

Topic combinations for the oral exam:

- A 1. Modality - (ability, permission).
 - B 8. The complex sentence (subordination and its indicators, matrix clause, superordinate and subordinate clauses).
 - C 15. Text syntax (end-focus, end-weight, passive transformations).
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- A 2. Modality - (possibility).
 - B 9. The complex sentence (three main structural classes). 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, condition, concession, contrast).
 - C 3. Restrictive and nonrestrictive modification (relative clauses and other types of postmodification).
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- A 5. Modality - (obligation).
 - B 12. Syntactic and semantic functions of subordinate clauses (adverbial clauses - exception, similarity, proportion, preference; comment clauses).
 - C 4. Apposition. Premodification. Discontinuous modification.
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- A 6. Semi-modal verbs (*dare, used to, need*).
 - B 13. Syntactic and semantic functions of subordinate clauses (comparative clauses, sentential relative clauses).
 - C 5. Information processing. Communicative dynamism. Theme and focus (both marked and unmarked).
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- A 7. The infinitive (types and constructions).
 - B 14. Multi-word verbs (3 groups). Adjective complementation.
 - C 6. Information processing (fronting, cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences).
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- A 8. The *-ing* forms (gerunds and participles and their constructions).
 - B 15. Verb complementation (intransitive, copular and especially transitive verbs: monotransitive, ditransitive and complex-transitive verbs).
 - C 7. Information processing (postponement, extraposition, discontinuities, existential sentences).
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- A 9. Direct and indirect speech (including sequence of tenses, etc.).
 - B 1. The simple sentence (syntactic characterization and semantic roles of clause elements).
 - C 8. Words - phrases - clauses - sentences. Two conventional methods of representing the structure of sentences.

- A 10. The subjunctive (3 types - mandative s., *were*-subjunctive, formulaic s.).
- B 2. The simple sentence (concord, vocatives, negation).
- C 9. Word classes (open and closed).

- A 11. Clauses of result and cause (reason).
- B 3. Sentence types and discourse functions.
- C 10. Noun and verb phrases.

- A 12. Clauses of purpose.
- B 4. Recoverability and substitution (pro-forms).
- C 11. Adjective, adverb, prepositional phrases.

- A 13. Clauses of concession.
- B 5. Recoverability and ellipsis (nature and types).
- C 12. Functions of phrases (relation between sentence elements and types of phrases).

- A 14. Clauses of time.
- B 6. Syndetic, asyndetic, and polysyndetic coordination (coordinators, correlatives).
- C 13. Types of clauses (seven basic types, obligatory and optional sentence elements)

- A 15. Relative clauses (links and clause types).
- B 7. Simple and complex coordination (gapping). Appended coordination. Pseudo-coordination. Quasi-coordination.
- C 14. Dependent clauses (four types of nominal clauses).