

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STATE EXAM 2021 – MGR

### LINGUISTICS

1. The notion of applied linguistics, main areas of research. Interdisciplinary relations: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, stylistics, forensic linguistics, corpus linguistics)
2. Theories of second language acquisition. The notion of Communicative Competence as the goal of SLA.
3. Pragmatics. Speech act theory, direct and indirect speech acts. Politeness Theory. The cooperative principle (Grice).
4. Discourse and discourse analysis. Cohesion and coherence. A comparison of spoken and written discourse. Critical discourse analysis.
5. Individual differences in second language acquisition (conceptualisations of aptitude, motivation, and anxiety; learning strategies; language learners with special needs).
6. Language loss. (language attrition vs. language shift; van Els' taxonomy; factors affecting L1/L2 loss)
7. Phraseology, phraseography, paremiology, paremiography, lexicography, and lexicology; Proverbs, collocations and idioms; Dictionaries.
8. Phraseology and paremiology in the language classroom;
9. Synonymy and antonymy in phraseology and paremiology. Proverbial markers (e.g., traditionality, currency, metaphor, paradox, ellipsis, word-repetition, rhyme, alliteration, pithiness, certain structures).
10. What constitutes a real American or British proverb? The role of proverbs in the modern American and British societies.
11. Proverbs in songs and poems, advertisements, comics and cartoons.
12. Women and marriage in Anglo-American proverbs and anti-proverbs

## LITERATURE

1. Modernism in English literature. The cultural and philosophical background. Typical features of a modernist literary text. Differences between the traditional and the modern novel. Virginia Woolf. Mrs. Dalloway. The short fiction of V. Woolf.
2. High modernism. James Joyce. Ulysses. Dubliners. The shift from modernism to postmodernism.
3. Postmodernism in English literature. Basic differences and similarities between modernism and postmodernism. Intertextuality. Samuel Beckett. Postmodernism in Beckett's fiction. The Theatre of the Absurd. Waiting for Godot
4. Modern British drama. John Osborne. Harold Pinter. The Caretaker. Tom Stoppard. Caryl Churchill
5. The political novel. George Orwell. Aldous Huxley. Graham Greene. The campus novel. David Lodge. Malcolm Bradbury. The History Man
6. The experimental novel. Angus Wilson. Bryan Stanley William Johnson. Christine Brooke-Rose. Anthony Burgess. A Clockwork Orange.
7. New Historicism. Graham Swift. John Fowles. The Collector. Post-Colonialism. Salman Rushdie. Shame.
8. American Modernism. The Expatriate Movement. Making it New in Prose. Gertrude Stein. Ernest Hemingway. William Faulkner. The Sound and the Fury.
9. Modernism – cultural and philosophical background. Features of modernist works. Henry James. *The Beast in the Jungle*. Modernism in American poetry. Imagism. T. S. Eliot. Ezra Pound. Wallace Stevens. e. e. cummings.
10. The Jazz Age. The American Dream in literature. F. S. Fitzgerald. The Great Gatsby.
11. American drama in the 20th Century. Eugene O'Neill. Arthur Miller. Tennessee Williams: A Streetcar Named Desire. The Theatre of the Absurd. Edward Albee: Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?
12. The Beat Generation. Beat poets – Allen Ginsberg. Beat prose – Jack Kerouac, J.D. Salinger. The Catcher in the Rye.
13. The emergence of Postmodernism in American literature. Brian McHale, Susan Sontag, John Barth, Ihab Hassan. Thomas Pynchon. The Crying of Lot 49.
14. The Neo-Pastoral tradition: Richard Brautigan. In Watermelon Sugar
15. Metafiction, metanarrative. Immigrant Writing. Vladimir Nabokov: Lolita. The short stories of Vladimir Nabokov. Spring in Fialta.
16. The employment of black humour in fiction. Kurt Vonnegut. The beginnings of sci-fi.
17. African-American literature. The Harlem Renaissance, the Civil Rights Movement era. James Baldwin, Alice Walker, Toni Morrison.

18. Children's literature: Early works. Chapbooks and horn books. Comenius, John Locke, John Newberry, Sarah Fielding, Anna Laetitia Barbauld. Fairy tales. Classification. Myths, legends, fables. Brothers Grimm, Andersen. Folk tales and literary tales. The symbolic tales of Oscar Wilde
19. Victorian children's literature. Nonsense tale. Edward Lear. Lewis Carroll. The Golden Age of children's literature.
20. Children's fantasy. Classification. Journey fantasy. J. M. Barrie. L. Frank Baum.
21. Children's literature: Subversive fantasy: Roald Dahl's fantasy tales. The Long Weekend in Children's Literature: 1920-1939. P. L. Travers
22. Children's literature: Stories with girl protagonists. The family story. Louisa May Alcott, Lucy Maud Montgomery, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Eleanor Hodgman Porter, Laura Ingalls Wilder. Stories with boy protagonist. Adventure fiction. Defoe, Swift, Robert Louis Stevenson, Mark Twain
23. Children's literature: Animal stories. Kipling, Beatrix Potter, Kenneth Grahame, Hugh Lofting, Jack London, A. A. Milne
24. Children's Literature after World War II, Clive Staples Lewis: The Narnia series.
25. Children's literature: The School Story: Fantasy in the Harry Potter series

## **METHODOLOGY**

1. Teaching listening – authentic and realistic materials, listening teaching techniques, “gist listening”, extensive and intensive listening; pre-, while- and post-listening activities
2. Teaching reading – authentic and realistic materials, reading strategies, pre-, while- and post-reading tasks. Extensive reading
3. Teaching speaking. Communicative activities, role play, simulation. Fluency and accuracy. Teaching pronunciation
4. Teaching writing. Teaching spelling and punctuation. Text types. Instant writing. Collaborative writing. Journal writing. Correcting written work
5. Teaching vocabulary. How words are learned. Presenting new vocabulary. Teaching word parts and word chunks. Dictionaries
6. Teaching grammar. Explicit and implicit processes. Presenting new grammar, grammar practice, clarification and assessment
7. Teaching through drama. Drama techniques in teaching English as a foreign language
8. Language teaching aids, the types of visuals. Using technology. Blended learning
9. Classroom management. Pair work and group work, individual work. Handling discipline problems.
10. Coursebooks. Advantages and disadvantages. Types of coursebook evaluation. Needs analysis. Choosing coursebooks to match students' needs.

11. Language testing, test types, test design. Validity and reliability. Placement tests. Giving a grade.  
Alternative assessment
12. Teaching different classes. ESP, Business English, Teenage classes. Teaching adults. Multi-level and large classes.
13. Teaching young learners – who are young learners? General approaches to teaching English to young learners
14. Using literature to teach English as a foreign language. Using fiction, drama, poetry. Selecting the right text.