Global english tests pre intermediate until 2 Handbook

Global English Tests Pre Intermediate Until 2

In today's interconnected world, proficiency in English has become essential for academic pursuits, professional growth, and international communication. For learners at the pre-intermediate level up to level 2, taking global English tests offers a structured way to assess and improve language skills. These tests serve as valuable benchmarks, helping learners identify their strengths and areas needing improvement while providing motivation to advance their proficiency. Whether you're preparing for academic programs, working in multinational environments, or simply aiming to enhance your communication skills, understanding the various global English tests suitable for pre-intermediate to level 2 learners is crucial. This article explores the most recognized assessments, their formats, benefits, and tips to succeed.

Understanding Pre-Intermediate to Level 2 English Proficiency

Before diving into specific tests, it's important to grasp what pre-intermediate and level 2 signify in the context of English language proficiency.

Defining Pre-Intermediate Level

Pre-intermediate corresponds approximately to the B1 level in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). At this stage, learners can:

- Understand familiar topics related to daily life and work
- Communicate in simple and routine tasks
- Describe experiences, events, and basic opinions

What is Level 2?

Level 2 often refers to a basic user who has moved beyond the beginner stage but is not yet proficient. It aligns with early intermediate levels (A2 to B1) in CEFR, characterized by:

- Ability to handle simple interactions in familiar contexts
- Basic comprehension of straightforward texts and conversations

- Limited vocabulary but sufficient for simple tasks

Understanding these levels helps learners select the right assessments and set realistic goals.

Popular Global English Tests for Pre-Intermediate to Level 2 Learners

Several internationally recognized English assessments cater to learners at the pre-intermediate and level 2 stages. Each test has unique features, formats, and scoring systems, designed to evaluate different language skills. Here are some of the most prominent:

1. Cambridge English Qualifications: Key (KET)

Cambridge English offers the Key (KET) exam, targeted at learners at the A2 level of the CEFR, which aligns with pre-intermediate skills.

Test Format

- **Reading and Writing**: 1 hour 10 minutes
- **Listening**: 30 minutes
- **Speaking**: 8-10 minutes

Key Features

- Assess fundamental reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills
- Results indicate A2 level proficiency
- Recognized by many educational institutions and employers worldwide

2. Trinity College London: GESE Grades 1-5

The Graded Examination in Spoken English (GESE) by Trinity College London offers a practical assessment focusing on speaking and listening skills.

Test Format

- Conducted as a one-on-one oral interview
- Varies from Grade 1 (beginner) to Grade 5 (pre-intermediate)

Key Features

- Focus on conversational skills and real-life communication
- No written component, making it accessible for learners with limited reading/writing confidence
- Certificates recognized internationally

3. IELTS: International English Language Testing System (Academic & General Training)

While IELTS is often associated with higher proficiency levels, it offers a suitable starting point for pre-intermediate learners aiming for basic scores.

Test Format

- **Listening**: 30 minutes
- **Reading**: 60 minutes
- **Writing**: 60 minutes
- **Speaking**: 11-14 minutes

Key Features

- Scores range from 1 to 9, with 4-5 indicating basic proficiency
- Widely accepted for academic and immigration purposes
- Offers a detailed band score report to identify specific skill levels

4. TOEFL Primary and Junior Tests

Designed for younger or beginner learners, TOEFL's primary and junior assessments evaluate reading, listening, and speaking skills suitable for pre-intermediate levels.

Test Format

- Computer-based or paper-based tests
- Focus on real-life communication tasks

Key Features

- Aligned with CEFR levels, especially A2-B1
- Provides a comprehensive assessment suitable for school-age learners

- Offers certificates that can be used for school admissions and placements

Choosing the Right Test for Your Level and Goals

Selecting the appropriate English test depends on various factors, including your current level, objectives, future plans, and the recognition of the certification.

Factors to Consider

- **Proficiency Level**: Ensure the test matches your current skills (pre-intermediate to level 2)
- **Purpose**: Academic admission, employment, personal development, or certification
- **Recognition**: Whether the certificate is recognized by institutions or employers
- **Test Format**: Preferably one that aligns with your strengths?spoken, written, or comprehensive skills
- **Availability and Accessibility**: Location, test dates, and preparation resources

Tips for Preparing for Global English Tests

- **Assess Your Current Level**: Take practice tests to identify strengths and weaknesses
- **Use Official Preparation Materials**: Official guides and sample questions help familiarize you with the format
- **Develop a Study Plan**: Allocate regular time for each skill area
- **Enhance Your Vocabulary**: Focus on common words and phrases used in everyday contexts
- **Practice Speaking and Listening**: Engage in conversations, listen to podcasts, or watch videos in English
- **Improve Reading and Writing Skills**: Read simple texts, write short essays, or practice summaries
- **Take Mock Tests**: Simulate real exam conditions to build confidence and timing skills

Benefits of Taking Global English Tests

Participating in internationally recognized English assessments offers various advantages:

Credential Recognition

- Official certificates accepted worldwide
- Proof of language proficiency for educational, professional, or immigration purposes

Motivation and Goal Setting

- Structured preparation provides clear objectives
- Progress tracking boosts confidence and motivation

Enhanced Language Skills

- Focused study improves overall communication abilities
- Exposure to diverse language use in test materials broadens vocabulary and understanding

Career and Academic Opportunities

- Qualification for international programs and scholarships
- Better job prospects in global companies and organizations

Conclusion

For learners at the pre-intermediate until level 2, choosing the right global English test is a strategic step toward achieving personal, academic, or professional language goals. Tests like Cambridge Key (KET), Trinity GESE, and IELTS provide structured assessments tailored to different needs and recognition purposes. Preparing effectively through practice, official resources, and skill development can significantly enhance your chances of success. Remember, these tests are not just evaluations but tools to motivate continuous learning and improvement in English proficiency. Embrace the journey of language mastery, and these certifications will serve as valuable milestones on your path to global communication competence.

Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2: A Comprehensive Guide for Learners and Educators

In the journey of mastering English as a second language, assessing your progress is crucial. One of the most valuable tools available for this purpose is the Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2. Designed to evaluate learners from the pre-intermediate stage up to level 2, these tests serve as a reliable benchmark to measure language proficiency, identify areas for improvement, and guide future learning. Whether you're a student preparing for an exam, a teacher designing curriculum, or an institution aiming to gauge language skills, understanding the structure, content, and purpose of these assessments is essential.

Understanding the Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2

The Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2 are part of a broader series of assessments developed by language testing organizations to provide standardized measures of English proficiency. They are tailored to evaluate abilities in reading, writing, listening, and speaking, specifically targeting learners who are beyond the beginner level but have not yet reached intermediate proficiency.

Why Are These Tests Important?

- Benchmarking Progress: They offer learners a clear picture of their current skills.
- Curriculum Planning: Teachers can tailor their lessons based on test results.
- Certification and Accreditation: These tests often serve as official proof of language competence.
- Motivation: Achieving a good score can boost learner confidence and motivation.

The Structure of the Tests

The Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2 typically consist of four main components, reflecting the core language skills:

- Reading
- Listening
- Writing
- Speaking

Each component is designed to assess specific competencies aligned with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) levels, usually targeting B1 (pre-intermediate) to B2 (upper intermediate) levels.

- Reading Section

The reading component evaluates the ability to understand different types of texts, such as articles, emails, notices, or short stories. Questions often include multiple-choice, true/false, matching headings, and gap-filling exercises.

Sample Tasks:

- Reading a short article and answering comprehension questions.

- Matching headlines to paragraphs.
- Filling in missing words in a text.

- Listening Section

Listening exercises test the capacity to understand spoken English in various contexts, such as conversations, announcements, or interviews. These are typically audio recordings played once or twice with accompanying questions.

Sample Tasks:

- Listening to a dialogue and selecting the correct response.
- Completing notes or forms based on audio.
- Answering multiple-choice questions about the content.

- Writing Section

The writing component assesses the ability to produce coherent, accurate, and appropriate written texts. Tasks may include writing emails, short essays, or descriptions.

Sample Tasks:

- Writing a personal email about a recent holiday.
- Describing a favorite hobby.
- Summarizing information from a given text.

- Speaking Section

The speaking test evaluates oral communication skills through face-to-face interviews or recorded responses. It often involves answering questions, describing pictures, or engaging in simulated conversations.

Sample Tasks:

- Introducing oneself and talking about daily routines.

- Describing a photo and answering follow-up questions.
- Discussing preferences or future plans.

Scoring and Results

The Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2 are scored on a scale that reflects the learner's overall proficiency, often aligned with the CEFR levels:

- A2 (Elementary)
- B1 (Intermediate / Pre-Intermediate)
- B2 (Upper Intermediate)

Scores are provided for each section, along with an overall band score. Results typically include detailed feedback about strengths and weaknesses, enabling learners to focus their efforts effectively.

Preparing for the Tests

Success in these assessments depends heavily on targeted preparation. Here are key strategies:

- Practice Past Papers: Familiarize yourself with the test format and question types.
- Expand Vocabulary: Focus on common themes and contexts relevant to daily life.
- Enhance Listening Skills: Listen to English podcasts, news, or dialogues regularly.
- Improve Reading Speed and Comprehension: Read diverse texts and practice quick comprehension.
- Develop Writing Skills: Practice writing short texts on various topics with attention to structure and accuracy.
- Engage in Speaking Practice: Find conversation partners or record yourself speaking on different topics.

Tips for Learners at the Pre-Intermediate Level

- Build Confidence: Celebrate small victories to stay motivated.
- Focus on Communication: Prioritize conveying meaning over perfection.
- Use Context Clues: In reading and listening, use surrounding words to understand unfamiliar terms.
- Practice Regularly: Consistency beats intensity; even short daily sessions can lead to improvement.

- Seek Feedback: Use teachers, language exchange partners, or online tools for constructive feedback.

Tips for Educators and Institutions

- Curriculum Alignment: Design lessons that mirror the test components.
- Mock Tests: Regular practice tests help students become familiar with timing and pressure.
- Focus on Weak Areas: Use test results to identify and address specific skill gaps.
- Incorporate Varied Materials: Use authentic resources like news articles, podcasts, and videos.
- Encourage Speaking Practice: Create opportunities for learners to converse spontaneously.

The Future of Global English Testing

As technology advances, Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2 are increasingly incorporating digital platforms, adaptive testing, and interactive elements. These innovations aim to make assessments more accessible, engaging, and reflective of real-world language use.

Furthermore, the emphasis is shifting towards communicative competence?prioritizing practical language skills over rote memorization. This aligns with global trends that recognize the importance of functional language ability in today's interconnected world.

Final Thoughts

The Global English Tests Pre-Intermediate Until 2 are invaluable tools for learners and educators alike. They provide a structured, standardized way to measure progress and set achievable goals. Success in these tests reflects not just exam performance but also real-world communicative ability. With consistent preparation, strategic practice, and a positive attitude, learners can confidently navigate these assessments and move closer to their language proficiency goals.

Remember, language learning is a journey?each step, each test, and each new word brings you closer to fluency. Embrace the challenge, stay motivated, and utilize resources effectively to achieve your desired results.

QuestionAnswer What are the main topics covered in a pre-intermediate global English test? The test typically covers basic vocabulary, simple grammar structures, everyday conversation skills, reading comprehension, and basic writing tasks suitable for pre-intermediate learners. How can I prepare effectively for a global English test at the pre-intermediate level? Prepare by practicing daily with vocabulary exercises, grammar drills, listening to English audio, engaging in speaking practice, and taking sample tests to familiarize yourself with the format. What is the typical format of a global English test for pre-intermediate learners? The test usually includes multiple-choice questions,

fill-in-the-blank exercises, short answer writing, listening comprehension tasks, and speaking sections, all designed to assess basic English skills. How long does a pre-intermediate global English test usually take? The duration varies, but most tests last between 1 to 2 hours, depending on the testing organization and the specific format. Are there online resources available for practicing pre-intermediate global English tests? Yes, many websites and apps offer practice tests, vocabulary builders, and grammar exercises tailored for pre-intermediate learners preparing for global English assessments. What scores are considered passing for a pre-intermediate global English test? Passing scores typically range from 60% to 70%, but it varies by testing organization. It's important to check the specific requirements of the test you're taking. Is it necessary to take a preparatory course for the pre-intermediate global English test? While not mandatory, taking a preparatory course can improve your understanding of test formats, boost confidence, and increase your chances of achieving a good score. Can I retake the global English test if I don't pass the first time? Yes, most testing organizations allow retakes, but it's advisable to review your weak areas and practice more before attempting again. How do global English tests at the pre-intermediate level differ from higher levels? They focus more on basic vocabulary and simple grammar, with less emphasis on complex structures and advanced language skills, which are tested at higher levels.

Related keywords: global english tests, pre-intermediate English, English proficiency exam, language assessment, beginner English test, English level test, international English exam, English skills evaluation, ESL testing, English certification

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

An Introduction to English Language

The English language is one of the most widely spoken and influential languages in the world today. From global business and international diplomacy to entertainment and technology, English serves as a vital communication tool across countless domains. Understanding the roots, development, and characteristics of the English language is essential for learners, educators, linguists, and anyone interested in global communication. This comprehensive guide aims to provide an insightful introduction to the English language, exploring its history, structure, global significance, and future trends.

Historical Background of the English Language

The Origins of English

English is a Germanic language that originated in early medieval England. Its roots can be traced

back to the Anglo-Saxon tribes?Angles, Saxons, and Jutes?that migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. The language spoken by these tribes formed the basis of Old English.

The Evolution Through Ages

The history of English is marked by several distinct periods:

- **Old English (c. 450?1150 AD):** Characterized by Germanic roots, Old English was heavily influenced by Norse invaders and Latin church influence.
- **Middle English (c. 1150?1500 AD):** Marked by Norman conquest in 1066, which introduced Norman French vocabulary and grammar influences.
- **Early Modern English (c. 1500?1700 AD):** The Renaissance brought a revival of classical learning, expanding vocabulary and standardizing spelling and grammar.
- **Modern English (1700 AD to present):** The language continued to evolve with colonial expansion, technological advances, and globalization, leading to the diverse forms of English spoken today.

The Role of Literary and Cultural Influences

English literature, from Geoffrey Chaucer?s Canterbury Tales to William Shakespeare?s plays and modern authors like J.K. Rowling, has significantly shaped the language?s development. Cultural exchanges through colonization, trade, and diplomacy have also contributed to the vocabulary and idiomatic expressions in English.

The Structure and Features of the English Language

Phonology and Pronunciation

English phonology includes a wide range of vowel and consonant sounds. The pronunciation varies significantly across different regions and accents, which adds to the language's richness but also presents challenges for learners.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts one of the largest vocabularies among languages, with estimates ranging from 150,000 to over a million words, considering technical and scientific terms. This extensive lexicon is a result of:

- Borrowings from Latin, French, Greek, and other languages

- Coining of new terms during technological and scientific advancements
- Slang and colloquialisms evolving over time

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar is characterized by:

- Relatively simple verb conjugation compared to other languages
- Use of auxiliary verbs for tense and aspect (e.g., be, have, do)
- Flexible word order, with Subject-Verb-Object being standard
- Extensive use of prepositions and articles

Writing System

English uses the Latin alphabet, consisting of 26 letters. Its orthography (spelling system) can be complex due to historical spelling conventions, silent letters, and irregular pronunciation rules.

The Global Significance of the English Language

English as a Global Lingua Franca

Today, English is regarded as the world?s primary lingua franca?an auxiliary language used for international communication. It is the official or working language in over 50 countries and widely used in international organizations like the United Nations and the International Olympic Committee.

English in Business and Commerce

English dominates international business, finance, and trade. Many multinational corporations operate primarily in English, and proficiency is often a prerequisite for global career opportunities.

English in Science, Technology, and Education

A significant portion of scientific research, technological development, and academic publications are in English. Universities worldwide offer courses in English to attract international students.

English in Media and Entertainment

English-language media, including movies, music, television, and literature, have a global reach. Hollywood films, English pop music, and online streaming platforms have popularized the language worldwide.

English on the Internet and Social Media

English is the dominant language on the internet, accounting for a large percentage of online content. Social media platforms facilitate global interaction primarily in English, further fostering its universal status.

Learning and Teaching the English Language

Why Learn English?

Learning English offers numerous benefits:

- Access to a vast amount of information and educational resources
- Enhanced employability and career prospects
- Ability to communicate with people worldwide
- Participation in global culture and entertainment

Methods of Learning English

Effective approaches include:

- Classroom instruction with trained teachers
- Online courses and language learning apps
- Immersive experiences through travel and cultural exchange
- Practice with native speakers or language exchange partners

Challenges in Learning English

Some common difficulties faced by learners are:

- Complex spelling and pronunciation rules
- Irregular verb forms
- Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs
- Regional accents and dialects

The Future of the English Language

Emerging Trends

English continues to evolve with technological innovations:

- Increased influence of digital communication and social media
- Emergence of new slang and internet vernacular
- Globalization leading to more diverse accents and dialects
- Integration of loanwords from other languages due to cultural exchange

Potential Challenges

As the language grows, there are concerns about:

- Language homogenization potentially overshadowing regional dialects
- Loss of linguistic diversity
- Difficulty in maintaining standardization across different regions

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic and influential means of communication. Its rich history, extensive vocabulary, and widespread use make it an invaluable global asset. Whether for personal growth, academic pursuits, or professional development, learning English opens doors to countless opportunities. As the world continues to embrace globalization and technological innovation, the role of English is poised to expand further, shaping the future of international communication.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Introduction to English language
- History of English
- English language structure
- Global importance of English
- Learn English online
- English language development
- English as a lingua franca
- Benefits of learning English
- Future of the English language
- English language learning tips

Introduction to the English Language: A Comprehensive Overview

The English language, often regarded as the global lingua franca, has a rich history, complex structure, and widespread influence that permeates nearly every corner of the world. As one of the most widely spoken and studied languages today, understanding its fundamentals offers invaluable insights into its role in communication, culture, and international relations. This detailed exploration delves into the origins, evolution, grammatical features, vocabulary, phonetics, and the significance of English in contemporary society.

Historical Background of the English Language

Origins and Early Development

The roots of English trace back over 1,400 years to the Germanic tribes?namely the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes?who migrated to the British Isles around the 5th century AD. These tribes brought with them their languages, which gradually coalesced into what we now call Old English.

Key points about early English:

- Old English (circa 450?1150 AD): Characterized by a complex system of inflections, a vocabulary heavily influenced by Latin and Norse, and a rich oral tradition including epic poetry like Beowulf.
- Influence of Latin and Norse: Latin arrived through Christian missionaries, while Norse influence increased due to Viking invasions, shaping vocabulary and syntax.

Middle English and the Norman Conquest

The Norman Conquest of 1066 marked a pivotal turning point:

- Norman French influence: The ruling class spoke Norman French, which heavily influenced the vocabulary, especially in law, governance, art, and cuisine.
- Language features: Middle English (circa 1150?1500) saw simplification of inflectional endings and an expansion of vocabulary.

Early Modern English and the Renaissance

From the late 15th to the early 17th century:

- The Renaissance: Brought a revival of classical learning and an influx of Latin and Greek words.
- The printing press: Invented by Johannes Gutenberg, it standardized spelling and grammar,

making literature more accessible.
- Notable figures: William Shakespeare and the King James Bible significantly shaped the language.

Modern English and Global Spread

Since the 17th century:

- Colonial expansion: British colonization spread English worldwide.
- Industrial Revolution: Facilitated international trade and communication.
- Contemporary English: Continues to evolve with influences from numerous languages and cultures, especially in the digital age.

Structural Aspects of the English Language

Phonetics and Pronunciation

English phonetics is known for its complexity and variability:

- Consonant and vowel sounds: The language features approximately 24 consonant sounds and around 20 vowel sounds, with many variations.
- Spelling and pronunciation discrepancies: Due to historical influences, English spelling often does not align directly with pronunciation (e.g., though vs. through).

Grammar and Syntax

English grammar, while relatively straightforward compared to some languages, has distinctive features:

- Parts of speech: Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.
- Sentence structure: Typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order.
- Tenses: Present, past, future, along with perfect and progressive aspects.
- Agreement: Subject-verb agreement in number and person.
- Modifiers: Use of adjectives and adverbs to add detail.

Vocabulary and Lexicon

English boasts an extensive vocabulary, estimated at over a million words:

- Loanwords: Borrowed extensively from Latin, French, Greek, German, and many other languages.
- Synonyms and antonyms: Rich variety of words with nuanced differences, offering precision and expressiveness.
- Neologisms: Continual creation of new words, especially in technology and popular culture.

Unique Features of the English Language

Orthography and Spelling

English spelling can be irregular due to its diverse origins:

- Historical influences: Words retain spellings from older forms or borrowed languages.
- Examples: Knight, psychology, colonel.
- Spelling reforms: There have been proposals but no widespread standardization.

Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs are integral:

- Idioms: Phrases whose meanings are not deducible from individual words (e.g., kick the bucket).
- Phrasal verbs: Verb + particle combinations with idiomatic meanings (e.g., look up, give in).

Varieties and Dialects

English manifests in numerous dialects:

- British English: Variations like Cockney, Received Pronunciation.
- American English: Distinct vocabulary and pronunciation.
- Other varieties: Australian, Canadian, Indian English, each with unique features.

The Role of English in the Modern World

Global Lingua Franca

English is the primary language of:

- International diplomacy
- Business and commerce
- Science and technology
- Entertainment and media

English in Education and Research

- Most scientific journals publish in English.
- Universities worldwide offer courses in English.
- English proficiency is often a requirement for international careers.

The Digital Age and English

- Dominance in internet content, social media, and digital communication.
- Emergence of digital slang, memes, and abbreviations, influencing language evolution.

Cultural Impact

- English-language music, films, and literature shape global pop culture.
- Cultural exchange and understanding facilitated through shared language.

Learning and Teaching English

Methods and Approaches

- Traditional grammar-translation
- Communicative language teaching
- Immersive and bilingual approaches
- Use of technology and online platforms

Challenges for Learners

- Irregular spelling and pronunciation

- Idiomatic expressions
- Extensive vocabulary
- Variations in dialects and accents

Resources and Tools

- Language apps (Duolingo, Babbel)
- Online courses and tutorials
- Media and literature in English
- Language exchange programs

Conclusion

The English language remains a dynamic, influential, and complex means of communication. Its history reflects centuries of cultural exchange and adaptation, shaping a language that is both diverse and adaptable. For learners, educators, and global citizens alike, understanding English?s structure, history, and role in society unlocks numerous opportunities for connection, learning, and cultural appreciation. As it continues to evolve in the digital age, English?s significance is poised to grow, cementing its status as a cornerstone of international communication.

In summary, mastering the English language provides access to a vast repository of knowledge, culture, and opportunities. Its rich history and widespread use make it a fascinating subject of study and an essential skill in today?s interconnected world. Whether for academic pursuits, professional advancement, or cultural engagement, an introduction to English opens the door to endless possibilities.

QuestionAnswer What are the key features that define the English language? English is a West Germanic language characterized by a rich vocabulary, extensive use of loanwords, and a flexible grammar system. It is known for its adaptability, widespread global use, and its role as a lingua franca in international communication. How did the English language develop over time? English evolved from the Anglo-Saxon languages brought to Britain by Germanic tribes around the 5th century. It was later influenced by Norman French, Latin, and other languages, leading to the Modern English we use today. This development spans Old English, Middle English, and Modern English periods. Why is English considered a global language? English is considered a global language because it is the primary or secondary language in many countries, used extensively in international business, science, technology, entertainment, and diplomacy, making it a key tool for global communication. What are the main components of learning the English language? Learning English involves mastering four main components: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Additionally, understanding grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural context are essential for effective communication. How has the internet influenced the spread and evolution of the English

language? The internet has accelerated the global spread of English, introduced new slang, abbreviations, and digital communication styles, and facilitated intercultural exchange, thereby continuously shaping and evolving the language in real-time.

Related keywords: English language, language learning, linguistics, grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, syntax, phonetics, language skills, language history

Read the full article online: AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE