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Newspapers or magazines are a must-have in every class, even beginner classrooms. There are several ways to use newspapers in the classroom, ranging from simple reading exercises to more complex writing and response tasks. Here are tips on how to use class newspapers arranged by language goal. Simple reading: Get students to read an article and discuss. Ask students to find articles from different countries on a global topic. Students should compare and compare how different nations cover the news. Focus on word shapes using colored pens. Ask students to circle different forms of a word as it is worth, worthy, useless, etc. in an article. Ask students to find various parts of the speech such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs. Create a mind map of an article about ideas through vocabulary. Focus on words about certain ideas. For example, ask students to circle verbs related to finance. It causes students to explore the differences between these words in groups. Discuss the use of the perfect present for recent events that have an effect on the current moment by focusing on the headlines of truncated newspapers that use past participle such as XY, Done Deal Fusion, Senate-passed LawUse colored pens to focus on grammar points. For example, if you study verbs that take gerund or infinity, ask students to highlight these combinations using one color for gerunds and another color for infinites. Another option is to make students highlight different times in different colors. Photocopy an article from a newspaper. Key white grammar elements that you're focusing on and that students fill in the blank. For example, blank all help verbs and ask students to fill them out. Divide students into groups and read a short article. Students should then write questions based on this article and then exchange articles with another group that provides questions. Once the groups answered the questions, in pairs, one for each group, and have them discuss their answers. Focus on ads. How are ads served? What messages are they trying to send? Ask students to prepare two paragraphs from a newspaper article. First, students should all the words contained in the step. Next, students practice reading sentences focusing on using the correct intonation of the sentence by focusing on the words of the content. Finally, students read each other asking simple questions for understanding. Focus on an IPA symbol or two through the use of minimum pairs. Ask students to point out the example of each phoneme practiced. To ask students to compare and compare phonemes for short sound /l/ and the longest 'ee' of /l/ looking for representative words with each phoneme. Use a news story that has a transcript (NPR often provides these on their website). First, get students to listen to news. Next, ask questions about the main points of the story. Finally, ask for to listen while reading the transcript. Follow a discussion. Make students write short summaries of the news they've read. Ask students to write a newspaper article for a school or class newspaper. Some students can do interviews, others take photos. Alternatively, use the same idea to create a class blog. Lower-level students can use photos, graphs, images, etc. to start writing descriptive phrases. These can be simple phrases that describe what someone wears to practice related vocabulary. More advanced students can write about the 'back story' of photos as the reason the person was in a certain situation shown in a photograph. Or, as President Reagan might say, throw the little ones back. A violation of the four-ounce standard occurs if the average aggregate weights of the 10 smallest scallops in all samples of a pint taken fail to meet the four-ounce standard. If a violation of the four-ounce standard between the un declared scallops of a given ship is found and is treated as a separate entity for sampling purposes, the full amount of scallops in possession or control will be considered in violation. If a violation of the four-ounce standard between scallops owned by a retailer/processor is found, only scallops treated as separate entities for sampling purposes (i.e. the total amount of scallops, up to 10% of which have been taken as samples) will be considered in violation. -- From a final rule published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, starting January 1, 1986. The history of English, from its beginning in a mixture of West Germanic dialects to its role today as a global language, is fascinating and complex. This timeline provides a glimpse into some of the key events that have helped shape the English language over the past 1,500 years. To learn more about the ways English evolved in Britain and then spread around the world, check out The History of English in 10 Minutes, a fun video produced by the Open University. The last origins of English are found in Indo-European, a family of languages consisting of most of the languages of Europe as well as those of Iran, the Indian subcontinent and other parts of Asia. Since little is known about ancient Indo-European (which may have been spoken as early as 3000 B.C.), we will begin our investigation in Britain in the first century of 43 - The Romans invade Britain, beginning 400 years of control over much of the island.410 - The Goths (speakers of C a lot of the now extinct East Germanic language) Rome. The first Germanic tribes arrive in Britain.At the beginning of the 15th century- With the collapse the Romans withdrew from Great Britain. The British are attacked by the Picts and Irish Scots. Corners, Saxons and other German settlers arrive in Britain to assist the Britons and claim the territory.5th-6th centuries - Germanic peoples (Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians) who speak West Germanic dialects establish most of Britain. Celts retreat from a distance Great Britain: Ireland, Scotland, Wales. The conquest of the Celtic population in Great Britain by speakers of West Germanic dialects (mainly Angles, Saxons and Jutes) ultimately determined many of the essential features of the English language. (Celtic influence on English survives for the most part only in the names of the places: London, Dover, Avon, York.) Over time the dialects of the various invaders merged, giving rise to what we now call Old English. Late 6th century: Ethelbert, the king of Kent, is baptized. He is the first English king to convert to cristianesimo.VI century: the rise of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex; the Saxon kingdoms of Essex and Middlesex; the Kingdoms of the Corner of Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria. The missionaries of St. Augustine and Irish convert Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, introducing new religious words borrowed from Latin and Greek. Latin speakers begin to refer to the country as Anglia and later as Engaland.673 - Birth of the Venerable Bede, the monk who composed (in Latin) The ecclesiastical history of the English people (c. 731), a key source of information about Anglo-Saxon settlement.700 - Approximate date of the earliest manuscript documents of Old English. Danes settle in parts of Ireland. In the early 9th century- Egbert of Wessex incorporated Cornwall into his kingdom and was recognized as lord of the seven kingdoms of the Corners and Saxons (Heptarchy): England began to emerge. Mid-2nd century: Danes raid England, occupy Northumbria and establish a kingdom in York. Danish begins to influence English. Late 9th century: King Alfred of Wessex (Alfred the Great) leads the Anglo-Saxons to victory over the Vikings, translates Latin works into English, and establishes the writing of prose in English. He uses the English language to promote a sense of national identity. England is divided into a kingdom ruled by the Anglo-Saxons (under Alfred) and another ruled by the Scandinavians.10th century English and Danes mix quite peacefully, and many Scandinavian (or Old Norse) loan words enter the language, including common words such as sister, desire, skin, and die.1000- Approximate date of the only surviving manuscript of the Old English epic Beowulf, composed by an anonymous poet between the 11th and early 11th centuries. At the beginning of the 11th century the Danes attacked England, and the English king (Ethelred the Unready) fled to Normandy. The Battle of Maldon becomes the subject of one of the few surviving poems in Old English. The Danish king (Canute) rules England and encourages the growth of Anglo-Saxon culture and literature. Mid-11th century - Edward the Confessor, King of England who grew up in Normandy, appoints William, Duke of Normandy, as his heir.1066 - The Norman invasion: Harold is killed at the Battle of Hastings, and William of Normandy is crowned King of England. Over the following decades, the Norman French becomes the language of the courts and the English remains the language of the majority. Latin is used in churches and schools. For the next century, English, for all practical purposes, is no longer a written language. The Middle English period saw the breakdown of the inflexional system of Old English and the expansion of vocabulary with many loans from French and Latin. 1150 – Approximate date of the earliest surviving texts in Middle-English.1209 - Henry II declares himself lord of Ireland, introducing Norman French and English to the country. During this period the University of Oxford was founded.1204- King John lost control of the Duchy of Normandy and other French lands; England is now the only home of the Norman French-English.1209 - Henry II declares himself lord of Ireland, introducing Norman French and English to the country. During this period a critical document in the long historical process leading to the constitutional rule of law in the English-speaking world.1258 -King Henry III is forced to accept the Provisions of Oxford, which establishes a Private Council to oversee government administration. These documents, although annulled a few years later, are generally regarded as england's first written constitution. Late 13th century - Under Edward I, royal authority is consolidated in England and Wales. English becomes the dominant language of all classes. Mid-to-late 14th century - The Hundred Years' War between England and France led to the loss of almost all french possessions of England. The Death Star kills about a third of the British population. Geoffrey Chaucer composed The Canterbury Tales in Middle English. English becomes the official language of the courts and replaces Latin as a means of education in most schools. John Wycliffe's English translation of the Latin Bible is published. The Great Vowel Shift begins, marking the loss of so-called pure vowel sounds (which are still found in many continental languages) and the loss of phonetic pairings of longer, shorter vowel sounds.1362 – Pleading Statute makes English the official language in England. Parliament opens with his first speech in English.1399 At his coronation, King Henry IV becomes the first English monarch to give a speech in English. At the end of the 15th century, William Caxton brought the first print to Westminster (from the Rhineland) and published Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales. Literacy rates increase significantly, and printers begin to standardize English spelling. The monk Galfridus Grammaticus (also known as Geoffrey the Grammarian) publishes Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae, the first book of words from English to Latin. Distinctions are commonly drawn between the early modern period (1500-1800) and late modern English (1800 to present). During the English period British exploration, colonization and foreign trade accelerated the acquisition of borrowed words from countless other languages and favored the development of new varieties of (World English), each with its own nuances of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. Since the mid-20th century, the expansion of North American business and media around the world has led to the birth of global English as a lingua franca. Early 16th century - The first English settlements are made in North America. The English translation of the William Tyndale Bible is published. Many Greek and Latin loans enter English.1542 - In his Fyrst Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge, Andrew Boorde illustrates regional dialects.1549 - The first version of the Church of England's Common Prayer Book is published.1553 - Thomas Wilson publishes The Art of Rhetorique, one of the earliest works on logic and rhetoric in English.1577 -Henry Peacham publishes The Garden of Eloque, a treatise on rhetoric.1586 - The first grammar of English - Pamphlet for Grammar by William Bullokar - is published.1588 - Elizabeth I begins her 45 years as Queen of England. The British defeat of the Spanish Army, which increases national pride and enhances the legend of Queen Elizabeth.1589 - The art of English poetry (attributed to George Puttenham) is published.1590-1611 - William Shakespeare writes his Sonnets and most of his works.1600 - The East India Company was chartered to promote trade with Asia, eventually led to the founding of the British Raj in India.1603 - Queen Elizabeth dies and James I (James VI of Scotland) joins the throne.1604 - Alphabetical table by Robert Cawdrey, the first English dictionary is published. 1607 – The first permanent settlement in English in America is established in Jamestown, Virginia.1611 – The authorized version of the English Bible (the King James Bible) is published, greatly influencing the development of the written language.1619 - The first African slaves in North America arrive in Virginia.1622 - Weekly News, the first English newspaper, is published in London.1623 - The first folio edition of Shakespeare's works is published.1642 - Civil War erupts in England after King Charles I attempts to arrest his critics Parliamentary. The war led to the execution of Charles I, the dissolution of parliament and the replacement of the English monarchy by a Protectorate (1653–59) under the rule of Oliver Cromwell.1660 - The monarchy was restored; Charles II is proclaimed king.1662 - The Royal Society of London appoints a committee to consider ways to improve English as the language of science.1666 - The Great Fire of London destroys most of the city of London within the ancient Wall of the Roman City.1667 - John Milton publishes his epic poem Paradise Lost.1670 - The Hudson's Bay Company was chartered to promote trade and settlement in Canada.1688 - Aphra Behn , the first female writer in England, publishes Oroonoko, or the of the Royal Slave.1697 - In his Essay on Projects, Daniel Defoe calls for the creation of an Academy of 36 gentlemen to dictate the use of English.1702 - The Daily Courant, the first regular newspaper in English, is in London.1707 - The Act of Union unites the parliaments of England and Scotland, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain.1709 - The first Copyright Act is enacted in England.1712 - Anglo-Irish satirist Jonathan Swift proposes the creation of an English Academy to regulate the use of English and ascertain the language.1719 - Daniel Defoe publishes Robinson Crusoe, considered by some to be the first modern English novel.1721 - Nathaniel Bailey publishes his Universal Etymological Dictionary of the English Language , a pioneering study on English lexicography: the first to characterize current use, etymology, hyphenation, clarify quotes, illustrations and pronunciation directions.1715 - Elisabeth Elstob publishes the first grammar of Old English.1755 - Samuel Johnson publishes his dictionary in two volumes of the English language.1760-1795 - This period marks the rise of English grammar (Joseph Priestly, Robert Lowth, James Buchanan, John Ash, Thomas Sheridan, George Campbell, William Ward and Lindley Murray) , whose rule books, based mainly on prescriptive notions of grammar, are becoming increasingly popular. 1762 – Robert Lowth publishes his brief introduction to English grammar.1776 – The Declaration of Independence is signed, and the American War of Independence begins. leading to the creation of the United States of America, the first country outside the British Isles with English as its main language.1776 - George Campbell publishes The Philosophy of Rhetoric.1783 - Noah Webster publishes his American Spelling Book.1785 - The Daily Universal Register (renamed The Times in 1788) begins publication in London.1788 - The first English system in Australia , near what is now Sydney.1789 - Noah Webster publishes The Dissertations on the English Language, which supports an American standard of use.1791 - The Observer, the oldest national Sunday newspaper in Britain, begins publication. Early 19th century – Grimm's law (discovered by Friedrich von Schlegel and Rasmus Rask, later elaborated by Jacob Grimm) identifies the relationships between some consonants in Germanic languages (including English) and their originals in Indo-European. The formulation of Grimm's law marks an important advance in the development of linguistics as an academic field of study.1803 - The Act of Union incorporates Ireland into Great Britain, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.1806 - The English occupy the Cape Colony in South Africa.1810 - William Hazlitt publishes a new and improved grammar of the English language. 1816 – John Pickering compiles the first dictionary of

Americanisms.1828 – Noah Webster publishes his American Dictionary of the English Language. Richard Whately publishes Elements of Rhetoric.1840 - The Native Maori in New England ceded sovereignty to the English.1842 - The London Philological Society is founded.1844 - The telegraph is by Samuel Morse, inaugurating the development of rapid communication, a great influence on the growth and diffusion of English. Mid 19th 19th a standard variety of American English develops. English is established in Australia, South Africa, India and other British colonial outposts.1852 - The first edition of Roget's Thesaurus is published.1866 - James Russell Lowell supports the use of American regionalism, helping to end deference to the Received British Standard. Alexander Bain publishes English Composition and Rhetoric. The transatlantic telegraph cable is completed.1876 - Alexander Graham Bell invents the phone, modernizing private communication.1879 -James A.H. Murray begins to modify the New English Dictionary on Historical Principles of the Philological Society (later renamed the Oxford English Dictionary).1884/1885 - Mark Twain 's novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn introduces a style of colloquial prose that significantly influences the writing of fiction in the United States. 901 - The Commonwealth of Australia is established as a domain of the British Empire.1906 - Henry and Francis Fowler publish the first edition of The King's English.1907 - New Ireland is established as a domain of the British Empire.1919-H.L. Mencken publishes the first edition of The American Language, a pioneering study in the history of a great national version of English.1920 - The first American commercial radio station begins operating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.1921-Ireland reaches Home Rule, and Gaelic is made an official language in addition to English.1922 - The British Broadcasting Company (later renamed the British Broadcasting Corporation, or BBC) was founded.1925 - New Yorker magazine is founded by Harold Ross and Jane Grant.1925 -George P. Krapp publishes his two volumes The English Language in America, the first complete and academic treatment of the subject.1926 - Henry Fowler publishes the first edition of his Dictionary of Modern English Usage.1927 - The first talking film, The Jazz Singer, is published.1928 - The Oxford English Dictionary is published .1927 1930 – British linguist C.K. Ogden introduces basic English.1936 - The first television service is established by the BBC.1939 - World War II begins.1945 - World War II ends. The Allied victory contributes to the growth of English as a lingua franca.1946 - The Philippines gained its independence from the United States in 1947 – India is freed from British control and divided into Pakistan and India. The constitution provides for English to remain the official language for 15 years. New Zealand gained independence from the United Kingdom and joined the Commonwealth.1949 - Hans Kurath publishes A Word Geography of the Eastern United States, a landmark in the scientific study of American regionalism.1950 - Kenneth Burke publishes A Rhetoric of Motives.1950s - The number of speakers using English as a second language exceeds the number of native speakers.1957 - Noam Chomsky publishes Structures a key paper in the study of generative and transformative grammar.1961 - Third new international dictionary of Webster is published.1967 - Welsh Language Act gives Welsh Welsh equal validity with English in Wales, and Wales is no longer considered a part of England. Henry Kucera and Nelson Francis publish Computational Analysis of Present-Day American English, a landmark in modern corpus linguistics.1969- Canada officially becomes bilingual (French and English). The first major English dictionary to use the linguistics of the body, the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, is published. The first call is made on a personal mobile phone. The first e-mail is sent.1978 - The Linguistic Atlas of England is published.1981 - The first issue of world englishes magazine is published.1985 - A complete grammar of the English language is published by Longman. The first edition of An Introduction to Functional Grammar by M.A.K. Halliday.1988 is published - The Internet (which has been under development for more than 20 years) is open to commercial interests.1989 - The second edition of The Oxford English Dictionary.1993-Mosaic, the web browser credited with displacing out the World Wide Web, is published. (Netscape Navigator became available in 1994, Yahoo! in 1995, and Google in 1998.) 1994 - Text messaging is introduced and the first modern blogs go online.1995 - David Crystal publishes The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language.1997 - The first social networking site (SixDegrees.com) is launched. (Friendster was introduced in 2002, and both MySpace and Facebook began operating in 2004.) 2000 - The Oxford English Dictionary Online (OED Online) is made available to subscribers.2002 - Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum publish The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Tom McArthur publishes The Oxford Guide to World English.2006 - Twitter, a social networking and microblogging service, was created by Jack Dorsey.2009 - The two-volume historical thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary is published by Oxford University Press.2012 - The fifth volume (SI-z) of the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE) is published by Harvard University Press's Belknap Press. 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