

parliament limits the english monarchy guided answers Workbook

parliament limits the english monarchy guided answers The relationship between the English monarchy and Parliament has been a defining aspect of the nation's constitutional development. Over centuries, this dynamic has evolved from absolute royal authority to a constitutional framework where Parliament holds significant powers, effectively limiting the monarchy's influence. This article explores how Parliament has historically limited the English monarchy, the key milestones in this process, and the current state of constitutional monarchy in the UK. Understanding this evolution is crucial for appreciating the balance of power that shapes modern British governance.

The Historical Context of Monarchy and Parliament in England

Early Monarchical Power and the Roots of Limitation

In medieval England, the monarchy wielded near-absolute power, with kings and queens making decisions that affected all aspects of life. However, over time, various factors contributed to the gradual limitation of royal authority:

- The Magna Carta (1215) established the principle that the king was not above the law.
- The signing of the Magna Carta marked the beginning of constitutional limitations on royal power, emphasizing the importance of legal rights and due process.
- The development of Parliament as an advisory body began during the 13th century, initially consisting of nobles and clergy.

The Evolution of Parliament's Power

Initially, Parliament served as a consultative assembly, but its influence grew through key events:

- The Model Parliament of 1295, convened by King Edward I, included commoners alongside nobles, expanding representation.
- The English Civil War (1642-1651) was a pivotal moment, leading to the temporary overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republican government under Oliver Cromwell.
- The Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 did not restore absolute power but reinforced the need for royal authority to work within parliamentary limits.

Key Milestones in Limiting the Monarchy's Power

The Glorious Revolution (1688)

One of the most significant turning points, the Glorious Revolution, resulted in:

- The overthrow of King James II.
- The ascension of William III and Mary II.
- The Bill of Rights (1689), which laid down limits on royal authority, including:
 - The requirement that the monarchy could not suspend laws or levy taxes without Parliament's consent.
 - The recognition of parliamentary supremacy.

The Acts of Union (1707 and 1800)

These acts unified England with Scotland and Ireland, respectively, further consolidating parliamentary authority:

- The Acts of Union created a single Parliament for Great Britain and later the United Kingdom.
- Power shifted further from the monarchy to elected representatives.

The Development of the Modern Constitutional Monarchy

Over the 18th and 19th centuries, the role of the monarch became more ceremonial:

- The rise of political parties.
- The establishment of the Prime Minister and Cabinet as the real executive authority.
- The decline of royal prerogative powers, such as dissolving Parliament or making treaties independently.

How Parliament Continues to Limit the Monarchy Today

Constitutional Framework

The UK operates under an unwritten constitution, with key principles established through statutes, conventions, and legal decisions:

- The monarch's role is largely ceremonial.
- Parliament holds legislative authority.
- The Prime Minister and Cabinet govern in practice.

Legal Limits and Statutes

Several laws explicitly define the limits of royal power:

- The Parliament Acts (1911 and 1949): Limit the power of the House of Lords to block legislation.
- The Royal Marriages Act 1772 and Succession to the Crown Act 2013: Regulate royal behavior and succession rights.

Royal Prerogatives and Their Restrictions

Royal prerogatives, once used for independent decision-making, have been transferred to government ministers:

- Examples include issuing passports, declaring war, and signing treaties.
- These powers are exercised on behalf of the monarch, who remains politically neutral.

The Role of Parliament in the Modern British Monarchy

Parliamentary Sovereignty

Parliament is the supreme legal authority, capable of making or overturning laws:

- No monarch or other body can override parliamentary legislation.
- The sovereignty of Parliament is a fundamental principle of constitutional law.

Checks and Balances

While the monarch's powers are limited, Parliament functions as a check on royal influence:

- Debates and legislation control royal prerogatives.
- The Prime Minister and Cabinet implement policies within parliamentary frameworks.

The Queen's Role Today

The Queen's duties are mostly ceremonial, including:

- Opening Parliament with the State Opening.
- Giving royal assent to legislation (a formality).
- Representing the UK at official events.

Conclusion: The Continued Balance of Power

The limits imposed by Parliament on the English monarchy have transformed the monarchy from an absolute ruler to a symbolic figurehead within a constitutional democracy. This evolution reflects broader societal changes, including the rise of parliamentary sovereignty, democratic representation, and the rule of law. Today, the UK's constitutional monarchy operates under a carefully balanced system where Parliament safeguards democratic principles while the monarchy maintains its traditions and ceremonial roles.

Key Takeaways:

- The Magna Carta and subsequent legal developments began the process of limiting royal power.
- The Glorious Revolution and Bill of Rights cemented Parliament's supremacy.
- The development of constitutional conventions and laws has further curtailed monarchy's political influence.
- Modern UK monarchy is largely ceremonial, with real power residing in Parliament and elected officials.
- The ongoing relationship between Parliament and the monarchy exemplifies the UK's commitment to constitutional governance and democratic principles.

By understanding this historical and legal context, one can appreciate how Parliament continues to shape the role and limits of the English monarchy today, ensuring a balanced and stable political system for generations to come.

Parliament Limits the English Monarchy: A Comprehensive Analysis

The relationship between the monarchy and Parliament in England has evolved dramatically over centuries, shaping the foundation of modern constitutional governance. Today, the concept of parliamentary limits on the monarchy is a cornerstone of democratic principles, ensuring that royal authority is exercised within defined legal and constitutional boundaries. This article offers an in-depth exploration of how Parliament has historically and continues to limit the powers of the English monarchy, examining key milestones, legal frameworks, and contemporary implications.

Historical Context: From Absolute Monarchy to Constitutional Framework

Understanding the limits placed on the English monarchy by Parliament necessitates a grasp of the historical transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy. This evolution was neither swift nor straightforward, involving a series of conflicts, reforms, and legal milestones.

The Medieval Roots and the Magna Carta

- Feudal Foundations: In medieval England, kings wielded considerable power, often acting as absolute rulers. The crown owned vast lands and resources, and royal decrees were rarely questioned.

- Magna Carta (1215): Often heralded as a foundational document, the Magna Carta was a response to King John's arbitrary rule. It limited royal authority by establishing that the king was subject to the law, not above it. Key principles included:

- The right to a fair trial
- Limitations on taxation without representation
- Recognition of barons' rights

While initially a practical document addressing specific grievances, Magna Carta laid the groundwork for the rule of law and the idea that the monarchy must operate within legal limits.

The Rise of Parliament

- Early Parliaments: By the 13th century, England saw the emergence of councils representing barons and clergy, which gradually evolved into formal parliaments.

- Model Parliament (1295): Under King Edward I, the Model Parliament established a bicameral system?House of Lords and House of Commons?representing different social classes and interests, beginning the process of parliamentary sovereignty.

The Tudor and Stuart Periods: Tensions and Conflicts

- The Tudors (1485?1603): Monarchs like Henry VIII and Elizabeth I exercised considerable control but faced challenges from Parliament, especially over taxation and religious reforms.

- The Stuarts (1603?1714): Marked by increasing conflict?culminating in the English Civil War (1642?1651)?which was fundamentally a struggle over royal authority versus parliamentary sovereignty.

- The Civil War & Commonwealth: The conflict led to the temporary overthrow of the monarchy

and the establishment of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.

The Glorious Revolution and Bill of Rights (1688?1689)

- The Glorious Revolution: In 1688, William of Orange was invited to take the throne, replacing King James II, whose Catholicism and perceived autocratic tendencies threatened parliamentary authority.

- The Bill of Rights (1689): This landmark legislation formalized parliamentary limits on royal power:

- Monarchs could no longer suspend laws or levy taxes without parliamentary consent
- Regular sessions of Parliament were mandated
- Free elections and freedom of speech within Parliament were protected
- It established that the monarchy could not interfere with parliamentary elections or debates

This document effectively marked the transition to constitutional monarchy, limiting the powers of the king and queen and affirming parliamentary sovereignty.

Legal Foundations of Parliamentary Limits

The shift from personal royal rule to constitutional governance was cemented through a series of legal statutes, conventions, and judicial decisions.

The Development of the Rule of Law

- The principle that no one, including the monarch, is above the law became central.
- Landmark cases, such as *Entick v. Carrington* (1765), reinforced that government actions require legal authority, limiting executive power.

Key Legislation Limiting Royal Authority

- The Act of Settlement (1701): Ensured succession to the throne was based on Protestant faith and clarified parliamentary control over succession.
- The Parliament Acts (1911 and 1949): Limited the power of the House of Lords to block legislation, reinforcing parliamentary supremacy over royal prerogatives.
- The Royal Marriages Act (1772): Placed restrictions on royal marriages, requiring parliamentary approval to prevent undue influence or political complications.

Constitutional Conventions and Practices

While not laws, these unwritten rules have become vital in limiting royal powers:

- The monarch's role in appointing the Prime Minister is based on convention, not law.
- Royal assent to legislation is a formality; the monarch cannot veto laws passed by Parliament.
- The monarch's involvement in policymaking is typically advisory, with real authority exercised by elected representatives.

Contemporary Limits and the Monarchy's Role in Modern Governance

Today, the monarchy's powers are largely ceremonial, with real political authority residing with Parliament and the Prime Minister. However, understanding the modern limits involves examining constitutional conventions, statutory laws, and the monarchy's residual powers.

The Royal Prerogatives and Their Limitations

- Royal prerogatives are historic executive powers once exercised solely by the monarch but now mostly exercised by government ministers.
- Examples include issuing passports, declaring war, and royal assent.
- These powers are exercised under the guidance of Parliament and are subject to statutory law and constitutional principles.

The Queen's Speech and Royal Assent

- The Queen's Speech, delivered at the State Opening of Parliament, outlines the government's legislative agenda; an example of constitutional convention.
- Royal assent is a formal step; since the early 19th century, it has not been refused, symbolizing parliamentary supremacy.

The Role of Parliament in Limiting Monarchical Power

- Parliament enacts laws that define and restrict royal powers.
- The Prime Minister and Cabinet, accountable to Parliament, exercise executive authority.
- The judiciary can review and strike down actions that exceed constitutional limits.

Modern Challenges and Debates

- Royal Influence and Public Perception: Although largely symbolic, debates about the monarchy's influence persist, especially regarding its role in national identity.
- Constitutional Reforms: Discussions about reforming the monarchy or increasing parliamentary oversight continue, with some advocating for increased transparency and accountability.
- Legal Challenges: Cases concerning the scope of royal prerogatives and the royal family's involvement in political matters test the boundaries of tradition and legality.

Summary: The Evolving Balance of Power

The limits placed on the English monarchy by Parliament have been fundamental in shaping the country's democratic landscape. From the Magna Carta's principles limiting arbitrary rule to the Bill of Rights' formal restrictions, legal and constitutional reforms have progressively curtailed royal authority. Today, the monarchy operates within a framework defined by statutes, conventions, and judicial rulings, ensuring that sovereignty resides with Parliament and the people.

This ongoing evolution reflects a commitment to the rule of law, accountability, and the separation of powers' cornerstones of modern governance. While the monarchy remains a revered institution symbolizing national continuity, its powers are carefully constrained to preserve democratic integrity.

In Summary

- Historical milestones like Magna Carta, the Glorious Revolution, and the Bill of Rights established foundational limits on royal power.
- Legal statutes and constitutional conventions have further delineated the roles and powers of monarchs and Parliament.
- Today, the monarchy's role is primarily ceremonial, with real political authority exercised by Parliament and elected officials.
- The balance of power continues to evolve, ensuring that the monarchy functions within defined legal boundaries, reinforcing democratic principles.

Final Verdict: The limits imposed by Parliament on the English monarchy have transformed royal authority from absolute rule into a symbolic and ceremonial institution, embedded within a constitutional framework that promotes accountability, transparency, and the rule of law.

QuestionAnswer What are the main ways Parliament has limited the power of the English monarchy? Parliament has limited the monarchy through laws such as the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement, which establish parliamentary sovereignty, restrict royal authority, and define constitutional boundaries. How did the Glorious Revolution impact the limits on the English monarchy? The Glorious Revolution of 1688 led to the overthrow of King James II and resulted in the Bill of Rights 1689, which significantly curtailed royal powers and established

parliamentary supremacy. In what ways does the English Parliament currently constrain the monarchy's powers? Today, the monarchy's powers are largely ceremonial and symbolic, with Parliament passing legislation that defines and limits royal authority, ensuring the monarchy acts within constitutional bounds. What role did the Magna Carta play in reducing the monarchy's authority in England? The Magna Carta of 1215 was one of the earliest documents to limit royal power, establishing that the king was subject to the law and laying the groundwork for constitutional governance. Why is the concept of constitutional monarchy important in understanding Parliament's limits on the English monarchy? The constitutional monarchy ensures that the monarch's powers are restricted by law and parliamentary statutes, maintaining a balance of power and preventing absolute monarchy, which is fundamental to modern governance in England.

Related keywords: parliament, limits, English monarchy, constitutional monarchy, royal powers, parliamentary sovereignty, monarchy restrictions, government authority, legislative control, constitutional law

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.

Question 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. **Answer** 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

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