

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
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 Должность: ректор
 Дата подписания: 30.06.2025 07:23:30
 Уникальный программный ключ:
 e3a68f3eaa1e62674b54f4998099d3d6bdfcf836

Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Практическая грамматика английского языка, 1-4 семестры

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Код, направление подготовки | 45.03.02 Лингвистика |
| Направленность (профиль) | Перевод и переводоведение |
| Форма обучения | очная |
| Кафедра-разработчик | Кафедра лингвистики и переводоведения |
| Выпускающая кафедра | Кафедра лингвистики и переводоведения |

Типовые задания для контрольной работы (1 семестр)

Use the proper form:

- What is longest river in **(a/an, the, -)** world?
- The hotel we stayed at was **(a/an, the, -)** very nice building.
- (A/an, the, -)** sun is a star.
- I often watch television but I seldom listen to **(a/an, the, -)** radio.
- Our train leaves from **(a/an, the, -)** Platform 6.
- (A/an, the, -)** Lake Baikal is one of the deepest fresh-water lakes in the world.
- They don't play **(a, the, -)** football.
- This is **(difficult)** problem, which I've ever solved.
- It is the **(farthest, furthest)** part of Russia.
- I'm afraid I could do it **(bad)** than you.
- In my opinion, "Swan Lake" is **(good)** ballet I've ever seen.
- Do you remember **(happy)** day in your life?
- The **(much)** you read the **(little)** you forget.
- The Volga is **(as, so)** long **(as, so)** the Ob.
- A number of us **(is, are)** worried about it.
- Ten pounds **(is, are)** much to pay.
- This programme was watched **(of, by)** millions of people.
- They didn't reply to **(our, ours)** letters.
- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat **(something, anything)**.
- He has got no financial problems. He earns and spends **(any, much)** money.
- Which bus do I have to catch? - **(Some, any)** bus. They all go to the center.
- I know **(anything, nothing)** about it.
- Have you been to **(some, any)** interesting exhibitions lately?
- Somebody was making such a noise in the next room that I could hear **(something, anything, nothing)** on my TV-set.
- Is this **(your, yours)** book? - Yes, it's **(my, mine)**.
- His composition is much more interesting than **(her, hers)**.
- He shook hands and had a few minutes' talk with **(each, everybody)** of us.
- Steve is **(at, on, in)** holiday. He has gone **(in, to, for)** Spain.
- Who is going to look **(at, after, for)** your sister's children when she is at work?
- Don't ask me to decide. I'm not very good **(at, in, for)** making decisions.

31. According (**at, to, in**) the weather forecast there will be snow tomorrow.
32. I look forward (**at, on, to**) seeing you again.
33. This castle was ruined (**with, by**) hurricane.
34. How did you get here? Did you come (**on, by**) train?
35. There are some differences (**in, between**) British and American English?
36. Where is Tom? He has left (**to, for, in**) London.
37. Every summer they go (**in, to, at**) France.
38. I'm sorry (**for, about**) shouting at you yesterday.
39. He has been studying English for Several years, but he can't read (**good, well**).
40. I read an (**amazing/amazingly**) thing in the newspaper this morning.
41. One of your children (**has, have**) lost a shoe.
42. I caught two (**fish, fishes**).
43. Many (**swine, swines**) were in the yard.
44. Two (**dozen, dozens**) of eggs, please.
45. His watch (**is, are**) on the desk.
46. My dad has three (**watch, watches**).
47. (**This, these**) money belongs to him.
48. Two of these families don't know (**each other, one another**).
49. (**Hundred, hundreds**) of students are well-bred.
50. We were late, (**but, so**) we missed the
51. The film was too long, (**but, so**) it was quite interesting.
52. The hotel is very expensive, (**but, so**) only rich people stay there.
53. There is (**little, few**) ink in my pen.
54. One of the children (**has, have**) lost the key.
55. He has ridden a horse ... (**since – when – until**) he was a little boy.
56. The Internet is ... (**wide/widely**) used all over the world.
57. Hurry up, kids! It's ... (**near/nearly**) midnight.
58. The police officer examined the car ... (**close /closely**).
59. Fish and chips (**cost, costs**) 10 dollars.
60. What (**is, are**) the news?
61. I've lost my pen. Can you buy me (**other, another, the other**)?
62. (**Each, every**) day and night students work hard.
63. His clothes (**was, were**) wet through/
64. He is (**little, less, least**) musical than his sister.
65. They've read all stories (**except, besides**) this one.

Типовые вопросы к зачёту (1 семестр)

1. What is the Noun? Give the examples.
2. What morphological characteristics of the noun do you know? Give the examples.
3. What semantic classification of nouns do you know? Give the examples.
4. What is a syntactical characteristic of the noun? Give the examples.
5. What does each article indicate? Give the examples.
6. What set of features is typical of each article? Give the examples.
7. In what does one article differ from another? Give the examples.
8. What Types of articles do you know? Give the examples
9. What is the Adjective (Adverb)? Give the examples.
10. What morphological characteristics of the Adjective (Adverb) do you know? Give the examples.
11. What semantic classification of Adjective (Adverb) do you know? Give the examples.

12. What syntactical characteristics of the Adjective (Adverb) do you know? Give the examples.
13. What is the Pronoun? Give the examples.
14. What morphological characteristics of the Pronoun do you know? Give the examples.
15. What semantic classification of Pronoun do you know? Give the examples.
16. What is a syntactical characteristic of the Pronoun? Give the examples.
17. What is the Numeral? Give the examples.
18. What morphological characteristics of the Numeral do you know? Give the examples.
19. What is a semantic classification of Numeral? Give the examples. Give the examples.
20. What is a syntactical characteristic of the Numeral? Give the examples.
21. Name the types of Numeral? Give the examples.
22. What is the Adverb? Give the examples.
23. What morphological characteristics of the Adverb do you know? Give the examples.
24. What semantic classification of Adverb do you know? Give the examples.
25. What syntactical characteristics of the Adverb do you know? Give the examples.
26. What is the Preposition? Give the examples.
27. What morphological characteristics of the Preposition do you know? Give the examples.
28. Name the types of Preposition? Give the examples.
29. What is the Conjunction? Give the examples.
30. What morphological characteristics of the Conjunction do you know? Give the examples.

Типовые задания для контрольной работы (2 семестр)

I. Change the Active Voice into the Passive Voice:

1. A famous artist painted this picture.
2. The director has just signed the letter.
3. Who wrote this poem?
4. They pay him regularly.
5. He will show us some new photos.

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Students are well taken care of by the Russian President.
2. I want to have some hand books on the question, which can be relied on.
3. The goods were disposed of by auction.
4. Why was he laughed at?
5. Yesterday I saw the film which is much spoken about.

III. Translate into English:

1. На эту статью редко ссылаются.
2. Я уверен, что его будут слушать внимательно.
3. Об этих событиях много говорили.
4. Мы полагаем, что за ним надо немедленно послать.
5. Вы думаете, против вашего плана будут возражать?

IV. Translate into English:

1. Ожидают, что будет дождь.
2. Сообщили, что он приехал.
3. Можно сказать, что я был не прав.
4. Следует упомянуть, что все журналы распроданы.
5. Говорили, что библиотека сгорела.

V.Translate into English:

1. Он сказал, что учит иностранные языки.
2. Я думаю, что он был рад видеть вас.
3. Они были уверены, что он поступил правильно.
4. Она сказала, что родители нашего соседа живут в Италии.
5. Я надеюсь, что сдам экзамен хорошо.
6. Мы сказали, что закажем эти словари, если цена будет снижена.
7. Преподаватель был уверен, что тесты написаны.
8. Они сказали, что эта работа может быть сделана в три дня, если будут получены все необходимые сведения.
9. Я сказал, что вопросы не будут обсуждаться, пока не будут получена телеграмма из Москвы.
 10. Мой друг сказал, что ляжет спать после того, как всё будет сделано.
 11. Никто не знал, что он болен.
 12. Мы обещаем, что придём вовремя.

VI. Замените прямую речь косвенной.

1. I said to my teacher, "I was ill yesterday".
2. She has said, "They want to speak to you".
3. They will say, "We will do it at once".
4. They said, "This exercise is very easy".
5. He said to them, "I met her last year".
6. We said to her, "He is going to Istanbul tomorrow."
7. He said to me, "She will be here in half an hour".
8. I have said to him, "I have been waiting for you since 2 p.m."
9. She asked, "Who will go to the cinema with me?"
10. I asked them, "Will you be at home tonight?"
11. He has asked, "Is it time to go?"
12. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
13. She asked her, "Does he always come so late?"
14. He said to her, "How did you do that?"
15. He asked me, "Are you Russian or American?"
16. She asked him, "When have the children come from school?"
17. He said to me, "Please, state in your letter how the payment is to be made."
18. I said to him, "Send me a telegram when the steamer arrives in Surgut"
19. We asked them, "Do not go out!"
20. We have just asked, "Read the text again."

Типовые вопросы к экзамену (2 семестр)

1. What is the VERB? Give the examples.
2. What morphological characteristics of the VERB do you know? Give the examples.
3. What is a semantic classification of VERB? Give the examples.
4. What is a syntactical characteristic of the VERB? Give the examples.
5. What are the Finite forms of the Verb? Give the examples.
6. What does the voice as the grammatical category show? Give the examples.
7. What is the difference between the Active Voice and the Passive Voice? Give the examples.

8. How many types of passive constructions do you know? Give the examples.
9. When do we use the Sequence of Tenses? Give the examples.
10. How many rules are there in Sequence of Tenses? Give the examples.
11. How to change the Direct speech into Indirect Speech in Indicative Mood? Give the examples.
12. How to change the Direct speech into Indirect Speech in Imperative Mood? Give the examples.
13. How to convert the Direct Speech into Indirect in Affirmative Sentences? Give the examples.
14. How to convert the Direct Speech into Indirect in Interrogative Sentences? Give the examples.
15. How to convert the Direct Speech into Indirect in Imperative Mood? Give the examples.

Типовые задания для контрольной работы (3 семестр)

1. Translate into English, using the verbs *may/mayn't*, *can/can't*, *mustn't*, *be not to* as required by the context:

1. Я могу вернуться утренним поездом. К тому времени я уже закончу все дела. 2. Она могла бы вернуться утренним поездом, но ее задержали дела. 3. Можно мне посмотреть вечернюю передачу по телевидению? а. Нет, нельзя. Ты плохо себя вел и должен быть наказан. б. Нет, дорогой. Детям в это время пора идти спать. 4. В комнате было темно, и она не могла (не смогла) найти свои вещи. 5. Завтра праздник. Ты можешь пригласить своих друзей. 6. Здесь нельзя ставить машину. Вам придется поискать другое место. 7. Могу я вас проводить? Уже поздно, и на улице темно. 8. Он мог бы сделать это для вас. Это совсем не трудно. 9. – Он сможет поехать с нами завтра? – Да, если ему разрешат. 10. Больного нельзя оставить одного ни на минуту. Это – указание врача.

2. Translate into English using the verbs *must*, *should*, *ought to*, *need* and the expressions *had better*, *would rather*. Give reasons for your choice:

1. Он должен попасть туда до 7 часов вечера. 2. Этот счет должен быть оплачен немедленно. 3. Я полагаю, я должен дать знать родителям, где мы находимся. 4. Он сказал, что должен вернуться на работу в понедельник. 5. Тебе нет необходимости работать до осени, Тебе надо поехать куда-нибудь, чтобы хорошо отдохнуть. 6. Есть необходимость настаивать на этом решении? 7. Я должен послать эту телеграмму завтра? 8. Тебе что, нужно непременно лететь самолетом? 9. Вы полагаете, мне нужно поговорить об этом с самим директором? 10. Доктор сказал, что ей следует сделать операцию.

3. Before translating into English decide upon different degrees of the probability of the events:

1. Возможно, он придет попозже. 2. Может быть, он уже забыл о своем обещании. 3. Он, возможно, все еще работает в своем кабинете. 4. Возможно, они знают друг друга с детства. 5. Он сказал, что может опоздать к ужину. 6. Он, может быть, знает правду, но не говорит. 7. Кто знает, может быть, он и согласится нам помочь. 8. Маловероятно, но, может быть, он все-таки запомнил номер их дома. 9. Он, возможно, позвонит на станцию и узнает расписание поездов. 10. Он мог зайти в магазин купить что-нибудь к ужину, поэтому и задержался.

4. Translate into English using the modal verbs *can* or *may*. Give reasons for your choice of the modal verb:

1. Не может быть, чтобы она забыла о своем обещании. Это на нее никак не похоже. 2. Почему ты не узнал, когда приходит поезд? Ты бы мог позвонить на вокзал. 3. Неужели она не отправила письмо? Она могла бы сходить на почту вчера вечером. 4. Почему вы опоздали? Разве вы не могли взять такси? 5. Не может быть, чтобы он все это время обманывал нас. Здесь какая-то ошибка. 6. Разве он сейчас в городе? Он мог бы зайти к нам перед отъездом.

5. Translate into English. Express a strong degree of the probability of an event. Use *must, will, be to, have to*:

1. «Разве он уже здесь?» – «Да. Он, должно быть, прилетел утренним рейсом». 2. Нет, я не верю этому. Это, наверное, был несчастный случай. 3. Вы увидите, как сильно он изменился. Но ведь при этих, обстоятельствах вы ничего другого и не ожидали. 4. Я взглянул на девушку. «Должно быть, это его дочь», – подумал я, хотя она совсем не походила на своего отца. 5. «Сколько лет прошло с тех пор? Ведь ему сейчас около тридцати?» – «Да, около того». 6. В дверь постучали. «Вы кого-нибудь ждете?» – «Это, наверное, соседка. Она хотела посмотреть у меня телевизор». 7. Дверь открыла молодая девушка. «Вы, очевидно, мисс Дейнтон? Мне звонили о вас». – «Да, это я».

6. Translate the following sentences into English using suitable modal verbs:

1. Мне пойти и узнать, сделал ли он работу? Он должен был закончить ее вчера. 2. Тебе долго пришлось дожидаться его? 3. Зря ты пришел. Собрание отменили. 4. Он должен был все закончить вчера, но его неожиданно вызвали в Лондон. 5. Ты должен был бы сказать нам об этом, а то теперь мы не знаем, что нам делать. 6. Это – несущественный пункт. Его можно было и не включать в отчет. 7. Он, должно быть, не сумел передать им нашу записку, и они, возможно, ждут нас. 8. «Неужели он забыл заказать нам номера в гостинице?» «Он, наверное, заказал их на ваше имя». 9. Не может быть, чтобы она сделала такую глупость. 10. Мне можно идти?

Типовые вопросы к зачету (3 семестр)

1. What is the primary meanings of the verb?
2. What secondary meanings do you know?
3. What are the meanings of negative forms of the predicate with the modal verb CAN/ COULD?
4. Do the forms CAN/ COULD coincide in the meanings (for primary and secondary meanings)?
5. Tell the difference between the predicates used with perfect and non-perfect infinitives.
6. What is the primary meanings of the verb?
7. What secondary meanings do you know?
8. What are the meanings of negative forms of the predicate with the modal verb MAY/ MIGHT?
9. Do the forms MAY/ MIGHT coincide in the meanings (for primary and secondary meanings)?
10. Tell the difference between the predicates used with perfect and non-perfect infinitives.1.
- What is the primary meanings of the verb MUST?
11. What secondary meanings do you know?
12. What is the meaning of the verb HAVE TO in expressing modality?

13. What is the meaning of the verb BE TO in expressing modality?
14. What is the difference in expressing obligation for the named verbs?
15. What are the meanings of negative forms for the named verbs?
16. What is the primary meaning of the verb SHOULD?
17. What secondary meanings do you know?
18. What is the meaning of the verb OUGHT TO in expressing modality?
19. What meanings do both verbs have?
20. What is the difference in expressing obligation for the named verbs?
21. Tell the difference between the predicates used with perfect and non-perfect infinitives.
22. What is the primary meaning of the verb SHALL?
23. What secondary meanings do you know?
24. What is the meaning of the verb WILL/ WOULD in expressing modality?
25. Do the forms WILL/ WOULD coincide in their meanings (for primary and secondary meanings)?
26. What are the meanings of negative forms for the named verbs?
27. Tell the difference between the predicates used with perfect and non-perfect infinitives.
28. What are the modal expressions exposing the meaning of preference?
29. What are the meanings of the notional verbs NEED, DARE?
30. What form (positive or negative, interrogative) is used as a notional verb nowadays?
31. What phrases with DARE can you name?
32. What are the meanings of negative forms for the verb NEED?
33. Tell the difference between the predicates used with perfect and non-perfect infinitives.
34. Tell the difference between the modal verbs HAVE TO, NEED in negative forms?

Типовые задания для контрольной работы (4 семестр)

1. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the appropriate oblique mood:

1. If I (to be) as young as you are, I (to have) a walking holiday. 2. Perhaps, she (not to look) so bad, if she (not to put on) so much weight. 3. He walked slowly as though it (to ache) to move. 4. It (to be) natural for him to go to sleep, 5. It seemed as if all the bare trees, tree bushes, the cut brush and all the grass and the bare ground (to be varnished) with ice. 6. Daddy, if you (to be dressed) in checked gingham all your life, you (to understand) how I feel. 7. I (to like) to go hunting there, but I'm afraid I never (to be able) to bear the cold. 8. He looked like an officer. Any one (to be proud) to be seen off by him. 9. He repaid me the half-crown as though it (to be borrowed) yesterday. 10. The girls (not to think) so much of him if they (to see) him then. 11. The young lady was evidently American and he was evidently English: otherwise I (to guess) from his impressive air that he was her father. 12. If England (to sweep away) her hedges and (to put) in their place fences, the saving of land (to be) enormous. 13. Welch said it coldly as if he (to be asked) to make some concession. 14. "I (to be ashamed) of myself, Clara," returned Miss Murdstone, "if I (cannot) understand the boy or any boy." 15. If I (may) suggest I (to say) that it (to be) better to put off the trip. 16. What (may) have happened or (to happen) if Dora and I never

(to know) each other? 17. My companion stumbled, the branch he had been holding snapped and he (to fall) if his hand (not to catch) another branch.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What would you say if you were asked to take part in a concert tonight? 2. Where would you go if you were on leave? 3. What would you be doing now if it were the 31st of December? 4. Where would you like to work after graduating from the University? 5. What would you say if you were offered to go to the Moon? 6. What would you do if your friend fell ill all of a sudden? 7. What would you be doing now if you were not having a lesson? 8. What would you do if somebody asked you to call a doctor? 9. What would you recommend to a person who has a violent headache? 10. If your friend had been ill how would you help him to catch up with the group? 11. Where would you go to buy some meat (bread, vegetables)? 12. What would you wear to a New Year party? 13. What would you prefer to have for dessert? 14. What would you like to do if it were oppressively hot? 15. What would you do if you had a high temperature? 16. What seats would you prefer if you wanted to go to the theatre?

1. Translate these sentences into English:

1. Если бы я не устала, я бы пошла осматривать город. 2. Мы бы не пошли завтра на этот спектакль, если бы это не была премьера. 3. Если бы я жила не так далеко, я бы заходила к вам почаще. 4. Если бы он говорил погромче, публика слушала бы его с большим интересом. 5. Будь у нее плохая память, она не запоминала бы сразу столько цифр (figures). 6. Я ничего не имела бы против поездки в Крым, если бы там не было сейчас так жарко. 7. Нам всем понравилась его мысль встретиться в начале учебного года.

4. Change the sentences using the proper verbal constructions and the necessary forms of the verbals. Mind that more than one variant may be possible and a preposition may be needed too. Analyse the changed sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. It was a rare case that he went out for dinner. 2. I appreciate it that you have come to my place. 3. Can you imagine that Richard has done it? 4. His clothes were always made to order. 5. He heard that his name was called out. 6. The least that we could do is to try and understand their idea. 7. It happens that it is true. 8. For a moment it appeared as if she were hesitating. 9. It doesn't seem that he has gained all he wanted. 10. It seems that the letter has been lost in the post. 11. I found that they were getting ready to go out. 12. It is believed that he is preparing a report on this incident now. 13. I have never heard that he spoke like that before. 14. She complained that the coffee was weak. 15. He could not approve that Mike had told his mother a lie again. 16. He was unaware that Ann had come already. 17. He struggled on, and his heart was beating wildly. 18. It was seen that he took the money. 19. It was heard that his car was turning round the corner. 20. It is reported that the building was damaged in the air raid. 21. It was found that he was reading for his history examination in the library. 22. It is said that the scientist has been working at this problem for three years already. 23. I didn't want, that any outsider be invited, to my party. 24. We found, that the students had already left. 25. I want that it be proved. 26. He was listening to her, and his eyes were closed. 27. We are sure that he has come, already. 28.

It is unlikely that they will go to the Crimea this years. 29. It is bound that she will tell the truth. 30. This article needs typing. 31. After the father had come, from work, they sat to dinner. 32. As my sister was very ill, I had to go alone.

5. Choose the form of the Participle in each sentence.

1. I must have the mixer (fixing, fixed).
2. I don't find this story (amusing, amused).
3. My room is a mess: I really must get it (tidying, tidied) up.
4. I would stay at home after such a (tiring, tired) day.
5. Uncle Frank has a gentle old horse (naming, named) Pete on his farm.
6. Can you smell something (burning, burned)?
7. He opened the letter with (shaking, shaken) fingers.
8. She had rather a (pleasing, pleased) look on her face.
9. Deeply (shocking, shocked) I left them.
10. When (answering, answered) your question yesterday I forgot this fact.
11. He walked along the road with his collar (turning, turned) up, hands in pockets.
12. I didn't enjoy the party because I was (boring, bored) there.
13. Why not throw away the (breaking, broken) umbrella we are not likely to repair it.
14. She didn't pay any attention to the (ringing, rung) telephone.
15. Don't you think your hair needs (cutting, cut)?

6. Put the verb in brackets into correct form, gerund or infinitive.

1. Why don't you stop (watch) TV? I don't think it's harmless.
2. Please try (come) a little bit earlier next time.
3. I don't remember (see) Tom.
4. I've forgotten (buy) cheese. Let's go without it.
5. She regrets (tell) you that lie about John.
6. I don't think this work needs (correct).
7. They stopped (discuss) where to go now.
8. If you want to have a lot of money, try (rob) a bank.
9. The boys went on (look for) the money they'd lost.
10. I'll never forget (visit) Paris.

11. After describing the situation in general, he went on (talk) about details.
12. She regrets (say) she won't come to you.
13. Shall I help you (carry) that box?
14. Did you remember (say) good-bye to everybody?
15. He didn't need (be reminded) about his promise.

7. Put the verb in brackets into correct form, gerund or infinitive.

1. I'm thinking of (go) to Brazil.
2. You cannot live without (do) such stupid things.
3. He isn't good at (drive) his car.
4. Try to avoid (lose) your temper.
5. He seems (know) everything about it.
6. It's no use (cry) over spilt milk.
7. Would you mind (repeat) your threat?
8. You should practise (say), "Red little lorry, yellow little lorry."
9. It's useless (argue) with him. He won't listen to any reason.
10. They were advised (take) a packed lunch.
11. Do you think it's worth (see) this film?
12. If you want (lose) weight, try (eat) less.
13. It's forbidden (smoke) here.
14. I'm not keen on (work) late.
15. I'm not very fond of (shop).

Типовые вопросы к экзамену (4 семестр)

1. Study the chart and the theoretical material of the manual on the Subjunctives.
2. What forms of the Subjunctive express simultaneous actions?
3. What forms of the Subjunctive express prior actions?
5. Study the chart and the theoretical material of the manual on the Subjunctives (Units 1,2).
6. What are the Conditionals?
7. What is the difference between real and unreal conditionals?
8. What forms of the Subjunctive are used in the Conditionals, expressing unreal situations?
9. Analyze the difference btw semi-unreal conditional clause and absolutely unreal one?
10. Name the lexical markers of unreal conditions for Russian variants.
1. Study the forms (6) and categories (3) of the non-finite form - the Infinitive.

2. What are the nominal features of the Infinitive?
3. What are the verbal features of the Infinitive?
3. What is the difference btw Perfect and Non-perfect forms of the Infinitive?
4. What forms of the Infinitive express simultaneous / prior situations?
5. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Complex Object predicative construction.
6. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Complex Subject predicative construction (make schemes and compare).
2. What are the adjectival features of the Participle?
3. What are the verbal features of the Participle?
3. What is the difference btw Perfect and Non-perfect forms of the Participle I?
4. What forms of the Participle I express simultaneous / prior situations?
5. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Complex Object predicative construction.
6. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Complex Subject predicative construction. (make schemes and compare)
1. Study the forms (4) and categories (2) of the non-finite form - the Gerund.
2. What are the nominal features of the Gerund?
3. What are the verbal features of the Gerund?
3. What is the difference btw Perfect and Non-perfect forms of the Gerund?
4. What forms of the Gerund express simultaneous / prior situations?
5. Compare the meaning of the Infinitive and Gerund after the similar verbs?
5. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Gerundial predicative construction.
6. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Complex Object Participial predicative construction and the Gerundial predicative construction. (make schemes and compare)
1. Study the forms (4) and categories (2) of the non-finite form - the Gerund.
2. What are the nominal features of the Participle and Gerund?
3. What is the difference btw Perfect and Non-perfect forms of the Gerund?
4. What forms of the Gerund express simultaneous / prior situations?
5. Compare the meaning of the Infinitive and Gerund after the similar verbs?
5. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Gerundial predicative construction.
6. Analyze the syntactic structure of the sentences with the Complex Object Participial predicative construction and the Gerundial predicative construction. (make schemes and compare)