

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ЭКЗАМЕНА

Theoretical questions

1. The modal verb Can/Could.
2. The modal verb May/Might.
3. The modal verb Must.
4. The modal verb Have to/Have got to.
5. The modal verb Be to.
6. The modal verb Be to.
7. The modal verb Should/Ought to.
8. The infinitive: Forms and Categories. (The use of perfect / non-perfect, common / continuous, active / passive forms.)
9. The bare Infinitive and the "to"-Infinitive.
10. The infinitive as a subject, a predicative, part of a predicative.
11. The Infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate.
12. The infinitive as an object.
13. The infinitive as an attribute.
14. The infinitive as an adverbial.
15. Predicative Complexes with the Infinitive.

Sample Practical assignment

What do you do to maintain a healthy relationship with your parents? Dwell upon the problem using Predicative Complexes with the Infinitive.

Sample Examination Card

I. Translate the sentences into Russian and comment on the use of the infinitives and modal verbs.

1. *We all need someone to love.* (= Нам всем нужен кто-нибудь, кого бы мы могли любить. "to love" is an attribute. It is a non-perfect common infinitive, active. Its action takes place at the same time as the action of the finite verb "need").
2. *I've bought a lot of books for my children to read.* (= Я купил много книг, которые будут читать мои дети. "for my children to read" is a complex attribute expressed by a for-to-infinitive construction. The nominal element of the construction - "children" - is a noun in the common case. The verbal element of the construction - "to read" - is a non-perfect common infinitive, active. It denotes the action performed by the nominal element. The action expressed by the infinitive follows the action of the finite verb "have".)
3. *He might have opened the door for me.* (=Он мог бы и открыть мне дверь. "Might have opened" is a compound verbal modal predicate which consists of the modal verb "might" in its Subjunctive II form used to denote criticism and the perfect infinitive "have opened" referring the action to the past and showing that it wasn't carried out.)
4. *They must be moving into a new house.* (= Должно быть, они переезжают в новый дом.) "Must be moving" is a compound verbal modal predicate which consists of the modal verb "must" used to denote supposition implying strong probability, assurance and the continuous infinitive "be moving" referring the action to the present
5. *He claims to have written the essay.* (= Он утверждает, что написал эссе.) "To have written the essay" is a phrasal object. "To have written" is a perfect common infinitive, active. Its action precedes the action of the finite verb "claims".

II. Translate the sentences into English using infinitives and modal verbs.

1. *Зря ты потратил все деньги.*
2. *Она умела играть на пианино.*
3. *Дату на письме было невозможно разобрать.*
4. *Кажется, дети уже забыли об этом ужасном событии.*
5. *Он не такой человек, от которого можно ждать помощи.*