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ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

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(Морфология)

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Настоящее пособие ориентировано на студентов, обучающихся по направлению «Педагогическое образование» профиля «Образование в области иностранного языка». Пособие включает лабораторные работы по основным разделам морфологии современного английского языка, методические рекомендации для студентов, материалы для текущей и промежуточной аттестации, а также глоссарий грамматических терминов.

Курс читается на английском языке.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие написано в соответствии с основной профессиональной образовательной программой подготовки бакалавра. Функциональной направленностью настоящих лабораторных работ является освоение обучающимися научно-теоретических знаний по предмету «Практическая грамматика» (Морфология) и последующая их инструментализация в повседневной и профессиональной коммуникативной деятельности.

Цель курса - содействие усвоению форм, значений и функций языковых явлений в области морфологии современного английского языка для свободного владения грамматически правильной речью.

Основные задачи курса:

- изучить структурные и функциональные свойства английского языка.
- научиться декодировать информацию, вербализованную морфологическими средствами в англоязычном тексте.
- овладеть навыками морфологического анализа англоязычного текста.

В результате освоения дисциплины «Практическая грамматика» (Морфология) обучающийся должен:

знать

- общие сведения в области морфологии английского языка.
- орфографические и орфоэпические нормы в области морфологических явлений английского языка.
- справочную литературу по грамматике английского языка.

уметь

- проводить сопоставительный анализ морфологических явлений английского и русского языков.
- осуществлять перевод текстов с английского языка на русский язык и наоборот.
- использовать теоретические и практические знания английской филологии.

владеть

- методами анализа морфологических явлений английского языка.
- методикой перевода текстов с английского языка на русский язык и наоборот.
- навыками работы со справочно-библиографической литературой по английской филологии.

Предусмотренная программой самостоятельная работа ориентирована на практическое применение студентами приобретенных знаний и умений в области морфологии английского языка.

LABORATORY WORK № 1

Parts of speech

Self-control questions:

1. What is the grammatical category?
2. What is the grammatical meaning?
3. What is the grammatical form?
4. What is meant by a part of speech?
5. What parts of speech are identified in English?
6. What principles is a parts of speech classification based on?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Say which words can be referred to a certain part of speech out of context:* beautiful, since, become, round, alas, never, brightness, ajar, they, one, seldom, else, perhaps, at, be, although, three, whoever, police, oh, nevertheless, much, comprehend, fit, must, love, becoming, monkey, why.

Task № 2. *State which parts of speech the following words can be referred to:* since, yet, can, the, round, must, go, condition, if, try, monkey, yellow, almost, hundred, good, that, well, long, dear, friendly, hard, aloof, gosh.

Task № 3. *Comment on the difference in pronunciation of the following words:* live, wind, concrete, wound, contest, excuse, content, object, subject, collect, concert, attribute.

Task № 4. *State which part of speech the italicized words belong to:* 1. Laughter is the *best* medicine. 2. The exception proves the rule. 3. Labour conquers *all* things. 4. Miracles do *not* happen. 5. Praise makes good men better *and* bad men worse. 6. Little strokes fell great *oaks*. 7. Don't trouble trouble till *trouble* troubles you. 8. Time *flies*. 9. He who laughs *last* laughs longest. 10. I *will* try to make him change his *will*.

Key words: grammar, syntax, morphology, grammatical form / meaning / category, parts of speech, noun, adjective, stative, pronoun, numeral, verb, adverb, modal word, particle, interjection, preposition.

LABORATORY WORK № 2

The Verb: classification and categories

Self-control questions:

1. What is the verb?
2. What verbs are distinguished according to their function?
3. What semantic classes of the verb are identified in English?
4. What are the basic verb forms?
5. What is the category of tense?
6. What is the category of aspect?
7. What is the category of perfect?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Define the semantic class the following verbs belong to: tread, comprehend, possess, give, exist, live, fall, break, drive, cost.*

Task № 2. *State the morphological composition of the following verbs: understand, do, soften, classify, eat out, take care of, overflow, undo, undertake, disqualify, memorize, go, broadcast.*

Task № 3. *State which grammatical categories are expressed by the following verb forms: will be, have been doing, is complaining, speaks, will have been doing, explained, has cut, had cooked, will have finished, was preparing.*

Task № 4. *State the functional class of the italicized verbs: 1. Nothing *flies* into the mouth of a sleeping fox. 2. The customer *is* always right. 3. Things *do* not change; we change. 4. Success *has* many friends. 5. A straw *will* show which way the wind blows. 6. Don't cut the bough you *are* standing on. 7. Every oak *has* been an acorn. 8. We know not what is good until we *have* lost it. 9. Liars *should* have good memories. 10. *Do* as you *would* be done by.*

Key words: basic verb form, regular / irregular verb, actional / statal / transitive / intransitive / terminative / non-terminative verb, link / auxiliary / impersonal / causative / modal / relational verb, simple / derivative, compound / phrasal verb, tense, perfect, aspect.

LABORATORY WORK № 3

The Verb: tense, aspect, perfect

Self-control questions:

1. The Present tenses: formation and usage.
2. The Past tenses: formation and usage.
3. The Future tenses: formation and usage.

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *State in which words the ending -s is pronounced as [s], [z] or [iz]: catches, works, plays, ceases, begins, puts, toughens, bosses, checks, tries, gives, broadcasts, fells, undergoes, considers.*

Task № 2. *Do exercises № 18-21, p. 16-17; № 1, 3, p. 19-20; № 3, 8, p. 22, 24; № 12-14, p. 31-32; № 5, 6, p. 44-45; № 2-4, p. 48-49; № 6, 8, p. 56, 57; № 1, 3, 4, p. 64, 65; № 5, 7, p. 69, 71; № 4, 5, p. 73; № 2, 3, p. 76-77; № 1, p. 78 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the tense forms:* 1. He that has a long nose thinks everybody is speaking of it. 2. Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune. 3. When children stand quiet they have done something ill. 4. The only impeccable writers are those that never wrote (William Hazlitt). 5. A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner (English proverb). 6. The trouble with our times is that the future is not what it used to be (Paul Valery). 7. He that blows in the fire will get sparks in his eyes (German proverb). 8. He that lies down with dogs will rise up with fleas (Latin proverb). 9. If I take care of my character, my reputation will take care of itself (Dwight L. Moody). 10. I did not attend his funeral; but I wrote a nice letter saying I approved of it (Mark Twain).

Key words: grammatical category, tense, aspect, perfect.

LABORATORY WORK № 4

The Voice: active / passive

Self-control questions:

1. What is the category of voice?
2. What is the active voice?
3. What is the passive voice?
4. When is the passive voice used?
5. When is the passive construction impossible?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 5, 6, 8, 14, 17, 18, 20, p. 87-91; № 8-11, p. 95-96 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the voice forms:* 1. No nation was ever ruined by trade (Benjamin Franklin). 2. Talents are best nurtured in solitude: character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world (Johann Goethe). 3. The defects of a preacher are soon spied (Martin Luther). 4. Nothing is so silly as the expression of a man who is being complimented (Andre Gide). 5. There are people who instead of listening to what is being said to them are already listening to what they are going to say themselves (Albert Guinon). 6. I have never been hurt by anything I didn't say (Calvin Coolidge). 7. We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness (Thomas Jefferson). 8. No true and permanent fame can be found except in labors which promote the happiness of mankind (Charles Sumner). 9. Courage is often caused by fear (French proverb). 10. A friend must not be injured, even in jest (Publilius Syrus).

Key words: grammatical category, voice, agent.

LABORATORY WORK № 5

The Modal verbs

Self-control questions:

1. What is the modal verb?
2. Do modal verbs have verbals?
3. What do modal verbs denote?
4. How are interrogatives and negatives with modal verbs formed?
5. The Modal verbs and phrases: can, could, be able to, be capable of.
6. The Modal verbs and phrases: may, might, be allowed to, be permitted to.
7. The Modal verbs and phrases: must, need, have to, be to.
8. The Modal verbs: ought to, should.
9. The Modal verbs: will, shall, dare.
10. The Modal expressions: would rather/sooner, had better, had rather.

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 1-2, p. 118; № 6, p. 121; № 11, p. 124; № 13, p. 125; № 1, 3, p. 126; № 4, 6, p. 127, 128; № 1, 3, p. 129, 130; № 1, 5, 8, p. 130, 132, 133; № 5, 7, 10, p. 138-140 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the modal verbs:* 1. You cannot endow even the best machine with initiative (Walter Lippmann). 2. They are able because they think they are able (Virgil). 3. The theory of Communism may be summed up in one sentence: Abolish all private property (Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels). 4. I do desire we may be better strangers (William Shakespeare). 5. The world is full of cactus, but we don't have to sit on it (Will Foley). 6. Men's faces are not to be trusted (Latin proverb). 7. Children need love, especially when they do not deserve it (Harold S. Hulbert). 8. Real books should be the offspring not of daylight and casual talk but of darkness and silence (Marcel Proust). 9. Dare to be what you are and to believe in your own individuality (Henri Amiel). 10. I would rather make my name than inherit it (W. M. Thackeray).

Key words: grammatical category, verb, modal verb, modality, negation.

LABORATORY WORK № 6

The Noun: classification, the category of number and case

Self-control questions:

1. What is the noun?
2. What morphological composition can English nouns possess?
3. What classes of nouns are distinguished?
4. What is the category of number?
5. What are pluralia tantum and singularia tantum?
6. What is suppletivity?
7. What is the category of case?
8. What cases does the English noun possess?
9. What is the double genitive?
10. What is the group genitive?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 9-16, p. 181-182; № 19-22, p. 184; № 26-30, p. 186-187; № 1-5, p. 191 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the nouns:* 1. Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume (French proverb). 2. A drop of ink may make a million think (Lord Byron). 3. A good book contains more real wealth than a good bank (Roy L. Smith). 4. It is from books that wise men derive consolation in the troubles of life (Victor Hugo). 5. There is no such thing as bravery; only degrees of fear (John Wainwright). 6. The mother-in-law remembers not that she was a daughter-in-law (Spanish proverb). 7. One man's wage rise is another man's price increase (Harold Wilson). 8. There is nothing certain in a man's life but that he must lose it (Owen Meredith). 9. A man never discloses his own character so clearly as when he describes another's (Jean Paul Richter). 10. A fox should not be on the jury at a goose's trial (Thomas Fuller).

Key words: grammatical category, noun, pluralia / singularia tantum, case, number, proper / common / abstract / concrete / count / non-count / animate / inanimate noun.

LABORATORY WORK № 7

The Article: definite / indefinite

Self-control questions:

1. What is the article?
2. What does it convey in the sentence?
3. What functions does the indefinite article perform?
4. What functions does the definite article perform?
5. Does a zero article exist?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 2-5, p. 201-202; № 1, 2, p. 207-208; № 1-3, p. 209-210; № 1-2, p. 211; № 3, p. 216; № 12-14, p. 220-221 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find idioms and set expressions with articles (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the articles:* 1. If you create an act, you create a habit. If you create a habit, you create a character. If you create a character, you create a destiny (Andre Maurois). 2. When the mouse laughs at the cat there's a hole nearby (Nigerian proverb). 3. A lazy boy and a warm bed are difficult to part (Danish proverb). 4. The hardest tumble a man can make is to fall over his own bluff (Ambrose Bierce). 5. Some people approach every problem with an open mouth (Adlai Stevenson). 6. You can't measure the whole world with your own yardstick (Yiddish proverb). 7. Procrastination is the thief of time (Edward Young). 8. Nothing is greater, or more fearful sacrilege than to prostitute the great name of God to the petulance of an idle tongue (Jeremy Taylor). 9. The most dangerous of all falsehoods is a slightly distorted truth (G. C. Lichtenberg). 10. The heart has its reasons which reason does not know (Blaise Pascal).

Key words: article, definiteness, indefiniteness.

LABORATORY WORK № 8

The Adjective. The Stative: the degrees of comparison

Self-control questions:

1. What is the adjective?
2. What classes of adjectives are identified?
3. What morphological composition can English adjectives possess?
4. What are the degrees of comparison?
5. What is substantivization of adjectives?
6. What is the stative?
7. What is its morphological composition?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 1-12 p. 223-228, № 17, p. 231; № 19, 20, p. 232 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find idioms and set expressions with adjectives and statives (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the adjectives and statives:*

1. Every great book is an action, and every great action is a book (Martin Luther).
2. True courage is like a kite; a contrary wind raises it higher (J. Petit-Senn).
3. Educate men without religion and you make them but clever devils (Duke of Wellington).
4. Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way (Leo Tolstoy).
5. The ripest peach is highest on the tree (James Whitcomb Riley).
6. I don't know who my grandfather was; I am much more concerned to know who his grandson will be (Abraham Lincoln).
7. People who play the market are often led astray by false profits.
8. Books are the quietest and most constant of friends; they are the most accessible and wisest of counsellors, and the most patient of teachers (Charles W. Eliot).
9. There are no greater wretches in the world than many of those whom people in general take to be happy (Seneca).
10. Words can never adequately convey the incredible impact of our attitude toward life. The longer I live the more convinced I become that life is 10 percent what happens to us and 90 percent how we respond to it (Charles R. Swindoll).

Key words: stative, adjective, relative / qualitative adjective, degrees of comparison.

LABORATORY WORK № 9

The Pronoun: classification, the categories of number and case

Self-control questions:

1. What is the pronoun?
2. What classes of pronouns are distinguished?
3. What grammatical categories do pronouns have?
4. What functions can the pronoun *it* perform?
5. What pronouns can be used as indefinite-personal?
6. What is a difference between interrogative and conjunctive pronouns?
7. What functions does a conjunctive pronoun combine?
8. What is a difference between relative and conjunctive pronouns?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 1, 2, p. 235; № 3, p. 239; № 1, 2, p. 240; № 1-4, p. 243-244; № 16-20, p. 249-250; № 23, p. 251 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find idioms and set expressions with pronouns.*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the pronouns:* 1. You can't say civilization isn't advancing: in every war, they kill you in a new way (Will Rogers). 2. We are usually convinced more easily by reasons we have found ourselves than by those which have occurred to others (Blaise Pascal). 3. Married couples who love each other tell each other a thousand things without talking (Chinese proverb). 4. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends (John 15:13). 5. The best investment is in the tools of one's own trade (Benjamin Franklin). 6. Don't think there are no crocodiles because the water is calm (Malayan proverb). 7. Any man may make a mistake; none but a fool will persist in it (Latin proverb). 8. Fortune truly helps those who are of good judgment (Euripides). 9. For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? (Mark 8:36). 10. Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact (George Eliot).

Key word: pronoun, possessive / personal / reflexive / demonstrative / indefinite / universal / detaching / interrogative / relative / conjunctive pronoun, person, number, case.

LABORATORY WORK № 10

The Adverb: semantic classes and degrees of comparison

Self-control questions:

1. What is the adverb?
2. What morphological composition can adverbs possess?
3. What suffixes are used to form adverbs?
4. What grammatical category do adverbs have?
5. What semantic groups do adverbs fall into?
6. What position do adverbs occupy in the sentence?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 15, 16, 18, p. 230-231 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find idioms and set expressions with adverbs (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the adverbs:* 1. Before beginning, prepare carefully (Cicero). 2. Too much agreement kills a chat (Eldridge Cleaver). 3. Despise the enemy strategically, but take him seriously tactically (Mao Tse-tung). 4. Whenever a man does a thoroughly stupid thing, it is always from the noblest motives (Oscar Wilde). 5. A man dies as often as he loses his friends (Francis Bacon). 6. God does not pay weekly, but he pays at the end (Dutch proverb). 7. A house divided against itself cannot stand - I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free (Abraham Lincoln). 8. No great thing is created suddenly (Epictetus). 9. Haste manages all things badly (Latin proverb). 10. Labor disgraces no man; unfortunately you occasionally find men disgrace labor (Ulysses S. Grant).

Key words: adverb, grammatical category, degrees of comparison.

LABORATORY WORK № 11

The Numeral: ordinals and cardinals. The Modal words

Self-control questions:

1. What is the numeral?
2. What groups of numerals are distinguished?
3. What morphological composition can numerals possess?
4. Do numerals have any morphological category?
5. What are substantivized numerals?
6. What is the modal word?
7. Are modal words variable?
8. What can they be referred to?
9. What semantic groups do they fall into?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 2, 5 7, 8, 9, p. 491-492 in: Качалова К. Н. Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find idioms and set expressions with numerals and modal words (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the numerals and modal words:* 1. Riches certainly make themselves wings (Proverbs 23:5). 2. At fifty everyone has the face he deserves (George Orwell). 3. The first virtue in a soldier is endurance of fatigue; courage is only the second virtue (Napoleon Bonaparte). 4. Money is like a sixth sense, and you can't make use of the other five without it (W. Somerset Maugham). 5. When you are aspiring to the highest place, it is honorable to reach the second or even the third rank (Cicero). 6. The bad workmen are decidedly of the opinion that bad workmen ought to receive the same wages as the good (John Stuart Mill). 7. Victory has a hundred fathers but defeat is an orphan (Galeazzo Ciano). 8. Any fact is better established by two or three good testimonies than by a thousand arguments (Nathaniel Emmons). 9. A single death is a tragedy, a million deaths is a statistic (Josef Stalin). 10. Time is a great teacher, but unfortunately it kills all its pupils (Hector Berlioz).

Key words: numeral, cardinal, ordinal, substantivized numeral, modal word.

LABORATORY WORK № 13

The Conjunction. The Preposition.

Self-control questions:

1. What is the conjunction?
2. What conjunctions are identified according to the semantic relations they express?
3. What is the preposition?
4. What semantic classes of prepositions are distinguished?
5. What parts of speech are prepositions combined with?
6. What place in a sentence do prepositions occupy?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *State which prepositions are simple, derived, compound, or composite: in, underneath, below, across, throughout, up to, until, except for, despite, inside, notwithstanding, without, apart from, as far as, in accordance with, at, due to.*

Task № 2. *Explain the difference and similarity between the following prepositions and make up your own sentences with them: 1) for, in, during, and within; 2) except, besides; 3) since, from; 4) between, among; 5) until, by, up to.*

Task № 3. *Do exercise № 1 (Союз), p. 529 in: Качалова К. Н. Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами, 2012.*

Task № 4. *Translate the sentences. Analyze the prepositions and conjunctions: 1. The average Ph.D. thesis is nothing but the transference of bones from one graveyard to another (Frank Dobie). 2. Admiration is the daughter of ignorance (Benjamin Franklin). 3. Between two evils, choose neither; between two goods, choose both. (Tryon Edwards). 4. Politeness is the art of choosing among one's real thoughts (Abel Stevens). 5. A timid person is frightened before a danger, a coward during the time, and a courageous person afterwards (Jean Paul Richter). 6. Truth sits upon the lips of dying men (Matthew Arnold). 7. Love is like a game of chess. One false move and you're mated. 8. It is impossible to govern the world without God and the Bible (George Washington). 9. Nobody talks so constantly about God as those who insist that there is no God (Heywood Broun). 10. The true meaning of life is to plant trees, under whose shade you do not expect to sit (Nelson Henderson).*

Key words: conjunction, coordinating / subordinating conjunction, preposition, polysemantic, monosemantic.

LABORATORY WORK № 14

The Particle. The Interjection.

Self-control questions:

1. What is the particle?
2. Do particles have any grammatical category?
3. Do particles play any syntactical role in the sentence?
4. What parts of speech can particles be combined with?
5. Which position do particles occupy in the sentence?
6. What semantic groups of particle are distinguished?
7. What is the interjection?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Analyze the italicized words and say which are particles:* 1. *The* more knowledge man gets, *the* more arrogant he becomes. 2. *The* most difficult victory is one over oneself. 3. *Still* waters run deep. 4. Our knowledge is great, but our ignorance is *still* greater. 5. A leopard *never* changes its spots. 6. Last summer I *never* swam. 7. *Only* immortality makes human's life meaningful. 8. You are the *only* doctor who knows how to cure this disease. 9. Man does *not* live by bread alone. 10. *Not* a word was said about the excursion. 11. It is *simply* terrible. I have never seen such atrocious people. 12. They are poor and live *simply*. 13. They have *just* arrived. 14. *Just* think how glad the children will be! 15. An honest man always says *exactly* what he thinks. 16. You know *exactly* what she thinks about our plan. 17. There is *no* shoulder I can cry on. 18. The soldiers could go *no* longer. 19. *Even* the latest investigation proved his innocence. 20. You have got an *even* chance of exploring this problem.

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the particles:* 1. A man is not so soon healed as hurt. 2. Nothing must be done steadily but killing of fleas. 3. Even Homer nods. 4. Obedience alone gives the right to command (Ralph Waldo Emerson). 5. Marriage is neither heaven nor hell; it is simply purgatory (Abraham Lincoln). 6. All the good maxims already exist in the world; we just fail to apply them (Blaise Pascal). 7. O what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive! (Walter Scott). 8. The best way to cheer yourself up is to try to cheer somebody else up (Mark Twain). 9. Alas! How deeply painful is all payment! (Lord Byron). 10. Nothing is certain but death and taxes (Benjamin Franklin). 11. All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players (William Shakespeare).

Key words: particle, interjection.

LABORATORY WORK № 15

The Mood: the indicative, the imperative, the subjunctive

Self-control questions:

1. What is the mood?
2. What is the imperative mood?
3. What is the indicative mood?
4. What is the subjunctive mood?
5. What is the present subjunctive?
6. What is the past subjunctive?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 16-18, p. 108, 109; № 1--9, p. 110-112; № 1,2, 4, 7-9, p. 114-115, 117 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the mood:* 1. Do not ask a blind man which is the right way (German proverb). 2. Instead of crying over spilt milk, go milk another cow (Erna Asp). 3. Always imitate the behavior of the winners when you lose (George Meredith). 4. God help my poor soul (Edgar Allan Poe). 5. Let every man mind his own business (Spanish proverb). 6. In matters of style, swim with the current; in matters of principle, stand like a rock (Thomas Jefferson). 7. Had Narcissus himself seen his own face when he had been angry, he could never have fallen in love with himself (Thomas Fuller). 8. Some people pay a compliment as if they expected a receipt (Kin Hubbard). 9. Be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath (James 1:19). 10. I wish I could stand on a busy street corner, hat in hand, and beg people to throw me all their wasted hours (Bernard Berenso).

Key words: mood, indicative, imperative, subjunctive.

LABORATORY WORK № 16

The Infinitive: formation and double nature

Self-control questions:

1. What is the non-finite verb form?
2. What is the finite verb form?
3. Which grammatical categories do non-finites lack?
4. How many verbals are there in English?
5. What is the infinitive?
6. What is meant by the double nature of the infinitive?
7. What grammatical categories does the infinitive possess?
8. What is the full / bare / split infinitive?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Comment on the following finite and non-finite forms:* speaks, chosen, persuading, are talking, to cry, had been writing, feeling, was cleft, will be defined, has been expelled, trodden, have swollen, being, to switch, will have been sorted.

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the infinitive:* 1. There is no need to show your ability before everyone (Baltasar Gracian). 2. Absence makes the heart grow fonder (T. H. Bayly). 3. To accomplish great things, we must dream as well as act (Anatole France). 4. It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all (Alfred, Lord Tennyson). 5. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me (Abraham Lincoln). 6. Better to love God and die unknown than to love the world and be a hero; better to be content with poverty than to die a slave to wealth; better to have taken some risks and lost than to have done nothing and succeeded at it; better to have lost some battles than to have retreated from the war; better to have failed when serving God than to have succeeded when serving the devil. What a tragedy to climb the ladder of success only to discover that the ladder was leaning against the wrong wall (Erwin W. Lutzer). 7. A man had rather have a hundred lies told of him, than one truth which he does not wish should be told (Samuel Johnson).

Key words: finite / non-finite verb form, infinitive, full / bare / split infinitive, voice, aspect, perfect.

LABORATORY WORK № 17
The Infinitive: syntactical functions

Self-control questions:

1. What is the syntactical function?
2. What is the subject?
3. What is the predicate?
4. What is the predicative?
5. What is the object?
6. What is the attribute?
7. What is the adverbial modifier?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 1-8, p. 141-144; № 16-18, p. 147, 147 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find idioms or proverbs with the infinitive (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the infinitive:* 1. It is better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust (Samuel Johnson). 2. Better to write for yourself and have no public, than to write for the public and have no self (Cyril Connolly). 3. The real purpose of books is to trap the mind into doing its own thinking (Christopher Morley). 4. The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal (Aristotle). 5. A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life depend on the labours of other men, living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received (Albert Einstein). 6. If you wish to be good, first believe that you are bad (Greek proverb). 7. He has a right to criticize, who has a heart to help (Abraham Lincoln). 8. The test of a first-rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas at the same time, and still retain the ability to function (F. Scott Fitzgerald). 9. Habit, if not resisted, soon becomes necessity (St. Augustine). 6. The chains of habit are too weak to be felt until they are too strong to be broken (Samuel Johnson). 10. Really to stop criticism one must die (French proverb).

Key words: infinitive, syntactical function, introductory *it*, subject, predicate, predicative, object, attribute, adverbial modifier.

LABORATORY WORK № 18

Predicative complexes with the infinitive

Self-control questions:

1. What is predication?
2. What is the predicative complex?
3. What is the objective with the infinitive construction?
4. What is the subjective infinitive construction?
5. What is the for-to-infinitive construction?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 1-3, p. 163-164; № 5, 6, 8, p. 166-167; № 1-3, p. 170-171 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find proverbs or sayings with infinitive predicative complexes (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the predicative complexes:*

1. All men are evil and will declare themselves to be so when occasion is offered (Sir Walter Raleigh). 2. Nothing is more humiliating than to see idiots succeed in enterprises we have failed in (Gustave Flaubert). 3. One day's happiness makes a man forget his misfortune; and one day's misfortune makes him forget his past happiness (Ecclesiasticus). 4. It is a good thing for an uneducated man to read books of quotations (Winston Churchill). 5. I had ambition not only to go farther than any man had ever been before, but as far as it was possible for a man to go (Captain James Cook). 6. It is easy for men to say one thing and think another (Latin proverb). 7. We don't seem to be able to check crime, so why not legalize it and then tax it out of business (Will Rogers). 8. The really great man is the man who makes every man feel great (G. K. Chesterton). 9. Success seems to be largely a matter of hanging on after others have let go (William Feather). 10. Health is the thing that makes you feel that now is the best time of the year (Franklin Pierce Adams).

Key words: infinitive, predicative complex, primary / secondary predication, non-finite form.

LABORATORY WORK № 19

Participle I: formation, double nature and syntactical functions

Self-control questions:

1. What is the participle?
2. How is the participle I formed?
3. What is meant by the double nature of participle I?
4. What syntactical functions does the participle I perform?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Analyze the following participles:* having been done, being cut, trying, having been seen, finding, having been spoken to, being left.

Task № 2. *Find proverbs or sayings with the participle I (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the participle I:* 1. In the human heart new passions are forever being born; the overthrow of one almost always means the rise of another (La Rochefoucauld). 2. The really frightening thing about middle age is the knowledge that you'll grow out of it (Doris Day). 3. Even brute beasts and wandering birds do not fall into the same traps or net twice (Saint Ambrose). 4. The man who never alters his opinion is like standing water, and breeds reptiles of the mind (William Blake). 5. Before using a fine word, make a place for it! (Joseph Joubert). 6. Don't swap horses when you are crossing a stream (Abraham Lincoln). 7. Show me a country, a company, or an organization that is doing well and I'll show you a good leader (Joseph E. Brooks). 8. Power is a drug on which the politicians are hooked. They buy it from the voters, using the voters' own money (Richard J. Needham). 9. Lose an hour in the morning, and you will spend all day looking for it (Richard Whately). 10. All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive (Matthew 21:22).

Key words: syntactical function, participle, non-finite form.

LABORATORY WORK № 20

Predicative complexes with participle I

Self-control questions:

1. How is the objective participial construction with participle I built up?
2. What is its function in the sentence?
3. How is the nominative absolute participial construction with participle I built up?
4. What function does it perform in the sentence?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 2-4, p. 165 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the predicative complex: 1. If you want to kill any idea in the world today, get a committee working on it (Charles F. Kettering). 2. Once you get people laughing, they're listening and you can tell them almost anything (Herbert Gardner). 3. I must believe in the Apostolic Succession, there being no other way of accounting for the descent of the Bishop of Exeter from Judas Iscariot (Sydney Smith). 4. You cannot hold back a good laugh any more than you can the tide, both being forces of nature (William Rotsler).*

Key words: predicative complex, participle, primary / secondary predication, absolute construction.

LABORATORY WORK № 21

Participle II: formation, double nature and syntactical functions

Self-control questions:

1. How is the participle II formed?
2. What is meant by the double nature of participle II?
3. What distinguishes participle II from the other non-finites?
4. How can participle II form its negative?
5. What is a participle II of transitive / intransitive verbs in meaning?
6. What syntactical functions does the participle II perform in a sentence?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Analyze the following participles:* far-sighted, blue-eyed, irritated, graven, renewed fear, deeply touched, so vexed, short-haired.

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the participle II:* 1. Life can only be understood backwards; but it must be lived forwards (S. A. Kierkegaard). 2. When I hear somebody sigh that 'life is hard', I am always tempted to ask, 'Compared to what?' (Sydney J. Harris). 3. Loneliness is and always has been the central and inevitable experience of every man (Thomas Wolfe). 4. Beauty is a short-lived reign (Socrates). 5. A bird is known by his feathers (Yiddish proverb). 6. Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio (Thomas Robert Maltus). 7. When written in Chinese the word crisis is composed of two characters. One represents danger and the other represents opportunity (John F. Kennedy). 8. Laws too gentle are seldom obeyed; too severe, seldom executed (Benjamin Franklin). 9. The injury we do and the one we suffer are not weighted in the same scales (Aesop). 10. A family is a unit composed not only of children but of men, women, an occasional animal, and the common cold (Ogden Nash).

Key words: participle, transitivity, intransitivity, passive, active, syntactical function, predicate, adverbial modifier, attribute.

LABORATORY WORK № 22

Predicative complexes with participle II

Self-control questions:

1. How is the objective participial construction with participle II built up?
2. What function does it perform?
3. How is the nominative absolute participial construction with participle II built up?
4. What function does it perform?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 1-3, p. 169; in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the participial predicative complex:* 1. A person is always startled when he hears himself seriously called an old man for the first time (Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.). 2. I hate to see things done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly - if it be wrong leave it undone (Bernard Gilpin). 3. Let us keep our mouths shut and our pens dry until we know the facts (Anton J. Carlson). 4. A true leader always keeps an element of surprise up his sleeve, which others cannot grasp but which keeps his public excited and breathless (Charles de Gaulle). 5. Never retract, never explain, never apologize - get the tiling done and let them howl (Nellie McClung). 6. Those who obstinately oppose the most widely-held opinions more often do so because of pride than lack of intelligence. They find the best places in the right seat already taken, and they do not want back seats (La Rochefoucauld). 7. When a proud man hears another praised, he feels himself injured (English proverb). 8. A wise man will keep his suspicions muzzled, but he will keep them awake (Marquess of Halifax).

Key words: predication, predicative complex, participle.

LABORATORY WORK № 23

The Gerund: formation, double nature and syntactical functions. The gerundial predicative complex

Self-control questions:

1. What is the gerund?
2. How is it formed?
3. What grammatical categories does it possess?
4. What is meant by the double nature of the gerund?
5. What functions does the gerund perform in the sentence?
6. How is the gerundial predicative complex built up?

Practical tasks

Task № 1. *Do exercises № 1-4, p. 171-172 in: Гуревич В. В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. - М.: Флинта, 2012.*

Task № 2. *Find proverbs or sayings with the gerund (10 items).*

Task № 3. *Translate the following sentences. Analyze the gerund:* 1. The essential ingredient of politics is timing (Pierre Elliott Trudeau). 2. The turtle lays thousands of eggs without anyone knowing, but when the hen lays an egg, the whole country is informed (Malaysian proverb). 3. Among the smaller duties of life I hardly know any one more important than that of not praising where praise is not due (Sydney Smith). 4. Acting is a question of absorbing other people's personalities and adding some of your own experience (Paul Newman). 5. Being a general calls for different talents from being a soldier (Titus Livy). 6. I suppose leadership at one time meant muscles; but today it means getting along with people (Indira Gandhi). 7. One stops being a child when one realizes that telling one's trouble does not make it better (Cesare Pavese). 8. One of the pleasures of reading old letters is the knowledge that they need no answer (Lord Byron). 9. The shoe that fits one person pinches another; there is no recipe for living that suits all cases (Carl Jung). 10. By speaking of our misfortunes we often relieve them (French proverb).

Key words: gerund, predicative complex, predication, syntactical function.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ И АТТЕСТАЦИОННЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Методические рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы

Подготовка лабораторных работ требует самостоятельного изучения теоретических вопросов с использованием рекомендованной литературы. При изучении теоретических вопросов рекомендуется опираться на данные русского языка. Сопоставление изучаемых явлений способствует их более прочному усвоению. После предварительной подготовки выполненные практические упражнения проверяются и обсуждаются в аудитории. Систематическая работа с грамматическим материалом обеспечивает его усвоение и успешную аттестацию по данной дисциплине.

Методические рекомендации по организации текущего и промежуточного контроля

Текущая аттестация реализуется посредством выполнения контрольных работ. Данный вид работы предполагает контроль усвоения теоретического материала в области морфологии английского языка и применение его на практике. Контрольная работа состоит из двух заданий: 1) определение ключевых терминов в конкретной области английской морфологии; 2) перевод предложений с русского языка на английский и наоборот. При выполнении первого задания от обучающегося не требуются научные дефиниции терминов, однако предлагаемые формулировки должны полностью отражать содержательное наполнение конкретных терминов и быть непротиворечивыми. При выполнении второго задания переведенные предложения должны содержать те морфологические единицы, которые проверяются в рамках конкретной контрольной работы. Так, если контрольная работа посвящена теме «The Infinitive», то предложения необходимо переводить с использованием инфинитива.

Образец контрольной работы

Task № 1. Give the definitions of the following terms: infinitive, predicative complex split infinitive.

Task № 2. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian and state the function of the infinitive: 1. He was the last to come. 2. They saw him enter the room. 3. To love is to forgive. 4. She stopped to have a rest. 5. It was beginning to rain. 6. I have bought a book for you to read. 7. Don't make me laugh.

8. He is too silly to be promoted. 9. We returned home to find it in ruins. 10. You could not have done it.

Task № 3. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English: 1. Он дожил до ста лет. 2. Он был последним, кто пришел к нему на помощь. 3. Я видел, как он протянул ей руку. 4. У меня есть серьезные основания не доверять ему. 5. Я не настолько богат, чтобы покупать дешевые вещи. 6. Позвольте мне представить моих коллег. 7. Эти проблемы тебе решать. 8. Было невозможно их переубедить. 9. Я считаю важным сообщить директору о появившейся трудности. 10. Кажется, он устал.

Требования к экзамену. Обучающийся должен написать и сдать все контрольные работы. При ответе на вопросы экзаменационного билета обязательным условием успешной аттестации является сопоставительный анализ обсуждаемых языковых явлений с русским языком. В экзаменационный билет входят три задания: два теоретических вопроса и одно практическое задание.

Образец практического задания к экзамену

Give a morphological analysis of the following sentences.

- 1) To know how to grow old is the master-work of wisdom, and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living.
- 2) The crudest lies are often told in silence.

Вопросы к экзамену

1. The Notional and functional parts of speech.
2. The Verb. Semantic and functional classification.
3. The Verb. The verbal categories: tense, aspect, and perfect.
4. The Voice: active and passive.
5. The Modal verbs.
6. The Noun. The categories of number and case.
7. The Article: definite and indefinite.
8. The Adjective. The Stative. The Degrees of comparison.
9. The Pronoun. The Semantic classes of pronouns.
10. The Adverb. The Degrees of comparison.
11. The Numeral: ordinals and cardinals.
12. The Modal words. The Interjection.
13. The Conjunction. The Preposition.
14. The Particle.

15. The Mood. The Indicative. The Imperative.
16. The Mood. The Subjunctive.
17. The Infinitive: formation and double nature.
18. The Infinitive: functions in the sentence.
19. The Infinitive: predicative complexes.
20. The Participle I: formation and double nature.
21. The Participle I: functions in the sentence.
22. The Participle I: predicative complexes.
23. The Participle II: formation and double nature.
24. The Participle II: functions in the sentence.
25. The Participle II: predicative complexes.
26. The Gerund: formation and double nature.
27. The Gerund: functions in the sentence.

РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Glossary of Linguistic Terms

1. Absolute predicative complex
2. Actional verbs
3. Active voice
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Analytical form
7. Aspect
8. Auxiliary verb
9. Cardinal numeral
10. Causative verb
11. Composite word
12. Compound word
13. Conjunct
14. Conjunction
15. Definite article
16. Degrees of comparison
17. Demonstrative pronoun
18. Derived word
19. Detaching pronoun
20. Ditransitive verb
21. Durative verb
22. Finite form
23. Functional parts of speech
24. Gerund
25. Grammar
26. Imperative mood
27. Impersonal verb
28. Indefinite article
29. Indefinite pronoun
30. Indicative mood
31. Infinitive
32. Interjection
33. Interrogative pronoun
34. Intransitive verb
35. Irregular verb
36. Link-verb
37. Modal verb
38. Modal word
39. Mood
40. Morphology
41. Negative pronoun
42. Non-finite form
43. Notional parts of speech
44. Notional verb
45. Noun
46. Number
47. Numeral
48. Ordinal numeral
49. Participle
50. Particle
51. Parts of speech
52. Passive voice
53. Perfect
54. Person
55. Personal pronoun
56. Phrasal verb
57. Possessive pronoun
58. Predicative construction
59. Preposition
60. Pronoun
61. Qualitative adjective
62. Reciprocal pronoun
63. Reflexive pronoun
64. Regular verb
65. Relational verb
66. Relative adjective
67. Simple word

68. Statal verb
69. Stative
70. Subjunctive mood
71. Substantivized adjective
72. Substantivized numeral
73. Synthetic form
74. Tense

75. Terminative verb
76. Transitive verb
77. Universal pronoun
78. Verb
79. Voice
80. Word-form