

**Universitatea Pedagogică de Stat "Ion Creangă" din Chișinău**

**Facultatea de Limbi și Literaturi Străine**

**Subiecte pentru examenul de admitere la masterat 2011**

**Specializarea : Engleză**

## **SHORT STORY - ANALYSIS QUESTIONS**

- 1. Explain the title. In what way is it suitable to the story? The author knows.**
- 2. What is the predominant element in the story - plot, theme, character, setting...**
- 3. Who is the single main character? Around whom is the story centred?**
- 4. What sort of conflict confronts the leading characters? external? internal?**
- 5. How is the conflict resolved?**
- 6. How does the author handle characterization? By description? Conversation of the characters? Actions of the characters? Combination of these methods?**
- 7. Who tells the story? Narration!!! What point of view is used? First person? Third person? Omniscient?**
- 8. Where does the primary action take place?**
- 9. What is the time setting? Period of history? Season? Time of day?**
- 10. How much time does the story cover? A few minutes? A lifetime? How long?**
- 11. How does the story get started? What is the initial incident?**
- 12. Briefly describe the rising action of the story.**
- 13. What is the high point, or climax, of the story?**
- 14. Discuss the falling action or close of the story.**
- 15. Does this story create any special mood?**
- 16. Is this story realistic or true to life? Explain your answers by giving examples.**
- 17. Are the events or incidents of the plot presented in flashback or in chronological order?**
- 18. Was the selection written as a short story or is it a condensation or excerpt? Is it taken from a collection of stories?**
- 19. What is the general theme of the story? What is the underlying theme? Can you name any other stories with a similar theme?**
- 20. Did you identify with any of the characters? (Don't use "I")**
- 21. Does this story contain any of the following elements? Symbolism? Incongruity? Suspense? Surprise ending? Irony? Satire?**
- 22. Was there a villain in the story? a hero? a dynamic character?**

23. Can you find any examples of figurative language? Simile? Metaphor? Personification? Hyperbole? Asyndeton? Polysyndeton?
24. Does the story contain a single effect or impression for the reader? If so, what is it?
25. Name one major personality trait of each leading character, and tell how the author makes the reader conscious of this trait.
26. Does the story have a moral? If not, what do you think the purpose of the author was? What is the difference between moral and theme?

### ***LEXICOLOGIA***

1. **THE WORD AS THE BASIC LANGUAGE UNIT. MEANING OF THE WORD. TYPES OF MEANING (LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL MEANING). DENOTATIONAL AND CONNOTATIONAL MEANING.**
2. **POLYSEMY. MONOSEMANTIC AND POLYSEMANTIC WORDS. SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF POLYSEMANTIC WORDS. CONTEXT. TYPES OF CONTEXT (LINGUISTIC (LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL) AND EXTRA-LINGUISTIC CONTEXT).**
3. **HOMONYMS. CLASSIFICATION OF HOMONYMS (LEXICAL, GRAMMATICAL, LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL HOMONYMS). HOMOPHONES. HOMOGRAPHS. SOURCES OF HOMONYMY (PHONETIC CHANGE, BORROWING, SHORTENING).**
4. **SYNONYMS. CRITERIA OF SYNONYMY (SEMANTIC CRITERION AND INTERCHANGEABILITY). TYPES OF SYNONYMS (INDEOGRAPHIC, STYLISTIC, ABSOLUTE SYNONYMS).**
5. **WORD-STRUCTURE. MORPHEMS AS THE SMALLEST MEANINGFUL LANGUAGE UNITS. CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES (ROOT MORPHEMES AND AFFIXATIONAL MORPHEMES). FREE MORPHEMES, BOUND MORPHEMES, SEMI-FREE MORPHEMES.**
6. **WORD-BUILDING. AFFIXATION. SUFFIXATION. PART-OF-SPEECH. CLASSIFICATION OF SUFFIXES. PREFIXATION. NEGATIVE AND NON-NEGATIVE SUFFIXES.**
7. **WORD-BUILDING. CONVERSION. SEMANTIC ASPECT OF CONVERSION. PRODUCTIVITY OF CONVERSION.**
8. **WORD-BUILDING. WORD-COMPOSITION. CLASSIFICATIONS OF COMPOUND WORDS (ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE OF**

**CONSTITUENTS, PART OF SPEECH CLASSIFICATION). SEMANTIC ASPECT OF COMPOUND WORDS (NON-IDIOMATIC AND IDIOMATIC COMPOUND WORDS).**

***LITERATURA ENGLEZA***

- 1. THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD (450-1066); OLD ENGLISH POETRY; ANONYMOUS POETRY. WIDISH (THE FAR TRAVELLER).**
- 2. OLD ENGLISH PROSE.**
- 3. THE LITERATURE OF THE NORMAN PERIOD (1066-1485).**
- 4. THE FATHER OF ENGLISH POETRY. GEOFREY CHAUCER'S "CANTERBURY TALES".**
- 5. THE LITERATURE OF THE 14<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.**
- 6. THE LITERATURE OF THE 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.**
- 7. THE RENAISSANCE (1485-1660). HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.**
- 8. RENAISSANCE PROSE. SIR THOMAS MORE "UTOPIA".**
- 9. RENAISSANCE POETRY.**
- 10. THE RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND. SECOND PERIOD. THE PREDECESSORS OF SHAKESPEARE.**
- 11. RENAISSANCE DRAMA. CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE "DOCTOR FAUSTUS".**
- 12. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-1666). HIS LIFE AND WORK.**
- 13. THE ELIZABETHAN TRAGEDY "HAMLET" BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.**
- 14. SHAKESPEARE'S THIRD PERIOD "KING LEAR".**
- 15. SONNET; SHAKESPEAREAN SONNETS.**
- 16. ENGLISH LITERATURE DURING THE BOURGEOIS REVOLUTION. 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.**
- 17. METAPHISICAL POETRY. JOHN DONNE (1572-1631). A VALEDICTION FORBIDDING MOURNING.**
- 18. CAVALIER'S POETRY. ROBERT HERRICK (1591-1674).**
- 19. JOHN MILTON (1608-1674). "PARADISE LOST".**
- 20. THE RESTORATION. THE ENLIGHTENMENT (1660-1800).**
- 21. THE AGE OF POPE AND SWIFT.**
- 22. REALISM; THE REALIST NOVEL "ROBINSON CRUSOE" BY DANIEL DEFOE.**
- 23. THE ROMANTIC PERIOD (1798-1832). THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT. THE LAKE POETS.**
- 24. PASSIVE ROMANTICISTS. "THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER" BY SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.**

- 25. REVOLUTIONARY ROMANTICISTS. GEORGE GORDON BYRON (1788-1824).**
- 26. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792-1822). HIS LIFE AND WORK.**
- 27. ROMANTIC PROSE. NOVEL OF MANNERS. "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" BY JANE AUSTEN.**
- 28. SIR WALTER SCOTT, THE FIRST WRITER OF THE HISTORICAL NOVEL "IVANHOE".**
- 29. GOPHIC NOVEL. MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY (1797-1851) "FRANKENSTEIN".**
- 30. VICTORIAN DRAMA. OSCAR WILDE "THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST".**
- 31. VICTORIAN POETRY. ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON (1809-1892).**
- 32. VICTORIAN NOVEL. RUDYARD KIPLING. THE JUNGLE BOOK "IF".**