1) APPLIED LINGUISTICS
1. First language acquisition (comparing and contrasting it with second language acquisition, critical period hypothesis, dominant theories – behaviorism, nativism, interactionism, etc., characteristics of teacher talk, etc.).
2. Theories of second language acquisition (behaviorism, Universal Grammar approaches, interlanguage theory, Krashen's Monitor Model, Schumann's Acculturation/Pidginization Theory, interaction and output hypotheses, skill learning theories, Learnability/Teachability Hypothesis, etc.).
3. Changing views on errors in language learning (Contrastive Analysis vs. Error Analysis, types and sources of errors, etc.).
4. Individual differences between learners (social factors - attitudes, beliefs, ethnic identity, gender, etc.; cognitive factors – age, intelligence, aptitude, field dependence and independence, tolerance of ambiguity, left- and right- brain functioning, reflectivity and impulsivity, etc.; affective factors – motivation, risk-taking, inhibition, self-esteem, anxiety, empathy, etc.).
5. Contexts of language instruction (foreign vs. second language contexts, examples of educational contexts, etc.).
6. Teacher characteristics (beliefs, roles performed in the classroom, effective vs. reflective teaching, teacher development, etc.).
7. Aspects of classroom interaction (differences between naturalistic and pedagogic discourse, types of classroom interaction and their characteristics, turn-taking, IRF exchange, teacher talk, different modes of classroom organization – whole-class teaching, individual work, pair and group work, question types, use of the mother tongue, communication strategies, error correction, aspects of classroom dynamics, classroom discipline, etc.)
8. Issues in teaching different skills and language subsystems.
9. Syllabus design and lesson planning (types of syllabuses and their value, aspects of lesson planning, etc.).
10. Language testing (washback, types of tests, basic dichotomies in language testing: formal-informal, direct-indirect, etc., changing paradigms in language testing, characteristics of a good test, issues in test construction and administration, etc.).
11. Coursebooks, materials, educational equipment and technology (coursebook assessment vs. evaluation, advantages and disadvantages of coursebooks, options in coursebook use, authentic vs. inauthentic materials, classroom aids – pictures, charts, realia, etc., educational technology – OHP, video, computers, etc.).
12. Learning strategies and the concept of learner autonomy.
13. Research traditions in second language acquisition (characteristics of good research, research paradigms, instruments of data collection, issues in data analysis, etc.).
2) LINGUISTICS
INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS
1. Properties of language (displacement, arbitrariness, productivity, cultural transmission, duality, discreteness, reciprocity, non-directionality, rapid fade).
2. Word formation processes.
3. Lexical relations (synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, homophones, homonyms, metonymy).
4. Semantic features and roles.
5. Behaviourism (Bloomfield, Skinner) vs. nativism (Chomsky, universal grammar, competence vs. performance).
6. Speech act theory.
7. Grice’s co-operative principle, conversational maxims and implicatures.
9. Politeness theory (positive and negative face, face-threatening acts)
10. Language and the brain (Broca's area, Wernicke's area, the localization view, aphasia, speech errors, lateralization, critical period).
11. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis - language and thought.
12. Sociolinguistic variation (standard, accent, dialect, isoglosses and dialect boundaries, idiolect, slang vs. jargon, speech style and style shifting, speech accommodation)
13. Language contact (borrowing, pidgins, creoles, bilingualism, code-switching, diglossia, lingua franca).

DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR (PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY)
1. Branches of phonetics
2. Speech organs
3. English consonants (place and manner of articulation)
4. English Syllable
5. English diphthong/triphthong
6. Stress/ rhythm/ intonation
7. Connected speech
8. British versus American phonetics
9. Pidgins and Creoles

DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR (SYNTAX AND MORPHOLOGY)
1. Parts of speech
2. Types of phrases and ways of their modification
3. Discuss the three classes of English verbs
4. Discuss types of verbal complementation
5. Differences between inflectional morphology and derivational morphology
6. Coordination and Subordination
7. Prescriptivism versus descriptivism
8. Principles and parameters of UG
9. E-language versus I-language, competence versus performance
HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
1. The main branches of Proto-Indo-European language
2. The First Consonant Shift in Old English (Grimm's Law and Verner's Law)
3. Types of declensions in Old English.
4. Types of verb conjugations in Old English.
5. Differences between Old English and Present Day English vowels and consonants.
7. Consonants (+diagraphs), diphthongs and vowels in Middle English.
8. Middle English morphology, syntax and grammar.

3) BRITISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE, LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS
HISTORY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE
1. Old English Literature: history, culture, early texts, prosody, Beowulf, The Dream of the Rood.
2. Middle English Literature: history, culture, texts: The Canterbury Tales, Everyman, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight.
3. Courtly poetry, religious poetry. Medieval romance, morality plays, miracle plays, mystery plays.
4. Early English and Elizabethan theater.
6. The theater of William Shakespeare.
7. The 17th century metaphysical poetry, examples, conceits, poets.
8. The Restoration and the 18th century – history, culture.
13. The Victorian period: culture, history, Victorian poetry: examples.
15. Literature of the end of the 19th century.
17. Post-war dystopias- George Orwell and William Golding; Angry Young Men.
18. The Theater of Absurd – Samuel Beckett and Harold Pinter: language, communication, meaning.
21. The need for American literary tradition.
27. Jazz Age literature, the lost generation: F.S. Fitzgerald, E. Hemingway.
28. American novel of the 40s and 50s, J.D. Salinger.
29. The Beat generation.
31. Ethnic novel in the USA.
32. Contemporary American drama and theater.

LITERARY THEORY
1. The concept of “fallacy” in literary studies
2. The concept of foculisation
3. Different types of narrators
4. The differences between underreading, overreading, intentional reading. The concept of primacy effect.
5. The objectives of poetics and hermeneutics
6. The concept of literary mimesis
7. Metaphor and metonymy in the context of structuralist critical theories.
8. Feminist criticism
9. Reader oriented theories
10. The general idea(s) of deconstruction
11. Postcolonialist theories

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HISTORY, LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS
1. Beginnings of civilization on British Isles (Celtic and Roman times)
2. Norman Conquest. Events leading up to; Battle of Hastings and its consequences.
3. The Thomas Becket story.
5. Henry VIII and Reformation in England
6. Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate.
8. Britain and colonization (Caribbean Islands, India)
9. Colonization of America/American colonial period (Jamestown vs Plymouth; life in the colonies; Puritanism, Mayflower Compact, creation of the Protestant Work ethic)
10. Main events leading to the American Revolution (including taxation) and the Declaration of Independence.
11. USA under the Articles of Confederation/Constitutional Convention and the US Constitution
13. Examples of American expansionism (Louisiana Purchase, Oregon Trail, Mexican Cession, Gold Rush, Indian removal policy, Spanish-American War)
14. The Great Depression and the New Deal
16. British/American educational system. Main characteristics. Types of schools.
18. Ethnicity: characteristics of an ethnic/minority group; concepts of: race, prejudice, de jure and de facto discrimination, cultural hegemony; Melting Pot/Salad Bowl metaphors
19. Main aspects of Native- and African-American-White reciprocal relations (from a historical perspective)
20. Characteristics of main ethnic minorities in Britain.