**Language Awareness for Key Stage 3**Assignment 1

1. In Japanese, where does the verb come in the sentence?
	1. At the beginning
	2. In the middle
	3. At the end
2. In German, *Hans war zu Hause* means ‘John was at home’. How would you say ‘Yesterday John was at home’? What word order would you use?
Gestern war Hans zu Hause
3. Which language has words corresponding to a whole English sentence?
	1. Chinese
	2. French
	3. Japanese
	4. Mapudungun
	5. Phoenician
4. Which language is most closely related to English?
	1. Arabic
	2. Chinese
	3. Finnish
	4. Hindi
	5. Hungarian
5. What people developed the alphabet from which most modern alphabets descend?
The Phoenicians
6. What did the letter A originally represent?
An ox’s head
7. In the Devanagari writing system, the symbol <सु> is pronounced [su]. How is the symbol <स्> pronounced?
[s]
8. What system can represent all the sounds in all the world’s languages?
The International Phonetic Alphabet

You have seen that by comparing languages, it is possible to reconstruct their relationships and histories. Here is a list of words and meanings from ten different languages:
	1. viu ‘living’
	2. vivo ‘living, lively’
	3. vivo ‘living, lively’
	4. kwiek ‘spry’
	5. kvæg ‘livestock’
	6. vif ‘lively, bright’
	7. vivu ‘living’
	8. cwic ‘quick’
	9. qius ‘living’
	10. keck ‘cheeky’
9. These languages can be divided into two subgroups in terms of how closely they are related. Starting at the top of the list, which languages should be in the first group?
A, B, C, F, G
10. All these words have the same origin, an adjective whose form was something like \**gwihwos*. What do you think would be the most likely meaning for this word?
Living