

Use of English

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. Use the letter "V" as a tick. If a line has a word which should **not be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).**

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (G. Orwell)

0	The English language has two outstanding characteristics to which most of its minor oddities can be finally traced. These characteristics are a very large vocabulary and simplicity of grammar.	V
00	English is really two languages, Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, and during the last three centuries it has been reinforced on an enormous scale by new words deliberately created from the Latin and Greek roots.	the
1	But in addition to the vocabulary is made much larger than it appears by the practice of turning one part of speech into another. For example, almost any noun can be used as a verb.	
2	This in effect gives an extra range of verbs, so that you have <i>knife</i> as well as <i>stab</i> , <i>school</i> as well as <i>teach</i> , <i>fire</i> as well as <i>burn</i> , and so on.	
3	Verbs can also change into nouns with a considerable freedom, and by the use of affixes such as <i>-y</i> , <i>-ful</i> , <i>-like</i> , any noun can be turned into an adjective.	
4	More freely than in most languages, verbs and adjectives can be turned into their opposites by means of the prefix <i>un-</i> . And adjectives can be made more emphatic or given a new twist by tying a noun to them; for example, <i>lily-white</i> , <i>sky-blue</i> , <i>coal-black</i> , <i>iron-hard</i> , etc.	
5	But English is also, and to an unnecessary extent, a borrowing language. It readily takes over any foreign word that seems to fill in a need, often altering the meaning.	
6	English grammar is simple. The language is almost completely uninflected one. Any regular English verb has only three inflections, the third person singular, the present participle, and the past participle.	
7	Thus, for instance, the verb <i>to live</i> consists of <i>live</i> , <i>lives</i> , <i>living</i> , <i>lived</i> , and that is all. There is, of course, a great wealth of tenses, but these are made by the use of auxiliaries which themselves barely inflect.	
8	<i>May</i> , <i>might</i> , <i>shall</i> , <i>will</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>would</i> do not inflect at all. The main thing is that every other person in every tense of such a verb as <i>to live</i> can be expressed in only about thirty words.	
9	The corresponding number in, for instance, French would be somewhere near two hundred. And in English there is the added advantage that the auxiliaries used to make the tenses are the same in every case.	
10	The greatest quality of English is its enormous range not only of meaning but of <i>tone</i> . It is capable of endless subtleties, and of everything from the most high-flown rhetoric across to the most brutal coarseness.	
11	It is the language of lyric poetry, and also of headlines. It is therefore well suited to be a world lingua franca, and it has in fact spread more widely than any other language.	
12	But there are also great disadvantages, or at least great dangers, in speaking English as one's native tongue. To begin with, the English are being very poor linguists.	
13	Their own language is grammatically so simple that unless they have not gone through the discipline of learning a foreign language in childhood, they are often quite unable to grasp what is meant by <i>gender</i> , <i>person</i> , and <i>case</i> .	
14	Whoever writes English is involved in a struggle that never lets up even for a sentence. They are struggling against vagueness, against obscurity, against the encroachment of Latin and Greek, and, above all, against the worn-out phrases and dead metaphors with which the language is cluttered up.	
15	In speaking, these dangers are more easily avoided, but spoken English differs from written English more sharply than is the case in most of languages.	