

## ACADEMIC ORACY QUESTIONS FOR REVISION

**1a** As gradation of position of words in a sentence creates gradation of meaning (when there are no interfering factors), the speaker/writer must arrange the sentence so that the most important meanings (the most dynamic elements) come as the first or as the last items in both languages? That is, what comes first in a sentence (and is therefore the stressed element): the theme or the rheme?

**1b** What is the biggest mistake the Czechs make regarding their (our) identification of the peak of greatest prominence in a distributional field? That is, where are words which the Czechs stress mostly placed within a sentence?

**2a** Which areas is gobbledygook realized in?

**2b** Which talk is characteristic of the overused expressions such as cutting-edge, effective, eco-friendly and so on?

**3a** Name at least 3 aspects of a naming unit.

**3b** What are the two parts of an act of speech?

**4a** Explain the term deixis, name its basic types and provide examples for those.

**4b** Name and explain the cooperation principles, on which conversation is based, and provide examples for each of the principles.

**5a** What is a shibboleth? Provide an example.

**5b** What are some of the stereotypical features of English lower-class and upper-class speech (vocabulary / pronunciation)?

**6a** What TV show does the most famous split infinitive ("TO BOLDLY GO where no man has gone before) come from?

**6b** Which of the following is an example of a catch phrase:

a) Life is like a box of chocolates

b) go commando

c) It's gonna be legen... wait for it... dary!!!

**7a** Why did Upton feel that RP needed to be redefined?

**7b** What two forms of RP did he identify?

**8a** What is the difference between "dialect" and "patois"? Name at least 3 differences.

**8b** Where do slang words originally come from and how are they usually formed?

**9a** Which social movement was closely connected to the spreading of politically correct language in the 1970's?

**9b** Which of these terms should be avoided in politically correct language? Choose one term in each line.

a) Physically Challenged, Disabled, Person with a Disability

b) Person of Colour, African American, Black

**10a** Try to say (approximately) how many per cent in modern English represent the words of Romanic origin and how many represent the words of Greek origin.

**10b** How is "ch" pronounced in Greek/Roman words, eg. in "chameleon"?

How is "x" pronounced in names Xerxes, Xantipe, Xenophon and the word "exhibitor"?

**11a** Name the four operations/principles detected by classical rhetoric upon which the figures of speech are based.

**11b** Name the two main groups into which figures of speech are divided. What is the difference between the two?

**12a** What are the four pillars of a presentation?

**12b** The presenter should know how to work with his/her voice. What are some of the characteristics of a presenter's voice?

**13a** Explain what is paronomasia and give 2 examples.

**13b** Name at least four translation procedures which can be applied when translating humour and explain what using these procedures means in practice.





