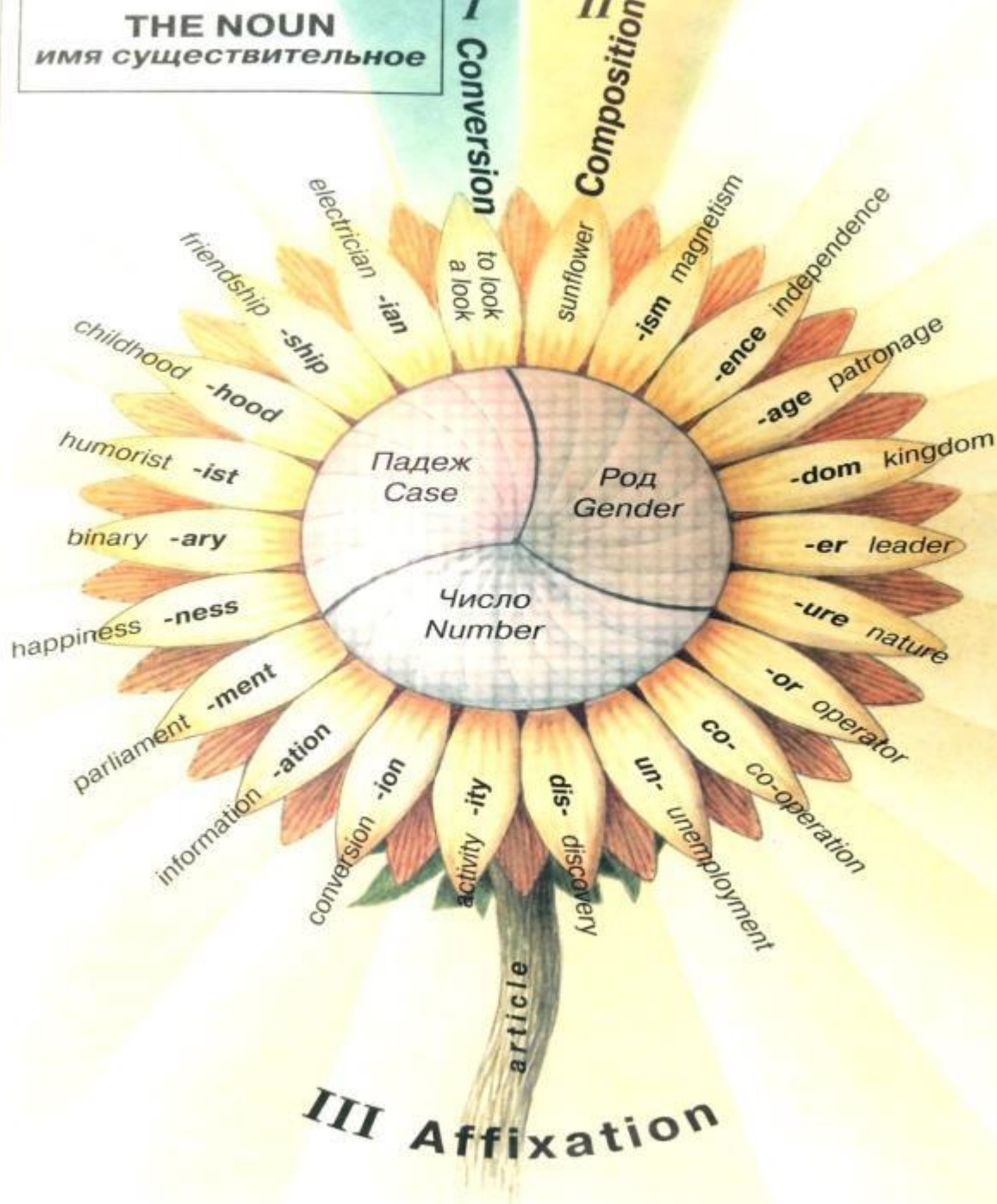
Countable Nouns

A countable noun is a noun that indicates something you could actually count.
(teacher, tree, lion, eye, cloud, pencil, heart, movie.)

Uncountable Nouns

An uncountable noun is a noun that indicates something you cannot count.

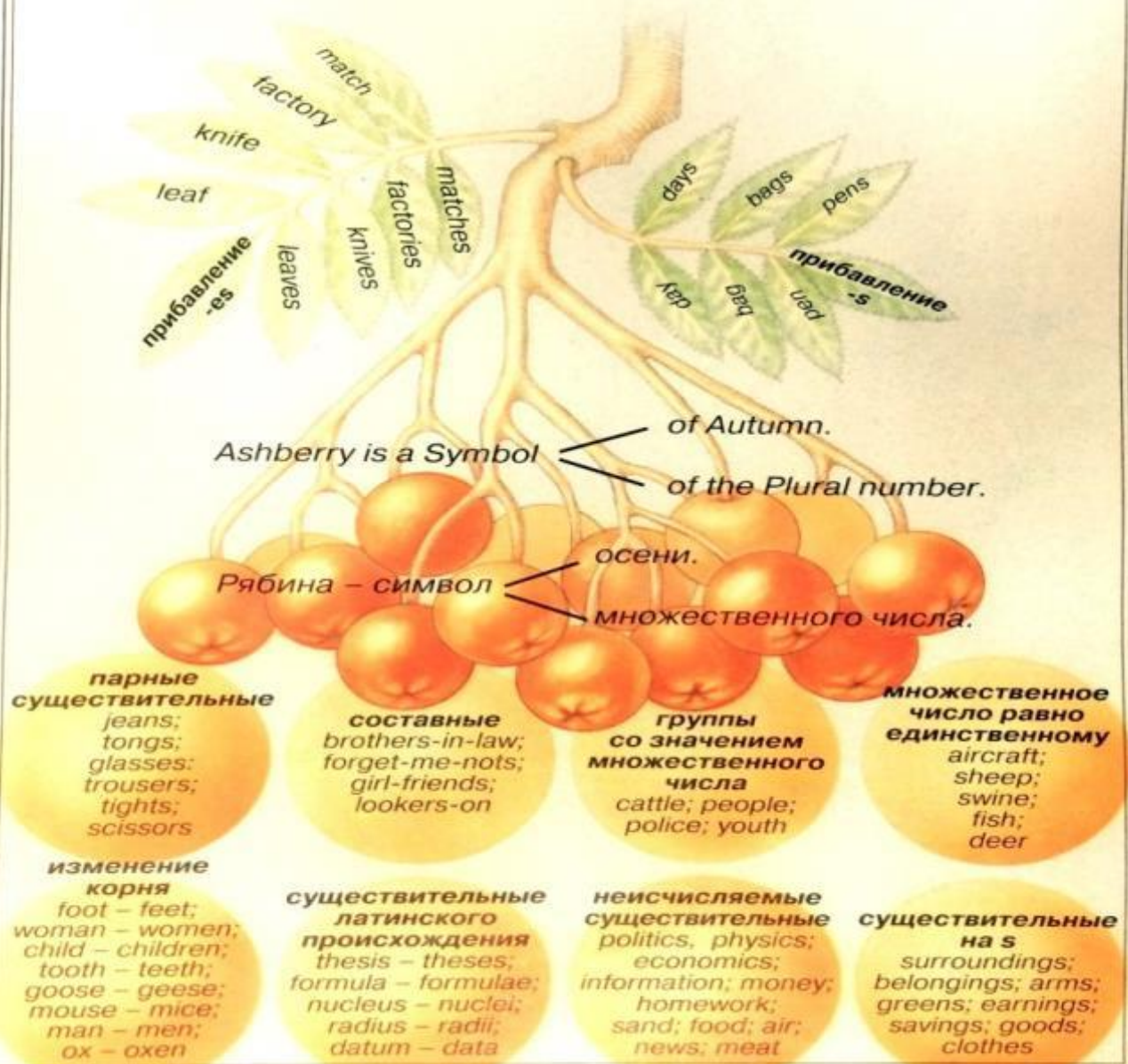
THE NOUN
Имя существительное



PLURAL NUMBER OF ENGLISH NOUN

множественное число существительного

Существительное в английском языке может принимать единственное или множественное число. Для образования множественного числа существует 13 способов.



- 1) life - lives
- 2) family - families
- 3) boy - boys
- 4) house - houses
- 5) city - cities
- 6) man - men
- 7) child - children
- 8) sandwich - sandwiches
- 9) nurse - nurses
- 10) shelf - shelves

Gender is that property of the noun or pronoun that distinguishes sex.

gender of nouns is shown in three ways:

1. By using different **words for the masculine and feminine**.

boy., girl, brother, sister, father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lord, lady, king, queen, wizard, witch.

2. By using different **suffixes**.

Baron- baroness, host – hostess, lion – lioness, duke – duchess, master – mistress.

3. By using different **prefixes** or words.

he-bear, she-bear, he-goat, she-goat, man-servant, maid-servant, cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jones, Miss Jones.

GENDER

род

грамматической
категории
рода
нет:
используем
местоимения

ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ:

мужской род женский род

actor	-	actress
host	-	hostess
boy-friend	-	girl-friend
tiger	-	tigress
hero	-	heroine
salesman	-	saleswoman
waiter	-	waitress
lion	-	lioness
he-goat	-	she-goat

I.

I see a sphinx.

*It is a monument in
Egypt.*

**неодушевленные
существительные**

II.

I see a historian

She is attractive

He is clever

люди

III.

I see a cat.

It is a sculpture.

*I see my cat.
She is hungry.*

животные

Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that is used instead of a noun.

Examples:

I, he, it, we, them, us, mine, itself.

Example sentences:

He doesn't want go with **them**.

Would **they** help **us**?

His house is bigger than **ours**.

Who is **she**?

The word "pronoun" comes from "pro" (in the meaning of "substitute") + "noun."



Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns represent people or things. The personal pronouns are: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them.

Demonstrative Pronouns

"Demonstrative" means "showing, making something clear." Demonstrative pronouns point to things. The demonstrative pronouns are: this, that, these, those.

Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. The interrogative pronouns are: who, whom, which, what, whoever, whatever, etc.

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns indicate that something belongs to somebody/something. The possessive pronouns are: my, your, his, her, its, our, their, mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs.

Relative Pronouns

"Relative" means "connected with something." Relative pronouns are pronouns that link different parts of a sentence.

The relative pronouns are: who, whom, which, that, whoever.

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns show that the action affects the person who performs the action. Reflexive pronouns end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural). The reflexive pronouns are: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves.

Indefinite Pronouns

"Indefinite" means "not exact, not limited."

Examples: Anything, everybody, another, each, few, many, none, some.

ENGLISH PRONOUNS

английские местоимения

Имеют 3 класса: конструктивные, персональные и разные, внутри которых могут быть вычленены 11 групп:

I

Конструктивные Constructive

Союзные

who, whom, whose,
which, what

Указательные

it, this, these, those,
that, same, such

Вопросительные

who
what
whose
which
whom
how many?
how much?

Относительные

who
which
that
whose
whom

II

Персональные Personal

Личные

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

Притяжательные

my mine
your yours
her hers
our ours
their theirs
his
its

Возвратные

myself, yourself,
himself, herself, itself,
ourselves, yourselves,
themselves,
oneself

Взаимные

each, other,
one, another

Отрицательные

nobody, nowhere,
nothing, no one

Неопределенные

one	all
any	few
anyone	some
other	each
another	both
neither	every
either	much
little	many

Производные

anybody
anything
anywhere
anyone

somebody
something
somewhere
someone

everybody
everyone
everywhere
everything

III

Разные Different

Examples

1. Я знаю девушку, которая сейчас поет.

I know the girl which is singing now.

2. Говорят, что скоро здесь построят новый театр.

They say that a new theatre will soon be built here.

3. Никогда не знаешь что он может принести в следующий раз.

You never know what he may bring next time.

4. Оказалось, что никто не взял ключ от квартиры.

It happened that nobody had taken the key to the flat.

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a person or thing.

Examples:

Big, pretty, expensive, green, round, French, loud, quick, fat.

Example sentences:

He has **big blue** eyes.

The **new** car broke down.

The **old** lady was talking in a **quiet** voice.



Different Types of adjectives

Adjectives can be divided into several types:

Opinion: Nice, pretty, stupid, original, expensive, etc.

Size: Big, small, large, tiny, enormous, little, etc.

Age: Young, old, new, ancient, antique, etc.

Shape: Round, square, flat, straight, etc.

Color: Blue, red, white, black, dark, bright, yellow, etc.

Origin: Italian, British, Mexican, western, southern, etc.

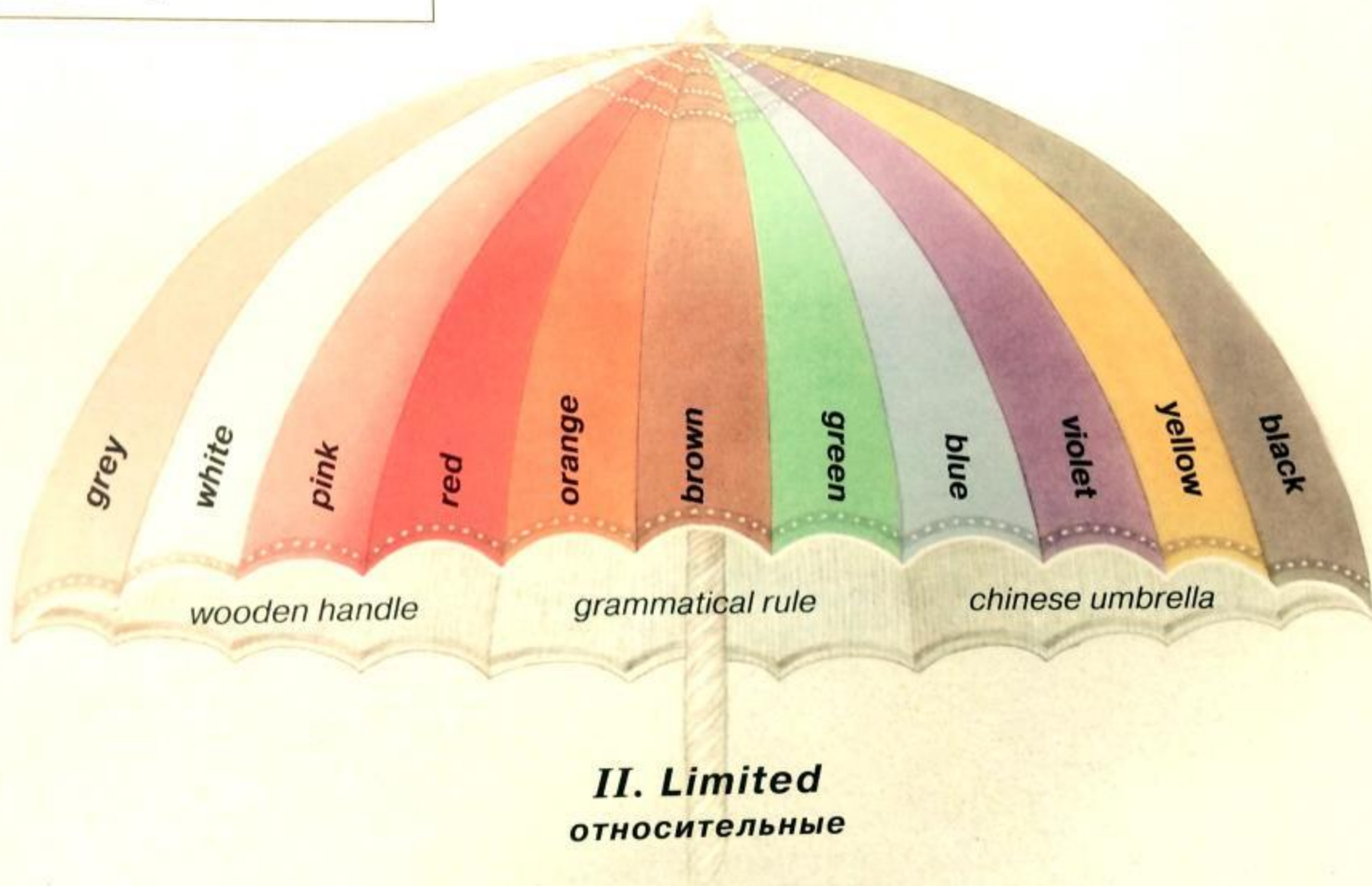
Material: Metal, wooden, plastic, golden, etc.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

категории прилагательных

I. Descriptive

качественные



II. Limited

относительные

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives
Степени сравнения прилагательных

превосходная

*the finest
the simplest
the largest*

*the most pleasant
the most important
the least pleasant
the least important*

*the best
the worst
the most
the least*

сравнительная

*finer
simpler
larger*

*more pleasant
more important
less pleasant
less important*

*better
more
worse
less*

положительная

*fine
simple
large
pleasant
important*

*good
bad*

Derived
производные

от
прилагательных

incorrect
illogical

от
существительных

central
lucky

от
глаголов

careful
careless

не имеют
степеней
сравнения

american
boy

glass
cup

Compound
составные

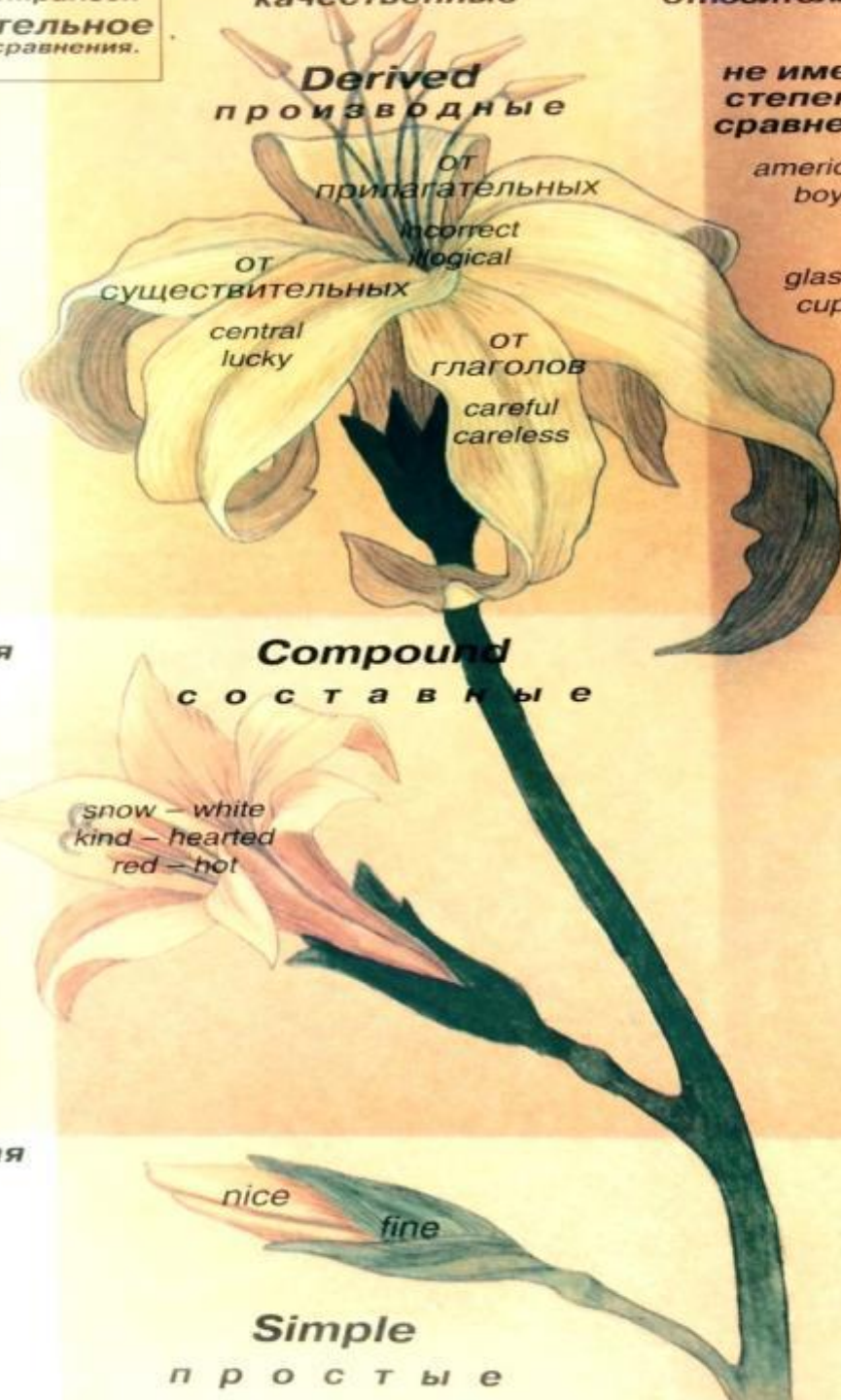
snow - white
kind - hearted
red - hot

nice

fine

Simple

простые



Examples

1. Её платье в два раз дороже моего.

Her dress is twice as expensive as mine.

2. Этот фильм интереснее, чем предыдущий.

This film is more interesting than the previous one.

3. Мой сосед – весьма своеобразный человек.

My neighbour is a most extraordinary man.

4. Чем дольше я нахожусь здесь, тем больше мне нравится.

The longer I stay here the more I like it.

5. Я расскажу тебе что-то потрясающее.

I'll tell you something wonderful.

Preposition

A preposition is a word that is used before a noun or a pronoun to connect it to another word in the sentence. It is usually used to show location, direction, time, and so forth.

Examples:

On, in, at, by, under, above, beside, to, out, from, for.

Example sentences:

I sat **on** the floor.

Let's go **into** the house.

We will meet **at** four o'clock.

Have a look **under** the couch.

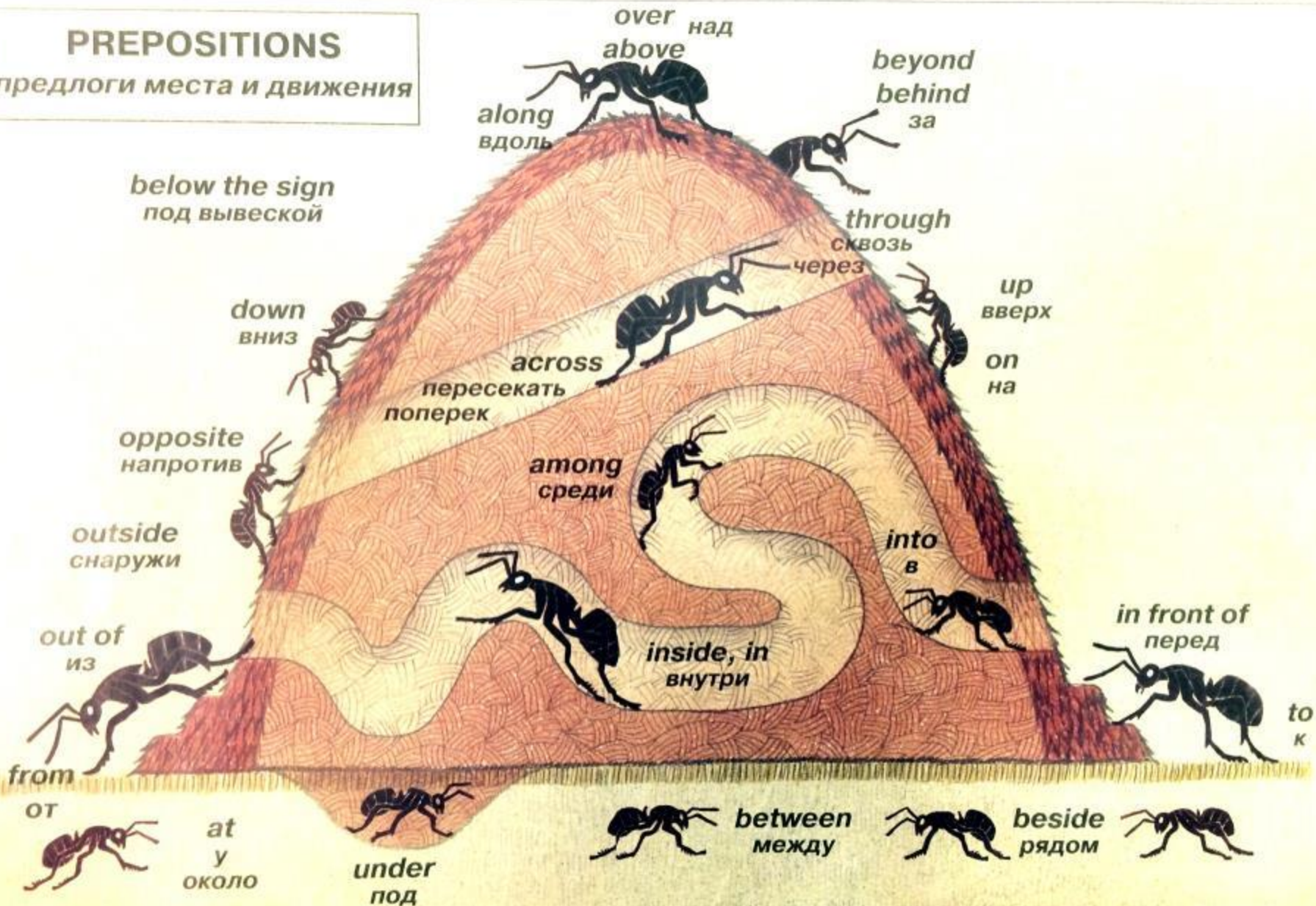
He went **to** school.

This letter is **for** you.



PREPOSITIONS

предлоги места и движения



Examples

1. Между тобой и мной нет секретов.

Between you and me there are no secrets.

2. Мы обсудим этот вопрос в следующий раз.

We will discuss the matter next time.

3. Он в отпуске до пятницы.

He is on holiday till / until Friday.

4. Пройди 5 шагов в направлении дома.

Go 5 steps towards the house.

5. Она стояла перед зеркалом

She stood in front of the mirror.

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that joins parts of a sentence together.

Examples:

And, but, or, because, so.

Example sentences:

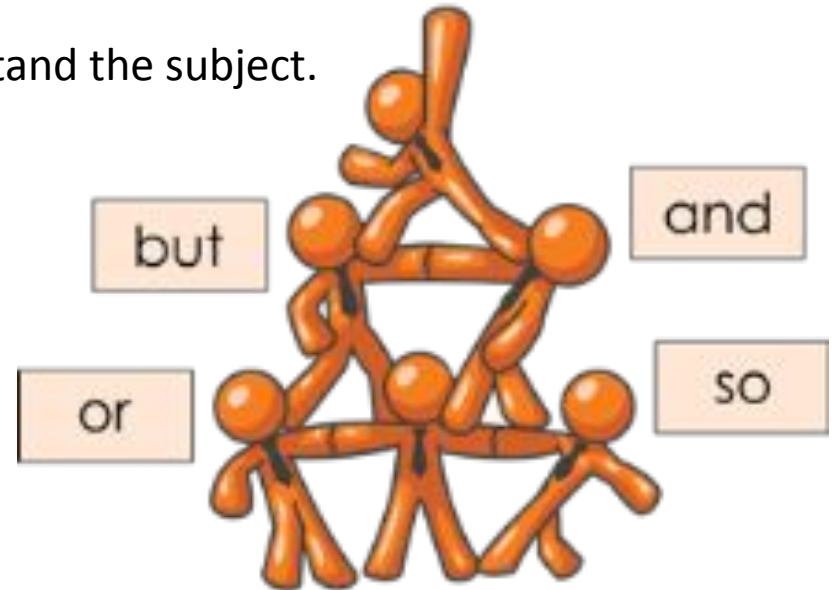
I want to come, **but** I can't.

She is smart **and** beautiful.

Would you like a cat **or** a dog?

He didn't pass the test **because** he didn't understand the subject.

We were hungry, **so** we ordered pizza.



THE CONJUNCTION

СОЮЗ

There are 13 groups of conjunctions in English

Вводящие придаточные предложения

that что
if если
whether если (ли)

результата

so так
as a result в результате
therefore таким образом
so...that так...что
such...that так...что

дополнительные

that что
whether ли

причины

as так как
since так как
because потому что

разделительные

but но
or или

образа действия

as как
as if как будто
as though как если бы

соединительные

and и, а

уступительные

though хотя
although хотя
in spite of несмотря на

сравнения

as...as так (такой) же, как
not so...as не так (такой), ... как

цели

that чтобы
so that чтобы
lest чтобы не
in order that для того чтобы

условия

if если
unless если не
provided, that при условии, что
on condition, that при условии, если

времени

when когда
while в то время как
since с тех пор как
after после
before прежде
till, until до тех пор...пока
as soon as как только
as long as пока, до тех пор
пока

усилительные

both...and... и...и / как...как
either...or... либо...либо / или...или
neither...nor... ни...ни...
as well as так же как...

Examples

1. Как брат, так и сестра были наказаны.

Both the brother **and** the sister were punished.

2. Как только взошло солнце, мы отправились на экскурсию.

As soon as the sun rose, we started on an excursion.

3. Закрой все окна перед уходом.

Shut all the windows **before** you go.

4. Мы не могли найти его ни в магазине, ни в офисе .

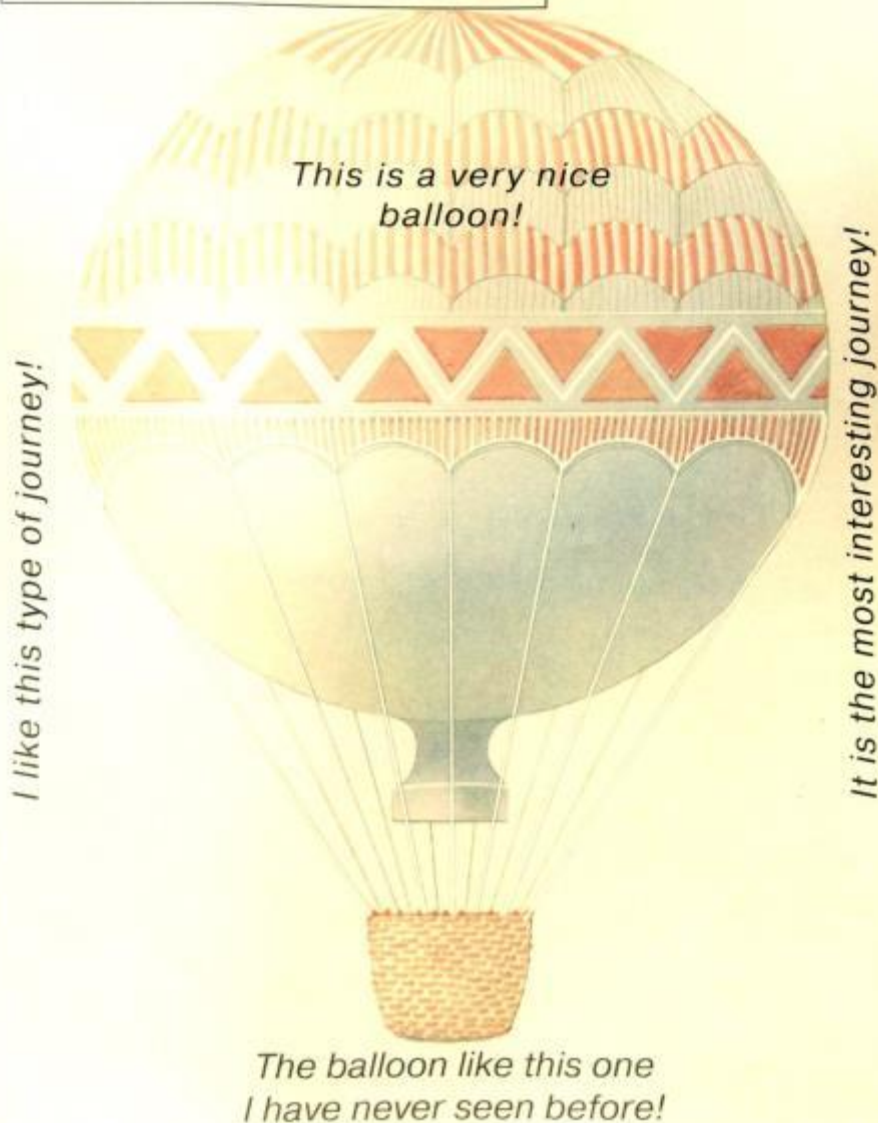
We could find him **neither** in the shop **nor** in the office.

5. Шел дождь и все были дома.

It was raining **and** everyone was at home.

STRESSING THE MEANING

усиление значения существительных
и прилагательных



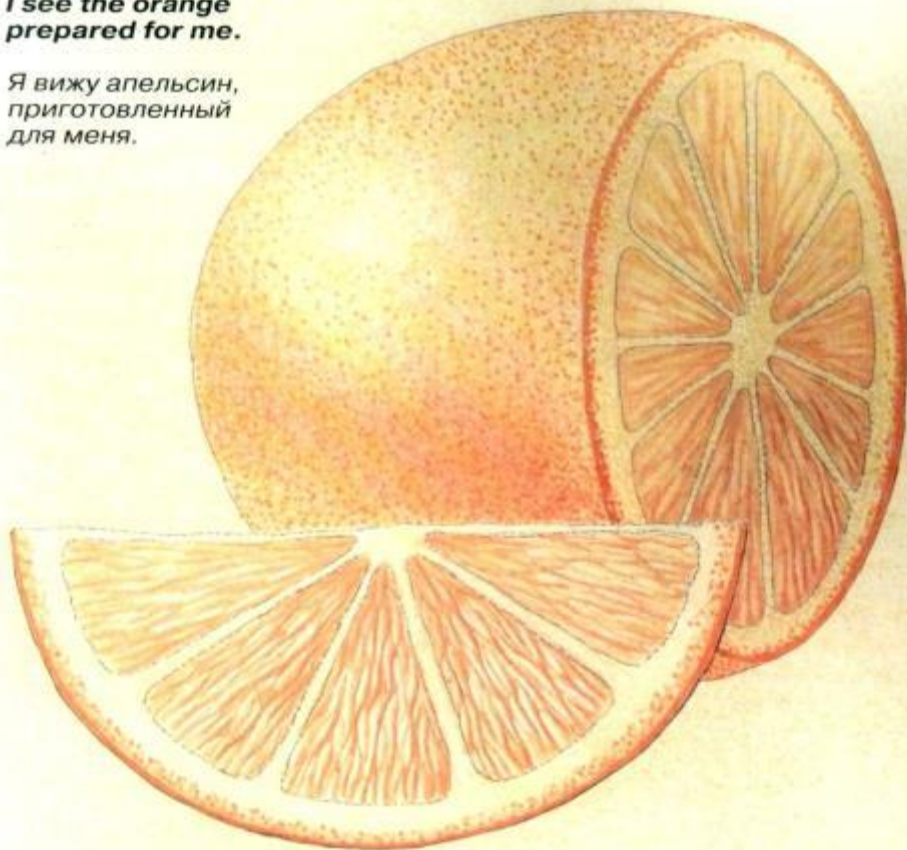
Sentence stress – pronouncing
certain words within a sentence
more strongly than others – can
completely
change **the meaning** of a sentence

COMPLEX OBJECT

сложное дополнение

*I see the orange
prepared for me.*

*Я вижу апельсин,
приготовленный
для меня.*



I want us to eat this orange!

Я хочу, чтобы мы ели этот апельсин!

We expect oranges to be brought for our dessert.

Мы предполагаем, что апельсины принесут нам на десерт.

Complex Object is a syntactic construction typical of modern English. It's used as one member of the sentence – an **object**.

Examples

1. Я хочу, чтобы моя бабушка сводила меня в цирк

I want my granny to take me to the circus.

2. Мисс Брайт считала, что Браун украл деньги.

Miss Bright believed Brown to have stolen the money.

3. Они думали (ожидали), что его поймают полиция.

They expected him to be caught by the police.

4. Она видела как дверь за ними закрылась.

She saw the door close behind them.

5. Он слышал, что она была очень груба с Питером вчера.

He heard her be really rude to Peter yesterday.

ENGLISH MOODS

наклонение в английском языке

Сослагательное II наклонение

Subjunctive mood II
нереальность действия

I wish I were young again and planted tomatoes with you.

Я хотел бы снова быть молодым и сажать с тобой помидоры

Сослагательное I наклонение

Subjunctive mood I

желательность, совет, приказ совершить действие

It is necessary that you should eat tomatoes.

Тебе необходимо есть помидоры.

Изъявительное наклонение

The Indicative mood
повествование о действии

I like to plant tomatoes.
Я люблю сажать помидоры.

Повелительное наклонение

The Imperative mood
побуждение к действию

Eat the tomato!
Ешь помидор!

Наклонение – это форма глагола, которая выражает образ совершения действия

mood = a way to express the attitude of the speaker to what is being said.

English moods include the **indicative mood**, the **imperative mood** and the **subjunctive mood**.

Indicative Mood



"We finished the project on time."

Imperative Mood



"Get plenty of rest!"

Subjunctive Mood



"I wish I had some cheese..."

Examples

1. Не переходите улицу здесь!

Don't cross the street here!

2. Теперь соберите словари и отнесите их в библиотеку.

Now collect the dictionaries and take them to the library.

3. Тебе следовало бы это сделать и без чьей-либо помощи.

You should have done it without anyone's help.

4. Как бы мне хотелось быть сейчас на морском побережье.

I wish I were now at the seaside.

5. Не сердись на меня

Don't be angry with me.

4 TYPES OF ENGLISH QUESTIONS
4 типа английских вопросов

Who are you?

I am a sea-horse.

Are you a fish?

*Yes, I am a fish,
I am a sea-horse.*

Are you an animal?

*No, I am
not.*

Are you a fish or a horse?

I am a fish.

*I am not
a horse.*

**You are a little fish,
aren't you?**

*Yes, I am a
little fish.*

You are not a horse, are you?

*I am not a
horse.*

Types of questions

There are four kinds of questions in English: general, alternative, special, disjunctive.

специальный
вопрос

общий
вопрос

альтернативный
вопрос

разделительный
вопрос

Examples

1. Ему часто приходится рано вставать?

Does he often have to get up early?

2. Сколько (денег) он собирается заплатить?

How much (money) is he going to pay?

3. Кому учитель читал рассказ?

To whom did the teacher read a story?

4. Вы или ваш брат помогает
им?

Do you or does your brother help them?

5. Вы не знаете, как ответить на этот вопрос, не так ли?

You do not know how to answer the question, do you?

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!