GE8 UNIT 1 LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD 3

1. **Write questions** for the **underlined parts using " Who- Whose- What- Which- How"**. There is one example:

E.g.: Keira's daughter lives in Melbourne. => ***Whose daughter*** *lives in Melbourne?*

Sandra's sister's phone is ringing.

_____

I called **Kaity** just now.

_____

She prefers **pink** over yellow.

_____

My cousin borrowed **Luke's bike.**

_____

Lara's friend wants to buy the pricey pants.

_____

Sofia speaks **five** languages fluently.

_____

They solved the math problem by drawing a diagram.

_____

2. **Read and write the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

Danny is afraid **of** _____(lose) his current job.

Don't forget to reply. I'm looking forward to_____(hear) from you.

We've spent many years _____(look) for someone capable of taking care of our properties.

At university, you have to get used to _____(do) things differently.

I think Kelly's idea is well worth _____(consider).

We plan _____(invite) your in-laws to our mansion next week.

Thank you for _____(consider) our plans. We're looking forward to your answer.

_____(manage) your time is an important study skill.

You should avoid _____(go) shopping on Saturdays because you'll have to spend a lot of time waiting in line.

_____(Be) a bilingual speaker offers you many social opportunities.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. **Read and complete the text with the words in the box:**

while	emigrate	independent	isolated	creoles
pidgin	community	population	whereas	although

Languages in Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea is a country well known for its amazing variety of languages. The nation became _____from Australia in 1975, but long before that, its people had been speaking hundreds of different local languages. Many groups lived in small, often _____ villages, so they developed their own ways of speaking.

When people from different groups needed to talk to each other, they used _____ languages. A pidgin is a simple form of language that allows basic communication between people who do not share the same native tongue. Over time, some of these pidgins grew into _____, which are more complete languages that children learn as their first language.

Today, Papua New Guinea still has more than 800 languages, even though its_____ is only about 10 million. _____this number is remarkable, it can sometimes make communication difficult. _____ one village may speak a local language, the next village may use a completely different one. _____ English is the official language of government and education, Tok Pisin (a creole language) is the most widely spoken in daily life.

Many people also _____ from rural areas to cities, where they live in mixed-language neighborhoods. In these places, Tok Pisin is often the language of the **community**, helping people from different backgrounds to connect and understand each other.

LIVEWORKSHEETS