Countries, nationalities and languages

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE | B2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Write the nationality adjective and a suitable noun for one person.

Country	Adjective	One person
Denmark	1 _____	2 _____
Finland	3 _____	4 _____
the Netherlands	5 _____	6 _____
Poland	7 _____	8 _____
Spain	9 _____	10 _____
Sweden	11 _____	12 _____
Switzerland	13 _____	14 _____
Turkey	15 _____	16 _____

2 Correct each sentence. Some contain more than one mistake.

1 The Philippines is an island country in a South-East Asia. _____

2 A Dutch won the international design prize. _____

3 The delegation included three Japaneses and two Swiss people. _____

4 She grew up in United Arab Emirates but now lives in the France. _____

5 Arabic is spoken across parts of the North Africa and Middle East. _____

6 My colleague is a fluent bilingual who only speaks English. _____

7 Catalan is a regional identity as well as language. _____

8 He described Portuguese as his mother language. _____

3 Complete the collocations with one word.

1 _____ language (= learned first)

2 _____ language (= used by government)

3 _____ speaker (= from birth)

4 regional _____ (= local form of a language)

5 ethnic _____ (= community with shared culture)

6 linguistic _____ (= many languages)

7 language _____ (= level of skill)

8 multilingual _____ (= community using several languages)

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4 Complete the article with words and phrases from the box.

bilingual | dialect | ethnic groups | first language | linguistic diversity | multilingual | native speakers | official languages | regional identity | second language

India is notable for its **1** _____. The constitution recognises several **2** _____, while many more languages and varieties are used by different **3** _____. A person's **4** _____ may be the language of the home and local community, whereas English is often learned as a **5** _____ for higher education or business. Many citizens are **6** _____ or **7** _____. Pronunciation and vocabulary may also vary from one **8** _____ to another. Language is closely linked to **9** _____, yet speakers regularly communicate across language boundaries. English **10** _____ form only one part of this complex picture.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

Welsh in public life

Welsh and English are both used in public life in Wales. Public bodies provide many services in both languages, and pupils may study through Welsh, English or a mixture of the two. The aim is not simply to translate signs and documents but to make it possible for citizens to use Welsh in ordinary dealings with institutions. Supporters view this as a matter of equal access and cultural continuity. Practical challenges remain: demand varies by region, specialist terminology must be developed, and organisations need enough proficient staff. Nevertheless, the growth of Welsh-medium education and digital media has created more opportunities for younger speakers to use the language.

1 Where are Welsh and English both used? _____

2 What choices may pupils have at school? _____

3 Why is translation alone not enough? _____

4 What two principles do supporters emphasise? _____

5 Name two practical challenges. _____

6 What has increased opportunities for younger speakers? _____

6 Rewrite the sentence using the word in capitals. Do not change the meaning.

1 Mina learned Korean before any other language. **FIRST** _____

2 Leo can communicate fluently in three languages. **MULTILINGUAL** _____

3 The language is used by government and public bodies. **OFFICIAL** _____

4 This variety is mainly spoken in one part of the country. **REGIONAL** _____

OVER TO YOU

Prepare a **120-150 word** country profile explaining how geography, nationality, regional identity and language are connected. Include at least one multilingual or minority-language context.

[ ] Use ten target expressions. [ ] Include accurate nationality nouns and adjectives. [ ] Organise information clearly.

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ANSWER KEY

1 Adjectives and nouns for people

1 **Danish** 2 **Dane** 3 **Finnish** 4 **Finn** 5 **Dutch** 6 **Dutch person** 7 **Polish** 8 **Pole** 9 **Spanish** 10 **Spaniard** 11 **Swedish** 12 **Swede** 13 **Swiss** 14 **Swiss person** 15 **Turkish** 16 **Turk**

2 Corrections

1 in South-East Asia 2 A Dutch person 3 three Japanese 4 the United Arab Emirates; France 5 North Africa and the Middle East 6 multilingual (or: bilingual who speaks two languages) 7 a regional identity and a language 8 mother tongue / first language

3 Collocations

1 **first/native** 2 **official** 3 **native** 4 **dialect** 5 **group** 6 **diversity** 7 **proficiency** 8 **society**

4 Article

1 **linguistic diversity** 2 **official languages** 3 **ethnic groups** 4 **first language** 5 **second language** 6 **bilingual** 7 **multilingual** 8 **dialect** 9 **regional identity** 10 **native speakers**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 In public life in Wales.
2 Welsh-medium, English-medium or mixed education.
3 Citizens must be able to use Welsh in ordinary dealings with institutions.
4 Equal access and cultural continuity.
5 Any two: regional variation in demand, specialist terminology, sufficient proficient staff.
6 Welsh-medium education and digital media.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 Korean is Mina's **first language**. 2 Leo is **multilingual**. 3 It is an **official language**. 4 It is a **regional dialect/variety**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check range, precision and accurate cultural terminology.