**Zasady przeprowadzania egzaminu dyplomowego
Kierunek Filologia angielska**

**(I stopnia)**

**Metodyka nauczania języka angielskiego: zagadnienia do egzaminu dyplomowego**

**SLA Theory**

1. The behaviourist account of L1/L2 learning
2. Noam Chomsky’s views on language acquisition
3. Critical Period Hypothesis
4. Universal Grammar and its role in L1/L2 acquisition
5. Neurolinguistic aspects of L2 acquisition
6. The similarities and differences between L1 acquisition and L2 learning
7. The acquisition of morphemes in L1 and L2 learning
8. Syntax acquisition in L1 and L2 learning
9. Interlanguage and its characteristics
10. Language transfer
11. Interference as a source of errors in interlanguage
12. Intralingual and interlingual transfer in L2 learning
13. Fossilization
14. Developmental errors and their role in L2 learning
15. Communication strategies in the L2
16. The theory of multiple intelligences and its implications for L2 teaching
17. Cognitive styles
18. Learning strategies
19. Learner autonomy and its implications for L2 learning and teaching
20. Affective factors in L2 learning
21. Acculturation vs. cultural awareness
22. The Monitor Model for SLA
23. Humanistic principles and techniques in L2 teaching
24. Input, intake and output
25. Foreigner talk and its role in L2 learning
26. Contrastive analysis vs. error analysis
27. Error analysis and its contribution to SLA theory
28. Interference vs. overgeneralization
29. Learning styles
30. Approach, method and technique
31. Communicative competence
32. Communicative Language Teaching
33. Eclecticism in L2 teaching
34. The Audiolingual Method
35. Suggestopedia
36. The Silent Way
37. Community Language Learning
38. Total Physical Response
39. The silent period in L2 teaching
40. The Natural Approach
41. The Grammar Translation Method
42. The Direct Method
43. Conventional and unconventional methods of L2 teaching

**ELT Methodology**
44. Language skills and subsystems
45. Integrated skills
46. Inductive vs. deductive teaching
47. The PPP model of L2 teaching
48. Stages of a foreign language lesson
49. Free practice vs. controlled practice
50. Pre-teaching and its role in L2 teaching
51. Revision and its role in L2 teaching
52. Types and characteristics of language tests
53. The backwash effect
54. Testing techniques
55. Discrete-point testing techniques
56. Techniques for testing listening comprehension
57. Techniques for testing reading comprehension
58. Techniques for testing speaking
59. Techniques for testing writing
60. Techniques for testing vocabulary
61. Techniques for testing grammar
62. The syllabus
63. Course-book evaluation
64. Lesson planning
65. Realia and their role in L2 teaching
66. Authentic materials
67. The role of L1 in L2 teaching
68. Error correction
69. Techniques for correcting written work
70. Techniques for correcting oral mistakes
71. Metalanguage and its usage in L2 teaching
72. Audio-visual aids in L2 teaching
73. Video materials in L2 teaching
74. CALL and its application in L2 teaching
75. Pairwork
76. Teaching young learners
77. Developing speaking skills
78. Developing listening skills
79. Developing writing skills at the beginner level
80. Developing writing skills at an advanced level
81. Developing reading skills
82. Skimming, scanning and reading for detail
83. Characteristics of effective listening activities
84. Developing fluency in the L2
85. Establishing L2 pronunciation goals
86. Teaching L2 pronunciation
87. Teaching L2 vocabulary
88. Translation in vocabulary teaching
89. Vocabulary presentation techniques
90. Teaching idioms and collocations
91. Teaching English consonants to Poles
92. Teaching English vowels to Poles
93. Researching classroom interaction
94. Role-play activities
95. Feedback
96. Teaching L2 grammar
97. Peer-correction vs. self-correction
98. Reading aloud: arguments for and against its use
99. Teacher roles in a communicative class
100. Information gap and its implications for L2 teaching
101. Pedagogical grammar
102. Developing cultural awareness
103. Native speakers vs. non-native speaker teachers
104. Homework

**BUSINESS ENGLISH**

1. List the period dates of Old, Middle and Modern English.
2. What is Great Vowel Shift?
3. Who was Caxton and why was his invention important from the linguistic point of view?
4. What is sound assimilation?
5. List Old English dialects.
6. List Middle English dialects.
7. What are open and closed syllables?
8. What is the role of silent [e]?
9. Give examples of sources of language origin.
10. What are pictograms, idiograms and logograms.
11. Enumerate properties of language.
12. Give examples of word formation processes.
13. What are free and bound morphemes?
14. What is an allomorph?
15. What is the difference between natural and grammatical gender?
16. What are transformational syntactic rules?
17. What are semantic features and roles?
18. Give examples of lexical relations.
19. What is the main difference between semantics and pragmatics?
20. What are deixis?
21. What is inference?
22. Explain the difference between anaphora and antecedent.
23. What is presupposition.
24. What are speech acts?
25. Explain the difference between cohesion and coherence.
26. What is cooperative principle and Grice’s maxims?
27. What is localization view?
28. What is the difference between language, accent and dialect?
29. What is an isogloss?
30. What is dialectal continuum?
31. What is the difference between pidgin and creole?
32. Who was William Labov?
33. What is overt and covert prestige?
34. What is an idiolect?
35. Explain the theory of linguistic determinism.
36. Explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
37. What are language universals?
38. Features of English as a Lingua Franca
39. Why do countries trade in goods? What is a comparative cost advantage principle?
40. Free market vs. Protectionism - discuss.
41. What protectionist measures do you know?
42. IINCOTERMS what are they and how do they make the work of forwarding agents easier.
43. The main documents that accompany goods in transport between countries.
44. The main forms of payment in foreign trade.
45. Demand and supply - their influence on prices.
46. Inflation and deflation - how do they impact economy.
47. Define the notions of balance of trade and balance of payment, how do they differ from each other?
48. The functions of banking. Basic banking products.
49. Explain the difference between debit and credit cards.
50. The role of central banks.
51. Is franchising a good way to expand a business, discuss its advantages and disadvantages.
52. Talk briefly about the good and bad sides  of being self-employed and working for a company.
53. Sole trader, a partnership and a Plc - discuss these different forms of business activity.
54. Taxation - its role. What kinds of taxes do you know?
55. BUSINESS GENRES
56. Business English vs General English vs English for Specific Purposes
57. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) vs Plain English
58. English for Professional Purposes vs Plain English
59. Needs analysis –definition and reasons for implementing it
60. Characteristic features of Business communication

**TRANSLATION STUDIES**

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32. Who was William Labov?
33. What is overt and covert prestige?
34. What is an idiolect?
35. Explain the theory of linguistic determinism.
36. Explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
37. What are language universals?
38. Features of English as a Lingua Franca
39. Types of translation (human, mechanical, computer-aided)
40. The role of the translator
41. Audiovisual translation (AVT)
42. Computer-assisted translation (CAT)
43. Translation vs interpretation
44. Interpretation techniques : Consecutive interpretation, simultaneous, Whispered interpretation / Chuchotage, sight translation
45. Problems of oral interpreting
46. interpretation strategies: compensation, syntactic modification, segmenting and chunking, linking up, calquing, paraphrasing, approximation, borrowing, ellipsis
47. Equivalence in translation
48. Global vs local translation strategies
49. general vs specific translation techniques; domestication, compensation, addition, elaboration and explication, approximation and compromise
50. Translation methods: (word-for-word translation, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, adaptation)
51. Local translation strategies / translation procedures
52. Translating/interpreting constraints
53. The principles of translating technical language
54. Problematic aspects of translation
55. Translating idioms and proverbs
56. translating proper names
57. lexical relations in translations
58. Translating of metaphorical expressions

**TRANSLATION WITH ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS LANGUAGE**

1. List the period dates of Old, Middle and Modern English.
2. What is Great Vowel Shift?
3. Give examples of sources of language origin.
4. What are pictograms, idiograms and logograms.
5. Enumerate properties of language.
6. Give examples of word formation processes.
7. What is the difference between natural and grammatical gender?
8. What are semantic features and roles?
9. Give examples of lexical relations.
10. What is the main difference between semantics and pragmatics?
11. What are deixis?
12. What are speech acts?
13. Define competence. What is pragmatic and cultural competence?
14. Explain the difference between language aptitude and language attitude.
15. Explain the difference between cohesion and coherence.
16. What is cooperative principle and Grice’s maxims?
17. Define discourse and discourse analysis.
18. What is overt and covert prestige?
19. What is an idiolect?
20. Types of translation (human, mechanical, computer-aided)
21. The role of the translator
22. Audiovisual translation (AVT)
23. Computer-assisted translation (CAT)
24. Lexicography vs lexicology. Explain.
25. What is a corpus? Discuss and provide examples.
26. What is the difference between language, accent and dialect?
27. What are language universals?
28. What is Lingua Franca. Features of English as a Lingua Franca
29. Explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
30. LSP (Language for Specific Purposes) vs ESP (English for Specific Purposes).
31. Translation of specialized texts. Discuss.
32. Translation vs interpretation.
33. Interpretation techniques : Consecutive interpretation, simultaneous, Whispered interpretation /Chuchotage, sight translation
34. Problems of oral interpreting
35. interpretation strategies: compensation, syntactic modification, segmenting and chunking, linking up, calquing, paraphrasing, approximation, borrowing, ellipsis
36. Equivalence in translation
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44. Free market vs. Protectionism - discuss.
45. Demand and supply - their influence on prices.
46. Inflation and deflation - how do they impact economy.
47. The functions of banking. Basic banking products.
48. Explain the difference between debit and credit cards.
49. The role of central banks.
50. Talk briefly about the good and bad sides  of being self-employed and working for a company.
51. Is franchising a good way to expand a business, discuss its advantages and disadvantages.
52. Polish Labour Code – discuss its main provisions.
53. Marketing Mix - discuss its main principles and constituents.
54. Needs analysis –definition and reasons for implementing it
55. Characteristic features of Business communication
56. Advertising vs public relations.
57. Crisis communication – discuss the concept.
58. Discuss different forms of advertising.
59. What are the advantages and disadvantages of web advertising?
60. Logo, brand, brand name – define and discuss.

**SPRAWDZIAN KOMPETENCYJNY**

Elementem egzaminu dyplomowego jest przeprowadzenie **sprawdzianu kompetencyjnego**, którego celem jest dodatkowa weryfikacja efektów kształcenia, tj. sprawdzenie, czy student osiągnął efekty kształcenia określone dla danego kierunku studiów. Sprawdzian kompetencyjny ma formę prezentacji przygotowywanej przez studenta i przedstawianej na egzaminie dyplomowym oraz dyskusji na temat treści prezentacji z udziałem komisji przeprowadzającej egzamin dyplomowy. **Prezentacja, stanowiąca istotę sprawdzianu kompetencyjnego, dotyczy tematycznie pracy dyplomowej.** W prezentacji tej student w szczególności uzasadnienia podjęcie danego tematu pracy, wskazując na jej ewentualne zastosowania praktyczne, charakteryzuje dorobek naukowy istniejący w danym zakresie, osadza temat w literaturze przedmiotu, przedstawia tezy pracy i sformułowane wnioski, omawia stosowane metody badawcze i przeprowadzone badania (jeśli praca miała charakter badawczy), a przede wszystkim prezentuje uzyskane wyniki. Przygotowana przez studenta prezentacja może mieć charakter multimedialny. Wynik sprawdzianu kompetencyjnego ma dla Uczelni **wyłącznie charakter informacji zwrotnej** na temat tego, czy student osiągnął efekty kształcenia określone dla danego kierunku studiów i **nie wpływa na ostateczny wynik studiów.**