

Filologia angielska

Zagadnienia egzaminacyjne z literaturoznawstwa

1. The writers of the “Lost Generation”.
2. The Beatniks – vision of social unrest.
3. Confessional poetry of Sylvia Plath.
4. Imagism – American modernist poetry.
5. The Poetry of Emily Dickinson – the heart of a lonely woman.
6. Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams – American drama.
7. Differences between the Old English literature and the Middle English literature
8. Elizabethan drama – main trends and representatives
9. Renaissance literary genres: examples and representatives
10. Novel in the 18th century – discuss main themes, conventions and representatives.
11. William Blake – main problems and features of his poetry
12. The Romantics of two generations – discuss common issues and individual features of the groups’ representatives
13. The novel in the 19th century – representatives and their achievements
14. Modernism and Modernist literature – main trends and representatives.
15. The early 20th century novel – discuss main thematic issues and representatives

Zagadnienia egzaminacyjne z językoznawstwa

1. Discuss the specific theoretical perspectives and analytical approaches to language of: structuralism, behaviorism, generativism, cognitivism.
2. Discuss the structure of language and the levels of linguistic analysis.
3. Discuss the idea of linguistic universals. What is LAD?
4. Discuss the main assumptions and achievements of pragmalinguistics.
5. Discuss the main assumptions of psycholinguistics.
6. What are the main properties of Generative-Transformational Grammar.
7. What is meant by nominalization of adjectives and adjectivization of nouns?.
8. Discuss the properties of verbs in English: tense, aspect, voice, mood. What are transitive, intransitive and ditransitive verbs? Give examples.
9. Discuss the roles of modifiers, complements and determiners. Give examples.
10. Identify the phrasal categories (NP, VP, AP, PP, AdvP) and their constituents in the sentence:

„The central assumption underpinning syntactic analysis in traditional grammar is that phrases and sentences are built up of a series of constituents, each of which

belongs to a specific grammatical category and serves a specific grammatical function."

11. Discuss the types of sentence in English. In the following sentence, identify the type of it and the main sentence elements:

„The central assumption underpinning syntactic analysis in traditional grammar is that phrases and sentences are built up of a series of constituents, each of which belongs to a specific grammatical category and serves a specific grammatical function."

12. What are the elements of sentence structure in English? How can they be combined to form different types of sentence in English, e.g. SVO etc.? Give examples.

13. What are copular verbs? How are they related to predicate nominals and predicate adjectives? Give examples.

14. Present types of dependent clauses in English and give example of each.

15. What is meant by a finite and non-finite clause? Give examples.

Specjalizacja: Translatoryka

Pytania na egzamin dyplomowy. Zakres: strategie tłumaczeniowe.

1. Discuss the types of meaning and their relevance in translation.

2. Discuss the problem of non-equivalence at word level.

3. Discuss the notion of equivalence at word level and at text level.

4. Discuss the problems in translating collocations, fixed expressions and idiomatic expressions.

5. What strategies can be used in translating idioms and collocations?

6. Discuss the notion of pragmatic equivalence.

7. Discuss the division into intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic translation.

8. Discuss the notions of formal equivalence, dynamic equivalence and equivalent effect.

9. What are the features of the following types of transfer: translation, adaptation, localization? Discuss the differences.

10. Discuss the main concepts of Skopostheorie.

11. Discuss the notion of translation norms.

12. What is a 'translation problem' and how is it linked with the concept of a 'translation strategy'?

13. Name, define and provide examples of Andrew Chesterman's syntactic strategies.

14. Name, define and provide examples of Andrew Chesterman's semantic strategies.

15. Name, define and provide examples of Andrew Chesterman's pragmatic strategies.

Specjalizacja: Nauczycielska

1. Discuss different techniques of teaching vocabulary. Give examples of vocabulary presentation techniques and vocabulary practice activities.
2. What is cross-curricular teaching?
3. What are the major assumptions of Piaget's theory regarding the nature of learning?
4. Present the difference between Piaget's and Vygotsky's theories of child's development and learning.
5. What are the main principles of teaching English to young learners?
6. What is learner autonomy? Give examples of strategies to introduce it during the lesson.
7. What are the advantages/disadvantages for teachers and learners of using the model of pre-, while-, and post-reading activities to teach a reading lesson?
8. Discuss principles of effective language presentation.
9. List the reasons for and against testing. Enumerate the basic types of tests and briefly describe them
10. Which techniques associated with Total Physical Response could be useful in your work?
11. What are some of the basic principles of correcting a piece of student writing? Are correction codes more useful to a learner than written corrections? Why /not/?
12. What is information gap? Give two different examples of activities involving information gap.
13. Summarize briefly a few types of open-ended exercises and discuss their usefulness for mixed-ability classes.
14. You are to introduce the vocabulary of feelings to a group of elementary 10 year olds (Happy, sad, angry, hungry, nervous etc) How would you introduce the vocabulary? (Bear in mind different learner types in the classroom) What follow up activities would you use?
15. Should the teacher focus more on teaching fluency or accuracy? Which is more important?