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English language paper 1 q5 model answers

A language function explains why someone said something. For example, if you teach a class, you need to give instructions. Giving instructions is a language function. Language functions then require specific grammar. To use our example, giving instructions requires the use of the obligation. Open your books. Insert the DVD into the drive. Buy your ticket online. There is a wide range of language functions. Here are examples of guessing, wishing and persuasion—all language functions. He might be busy today. If he's not home, he should be at work. Maybe she has a new boyfriend! I wish I had five million dollars! If I could choose, I'd take the blue car. I'd like a steak, please. I think you will find the best you can buy our product. Come on, let's have some fun! What harm could it do? If you give me some time, I can explain why we should make this deal. Thinking about which language function you want to use helps you learn the expressions used to perform these tasks. For example, if you want to make a suggestion, you use the following phrases: How about ... -buy... Why do we ... I recommend ... It is important to learn the right grammar, such as time, and use reseeded. However, if you are thinking about it, it is probably as important as knowing why you want to say something. What's the point? What is the language function? The teaching of language functions can lead to confusion from time to time, since it is common to use a wide variety of grammatical structures for each function. For example, students can use simple present (I want ...), conditional sentences (if I had money, I ...), verb 'wish' past and present wish (if I had a new car / if I had come to that party) and so on while expressing wishes. When teaching, it is best to mix language functions with grammar. Provide a functional language as students are ready to learn. In the example above, I wish I could go to the party, using it will most likely confuse lower-level students. On the other hand, I want to go to the party or I want to go to the party. Generally speaking, a student language will be able to eat so far and develop increasingly subtle functional demands. Here you can give a brief overview of some of the most important language functions by level. Students should be able to perform each task until the end of the course. Naturally, students should also be the main language functions at lower levels: Guessing comparison and contrasting people, places, and things. Spatial and time relationships. Clip past events. Sequencing past events. Sed events. Sequencing past events. Sequencing information about persuading people to think and give advice. Adds and speculation. Sequencing a presentation or conversation. Some lessons just try to focus on functional-based English. However, I think these lessons are inadequate. The focus is usually on talking about grammar, not grammar. Unfortunately, students need an explaining. Focusing only on the function can turn into an exercise in memorizing specific expressions for specific situations. Gradually two mixing as students improve their understanding of basic grammar will help students put appropriate phrases to use to achieve their functional goals. Do you consider yourself an expert in English? Still wondering how much you need to learn? Take a few minutes to test your Knowledge of English with these 15 questions. The answer key is below. 1. Roughly how much of the world's population is fluent or english-language? (a) 1000(b) 100(c) a 10 (d) one four 2 one person. Which country includes the world's largest English-speaking population? (a) England(b) United States(c) China(d) India(e) Australia 3. Approximately how many countries have the official or special status of English? (a) 10(b) 15(c) 35(d) 50(e) 75 4. Which of the following is probably the most widely used English word in the world? (a) dollar(b) ok(c) Internet(d) sex(e) movie 5. According to the rhetoricalist I.A. Richards, an advocate of simplified language known as Basic English, it is possible to say in Basic English everything necessary for the overall purpose of everyday existence, even if they have such a small list of words and such a simple structure. How many words are in the basic English dictionary? (a) 450(b) 850(c) 1,450(d) 2,450(e) 4,550 6. English is traditionally divided into three historical periods. Which of these periods did William Shakespeare write his plays? (a) Old English(b) Middle English(c) Modern English 7. What is the longest word in a play by William Shakespeare? (a) honorificabilitudinitatibus(b) sesquipedalian(c) antidisestablishmentarianism(d) disproportion(e) incomprehension 8. An abbreviation is a word that consists of the first letters of a name. Eponym is a word derived from the appropriate name of a person or place. What term is used for a word derived from the same root as another word? (a) retronym(b) oronym(c) paronym(d) exonym 9. Which of the following words is an isogram example? (a) destruction(b) race car(c) sesquipedalian(d) buffet(e) palindrome 10. Which of the following observations applies to the word typewriter? (a) It is only the longest word written left-handed. (b) It's a palindrome. (c) Appeared in Samuel Johnson's English Language Dictionary - decades before the first writing machine was named. (d) It is the only word in English that does not rhyme with another word. (e) It can only be written using the top key line on the standard keyboard. 11. Which of the following is considered the first original dictionary in English? (a) Elementarie by Richard Mulcaster(b) Thomas Blount(d) Dictionary by Robert Cawdrey(c) Glossographia by Alphabeticall English Language by Samuel Johnson(e) An American Dictionary of English Language by Noah Webster 12. Which of the following was Noah Webster's bestseller or brochure? (a) English Language Grammatic Institute (popularly known as Blue-Backed Charming)(b) English's Summary Dictionary(c) Are Our Winters Warming regarding global warming? a booklet titled . (d) An American Dictionary of English Language(e) an overhaul of King James Bible 13. Natasha is Joan's friend and Marlowe's client. (a) double comparative(b) double entendre(c) double genitive(d) double negative double superior 14. What was novelist David Foster Wallace's name really for an over-use fanatic— someone who knew what dysphemism means and didn't mind reporting it to you? (a) gramary(b) purist(c) SNOOT(d) language maven(e) prescriptivist 15. Which of the following terms refers to the substitution of a word or phrase that is considered less offensive than a more offensive word or phrase? (a) dysphemism(b) euphemism(c) dramatism(d) orthopedics(e) neologism 1. (d) According to David Crystal in English as a Global Language (2003), [A]bout is already fluent or profatic in English, and this figure is constantly growing in the early 2000s - which means about 1.5 billion people. 2. (d) English is spoken by more than 350 million people in India's urban areas. 3. (e) Penny Silva, director of editorial projects for the Oxford English Dictionary, says English has official or special status in at least 75 countries (with a combined population of two billion). 4. (b) According to Tom McArthur, linguist at The Oxford Guide to World English, the complete or OK form is probably the most intensely and widely used (and borrowed) word in the history of language. 5. (b) The list of 850 core words introduced in C.K. Ogden's 1930 book Basic English: General Introduction with Rules and Grammar is still used as a second language by some English teachers today. 6. (c) The modern English period stretches from the 1500s to the present day. He wrote Shakespeare plays between 1590 and 1613. 7. (a) Honorificabilitudinitatibus (27 letters) appears in a speech by Costard in Shakespeare's comedy Love's Labour's Lost. O, they have long liv'd on the charity basket of words. I marvel at your master hath who has not ate you for a word, you are not long by the head as honorificabilitudinitatibus too for art. It's easier to swallow than a wing-dragon. 8. (c) A word derived from the same root as another word is paronym (similar to the rhetorical figure of polyptoton). 9. (e) Palindrome (a word that reads the same backwards or forwards expresses a phrase or phrase) is an isogram, that is, a word in which no letter is repeated. 10. (e) It can only be written using the top key line on the standard keyboard. 11. (b) In 1604, Robert Cawdrey's A Table Alphabeticall had about 2,500 words. 12. (a) Originally published in 1783, Webster's Blue-Backed Speller continued to sell about 100 million copies in the following century. 13. (c) Both Joan's friend and Marlowe's client have double genitives. In his article 14. (c) Authority and American Use, Wallace wrote: There are a lot of epithets for people like this—Grammar Nazis, Nerds of Use, Snobs of Syntax, Grammar Battalion, Language Police. The term I grew up with is SNOOT. 15. (a) See: How to Flatter a Tracker with Non-Covering, Disphemisms and Segregation. Distinction.

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