



EURÓPSKA ÚNIA

Európsky sociálny fond  
Európsky fond  
regionálneho rozvoja



OPERAČNÝ PROGRAM  
ĽUDSKÉ ZDROJE



MINISTERSTVO  
ŠKOLSTVA, VEDY,  
VÝSKUMU A ŠPORTU  
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

# LET'S SPEAK ENGLISH

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Tento projekt sa realizuje vďaka podpore z Európskeho sociálneho fondu a Európskeho fondu regionálneho rozvoja v rámci Operačného programu Ľudské zdroje.“

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# The history of the English language

- English is a West Germanic language and this language began in the fifth century when tribes from north-western Europe invaded Britain. These people were called **Anglo-Saxons**.
- Their language was similar to German and a lot of common English words, like *good*, *man* and *break* come from the Anglo-Saxon language. Over the next thousand years, this language changed because other groups of people came to live in Britain.



## Vikings

- The first change started in 800 AD, when England was invaded by the Vikings from Norway and Denmark
- They brought words like *sky*, *get* and *husband*
- The „th“ sound in words like *these*, *thing*, *father* comes from the Vikings language



## Normans

- They conquered England in 1066 and came from France
- They spoke French and influenced English with french words
- The next 300 years there were 2 languages- the ordinary people spoke English and the aristocracy spoke French
- The two groups did not understand each other so the grammar they used became much simpler.
- French words that came into English: *parliament, language, beef*



- From the 17th century, English spread to other parts of the world
- European settlers in North America came from Britain, so English became the language of the United States and Canada.
- Later it became the language of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and several countries in Africa, Asia and Caribbean





# Old English (5th to 11th Century)

- around 85% of Old English is no longer in use; however, surviving elements form the basis of the Modern English language today.  
Old English can be further subdivided into the following:
- Prehistoric or Primitive<sup>[2]</sup> (5th to 7th Century) – available literature or documentation referencing this period is not available aside from limited examples of [Anglo-Saxon runes](#);
- Early Old English (7th to 10th Century) – this period contains some of the earliest documented evidence of the English language, showcasing notable authors and poets like [Cynewulf](#) and [Aldhelm](#) who were leading figures in the world of Anglo-Saxon literature.
- Late Old English (10th to 11th Century) – can be considered the final phase of the Old English language which was brought about by the Norman invasion of England. This period ended with the consequential evolution of the English language towards [Early Middle English](#).

# Early Middle English

- English grammar started evolving with particular attention to syntax.
- this period has been attributed with the loss of case endings that ultimately resulted in inflection markers being replaced by more complex features of the language
- *Case endings* are “a suffix on an inflected noun, pronoun, or adjective that indicates its grammatical function.”



# Late Middle English

- during the 14th century a different dialect (known as the *East-Midlands*) began to develop around the London area.
- clerks working for the Chancery in London were fluent in both French and Latin
- their job was to prepare official court documents and prior to the 1430s, both the aforementioned languages were mainly used by royalty, the church, and wealthy Britons
- After this date, the clerks started using a dialect that sounded as follows:
- gaf (gave) not yaf (Chaucer's East Midland dialect)
- such not swich
- theyre (their) not hir <sup>[6]</sup>

# Early Modern English

- during this period occurred changes in the English language from the 15th to mid-17th Century
- It was the change in pronunciation, vocabulary or grammar itself and also the start of the *English Renaissance*.
- printing press allowed Early Modern English to become mainstream
- The Printing Press was key in standardizing the English language through distribution of the English Bible.
- during Henry the VIII's reign English commoners were finally able to *read* the Bible in a language they understood, which to its own degree, helped spread the dialect of the common folk.
- During the early 17th century we saw the establishment of the first successful English colony in what was called *The New World*. Jamestown, Virginia, also saw the dawn of *American English* with English colonizers adopting indigenous words, and adding them to the English language.

# Late Modern English

- during the 18th, 19th and early 20th-century saw the expansion of the English language because of the Industrial Revolution and the Rise of the British Empire
- Because of the discoveries in science and technology during the Industrial Revolution there was a need for new words, phrases, and concepts to describe these ideas and inventions.

# Literature and your favourite book

- **Vocabulary**

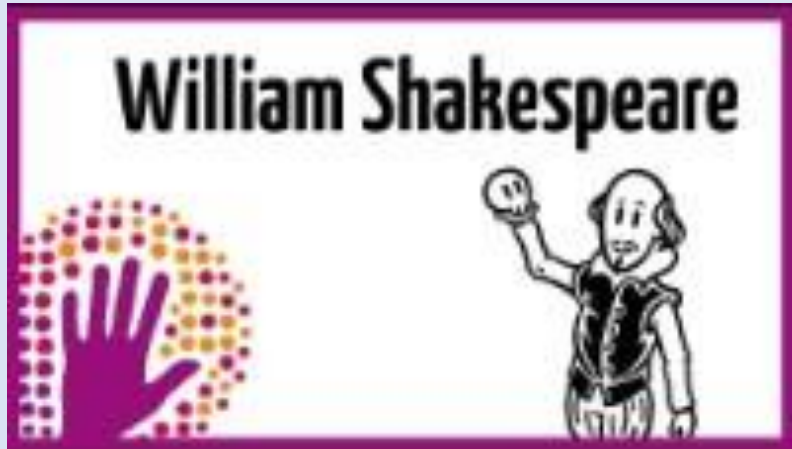
<b>Nouns</b>	<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Verbs</b>
Literature	Historical	Imagine
Novel	Thriller	Write
Poem	Mystery	Read
Poetry	Drama	Recite
Biography	Classic	Borrow
Autobiography	Fiction	
Magazine	Non-fiction	
Library		
Ebook		

- **Idioms**

- **To have your head in a book** – to be deeply involved in what you are reading.
- **To hit the books** – to begin studying
- **Read between the lines** – to find a hidden meaning in something that is said or written
- **To read up on something** – to research a topic
- **To read someone's mind** – to know what a person is thinking

- Do you enjoy reading?
- How often do you read a book?
- Did you like reading as a child?
- Did you have a favourite book as a child?
- What is the best book you have read?
- Do you like Shakespeare?
- Do you prefer to read a book or watch a film of the story?
- What kind of literature do you read?
- Do you think today's literature is at the same standard as a hundred years ago?
- Has the literature of your country influenced the world?
- Do you like classical literature? #
- What do you think of modern literature?
- Did you enjoy studying literature at school?
- In 1857, Gustave Flaubert said: "Read in order to live." What do you think of this?
- What do you think of children's literature?
- Are you proud of your country's literature?
- Are you more interested in world literature or just the literature of your country?
- Do you think we'll all be reading or listening to e-Books in the future?
- What different kinds of literature exist? Is literature only novels?

# William Shakespeare





# Hamlet



# The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark – play

- <https://www.w3.org/People/maxf/XSLideMaker/hamlet.pdf>

# Hamlet - movie



# The most enjoyable book I have ever read

- Use the table
- Prepare a presentation about the best book that you have ever read.  
Use your notes

	YOU	Speaker
Title		
Author		
Type of book		
Reasons why you like it – the story, descriptions, characters, style etc.		

# Stories

## **Planning a story**

- In small groups make notes on the location, character and first scene for these types of story:  
*romance, horror, adventure, whodunnit, fairy tale*
- Choose your favourite and agree how the story develops and ends.

## **Fortunately, unfortunately**

Work in two groups, A and B. You are going to continue some stories.

Group A, you want a happy ending. Group B, you want a sad ending. Continue these story beginnings starting with „fortunately“ if you are in Group A, and „unfortunately“ if you are in Group B.

*He stepped down from the train and there she was on the platform...*

*Frank's car suddenly broke down in the middle of the forest. It was a dark night....*

*The prince was riding through the valley on his horse...*

*We were just a poor family when they discovered oil on our land...*

## Romeo and Juliet – modern version

Divide students into small groups. Each group has to create a dialogue between Romeo and Juliet but they have to imagine that Romeo and Juliet live in 21st century and they are going to arrange a date. Students should write short text messages on messenger between Romeo and Juliet and should use modern language with short forms and abbreviations.





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