

# AI

## SEMINAR 1 – Answer Key Language

### Task 2 (in millions)

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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, South America.
- b) Bad English (Correct - I can't even tell you how bad a mood I'm in.)
- c) Correct
- d) Bad English (It said in the newspaper 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.)
- CONSULT - obvious (The solution to the problem was apparent to all.)  
- 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 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

Confusion, photograph, acceptance, expected, encourage, disgraceful, spelling, this, written, There, trouble, difficulties, everyone, easy, Europe.

### Task 9

Pronunciation in English is very inconsistent, but there are a few rules (not from the poem) that apply, such as:

tion = shun, kn – silent k (e.g. know), ps – silent p (e.g. psychology), ph = f (e.g. philosophy)

### Task 10

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 the 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.