

On the other side of the world, Maori in New Zealand has been maintained by a system of so-called 'language nests', first introduced in 1982. These are organizations that provide children under five with a domestic setting in which they are intensively exposed to the language. The staff are all Maori speakers from the local community. The hope is that the children will keep their Maori skills alive after leaving the nests and that as they grow older they will in turn become role models to a new generation of young children. There are cases like this all over the world. And when the reviving language is associated with a degree of political **autonomy**, the growth can be especially **striking**, as shown by Faroese, spoken in the Faroe Islands, after the islanders received a measure of autonomy from Denmark.

In Switzerland, Romansch was facing a difficult situation, spoken in five very different dialects, with small and diminishing numbers, as young people left their community for work in the German-speaking cities. The solution here was the creation in the 1980s of a **unified** written language for all these dialects. Romansch Grischun, as it is now called, has official status in parts of Switzerland, and is being increasingly used in the spoken form on radio and television.

Match the languages A-C with the statements below which describe how a language was saved.

- A. Maori
- B. Faroese
- C. Romansch

1. The region in which the language was spoken gained increased independence.
2. Language immersion programs were set up for sectors of the population.
3. A merger of different varieties of the language took place.

Sort elements

- A. Maori B. Faroese C. Romansch

The region in which the language was spoken gained increased independence.	
Language immersion programs were set up for sectors of the population.	
A merger of different varieties of the language took place.	

Hoàn thành bảng từ vựng sau:

Sort elements

autonomy

striking

unified

đáng chú ý, đáng kinh ngạc	
thống nhất	
tự chủ	