

Bca second sem english question paper PDF

BCA Second Sem English Question Paper

The BCA Second Semester English Question Paper plays a vital role in assessing students' proficiency in English language skills, comprehension, and literary analysis. As part of the Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA) curriculum, this paper aims to enhance students' communication abilities, interpretative skills, and understanding of literary texts. This comprehensive guide provides insights into the structure, types of questions, important topics, and tips for preparing effectively for the examination. Whether you are a student preparing for your upcoming exam or a faculty designing question papers, understanding the key components of the BCA Second Semester English Question Paper is essential for success.

Overview of the BCA Second Semester English Question Paper

Purpose and Objectives

The primary purpose of the question paper is to evaluate students on various language skills, including:

- Reading comprehension
- Grammar and vocabulary
- Essay writing
- Literary analysis
- Functional English skills

The objectives include improving students' ability to communicate effectively, understand literary texts, and apply language skills in practical contexts.

Paper Pattern and Structure

Typically, the question paper is divided into sections, each focusing on different language competencies. While specific formats may vary across universities, the common pattern includes:

- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
- Short answer questions
- Long answer or essay questions

- Textual comprehension passages
- Grammar exercises

Understanding the structure helps students strategize their preparation and time management during the exam.

Common Sections in the BCA Second Sem English Question Paper

- Reading Comprehension (RC)

Purpose: To test students' ability to understand and interpret passages.

Format:

- One or two passages, usually around 200-300 words.
- Followed by questions testing comprehension, vocabulary, inference, and analytical skills.

Types of questions:

- Main idea or theme identification
- Vocabulary in context
- Inference-based questions
- Summary or paraphrasing

Preparation Tips:

- Practice reading diverse passages regularly.
- Focus on understanding main ideas before details.
- Improve vocabulary through reading.

- Grammar and Vocabulary

Topics often covered:

- Tenses and their usage

- Prepositions
- Articles
- Sentence correction
- Synonyms and antonyms
- Word formation

Sample questions include:

- Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense forms.
- Correct the errors in given sentences.
- Choose the correct synonym/antonym.

Preparation Tips:

- Review grammar rules thoroughly.
- Practice exercises from grammar books.
- Expand vocabulary through daily reading.

- Essay and Paragraph Writing

Expected Tasks:

- Write essays on given topics.
- Compose paragraphs on specific themes.
- Sometimes, letter writing (formal/informal).

Topics may include:

- Education, Technology, Environment, Social issues
- Personal experiences or opinions

Preparation Tips:

- Practice writing essays regularly.
- Work on paragraph coherence and structure.

- Develop ideas clearly and logically.

- Literary Texts and Short Notes

Content:

- Questions from prescribed textbooks or poets/novelists.
- Short notes or summaries on chapters or literary devices.

Sample questions:

- Explain the theme of a particular poem.
- Describe characters or events from a story.
- Identify literary devices like metaphor, simile, etc.

Preparation Tips:

- Read prescribed texts thoroughly.
- Make notes of important themes, characters, and literary devices.
- Practice explaining literary concepts briefly and clearly.

- Functional English and Communication Skills

Topics include:

- Writing formal and informal letters
- Notices and advertisements
- Dialogue writing
- Resume writing

Preparation Tips:

- Practice common formats and templates.
- Focus on clarity and correctness.

- Use appropriate language and tone.

Important Topics and Tips for Preparation

Key Literary Works and Themes

- Focus on major poems and stories included in the syllabus.
- Understand themes, characters, and messages.
- Memorize important quotations and their significance.

Grammar Focus Areas

- Tenses: Present, Past, Future
- Voice (Active/Passive)
- Direct and Indirect Speech
- Modals and Conditional Sentences

Vocabulary Building

- Learn synonyms, antonyms, and idiomatic expressions.
- Use vocabulary in sentences for better retention.

Practice Past Papers and Model Questions

- Solving previous years' question papers enhances familiarity with question patterns.
- Time yourself to improve speed and accuracy.
- Review mistakes and clarify doubts.

Tips for Students Preparing for the BCA Second Sem English Exam

- Regular Reading and Practice
- Read English newspapers, magazines, and books daily.
- Practice comprehension passages regularly.

- Focus on Grammar and Vocabulary
- Review grammatical rules weekly.
- Keep a vocabulary notebook and revise frequently.
- Write Regularly
- Practice essay and paragraph writing.
- Join writing groups or seek feedback.
- Understand the Syllabus Thoroughly
- Know the prescribed texts and topics.
- Highlight important sections for quick revision.
- Time Management During Exam
- Allocate time to each section wisely.
- Leave difficult questions for last.
- Review answers if time permits.

Resources and Study Materials

- Prescribed textbooks and reference guides.
- Sample question papers and model answers.
- Grammar workbooks and vocabulary builders.
- Online platforms offering practice tests and tutorials.

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

| Challenge | Solution |

|---|---|

- | Lack of vocabulary | Daily reading, vocabulary notebooks |
- | Poor grammar skills | Regular practice, grammar exercises |
- | Time management | Practice mock tests, timed writing sessions |
- | Difficulty understanding texts | Improve reading comprehension skills |

Conclusion

The BCA Second Semester English Question Paper is designed to evaluate a broad spectrum of language skills essential for academic and professional success. Adequate preparation involves understanding the exam pattern, practicing past papers, and honing core language competencies. With consistent effort, strategic planning, and a focused approach, students can excel in their English examinations and develop communication skills that will benefit them throughout their careers. Remember, mastering English is a gradual process, and persistence coupled with effective study methods will lead to success in the BCA Second Semester English paper.

BCA Second Sem English Question Paper: An In-Depth Analysis and Review

The BCA Second Sem English Question Paper serves as a critical assessment tool designed to evaluate students' proficiency in English language skills, comprehension, and literary analysis. As the cornerstone of language learning within the Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA) curriculum, this examination not only tests students' grasp of language fundamentals but also aims to develop their communication skills essential for professional and academic success. This article offers a comprehensive investigation into the structure, content, challenges, and pedagogical implications of the BCA Second Sem English Question Paper, providing insights valuable for educators, students, and academic reviewers.

Understanding the Structure of the BCA Second Sem English Question Paper

To effectively analyze the question paper, it is essential to understand its structural components, which typically encompass various question types and sections designed to assess multiple language competencies.

Common Sections and Distribution of Marks

Most BCA Second Sem English question papers follow a standardized format, often comprising the following sections:

- Section A: Objective Type Questions (10-15 marks)

This section includes multiple-choice questions (MCQs), fill-in-the-blanks, and one-word answers focusing on vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension.

- Section B: Short Answer Questions (20-25 marks)

Questions requiring brief yet comprehensive responses, focusing on reading comprehension, grammar, and vocabulary.

- Section C: Long Answer/Essay Questions (30-40 marks)

Essays, letter writing, story writing, or detailed analysis of literary texts.

The overall distribution ensures a balanced assessment of language skills, from basic vocabulary and grammar to advanced comprehension and expressive writing.

Types of Questions and Their Objectives

Different question types serve specific pedagogical purposes:

- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Test quick recall, vocabulary, and grammatical correctness.

- Short Answer Questions:

Evaluate understanding of comprehension passages, idioms, phrases, and grammatical concepts.

- Essay and Descriptive Questions:

Assess expressive ability, coherence, and critical thinking.

- Letter Writing/Report Writing:

Examine formal communication skills and structure.

By analyzing the types and distribution, educators can tailor instruction to prepare students effectively for the exam.

Content Focus and Syllabus Coverage

The BCA Second Sem English Question Paper is designed to align closely with the prescribed syllabus, which typically includes:

- Prose and Poetry:

Selected literary texts aimed at enhancing interpretative skills and literary appreciation.

- Grammar and Vocabulary:

Fundamental rules, tenses, prepositions, conjunctions, synonyms, antonyms, and idiomatic expressions.

- Communication Skills:

Letter and report writing, summarization, and comprehension.

- Functional English:

Practical language usage relevant to academic and professional contexts.

Literary Texts and Their Role in Evaluation

The inclusion of prose and poetry serves multiple functions:

- Developing interpretive and analytical skills.
- Encouraging appreciation of literary devices.
- Enhancing vocabulary through contextual exposure.

Sample texts often include short stories, essays, or selected poems, each accompanied by

questions that probe students' understanding, thematic interpretation, and critical analysis.

Grammar and Vocabulary Emphasis

Grammar questions tend to focus on:

- Tenses and their correct usage.
- Sentence correction.
- Active and passive voice.
- Direct and indirect speech.

Vocabulary questions may include:

- Synonyms and antonyms.
- Fill-in-the-blanks with appropriate words.
- Idiomatic expressions.

This component ensures students are equipped with the language tools necessary for effective communication.

Challenges and Criticisms of the BCA Second Sem English Question Paper

While the question paper aims to comprehensively evaluate student skills, several challenges have been identified through academic observations and student feedback.

Assessment of Language Skills Versus Practical Application

Some critics argue that the question paper emphasizes rote memorization and theoretical knowledge over practical language use. This critique suggests that students often excel in written exams but struggle with real-world communication.

Difficulty Level and Accessibility

The perceived difficulty level varies among students, with some finding certain sections overly challenging due to complex grammar questions or unfamiliar literary texts. Language barriers and diverse educational backgrounds can exacerbate disparities in performance.

Alignment with Industry and Academic Needs

Given the evolving nature of language and communication in the digital age, critics recommend that the question paper incorporate contemporary language use, technological communication tools, and soft skills assessment to make evaluations more relevant.

Pedagogical Implications and Recommendations

The analysis of the BCA Second Sem English Question Paper underscores several avenues for pedagogical enhancement.

Integrating Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

Instead of focusing solely on grammatical rules and literary memorization, educators should emphasize interactive and communicative activities that mirror real-life language use, such as debates, presentations, and group discussions.

Incorporating Technology and Multimedia Resources

Leveraging online resources, language learning apps, and multimedia content can make preparation more engaging and effective, especially in a remote or hybrid learning environment.

Curriculum Enhancement and Skill Development

To better prepare students, the syllabus should be periodically updated to include:

- Contemporary vocabulary and idioms.
- Business and technical communication.
- Digital literacy related to language usage.

Sample Improvements in the Question Paper Design

- Include more open-ended questions that assess critical thinking.
- Incorporate scenario-based questions for practical language application.
- Use of rubrics for subjective questions to ensure fair evaluation.

Conclusion: Navigating the Future of BCA English Assessments

The BCA Second Sem English Question Paper remains a vital instrument for measuring language proficiency among aspiring computer application professionals. Its structure reflects a balanced approach to testing comprehension, grammar, vocabulary, and expressive skills. However, as

language and communication paradigms evolve, so too must the assessment methods.

Future directions should prioritize practical language application, digital integration, and learner-centered approaches. By aligning assessment strategies with contemporary communication needs, educators can better equip students not only to excel academically but also to thrive professionally in diverse environments.

Through ongoing review and refinement, the BCA Second Sem English Question Paper can continue to serve as a meaningful measure of linguistic competence, fostering both academic excellence and communicative confidence among students.

QuestionAnswer What are the main sections of the BCA Second Semester English question paper? The BCA Second Semester English question paper typically comprises sections on comprehension, grammar, essay writing, précis writing, and vocabulary. Each section assesses different language skills such as understanding, grammar usage, creative writing, and word meanings. How can I effectively prepare for the comprehension section in the BCA second semester English exam? To prepare effectively, practice reading various passages regularly, focus on improving your reading speed and understanding, learn to identify main ideas and supporting details, and attempt previous years' question papers to familiarize yourself with common question types. What are common grammar topics covered in the BCA second semester English question paper? Common grammar topics include tenses, parts of speech, voice and narration, prepositions, conjunctions, and sentence correction. Mastering these areas helps in scoring well in grammar-based questions. How important is vocabulary and how can I improve it for the BCA second semester English exam? Vocabulary is crucial for understanding and answering questions accurately. Improve it by reading diverse materials, noting down new words, using a dictionary, and practicing synonyms and antonyms regularly. Are there any tips for writing an effective essay in the BCA second semester English paper? Yes, plan your essay before writing, stick to the topic, organize your ideas logically, use proper grammar and vocabulary, and keep the language clear and concise. Practice writing essays on various topics to build confidence. What is the significance of précis writing in the BCA second semester English exam? Précis writing assesses your ability to condense a lengthy passage into a concise summary without losing key information. It tests comprehension, summarization skills, and understanding of the main idea. Where can I find model question papers and previous year's BCA second semester English questions? Model question papers and previous year's questions are available on the official university or college websites, educational portals, and coaching centers. Practicing these papers helps in understanding exam patterns and improving time management.

Related keywords: BCA second semester English questions, BCA 2nd sem English exam paper, BCA second year English question paper, BCA 2nd semester English model paper, BCA second semester English question bank, BCA 2nd sem English question paper PDF, BCA second semester English sample paper, BCA second semester English previous year paper, BCA 2nd sem English

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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. 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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