

## Sensorveiledning, ENG2152 Varieties of English Texts

### *Generic guidelines*

This digital (4-hour) written exam consists of two parts. Pass marks are required on both parts. The first part of the exam paper (short answer) counts 35%; the second (long answer) counts 65%. This should be reflected in the time and space dedicated to each question. Both the language and the content of the paper count towards the final mark. The evaluation (and marking) of the candidate's performance on the exam follow the underlying principles regarding analytical skills, judgement and independent thinking, according to the general [evaluation criteria](#) specified by "Universitets- og højskolerådet".

The exam questions reflect the aims and learning outcome of the course, namely that the students should be able to

- analyse linguistic and stylistic features of texts and text types
- discuss major differences between spoken and written English
- compare the ways in which different kinds of texts are constructed to create meaning and to achieve special effects
- describe reasons why linguistic form varies across text types.

The language of the examination is English and candidates submit their responses in English. Candidates are allowed to use a monolingual English dictionary in the exam, but no other aids.

Both Part I and Part II of the exam contain two or three questions, and the candidate selects ONE from each part. Generally, the questions that have been set should be answered with relevant definitions and illustrations. Attached to the exam questions there is a set of short texts (or text excerpts) representing different genres/registers. All questions require active use of these texts as sources of illustrative examples or as the basis of analysis, depending on the question. Normally, the questions in Part I only require exemplification while the questions in Part II may require a more thorough text analysis. It is important that candidates show that they have understood the theoretical concepts and the principles of discourse analysis / register analysis by applying the theory in the analysis of the texts and selecting appropriate examples.