

English 1, English Language Proficiency, single-subject course

Engelska 1, Engelsk språkförordighet, fristående kurs

Course code: 711G67

Spring semester 2026

English 1 – English Language Proficiency: Course Guide

What Is Compulsory?

All exams are compulsory. In addition, there are a number of oral and hand-in written assignments. Note that written assignments (e.g. essays and seminar preparation notes) must be sent via *Urkund/Ouriginal* or *Lisam*.

Teaching sessions are compulsory if they are connected to credits (hp) or requirements for the course. Generally, attendance and active participation in seminars is compulsory, whereas attendance in lectures is strictly speaking optional (though strongly recommended).

Experience tells us that students who do not participate in all teaching sessions, whether they are compulsory or not, struggle with their assignments later on. Attending lectures and seminars is a crucial step in the learning process.

The following provides a more detailed breakdown of what is compulsory:

English Language Proficiency (*Engelsk språkförordighet*)

English Grammar: active participation in seminars (at least 80% attendance = 8/10)

Language Proficiency Exam 1 (grammar & vocabulary)

Written English: active participation in seminars (at least 80% attendance = 7/9) as well as written hand-in assignments. Preparatory work before each seminar is compulsory and must be brought to class.

Language Proficiency Exam 2 (translation & essay writing)

Grading Criteria

Below follows an overview of the grading criteria for the various course modules. How – exactly – these are tested can be seen in the overview of the Ladok codes at the end of the on-line syllabus, and more detailed information will also be provided by the respective teachers/course material.

English Grammar

Language Proficiency Exam 1

G

The student has a basic command of English grammar structures and idiomatic English. Moreover, he or she can display a general command of English vocabulary, even at a fairly advanced level.

VG

The student displays a command of English grammar structures and idiomatic English. Moreover, the student can identify and correct errors made in a sentence by analysing the same.

Written English

Language Proficiency Exam 2

G

The student expresses themselves idiomatically in writing, using a basic but academic English vocabulary, and displays knowledge of grammatical structures, also from a contrastive perspective.

VG

The student shows idiomatic confidence in their writing, displaying both an academic English vocabulary, and an ability to adapt their language to different language contexts, also from a contrastive perspective.

Breakdown of ECTS Credits

Exam code	Description	No of credits
TEN2	Språkfärdighet 1: Engelsk grammatik, skriftlig tentamen (U, G, VG)	5 hp
OBL1	Obligatorisk aktiv närvaro, Engelsk grammatik-seminarier (D)	0 hp
TEN4	Språkfärdighet 2: Skriftlig engelska, skriftlig tentamen (U, G, VG)	5 hp
OBL2	Obligatorisk aktiv närvaro, Skriftlig engelska (D)	0 hp

TOTAL: 10 ECTS credits

For a final grade of Gokänt (G), the student must score at least a G in all modules and a D for participation in all obligatory seminars.

For a final grade of Väl godkänt (VG), the student must score a VG in at least 5 credits, in addition the above-mentioned criteria.

Guidelines for Examination (both individual and in groups)

Read the following text and make sure that you know and understand existing rules and regulations as regards abstracts, references, summaries and citations/quotations of texts written by others, as well as working in pairs or group.

Listing Sources

In higher education, a common examination form is the writing of essays and theses of varying scope and depth, as well as other kinds of home exams in the form of written assignments. Virtually all such assignments require the student to read, comment and relate to other written texts published in books, magazines, or texts found in essays, theses or on the Internet. There are fairly strict guidelines to be followed as regards using texts produced by others in one's own work. These vary according to academic discipline. For literature, we use the MLA (Modern Language Association) referencing conventions, whereas for linguistics we use APA (American Psychological Association) (see your Reading Lists for references). If in doubt, consult your teacher/supervisor. The following description mainly comes from Siv Strömquist (2001), *Konsten att tala och skriva* ("The Art of Speaking and Writing").

Whether quoting [...], commenting on, or re-writing in one's own words what someone else has written, a listing of the source must accompany all such text passages. One must state whose text one quotes, what source one uses and where the information comes from.
[...]

Listing the sources really serves two purposes: the reader must be told that you use someone else's text for support, and you must give sufficient information to make it possible to identify the sources you have used (the bibliographic references). Based on your information, the reader should be able to find the text and read it in its original form, should she or he wish to do so. (Strömquist 2001: 225, our translation)

Relating the content of someone else's text using one's own words is called a **paraphrase** or a **summary**.

Copying a short or a long passage from someone else's text is called a **citation** or **quotation**: "When one wants to reproduce what someone else has written verbatim, one must both indicate the quoted passage using quotation marks [...], as well as making sure that the passage is quoted exactly as it is" (Strömquist 2001: 225, our translation).

If one uses the content of someone else's text as a quotation, summary or paraphrase, it is vital that the original source is listed. Using the thoughts and ideas, and/or the formulations of someone else without stating the source, is seen as intellectual theft. It is called **plagiarism** and is a form of cheating.

Plagiarism, the act of taking the writings of another person and passing them off as one's own. The fraudulence is closely related to forgery and piracy – practices generally in violation of copyright laws. (*Encyclopædia Britannica*)

LiU's library guides provide further guidance on both referencing (<https://liu.se/en/article/citeringsteknik>) and avoiding plagiarism (<https://liu.se/en/article/plagiering-upphovsratt>).

Using the Internet & Generative AI

Downloading, copying or using texts from the Internet and claiming to be the author without stating the correct source is plagiarism and therefore cheating.

Neither is it acceptable to use generative AI tools, such as Chat GPT or CoPilot, to help generate text that you submit for grading, *unless* your teachers have specifically given their permission. There is generally no way of knowing what sources have been used by an AI and whether they are reliable or not. (Note also that your teachers can usually spot papers written by AI.)

Your submitted text must be your own (we are not there to assess an AI or others' texts), and university studies are about learning to use reliable sources only – sources whose trustworthiness students and examiners can assess. Please note that this includes the written answers and notes to be used and submitted for seminars.

All assignments will be screened by *Ouriginal/Urkund*, a program used by the University for checking texts. Hence, all texts will either be sent to Ouriginal via submissions in Lisam or they must be sent to the teacher concerned through a specific Ouriginal e-mail address, listed below. Keep this list and refer to it when in need of a teacher's Ouriginal address.

Finally, note that teachers are obligated to report suspected use of generative AI or undeclared Internet sources in your submissions to the university disciplinary board.

Working in Pairs or Groups

University studies may require students to collaborate with their peers regarding certain tasks. These tasks may be prepared/carried out/presented/examined in pairs or in groups, or they may be prepared/carried out in pairs or in groups but presented/examined on an individual basis. If pair or group work forms the basis for the grade on the course or part of it, students are expected to participate, individually and actively in the group's shared work. A student who does not participate actively but tries to benefit from the results produced by other members of the group, will be regarded as cheating; his/her action is considered as a form of plagiarism.

Students are often encouraged to collaborate and discuss together in groups, e.g. before a seminar; however, if answers are to be submitted individually, it is essential that the texts are written separately (unless explicitly instructed otherwise).

Actions Taken by the University

Any student suspected of cheating must be reported to the rector, who will decide whether to have the matter decided by the disciplinary board (see <https://liuonline.sharepoint.com/sites/student-under-studietiden/SitePages/en/Fusk-och-plagiat.aspx>). Sanctions may include a warning or suspension from the university up to six months.

List of References

Encyclopædia Britannica (2021) 'Plagiarism'. in *Britannica Academic* [online] available from <<https://academic.eb.com/levels/collegiate/article/plagiarism/60277>> [22 August 2021]

Strömquist, Siv (2001) *Konsten att tala och skriva*. Malmö: Gleerups

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