

## **BAKALÁRSKE ŠTÁTNE SKÚŠKY 2020/2021**

**Anglický jazyk a kultúra v kombinácii – denná forma**

***Študenti, ktorí nastúpili na štúdium po dátume 1.9.2015)***

### **KOLOKVIÁLNA SKÚŠKA**

#### **TRANSLATOLOGY**

1. Základné pojmy translatológie.
2. Vývoj myslenia o preklade.
3. Ekvivalencia v preklade.
4. Proces prekladu a zmeny v procese prekladu.
5. Prekladateľ a jeho kompetencie.
6. Recepčia v kontexte translatológie.

#### **MORPHOLOGY**

1. NOUNS: their form and types, un/countable nouns; nouns both countable and uncountable; ir/regular number; gender; genitive.
2. DETERMINERS and PRONOUNS: articles; personal pronouns; possessive determiners and pronouns; reflexive and emphasizing pronouns; interrogative determiners and pronouns; reciprocal pronouns; indefinite pronouns.
3. ADJECTIVES: their form and coinage; attributive and predicative adjectives.
4. ADVERBS: their form and coinage; position of adverbs in a sentence; kinds of adverbs according to their meaning.
5. VERBS: definition; the verb phrase; types of verbs; primary verbs; stative and dynamic verbs. THE PASSIVE and THE CAUSATIVE: form and uses.
6. VERB TENSES: present tenses (form and uses); past tenses (form and uses); perfect tenses (form and uses); ways of expressing the future.
7. MODAL VERBS: their primary and secondary usage.

#### **SYNTAX**

1. Simple sentence (its types, clause elements and their semantic role, concord and word order).
2. Types of coordination, apposition, ellipsis and compound sentence (semantic roles).
3. Complex sentence, basic division and characteristic (types of clauses – nominal clauses, relative clauses, adverbial clauses).
4. Direct and indirect speech (indirect statements, indirect questions, indirect commands)
5. Modality of sentences and speech acts (indicative, interrogative, imperative).
6. Functional sentence perspective.

## **LEXICOLOGY**

1. MORPHEME, MORPH, ALLOMORPH. Definition and types of morphemes. Significance of morphemes in the context of morphemic analysis of words. LEXEME, LEXICAL UNIT vs WORD/word-form(s). Definition of 'word' from various aspects.
2. Ways of ENRICHMENT OF THE ENGLISH WORD-STOCK: word-formation (derivation, compounding, conversion, ways of shortening words), borrowing, semantic shift(s).
3. The concept of LINGUISTIC SIGN within the framework of lexical semantics (Saussure, Ogden & Richards).
4. MEANING (sememe & seme). The denotational and connotational meaning. Other kinds of meaning. Idioms vs non-idiomatic word-groups (collocations). Componential analysis its definition, pluses/minuses.
5. Essential STRUCTURAL RELATIONS among words: polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy (and its relation to the concept of semantic fields).
6. MOTIVATION and NEOLOGISMS in English language from the viewpoint of WFP.
7. Types of LEXICONS for non-native speakers of English.

## **PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY**

1. The production of speech sounds.
2. Intonation. Form and function in intonation.

## **AMERICAN STUDIES**

1. American regional geography (US regions, their topography, state names and nicknames and their cultural characteristics).
2. Immigration to the USA – the Making of a “Nation of Immigrants” (waves of immigration).
3. Immigration to the USA – the Making of a “Nation of Immigrants” (social metaphors and cultural borrowings, the American English).
4. The US Political system and the US Constitution.
5. The US Economic System.
6. The US Legal System.
7. The US School System.
8. The US culture: Visual Arts, Music and Media.
9. The US Culture: famous American holidays (political, historical and patriotic holidays, famous Americans).
10. The US Culture: famous American holidays (religious, unofficial and family holidays, food in the USA).

## **AMERICAN HISTORY**

1. The Colonial Period (1606 – 1774).
2. The Formation of a National Government (1777 – 1791).
3. Westward Expansion and Manifest Destiny (late 18th and 19th centuries).
4. The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861 – 1877).
5. War and Prosperity (1914 – 1929).
6. Depression and the New Deal (1929 – 1941).
7. Cold War and Conflict Abroad: America in the Fifties.
8. America in the Sixties and Early Seventies.

## **BRITISH STUDIES**

1. The United Kingdom: the Country, People and their Identities.
2. Geography and Regional Differences.
3. The System of Government & British Politics.
4. Education.
5. The Media.
6. Northern Ireland: an Overview (including brief history in the 20th century, the Troubles, Devolution since 1998).
7. Scotland and Wales: an Overview (including milestones in their histories, Celtic Languages, Devolution since the 1990s).
8. Britain and the World (including the Commonwealth, Transatlantic relations, the Armed Forces and the European Union).

## **BRITISH HISTORY**

1. The Anglo-Saxon Period (440 – 1066).
2. The Early Middle Ages (1066 – 1307).
3. The Tudor Age (1485 – 1603).
4. The Stuarts (1603 – 1714).
5. The Eighteenth Century.
6. The Age of Industrial Revolution (including preconditions, causes and effects).
7. The Age of Liberalism 1851 – 1918 (including Ireland & the Women Suffrage Movement).
8. Britain in the 20th Century: World War II to the Fall of the Empire.

## AMERICAN LITERATURE

1. Colonial literature. William Bradford.
2. Puritan literature. Jonathan Edwards.
3. Revolutionary literature. Thomas Paine.
4. Early Romanticism. Washington Irving.
5. Gothic literature (poetry, short stories, literary criticism). Edgar Allan Poe.
6. Transcendentalism. Ralph Waldo Emerson. Henry David Thoreau.
7. Late Romanticism. Nathaniel Hawthorne. Herman Melville.
8. Local color fiction. Bret Harte. Mark Twain.
9. Psychological realism. Henry James.
10. Naturalism. Stephen Crane. Jack London.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. Old English Literature: Analyse: Beowulf
2. Middle English Literature; Analyse: Chaucer
3. The Development of drama: English Renaissance – William Shakespeare: Analyse: Othello, sonnets
4. Literature after Shakespeare: Neoclassic Period. Donne, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Analyse: poetry.
5. *The rise of novel: Daniel de Foe: Analyse: Robinson Crusoe; Swift : Analyse: Gulliver's Travels; Fielding, Sterne, Scott etc.*
6. The Rise of the novel: mental and historical context of the 18th ct., criticism of the society and technology in the works of J. Austen and M. Shelley. Pride and Prejudice, Frankenstein
7. Preromanticism: Blake, Burns
8. Romanticism: 1st wave. Coleridge: Analyse: The Rime of the ancient Mariner, Wordsworth: Daffodils.
9. Romanticism: 2nd wave: Keats: Ode... , Shelley: Ode to the West Wind, etc.
10. The Victorian Period: Pater and Dickens: Analyse: A Christmas Carol
11. The Victorian woman writers: the Brontes: Analyse: Wuthering Heights, Jane Eyre
12. The Victorian poetry: Arnold, etc.
13. The Victorian drama: Oscar Wilde, G. B. Shaw, Analyse: The Importance of Being Ernest
14. Modernism – Joyce and Woolf.

Note 2: In your state exams, you will focus on the topic of your research and defend your thesis. However, more general questions might be asked by the members of the state exam committee to ensure your competence in the field of literature. These questions are based on the aforementioned list of questions (1-14), e.g.:

The topic of your research is: Semantic differences between Slovak and English negative prefixes.

Questions related to your research and literary topics 1-14: Give title and author of the literary work(s) where language and puns play a crucial role.

Student's answer: G. B. Shaw: *Pygmalion* – a play about a linguist (phonetician) who teaches a Cockney girl Eliza to speak RP English.