

### **New topic combinations:**

- A 1. Modality - (ability, permission).
  - B 8. The complex sentence (subordination and its indicators, matrix clause, superordinate and subordinate clauses).
  - C 14. Nominal clauses (their function and their structural types).
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- A 2. Modality - (possibility).
  - B 9. The complex sentence (three main structural classes). Direct and indirect speech. Free indirect speech and free direct speech. Transferred negation.
  - C 1. The semantics and grammar of adverbials (adjuncts, subjuncts).
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- A 3. Modality - (past activity, habit, refusal).
  - B 10. Syntactic and semantic functions of subordinate clauses (nominal clauses).
  - C 2. The semantics and grammar of adverbials (disjuncts, conjuncts).
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- A 4. Modality - (expectation, assumption, conclusion).
  - B 11. Syntactic and semantic functions of subordinate clauses (adverbial clauses - time, place; comment clauses).
  - C 3. Sentence types and discourse functions and their relationships. Directives. Exclamatives.
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- A 5. Modality - (obligation).
  - B 12. Syntactic and semantic functions of subordinate clauses (adverbial clauses – condition [including types of condition], concession, and contrast).
  - C 4. Major classes of questions. Minor types of questions. Block language.
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- A 6. Semi-modal verbs (*dare, used to, need*).
  - B 13. Syntactic and semantic functions of subordinate clauses (adverbial clauses – exception, similarity and comparison, proportion, preference).
  - C 5. Restrictive and nonrestrictive modification (relative clauses and other types of postmodification).
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- A 7. The infinitive (types and constructions).
  - B 14. Syntactic and semantic functions of subordinate clauses (comparative clauses, sentential relative clauses). The subject of nonfinite and verbless clauses.
  - C 6. Apposition. Premodification. Discontinuous modification.
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- A 8. The *-ing* forms (gerunds and participles and their constructions).
  - B 1. The simple sentence (syntactic characterization and semantic roles of clause elements).
  - C 7. Multi-word verbs (3 groups). Adjective complementation.
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- A 9. The subjunctive (3 types - mandative s., *were*-subjunctive, formulaic s.).
  - B 2. The simple sentence (concord, vocatives, negation).
  - C 8. Verb complementation (intransitive, copular, and especially transitive verbs: monotransitive, ditransitive and complex-transitive verbs).

- A 10. Clauses of result and cause (reason).
  - B 3. Recoverability and substitution (pro-forms).
  - C 9. Words - phrases - clauses – sentences (their relationships). Two conventional methods of representing the structure of sentences (tree diagrams, bracketing).
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- A 11. Clauses of purpose.
  - B 4. Recoverability and ellipsis (nature and types).
  - C 10. Word classes (open and closed). Details concerning the individual classes.
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- A 12. Clauses of concession.
  - B 5. Syndetic, asyndetic, and polysyndetic coordination (coordinators, correlatives).
  - C 11. Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and prepositional phrases.
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- A 13. Clauses of time.
  - B 6. Simple and complex coordination and their types (e.g. gapping). Appended c.
  - C 12. Functions of phrases (relation between sentence elements and types of phrases).
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- A 14. Relative clauses (links and clause types).
  - B 7. The difference between simple and complex coordination. Pseudo-coordination. Quasi-coordination.
  - C 13. Types of clauses (seven basic types, obligatory and optional sentence elements)