

CLASS C' GYMNASIUM
OWN IT 3: UNIT 3-SPREAD THE WORD
Teacher: Jovanna Xenophontos

TASK 1

(5x2=10 marks)

Read the text and questions that follow. For each question, choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best, according to the text.

World languages in danger of extinction



When every known speaker of the language Amurdag gets together, there's still no one to talk to. Native Australian Charlie Mungulda is the only person alive known to speak that language, one of thousands around the world on the brink of extinction.

In every corner of the globe, languages that represent the history and traditions of people are disappearing. Denser road networks, higher levels of education and even climate change are just a few of the factors that could lead to the loss of more than 20 per cent of the world's 7000 languages by the end of the century – equivalent to one language vanishing per month. Language experts fighting to save the world's endangered languages say one of them dies out about every two weeks.

Five hot spots where languages are most endangered were listed on Tuesday in a meeting by the *Living Tongues Institute for Endangered Languages* and the *National Geographic Society*. In addition to northern Australia, eastern Siberia and Oklahoma and the U.S. Southwest, many native languages are endangered in South America — Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia — as well as the area including British Columbia, and the states of Washington and Oregon.

When a language dies, we lose cultures and civilisations; we lose perspectives, ideas, opinions and, most importantly, we lose a unique way of being human. Losing languages means losing knowledge, says K. David Harrison, an assistant professor of linguistics at Swarthmore College.

"When we lose a language, we lose centuries of human thinking about time, seasons, sea creatures, reindeer, edible flowers, mathematics, landscapes, myths, music, the unknown and the everyday."

"As many as half of the current languages have never been written down," he said. That means, if the last speaker of many of these disappeared tomorrow, the language would be lost because there is no dictionary, no literature, no text of any kind, he added.

Harrison said languages become endangered when a community decides that its language is an obstacle. The children may be first to do this, he explained, realising that other more widely spoken languages are more useful.

The key to breathing new life into a dying language, is teaching the language to a large group of people of similar age. Harrison says the institute works with local communities and tries to help by developing teaching materials and by recording the endangered language.

Adapted from: <https://eu.seacoastonline.com/story/news>

1. Charlie Mungulda speaks a language _____.

- A. which is in danger of dying out
- B. spoken by a handful of people
- C. no one talks about any more

2. Which of the following sentences is in line with the content of par. 2?

- A. All over the world, there are languages that are falling out of use.
- B. The world's history and traditions will eventually become extinct.
- C. The world's languages become extinct every two weeks.

3. The expression "hot spots" in par. 3 refers to places where _____.

- A. the world's fastest growing languages exist
- B. minority languages have disappeared
- C. there is an increased risk of a language disappearing

4. Language loss is closely linked with _____.

- A. the habits, traditions, and beliefs of a particular group of people
- B. the seasons, edible flowers , mathematics, and landscapes
- C. the unknown as well as common problems facing humanity

5. The solution to giving new life to a language would be to _____.

- A. write down the language
- B. create a generation of new speakers
- C. modernise the language

TASK 2

(5x2=10 marks)

Five sentences are missing from the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. For each question write the correct answer . Write ONE word for each gap.

BODY LANGUAGE



Would you believe that it is possible for you to communicate without saying a single word? **1.** This is called body language, and it can be a very important way to communicate to others because it may provide clues as to the attitude or state of mind of a person. **2**

So how exactly does someone communicate with their body? One of the most common forms of body language is facial expressions. **3.**

What facial expression do you think you would have if you just got a new puppy? Your face would probably look excited and happy, and you might even laugh when the puppy does something silly. Your facial expressions change all the time, depending on your mood and also on things that happen to you. That happy expression you had with the puppy might change when he decides to chew up your favourite pair of shoes. **4.**

Body language, however, can be more than just facial expressions. **5.** The arms and legs can also be useful in conveying nonverbal information. Crossing the arms can show defensiveness. Crossing legs away from another person may indicate dislike or discomfort with that individual. If someone's shoulders are down or they have lowered their head, they might be sad. Have you seen someone with their arms crossed? They might be angry. But if someone's arms are extended and their hands are open, they might be happy and ready to hug someone!

Adapted from: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/body-language>

- A. These are ways that the muscles of your face actually move, depending on your mood.
- B. People also use their arms, their shoulders, and make gestures with their hands to show how they are feeling.
- C. It may sound strange, but you can actually 'say' things with signals from your body.
- D. You have to be careful about how you interpret body language.
- E. For example, it may show anger, interest, boredom, pleasure, amusement, etc.
- F. Now your face might look angry or frustrated.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

TASK 3

(10x1=10 marks)

For each question write the correct answer . Write **ONE** word for each gap.

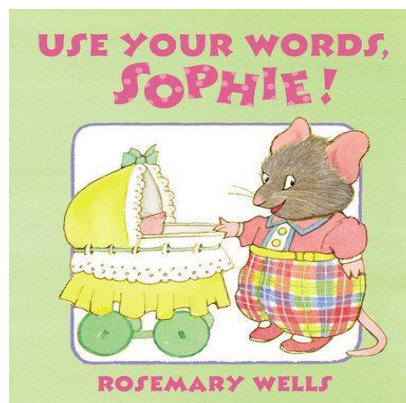
Use your words, Sophie

Sophie knows lots of words, but she doesn't always use them. It's more fun to speak in animal or space talk. "Use your words, Sophie!" urge her parents, but Sophie just won't. She speaks a variety of 1. _____ she invented, much to her parents' disappointment. She also uses a combination of hand 2. _____, facial expressions, and body movements nobody 3. _____.

Sophie's brand-new baby sister has 4. _____ arrived, and though her parents are calling her Ashleigh, Sophie isn't so sure that's the best name for her; nor is she sure of the best way to 5. _____ with this new presence.

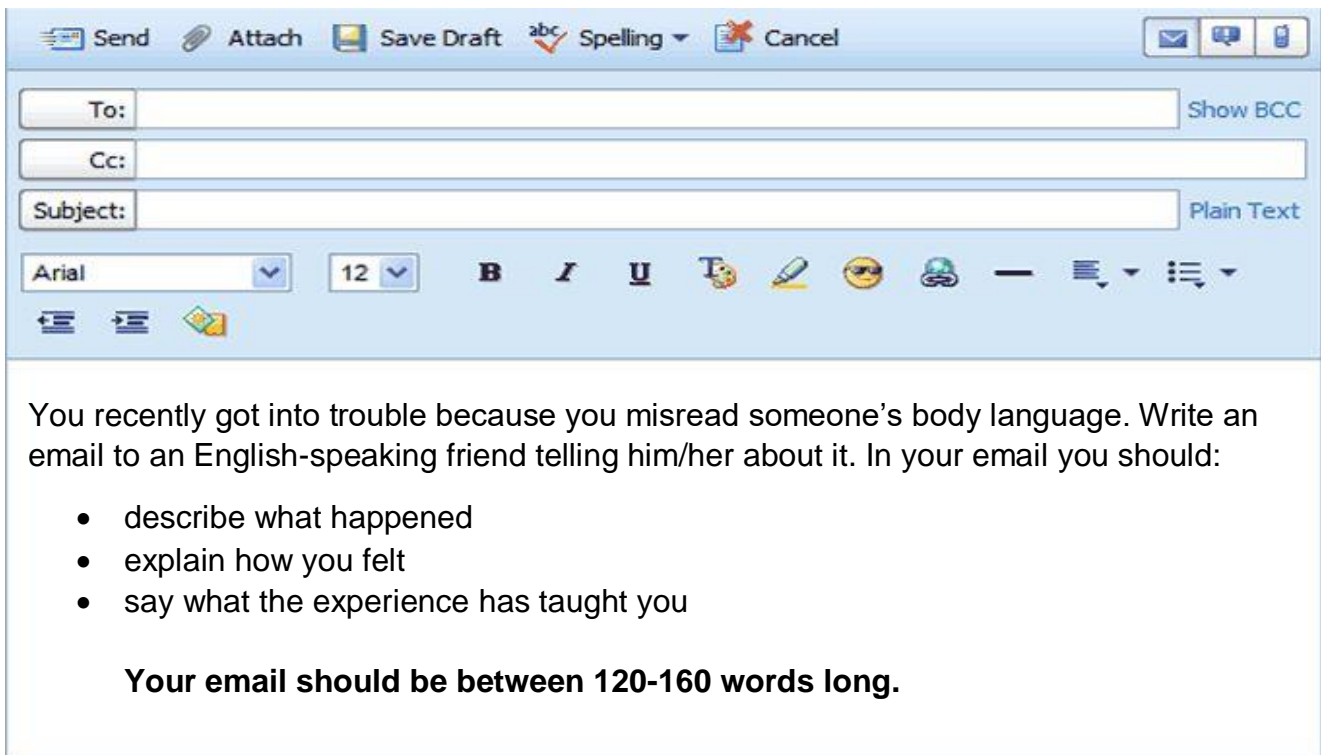
Her mum and dad 6. _____ get the new baby to stop crying. Sophie is the only one who can find out what her baby sister really wants because she is the only one who can interpret baby language! Believe it or not she can 7. _____ what the baby says into English! Sophie rarely shouts ; she only 8. _____ , something her baby sister finds extremely calming. They get on like a house on fire. Sophie says her little sister is her best friend and she 9. _____ her all her secrets.

Use your own words, Sophie is an easy-to-understand book about a very relatable subject, and the beautiful illustrations give it a very comforting, old-timey feel. Kids will absolutely 10. _____ it.



TASK 4 – Writing

(20 marks)



The image shows a screenshot of an email composition window. At the top, there is a toolbar with buttons for 'Send', 'Attach', 'Save Draft', 'Spelling', and 'Cancel'. Below the toolbar are three input fields: 'To:', 'Cc:', and 'Subject:'. The 'Subject:' field has a 'Plain Text' label next to it. Below the input fields is a rich text editor toolbar with options for font face (Arial), font size (12), bold (B), italic (I), underline (U), text color, background color, link, unlink, bulleted list, and numbered list. The main body of the email contains the following text:

You recently got into trouble because you misread someone's body language. Write an email to an English-speaking friend telling him/her about it. In your email you should:

- describe what happened
- explain how you felt
- say what the experience has taught you

Your email should be between 120-160 words long.