

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.

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.