

A1

SEMINAR 1 – Answer Key Language

Task 2 (in millions)

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. CHINESE (MANDARIN) — 885 | 7. Russian – 170 |
| 2. SPANISH — 332 | 8. Japanese – 125 |
| 3. ENGLISH — 322 | 9. German (standard) – 98 |
| 4. Bengali – 189 | 10. Chinese (Wu) – 77 |
| 5. Hindi – 182 | 73. Czech – 12 |
| 6. Portuguese – 170 | |

Task 3

- a) (They planted the tree.) Creole – a language based on two or more languages (Spanish, French, English) that serves as the native language of its speakers, especially in the Caribbean, southern US, and South America.
- b) Bad English (Correct - I can't even tell you how bad a mood I'm in. Or – I can't even tell you in how bad a mood I am.)
- c) Correct
- d) Bad English (It was written in the newspapers that the cinema was closed.)
- e) Correct
- f) (One man comes; six men come.) Pidgin – simplified speech used for communication between people with different languages; Pidgin English – an English based on pidgin, especially in parts of the Orient.

Task 5

- APPARENT - not clear or certain (For now, he is the apparent winner of the contest.)
- obvious (The solution to the problem was apparent to all.)
- CONSULT - ask for advice
- give advice
- DUST - remove fine particles, remove dust (as in cleaning furniture)
- add fine particles, to apply dust (as in fingerprinting)
- OVERLOOK - to pay attention to, to inspect, to be in charge of
- to ignore, to miss
- QUITE - rather, completely
- not completely (quite empty means totally empty, while quite full means not completely full)
- VITAL - lively
- deadly (?) of very serious importance

Task 6

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| DRIVE see | THROW see |
| CUT hit | LET hit |
| WRITE see | SPLIT hit |

How many inflections do the majority of verbs have? (4 - play, plays, played, playing)

How many inflections does the verb TO BE have? (8 – am, are, be, been, being, is, was, were)

Task 7

According to any textbook, the present tense of the verb *drive* is *drive*. Every secondary school pupil knows that. Yet if we say, "I used to drive to work but now I don't", we are clearly using the present tense *drive* in the **past tense** sense. Equally if we say, "I will drive you to work tomorrow", we are using it in a **future** sense. And if we say, "I would drive if I could afford to", we are using it in a **conditional** sense. In fact, almost the only form of sentence in which we cannot use **the present tense** form for *drive* is, yes, the present sense. When we need to indicate an action going on right now, we must use the **participial** form *driving*. We don't say, "I drive the car now", but rather, "I'm driving the car now". Not to put too fine a point on it, the labels are largely meaningless.

Task 8

1 about 6800 languages 2 4000 are spoken by fewer than 10,000 people 3 about half are endangered

Task 10

- a) full stop
- b) abbreviation
- c) inverted commas
- d) comma
- e) italics
- f) stroke
- g) bracket
- h) small letter
- i) hyphen
- j) asterisk
- k) capital letter
- l) colon
- m) question mark
- n) apostrophe

Task 11

1. He speaks English well enough to get **by** in an English speaking country.
2. Have you ever been **to** the U.S.A?
3. Let's discuss this issue over lunch. (no preposition)
4. If you don't understand a word, look it **up** in the dictionary.
5. I'd like to introduce Mr Maiden **to** you.
6. We met **at** a conference two years ago.
7. She translates **from** Czech **into** English.
8. I need to take a course to brush **up** my German.
9. Excuse me, would you **by** any chance be Mr Atkinson?
10. I study Spanish and Portuguese **at** Masaryk University.

CROSSWORD

1. Dialect
2. Tongue
3. Sarcasm
4. Proverb
5. Synonym
6. cliché
7. Pronunciation
8. Antonym
9. Slang
10. Vocabulary
11. Accent
12. Jargon
13. Sentence
14. Idioms