



Syllabus for Written Examination

(For Special Internal Competition)

Post: **Assistant Professor/Lecturer**

Subject: **English**

1. **The knowledge of the related subject matters which are generally included in the concerned bachelor and master level courses (60%)**

- (a) **English Sound System-** Consonants: Classification by place and manner of articulation, voiced and voiceless sounds, phonetic transcription, pronunciation challenges. Vowels: Monophthongs and diphthongs, vowel length and stress, differences in British and American English vowels. Syllables: Structure (onset, nucleus, coda), types (open and closed syllables), phonotactics (rules governing syllable structure). Word Stress: Primary and secondary stress, stress shifts in word derivations, stress in meaning differentiation.
- (b) **Variety of English-** Geographical Varieties: British vs. American English (spelling, pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary), other varieties (Australian, Canadian, South Asian Englishes). Attitudinal Varieties: Formal vs. informal English, registers, slang, jargon, and colloquial expressions. Field of Discourse: Specialized vocabulary in medical, engineering, business, and legal English. Medium-Based Variations: Differences in spoken vs. written English, influence of digital communication and globalization.
- (c) **Grammar-** Parts of Speech: Nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, determiners, and interjections. Sentence Structure: Types (simple, compound, complex, compound-complex), elements (subject, predicate, object, complement, adverbial). Reported Speech: Direct vs. indirect speech, changes in tense, pronouns, time, and place expressions. Articles: Definite (the), indefinite (a, an), and zero articles. Voice: Active vs. passive voice transformations, rules for different tenses. Tag Questions: Formation, positive and negative tags, conversational use. Conditional Sentences: Zero, first, second, third, and mixed conditionals. Causative Verbs: Structures using have, get, make, let, help (active and passive causatives). Concord (Subject-Verb Agreement): Rules, singular vs. plural subjects, special cases (collective nouns, indefinite pronouns). Tenses: All tense forms, aspects (simple, progressive, perfect, perfect progressive), sequence of tenses.
- (d) **English Language Teaching (ELT)-** Theories of Language Learning: Behaviorism, cognitivism, constructivism, social interactionism, Second Language Acquisition (SLA) theories. Language Skills Development: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing. Aspects of English Language Teaching: Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), task-based learning, ESP (English for Specific Purposes), error analysis, feedback. Language Testing and Assessment: Types of tests (diagnostic, formative, summative), standardized English tests (TOEFL, IELTS, PTE).
- (e) **Writing-** Letter Writing: Structure and format of formal and informal letters, business and official letters (applications, complaints, requests). Essay Writing: Narrative, descriptive, argumentative, persuasive, and expository essays. Structure: Introduction, body paragraphs, conclusion. Cohesion, coherence, and logical flow.
- (f) **Linguistics-** Core Areas of Linguistics: Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics. Morphological Structures: Word formation, affixation, compounding, inflection.

Syntax: Sentence structure, phrase types, grammatical relations. Semantics: Meaning variations, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy. Pragmatics: Context and discourse analysis, speech acts, implicatures.

- (g) **English Literature-** Importance of English Literature: Literature as a tool for language learning, cultural representation. Types of Literature: Fictional (short stories, novels, drama, poetry) vs. non-fictional (essays, memoirs, biographies, criticism). Elements of Fictional Literature: Plot, setting, characters, theme, narration, literary movements (Romanticism, Modernism, Post-modernism). Literary Devices: Metaphor, simile, personification, irony, hyperbole, stream of consciousness, foreshadowing.
- (h) **Academic Writing-** Research Paper Writing: Structure, citation styles (APA, MLA, Chicago, IEEE), academic integrity. Literature Review & Abstracts: Writing techniques, summarizing key arguments. Research Proposals: Structure, key components, clarity in research objectives. Plagiarism & Ethics: Ethical considerations, proper citation practices.
- (i) **Legal English-** Introduction to Legal English: Precision, formality, complexity of legal language, differences from general English. Legal Terminology & Vocabulary: Key legal terms (plaintiff, affidavit, habeas corpus), Latin expressions (prima facie, ex post facto), legal maxims. Legal Writing & Documentation: Contracts, agreements, case briefs, petitions, legal notices. Legal Discourse & Communication: Language in statutes, court proceedings, legal argumentation. English for International Law: UN Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, legal English in global institutions. Legal Translation & Interpretation: Challenges in translating legal documents, accuracy in legal language.
- (j) **Technical Writing-** Introduction to Technical Writing: Clarity, precision, conciseness, audience-specific communication. Document Design & Formatting: Headings, bullet points, tables, visuals, instructional manuals. Technical Reports & Proposals: Feasibility reports, research reports, grant proposals. Scientific & Research Writing: Research papers, theses, citation styles, ethics in writing. Business & Workplace Communication: Emails, memos, manuals, standard operating procedures (SOPs). Writing for Digital Media: Web content, SEO writing, FAQs, online troubleshooting guides. Legal & Regulatory Documentation: Policy writing, terms & conditions, compliance documents. Editing & Proofreading: Techniques for revision, use of technical writing softwares.

2. Basic Knowledge of the recent trends in English (15%)

- (a) **Emerging Trends in English Language Studies-** World Englishes and Global English, Influence of Digital Communication, Code-Switching and Code-Mixing
- (b) **Developments in English Language Teaching (ELT)-** Technology-Enhanced Language Learning (TELL): The role of AI-driven chatbots, gamification, and virtual reality (VR) in language teaching. Blended and Hybrid Learning: Combining online and face-to-face instruction for more flexible English learning. Task-Based and Communicative Approaches: Emphasis on real-world tasks and interactive learning methods. Automated Language Assessment: AI-driven tools for language proficiency evaluation (e.g., Duolingo English Test, AI speech assessment).
- (c) **Contemporary Issues in English Literature-** Postcolonial and Decolonial Literature: The growing focus on indigenous and marginalized voices in English literature. Eco-Literature and Climate Fiction (Cli-Fi): The role of literature in addressing environmental issues and climate change. Digital Storytelling and Hypertext Literature: Interactive and multimedia-driven literary experiences. Reimagining the Canon: The push for diversifying English literary curricula to include more global and contemporary writers.
- (d) **Innovations in Academic and Professional Writing-** AI and Machine-Assisted Writing: The role of AI-powered content creation. Plagiarism Detection and Ethics in Writing: Advanced software for academic integrity and proper citation practices. Technical and Business Writing Expansion: Growing demand for clear, concise writing in corporate, healthcare, and tech industries. Digital Publishing and Open Access Research: The rise of e-books, online journals, and self-publishing platforms.

- (e) **Recent Trends in Legal and Corporate English-** Simplification of Legal English: Movement towards clearer, more accessible legal documents. Corporate English and Global Communication: Standardization of English for international business and remote work. Cybersecurity and Digital Contracts: The role of English in online agreements, privacy policies, and compliance documentation. English for Diplomacy and International Law: Evolving diplomatic and legal discourse in global institutions.
- (f) **The Future of English and Linguistic Evolution-** Inclusive and Gender-Neutral Language: The shift towards non-binary pronouns and inclusive communication. Declining Native Speaker Authority: English as a global language where non-native speakers shape its evolution. Impact of AI and Translation Tools: How real-time translation is affecting English learning and usage. Predictions for the Future of English: How globalization, technology, and cultural shifts will shape the language.

3. National and Global Trends and Issues Regarding English Education (10%)

- (a) **Curriculum Reforms and Pedagogical Innovations** – Shift to communicative and task-based learning, integration of multimodal literacy, and localization vs. standardization of curricula.
- (b) **Digital Transformation in ELT** – AI-driven tools, MOOCs, hybrid learning, and automated language assessment.
- (c) **English for Academic and Professional Purposes** – Growing demand for ESP in business, law, medicine, and engineering; rise of corporate English training.
- (d) **Linguistic Diversity and World Englishes** – Recognition of regional English variations, role of English as a Lingua Franca, and multilingual education policies.
- (e) **Challenges in English Education in Nepal** – Urban-rural divide, curriculum design issues, quality assurance, and need for teacher training.
- (f) **Globalization and Language Policy** – The dominance of English in academia, impact of EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction), and debates on language imperialism.
- (g) **English Assessment and Standardized Testing** – Increasing demand for TOEFL, IELTS, and AI-based adaptive testing, along with concerns over test fairness.
- (h) **The Future of English Education** – Virtual reality (VR), gamification, post-pandemic online education, and lifelong language learning models.

4. Teaching and Research Methodology (10%)

- (a) Teaching Skills & Strategies – Effective communication, student-centered learning, classroom management, and use of technology in English education.
- (b) Common research methods – Conceptualizing a Research Topic, Identifying research gaps, formulating hypotheses, data collection, aligning with current trends, and exploring multidisciplinary research areas.
- (c) Curriculum Review & Lesson Planning – Designing industry-relevant curricula, structuring lesson/work plans, integrating theory with practical learning, and incorporating emerging technologies.
- (d) Academic Planning & Reference Material Development – Preparing quality reference materials, using open educational resources (OER), and structuring academic calendars effectively.
- (e) Culturally Responsive Teaching – Promoting diversity and inclusion, adapting to different learning styles, and module based teaching & evaluation.
- (f) Research Paper & Proposal Writing – Structuring research papers, writing proposals, maintaining academic integrity, and selecting high-impact journals.
- (g) Assessment & Evaluation Methods – Implementing effective assessment techniques, feedback mechanisms, and ensuring student engagement through innovative teaching practices.

5. Governance, Policies, and Legal Framework of Gandaki University (5%)

Overview of Gandaki University's establishment, vision, academic structure, governance bodies, strategic plans, key acts, laws, and bylaws, and Nepal's higher education policies.