

QUESTIONS FOR STATE EXAMINATIONS

PHONETICS

1. **The Production of Speech.** The organs of speech and their work. Articulation and breathing practice.
2. **The sounds of Speech. Consonants.** Principles of classification. Constrictive fricative consonants. Sonorous consonants.
3. **The sounds of Speech. Vowels.** Principles of classification. Monophthongs. Diphthongs. Strong and weak forms.
4. **Syllable structure.** Syllable formation. Syllable division.
5. **Word stress.** Manifestation of word stress and its linguistic function.
6. **Sentence-stress.** Manifestation of sentence-stress. Types of sentence-stress.

MORPHOLOGY

1. **General classification of the parts of speech: notional and structural.**
2. **The Noun.**
 - 2.1. *Definition.*
 - 2.2. *The category of Gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)*
 - 2.3. *Syntactical characteristics (function of subject, object, attribute, predicative).*
 - 2.4. *Morphological composition of nouns (simple, derived, compound).*
 - 2.5. *Classification of nouns.* a) proper; b) common: class nouns; collective nouns; nouns of material; abstract nouns; countable and uncountable nouns.
 - 2.6. *The category of number (singular, plural) Spelling rules. Plural of Simple Nouns. Plural of Compound Nouns. Plural of Greek and Latin Loans. Singularia tantum. Pluralia tantum*
 - 2.7. *The category of case: The dependent genitive. The absolute genitive.*
3. **The Article.**
 - 3.1. *General notion. The indefinite article.*
 - 3.2. *Use of articles with common nouns. The Indefinite Article. The Definite Article.*
 - 3.3. *Use of articles with proper noun. (Geographical names, names of hotels, ships, newspapers, magazines, cardinal points, months and days).*
 - 3.4. *Use of articles with proper names.*
 - 3.5. *Omission of the article.*
4. **The Adjective.**
 - 4.1. *Degrees of comparison. Spelling rules.*
 - 4.2. *Patterns of Adjectives (order of adjectives)*
 - 4.3. *Morphological composition of the adjective (simple, derived, compound).*
 - 4.4. *Classification of adjectives: qualitative, relative.*
 - 4.5. *Substantivized adjectives.*
5. **The Pronoun.**
 - 5.1. *Classification of pronouns: personal, possessive, reciprocal, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, conjunctive, indefinite, negative, reflexive, emphatic.*
6. **The Numeral. Cardinal. Ordinal.**
7. **The Verb.** Category of person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood.

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7.1. *Morphological structure*: simple, derived, compound, composite (sit down).

7.2. *Regular verbs. Irregular verbs.*

7.3. *Syntactic function*: notional verbs, auxiliary verbs, link verbs.

7.4. General information of the verb: *Basic forms of the verb; Syntactic Function of the Verb (auxiliary, notional, link and modal verbs); Durative verbs, Terminative verbs and Verbs of Double Aspect; Transitive and intransitive verbs*

7.5. *Tenses in the Active Voice*. The Present (Past, Future) Indefinite. The formation and the use. Verbs not used in the Continuous Form. The Present (Past, Future) Perfect. The formation and the use. The Future Perfect in the Past. The Perfect Continuous Form-Present, Past and Future. The formation and the use. The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past.

8. **The Category of Voice**. The formation of the Passive Voice. The use of the Passive Voice. The use of tenses in the Passive Voice.

9. **Modal Verbs**: can, may, must, should, ought to, have to, shall, will, would.

10. **Mood**. Indicative Mood. Imperative Mood.

10.1. *The Subjunctive Mood*. General notion. Synthetic forms. Analytical forms. The forms of the Indicative Mood used to express the same meaning as is expressed by the Subjunctive Mood.

10.2. *The use of the Subjunctive Mood*. Simple sentences, Conditional sentences. Adverbial clauses of purpose (of concession, of time and place, of comparison). Predicative clauses. Subject clauses. Object clauses. Attributive appositive clauses modifying the noun "time" in the principal clauses. Emotional use of the Subjunctive Mood. Ways of rendering the Subjunctive Mood in Russian.

11. **The Non-Finite Form of the Verb**. The characteristic traits of the verbals.

11.1. *The Participle General notion*. Double nature of the Participle. Tense distinctions. Voice distinctions. Functions of the Participle I and Participle II.

11.2. *Predicative constructions with the Participle*. The Objective Participial Construction. The Subjective Participial Construction. The Nominative Absolute participial Construction. The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. Absolute Constructions without a Participle. Punctuation.

11.3. *The Gerund*. General notion. Double nature of the Gerund. Tense distinctions. The use of the Gerund. The functions of the Gerund. Predicative Constructions with the Gerund. The Gerund and the Participle. The Gerund and the Verbal Noun.

11.4. *The Infinitive*. General notion. Tense and aspect distinctions of the Infinitive. Voice distinctions. The use of the infinitive without the particle "to". The functions of the Infinitive. The Infinitive with the expressions "to be sorry, to be glad". Infinitive constructions. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction. The Subjective Infinitive Construction. The for-to-Infinitive Construction.

12. **The Adverb**. Definition. Morphological structure: simple, derivate, compound, composite. Degrees of comparison. Classification: adverbs of time, adverbs of repetition of frequency, adverbs of place and direction, adverbs of cause and consequence, adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree, measure and quantity.

SYNTAX

1. **The Simple sentence**. Definition. Classification-according to the purpose of the utterance: a) declarative sentence; b) interrogative sentence: general, special, alternative, disjunctive; c) imperative sentence; d) exclamatory sentence. Structure: two-member and one-member sentence.

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2. Parts of the sentence.

2.1. The principal parts of the sentence. The Subject. Ways of expressing the subject, Formal subject "It" (Impersonal, Introductory, emphatic). The Predicate. The simple predicate (the simple verbal predicate; the simple nominal predicate). The compound predicate (the compound nominal predicate; the ways of expressing the predicative; the compound verbal modal predicate, the compound verbal aspect predicate; the mixed predicate). Agreement of the predicate with the subject. General notion.

2.2. The secondary parts of the sentence. The Object. Ways of expressing the object. The direct object. The indirect object. The complex object. The cognate object. The Attribute. Ways of expressing the attribute. The Apposition. The Adverbial Modifier. Definition, classification. Ways of expressing the adverbial modifier. *The independent elements of the sentence.* Definition. The detached adverbial modifier. Parenthesis. *Sentences with homogeneous parts.*

3. The compound sentence and the complex sentence.

3.0. The Composite Sentence. General notion.

3.1. The compound sentence. Types of coordination. Copulative coordination (and, nor, neither ... nor, only ... but). Disjunctive coordination (or, else, either ... or, otherwise). Adversative coordination (but, while, whereas, nevertheless, yet). Causative-consecutive coordination (for, so, therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence).

3.2. The complex sentence. Subject clauses. Predicative clauses. Object clauses. Attributive clauses. Adverbial clauses. Types of adverbial clauses.

3.3. The compound-complex sentence.

4. The sequence of tenses. Definition, General rules. Tenses in object clauses, in subject clauses and predicative clauses. Tenses in attributive relative clauses and adverbial clauses of cause, result, comparison and concession.

5. Indirect speech. General remarks. Indirect statements, questions, order and requests, indirect offers, and advice. Indirect exclamations, greetings and leave-taking.

6. Word order. Direct word order. Inverted (Indirect) word order

MODERN ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY

1. Fundamentals. (Definitions. Types of Lexicology. The main Lexicological problems. The Connection of Lexicology with Phonetics, Stylistics, Grammar and Other Branches of Linguistics.)

2. Morphological structure of English words. The composite structure of English words. Morphemes as the smallest indivisible language units. Different types of morphemes. Root and affixational morphemes. Free and bound morphemes. Types of stems. Simple, derived and compound stems. Types of words. Simple, derived and compound words.

3. Semantics and Polysemy The "semantic triangle". Types of meaning. Classification of connotations. Polysemy. Monosemantic and polysemantic words. Two processes of the development of meaning: concatenation and radiation.

4. Homonymy. Full and partial homonyms. Lexical homonyms. Lexico-grammatical homonyms. Homographs. Homophones. Homonyms proper. Main sources of homonymy.

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5. **Semantic similarity and polarity.** Synonymy and Antonymy. Definitions. Classification of synonyms. Classification of antonyms.
6. **Word-building.** Productive and non-productive ways of word-building. Affixation. Functions of affixes. Prefixation. Classification of prefixes. Prefixes of native and foreign origin. Suffixation. Peculiarities of some suffixes. Different classifications of suffixes.
7. **Shortenings.** Shortening of words and its causes. Graphical abbreviations in written speech. Initial abbreviations and their classification. Lexical abbreviations and their classification.
8. **Conversion.** Verbs converted from nouns. Nouns converted from verbs. Substantivation.
9. **Compounding** Stress. Spelling. The unity of morphological and syntactical functioning. Semantic unity. Classification of compound words.
10. **Phraseology.** Definitions (Phraseology, idiom, phrasal verb). The sources of appearance of phraseological units. Distinguishing phraseological units from free-word-groups. Distinguishing phraseological units from proverbs.
11. **Principles of classification of set expressions.** Semantic classification (Phraseological fusions. Phraseological units. Phraseological collocations). Syntactical classification (Nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverb phraseologisms). Structural classification (One -top units, two-top units).
12. **British and American English.** Differences in Grammar, Vocabulary, Spelling, and Pronunciation.
13. **The minor types of word-building.** Blending. Backformation. Sound interchange. Sound imitation. Reduplication.
14. **The etymological structure of the English vocabulary.** Etymology. Native and borrowed elements. The causes of borrowing the words.
15. **Classifications of borrowings.** According to the borrowed aspect: phonetic borrowings, semantic borrowings, translation loans, morphemic borrowings. According to the language from which they were borrowed: Latin borrowings. French borrowings. Italian borrowings. Scandinavian borrowings.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. **Germanic languages** (geographical and historical survey). Modern Germanic languages. The Ancient Germans. Old Germanic languages, their classification.
2. **Principal features of Germanic languages.** Phonetics. Morphology.
3. **Old English period.** Chronological divisions in the history of the English language. Old English (V-XI centuries). Middle English (XI-XV centuries). Modern (new) English (from XV century). Historical background. Pre-Germanic Britain. The Roman invasion. Old English Dialects. The Scandinavian Invasions: Wessex and Danelaw Old English Written Records. The runic Alphabet and Old English Manuscripts in Latin.

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4. **Old English Phonetics.** Vowels. Consonants.
5. **Old English Morphology and Syntax.** Nominal Grammatical categories. Noun. Pronoun. Adjective. Verb. Adverbs. Numerals. Syntax-Wordorder, interrogative and negative sentences, indirect speech, compound and complex sentences.
6. **Old English Wordstock.** Etymology of Old English Wordstock. Word-formation. Simple words. Derivatives. Word composition.
7. **The Middle English period.** Historical background from the 12th to the 14th century. Economic and social conditions. The Norman Conquest. Middle English Dialects. Changes in the alphabet and spelling. The formation of national literary English language.
8. **Middle English Phonetics.** Changes in the Middle English spelling. Changes in the system of vowels. The Great Vowel Shift. Changes in the system of consonants.
9. **Middle English Grammar.** Changes in the grammatical categories of noun. Changes in the system of pronouns. The formations of articles. Changes in the system of strong verbs. Changes in the system of weak verbs. The development of Perfect, Future Tense and Passive Voice, Continuous. Syntactical changes.
10. **Middle English Wordstock.** The appearance of homonymic forms. middle English borrowings.
11. **Modern English.** The formation of English national language. The formation of modern spelling. Changes in the consonant system.
12. **Changes in Modern English Grammar.** The establishment of the unified, means of expressing plural of nouns (-es) and 3 variants of its pronunciation. The development of the Possessive case ('s). replacing thou by 'you', 'hit' by 'it' in the personal pronouns. Changes in the system of verb. Modern English Wordstock: appearance of new words due to the development of capitalism. The productive means of word-formation. Borrowings from other languages.

STYLISTICS

1. **Style and Stylistics.** Types of stylistic research and branches of stylistics
2. **Varieties of Language** (Written Variety and Spoken Variety)
3. **Phonetic Expressive Means** (Onomatopoeia, Alliteration, Rhyme and Rhythm)
4. **Lexical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Cliché. Proverbs. Metaphor. Metonymy. Irony. Hyperbole.
5. **Lexical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Epithet. Oxymoron. Interjections and Exclamatory Words. Zeugma. Pun. Simile. Periphrasis. Euphemism.
6. **Syntactical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Ellipsis, Aposiopesis (Break-in the Narrative), Represented Speech, Questions in Narrative.
7. **Syntactical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Asyndeton. Polysyndeton. Rhetorical Questions. Litotes. Suspense. Climax. Antithesis. Enumeration. Detached Constructions. Parallel Constructions.
8. **Special Literary Vocabulary:** Terms, Poetic and Highly Literary Words, Archaic Words, Barbarisms and Foreignisms

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9. **Special Colloquial Vocabulary:** Slang. Jargonisms. Professionalisms. Dialect words. Vulgarisms. Colloquial Coinages
10. **The Style of Official Documents.**
11. **The Scientific Prose Style**
12. **The Publicistic Style** (Oratory and Speeches, Articles, Essays)
13. **The Newspaper Style** (Headlines, Brief News Items, Announcement and Advertisements, Editorials)
14. **The Belle – Letter's Style** (The Language of Poetry, the language of prose, the language of drama)

TRANSLATION THEORY

1. Notion of translation. Functional, structural and semantic identification of translation.
2. General and special theory of translation. Objective and subjective aspects of translation theory.
3. Main types of translation (equivalent translation, literal translation, free translation, written and oral translation)
4. Equivalence. Types of equivalence. Levels of equivalence.
5. Grammatical Problems. Non-equivalents. Partial Equivalents.
6. Types of Grammatical Transformations (transposition, replacement, addition, omission)
7. Referential Meaning and its Rendering in Translation.
8. Translation of Words of Emotive Meaning.
9. Rendering of Stylistic Meaning in Translation.
10. Lexical Transformations (concretization, generalization, antonymic translation, metonymic translation and paraphrasing)
11. Aspects of Stylistic Problems
12. False friends. Translation of pseudo-international words.

THE USA CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

1. Population of the USA. Waves of immigration. Ethnic dimension.
2. Holidays of the United States. Federal Holidays.
3. The system of higher education in the US
4. The General political structure.
5. Interwar America and World War II. The Post-war Era and the Cold War Period.
6. U.S. Culture (specific features)
7. The Legislative Branch in the USA
8. The system of higher education in the USA
9. The US General political structure.
10. Population of the USA. Waves of immigration. Ethnic dimension.
11. Election System in the USA
12. Great Depression in the US.
13. Education in the United States. (preschool, middle school, high school public vs. private schools)
14. The American ways of life (attitudes, sports, clothing, cuisine, housing, living standard, family arrangements)
15. Education in the United States. (preschool, middle school, high school public vs. private schools)
16. Physical Geography of the USA.

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17. The Civil War in the USA – the darkest period in the history of the USA.
18. The Executive Branch in the US.
19. War for Independence. Declaration of Independence. Its influence on the beginnings of the future American society.
20. American climate. The environment and pollution.
21. Rivers, lakes, waterfalls, coastline of the USA. The influence of geographic diversity on economic development of the country.
22. Political Parties of the USA.

HISTORY OF BRITISH LITERATURE

1. The Anglo-Saxon Period. Background. Anglo-Saxon Culture and Literature.
2. The Anglo-Saxon Period. Beowulf. Bede
3. The Medieval Period. Background. Norman Society. Medieval Literature
4. Geoffrey Chaucer. "The Canterbury Tales".
5. The Renaissance. Background. The Renaissance in England. The Height of Renaissance and Its Decline.
6. The Renaissance. Background. W. Shakespeare. The Years of Fame
7. The Age of Reason. Background. Intellectual Revolution, the Restoration
8. The Age of Reason. Background. Daniel Defoe. "Robinson Crusoe"
9. The Age of Reason. Background. Jonathan Swift. "Gulliver's Travels"
10. The Romantics. Background.
11. Robert Burns. Burns' Works.
12. William Blake. His Works.
13. Sir Walter Scott – Scottish Romantic Writer. His Literary Activity
14. Lord Byron – the Most Colourful of the English Romantic Poets
15. The Victorians. Background. Victorian Period in English Literature
16. Jane Austen – the First Great Female Novelist
17. William Makepeace Thackeray – the Greatest Novelist of the English Victorian Age. "Vanity Fair"
18. Charles Dickens – a Great English Novelist. "David Copperfield"
19. Lewis Carroll – an English Author. His Famous Literary Work "Alice in Wonderland"
20. New Directions. Background. The End of an Era. The Modern Spirit. Modern Literature
21. Thomas Hardy – an English Novelist
22. Robert Louis Stevenson – a Scottish Novelist
23. Oscar Wilde – an Author and a Playwright
24. H. G. Wells – a Famous English Novelist
25. The Twentieth Century. Background.
26. Hector Hugh Munro – British Writer
27. Virginia Woolf – a Major British Novelist
28. James Joyce an Irish Novelist
29. Katherine Mansfield – a British Author.
30. Graham Greene. His Literary Career. His famous works.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

1. **The Colonial Period (1492–1700).** Histories. Religious Writings. Colonial Poetry
2. **The First Flowering (1765 – 1850).** Background. Politics and pamphlets. New York and the Knickerbockers. Abolition and Uncle Tom.
3. Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)
4. Philip Freneau (1752-1832)

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5. Washington Irving (1783-1859)
6. James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851)
7. William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878)
8. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1886)
9. **American Literature Comes of Age (1850-1900).** Background. The Boston Brahmins. Individualists. Humorists and Local Colorists. "Innocents Abroad"
10. **The Literature of Romanticism (1800-1865)**
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - Edgar Allan Poe
 - Herman Melville (1819-1891)
 - Walt Whitman (1819-1892)
 - Emily Dickenson
 - Mark Twain
11. **Literature of Modernism (1900-1950).** Background. Realists and Naturalists. Social critics. The Harlem Renaissance. "The lost generation". Regionalists. Poetry reborn. Experiments in poetry. The rise of American Drama. Short-story writers and humorists
12. Theodore Dreiser
13. Robert Lee Frost
14. William Faulkner
15. F. Scott Fitzgerald
16. Ernest Hemingway,
17. John Steinbeck
18. W. Saroyan
19. **Literature of Modernism (1950 on ...).** Background. War novels. Postwar regionalism. Southern writers. Jewish writers. The black experience. The beat movement. Nonfiction novel. Women speak out. Black humor. Experimental fiction. New playwrights. Personal and confessional poetry
20. John Cheever
21. Irwin Shaw
22. J. D. Salinger
23. Truman Capote
24. Allen Ginsburg
25. Sam Shepard

English Language and Literature Teaching Methodology

1. Introduction to English Language and Literature Teaching Methodology. What Is Methodology? Basic Categories of Methodology. Relation of the English Language and Literature Teaching Methodology to Other Sciences.

2. Methods of Teaching. Traditional Methods. Techniques, Approaches and Methods. Grammar-Translation Method. Principles of the Grammar-Translation Method. Direct Method. Principles of the Direct Method. Audio-lingual Method. Principles of the Audio-Lingual Method

3. Communicative Language Teaching. Communicative Language Teaching. Principles of the Communicative Approach. Total Physical Response and Natural Approach. Principles of Total Physical Response.

4 Innovative Language Teaching. Silent Way. Principles of Silent Way. Suggestopedia. Principles of Suggestopedia. Community Language Learning. Principles of Community Language Learning.

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- 5. Teaching Pronunciation.** The Importance of teaching pronunciation. Pronunciation teaching today. Difficulties in teaching pronunciation. How to teach pronunciation. How to teach sounds. Teaching stress. Teaching intonation.
- 6. Teaching Listening.** The importance of teaching listening. Listening Skills. Types of listening tasks
- 7. Teaching Vocabulary.** The Importance of teaching vocabulary. Difficulties in teaching vocabulary. How to teach vocabulary. Presentation of new words.
- 8. Teaching Speaking.** The Importance of Teaching Speaking. Difficulties in teaching speaking. How to teach speaking. Types of Speaking Activities
- 9. Teaching Reading.** The Contents of Teaching Reading. Some Difficulties Pupils Have in Learning to Read in the English Language. Teaching basic reading. Reading a text
- 10. Teaching Writing.** The importance of teaching writing. Difficulties in teaching writing. How to teach writing. Exercises in teaching writing
- 11. Teaching Grammar.** The Importance of teaching grammar. The difficulties of teaching grammar. How to teach grammar
- 12. Lesson and Lesson Types. Lesson Planning.** Lesson. Types of lessons. Lesson plan. Planning a lesson. Lesson Plan Format. Non-traditional Types of lessons.
- 13. Teaching Literature – Introduction.** Literature in the EFL classroom. What do we mean by literature and how can literary texts be used? Why is it important to use literature in the ELT classroom? What are some of the challenges to be faced when using literature in the **classroom**? Criteria for Selecting Suitable Literary Texts in Foreign Language Classes
- 14. Literature and Teaching Language Skills.** Literature and Reading. Literature and Writing. Literature as Subject Matter for Writing. Literature, Speaking and Listening
- 15. Teaching the Short Story**
1. What is meant by “stories”?
 2. The importance of stories in language teaching
 3. Short Story as a way of introducing to literature.
 4. An Effective Approach – Story Map – in teaching short stories
- 16. Using Different Forms of Drama in the EFL Classroom.** What is drama? Why use drama in the EFL classroom? Practical advice on using dramatization in the classroom. Practical drama activities and drama games
- 17. Teaching Poems. Poetry Lesson Plan**
1. What is poetry?
 2. Using Poems in the Classroom. Advantages.
 3. Selecting Poems for Teaching in the Classroom.
 4. Ideas for lesson plan in teaching poetry
- 18. Benefits of Different Genres of Literature to Language Teaching.** Benefits of Using Poetry to Language Teaching. Benefits of Using Short Stories to Language Teaching. Benefits of Using Drama to Language Teaching. Benefits of Using Novel to Language Teaching. The Role of Literature in EFL.

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