



A1

SEMINAR 1 Language

QUOTES

Task 1 – Read the quotes and then discuss your views about some of them with a partner.

- 1 “Conversation is the slowest form of human communication.” ~ Anonymous
- 2 “A different language is a different vision of life.” ~ Federico Fellini (1920-1993), Italian filmmaker
- 3 “He who does not know foreign languages does not know anything about his own.” ~ Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), *Kunst and Alterthum*
- 4 “If thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought.” ~ George Orwell (1903-1950), English author
- 5 “The day is approaching when all the people of the world will have adopted one universal language and one common script, in addition to their own native tongue.” One of the Bahai principles of unity

DISCUSSION

- 1 Which languages are important to you? What foreign languages have you studied?
- 2 Do you have any study, work or travel experience with foreign languages?
- 3 Are studies of foreign languages important at university? Why?
- 4 Why is it important for people to speak one or more world languages? (lingua franca – a language widely used beyond the population of its native speakers)
- 5 Besides this course, what ways can you think of to improve your English?
- 6 Is it worthwhile learning a “minor language”?



Task 2 – Match these major languages* with the approximate number of native speakers using them. (These figures are rough approximations stated in millions. *Czech is shown for comparison only and is not a major language.)

A) Portuguese	1. 1000
B) Arabic	2. 330
C) Bengali Standard	3. 320
D) Russian	4. 300
E) German	5. 240
F) Spanish	6. 190
G) Czech	7. 180
H) English	8. 170
I) Chinese (Mandarin)	9. 120
J) Japanese	10. 100
K) Hindi	73. 12

Task 3 – Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

English in the EU: Most EU Students Learn Two Foreign Languages

Sixty percent of students in upper secondary education study two or more foreign languages, according to figures published last week by the EU statistical office Eurostat. However, 6% do not learn any foreign language at all, the data revealed, while a third of students only learn one. Secondary schools in the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Finland all reported that 100% of their students learn two or more foreign languages, with Slovenia and Slovakia (both 98%) and Estonia (97%) following close behind. The highest proportions of students studying one foreign language are to be found in Greece (92%), Italy (74%), Ireland (73%), Spain (68%) and Malta (60%).

English Dominant

English is the most studied language in all member states for which data were available, except for Luxembourg, where English, French and German have equal standing, and the UK and Ireland, where French is most popular. At the other end of the scale, over half (51%) of UK upper secondary school students and a fifth (19%) of their Irish counterparts do not study foreign languages at all.

Majority of EU Citizens Speak Foreign Languages

As for the language skills of the EU population as a whole, just under a third (28%) of 25-64 year olds surveyed said they spoke two or more foreign languages, but 36% could not speak any. Slovenia (72%), Slovakia and Finland (both 68%) and Lithuania (66%) record the highest proportion of speakers of two or more foreign languages, while the UK (65%), Cyprus (59%) and Austria (50%) lead those nations whose citizens speak one. However, three quarters of Hungarians, half (51%) of Portuguese and 47% of Spaniards speak only their native language. English is the most widely spoken foreign language in the majority of EU member states. Adapted from: www.Euractiv.com; published on 28 September 2009 (statistics reflecting the year 2007).

- 1 How many students in the EU don't learn any foreign language?
- 2 In which countries do all students learn at least two foreign languages?
- 3 Are there more people in the EU who speak two or more foreign languages or of those who don't speak any foreign language?
- 4 How many students in the EU learn only one language?
- 5 In which country don't the majority of students study any foreign language?
- 6 In which countries isn't English the most studied language?



LISTENING

Task 4 – You are going to hear a New Zealander talking about how he would go about learning Japanese. As you listen, write short answers to the questions.

1. What aspect of Japanese would Brent not try to learn?

2. What would he concentrate on instead?

3. What two areas of language does he say he'd try to learn, in order to hold a conversation?

4. Who does he think could help him to learn technical language?

5. What technique for learning does he think is important?

6. He has learnt some basic Japanese phrases already. Who from?

7. What kind of book would he definitely buy?

8. What advantage of one-to-one (private) lessons does he mention?

9. What advantage of learning in a class does he mention?

10. Which aspect of language does he think is important?

O'Connell, Sue. *Focus on Advanced English CAE*. Harlow: Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1996.

Task 5 – International Mother Language Day was proclaimed in the year 2000 by UNESCO to be observed on the 21st of February to promote linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. Languages are the most powerful instruments of preserving and developing our heritage. Promoting the dissemination of mother tongues will serve not only to encourage linguistic diversity and multilingual education, but also to develop fuller awareness of linguistic and cultural traditions throughout the world and inspire solidarity based on understanding, tolerance and dialogue.

- 1 How many living languages are there in the world today?
- 2 How many languages have fewer than 10,000 speakers?
- 3 What proportion of the world's 6000 to 7000 languages is in danger of extinction?
- 4 If these small languages were to become extinct, how would the diversity and cultural richness of the world be affected?

DISCUSSION

- 1 How would you feel if words from your language began to disappear?
- 2 Is it frustrating not being able to communicate easily? Can you recall a particular incident?
- 3 Are native English speakers less motivated to learn foreign languages? Why?



C. It has become clear to all of us, over the past 20 years, how much damage modern industry can inflict on the world's ecology; how the destruction of the rainforest also brings about the death of untold species of plants and insects.

D. In his attempt to spread word of the tribe's language and culture, he came as far as Britain where, in 1992 he erected a tent in Edinburgh and gave demonstrations of story-telling.

E. With their rise as tools of culture and commerce have come the deaths of hundreds of other languages which are the losers in the competition for linguistic survival.

F. It was for this reason that Red Thunder Cloud's death this week made news around the world; if Native Americans face a peculiar and formidable threat to their languages, Red Thunder Cloud was one of the first to recognise this and to try to do something about it.

O'Connell, Sue. *Focus on Advanced English CAE Revised and Updated*. Harlow, Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1999.

Task 7 – Add your arguments to the following and then discuss.

Debate on the Importance of English vs. Other Languages in the World

Student 1 argues for English as the most important language in the world:

- For people from different countries to get on they need to speak the same language, and as so many people already use English, that would be the best language to use.
- Children all over the world should be taught English at school.
- Other major world languages are also important, but it is not necessary to preserve the languages with less than 10,000 speakers.
- Governments should not get involved in preserving a language; if the language dies, it's because there's no one left to speak it, and so no one will miss it.
- Language is a barrier that can be manipulated by nationalists to cause a divide where none exists.

Student 2 argues for the value of linguistic diversity:

- Each language in the world, no matter how small, is vitally important to preserve our cultural and social heritage.
- Governments all over the world should do more to preserve languages nearing extinction; each language that dies makes the world a less diverse and interesting place to live.
- Language is not a barrier, but rather, a cultural symbol which makes a particular group of people unique and gives them a feeling of unity.
- Once a language is lost, it is lost forever, and irrecoverable for future study.

For further information visit: www.survival-international.org (Survival: The Movement for Tribal Peoples) and www.unesco.org, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/language>.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES – phrasal verbs and prepositions

Task 8 – Fill in the gap with a suitable preposition, if necessary.

1. He speaks English well enough to get in an English speaking country.
2. Have you ever been the U.S.A.?
3. Let's discuss this issue over lunch.
4. If you don't understand a word, look it in the dictionary.



5. I'd like to introduce Mr Maiden you.
6. We met a conference two years ago.
7. She translates Czech English.
8. I need to take a course to brush my German.
9. Excuse me, would you any chance be Mr Atkinson?
10. I study Spanish and Portuguese Masaryk University.

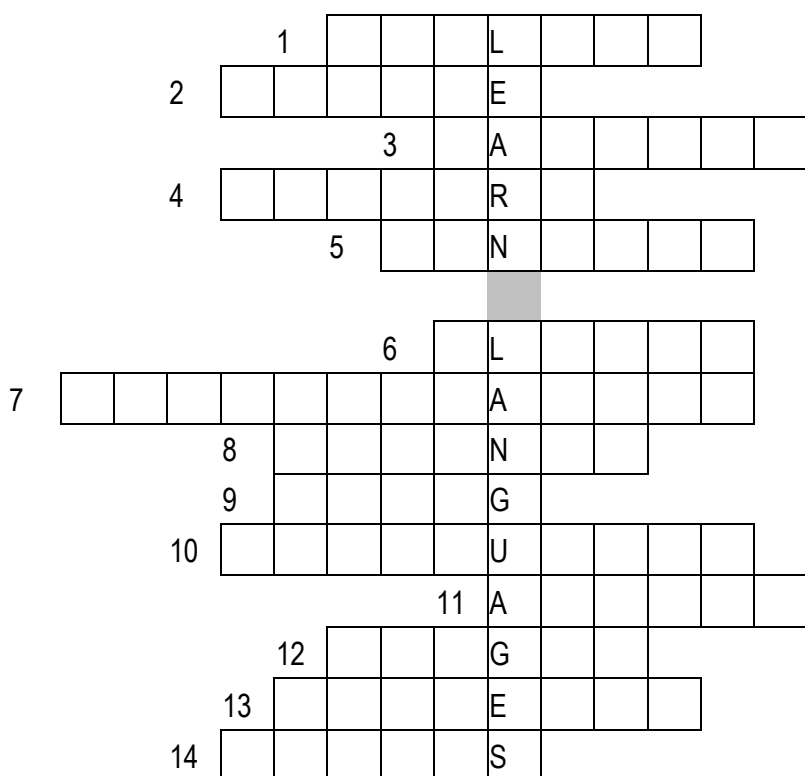
WORD BANK

1. mother tongue/native language	mateřský jazyk
2. native speaker	rodilý mluvčí
3. broken English	lámaná angličtina
4. improve one's language	zlepšit si jazyk
5. brush up one's knowledge	oprášit si znalosti
6. have a good knowledge of a language	mít dobrou znalost jazyka
7. a good command of a language	dobrá znalost jazyka
8. language skills	jazykové dovednosti
9. mispronounce	špatně vyslovovat
10. misspell	psát s pravopisnými chybami
11. speak fluently	mluvit plynně
12. make/correct mistakes	dělat/opravovat chyby
13. speak a foreign language	mluvit cizím jazykem
14. language barrier	jazyková bariéra
15. limited/large vocabulary	omezená/velká slovní zásoba
16. extend one's vocabulary	rozšířit si svou slovní zásobu
17. consult a dictionary	vyhledat ve slovníku
18. look up a word	vyhledat si slovo
19. discuss a problem	diskutovat o problému
20. part of speech	slovní druh
21. get by	vystačit si
22. translate from English into Czech	překládat z angličtiny do češtiny

APPENDIX TO SEMINAR 1 – Formal Introduction to the Course

- The course is primarily based on EAP (English for Academic Purposes) through readings, discussions and presentations.
 - Course requirements for CJVA1B and CJVA1M are to have completed a 5-7 minute long presentation during the semester based on the seminar materials and presentation criteria.
 - The majority of readings are to be done at home before the lesson
 - Class participation is an important part of the course (70% attendance)
 - Presentations will be done throughout the semester – more information in seminar 2
 - Grammar – will be covered only minimally in class with few detailed explanations
- You are responsible for knowing the grammar points in the materials and are expected to have intermediate general knowledge learned on your own time
- Vocabulary – you are responsible for knowing intermediate level vocabulary as well as some extra EAP/ESP words (i.e. the words that are in the vocabulary list at the back of your seminar notes)

CROSSWORD



- 1 a variety of a language, spoken in one part of a country, different in some words or pronunciation from other forms of the same language (7)
 2 a language; “Spanish is her mother” (6)
 3 telling someone who’s done something stupid that he’s “absolutely brilliant” (7)
 4 “Look before you leap” or “A friend in need is a friend indeed” (7)
 5 “wealthy” is a of “rich” (7)
 6 expression used so commonly that it has lost much of its expressive force (6)
 7 the accent of British English which has become the standard for teaching and learning is known as Received P (13)
 8 “pretty” is an of “ugly” (7)
 9 informal language used among friends but not suitable for good writing or formal occasions (5)
 10 all the words known to a particular person (10)
 11 a particular way of speaking, usually connected with a country, area, or class (6)
 12 language that is hard to understand, especially because it is full of special or technical words known only to members of a certain group e.g. linguists or engineers (6)
 13 a group of words that form a statement, command, exclamation, or question, beginning with a capital letter and ending with one of the marks (!./?) (8)
 14 phrases which mean something different from the meanings of their separate words e.g. “make up my mind” (6)

Adapted from Misztal, Mariusz: Tests in English. Tématická slovní zásoba. Havlíčkův Brod: Fragment, 2002.