EUROPEAN DAY OF LANGUAGES


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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.
THE READING / TAPESCRIPy

September the 26th is the European Day of Languages. The Council of Europe and the European Union (EU) created the day on the 6th of December 2001. Its main aim is to encourage language learning across Europe. Other objectives are to alert the public to the wide range of languages to increase multilingualism and intercultural understanding, and to promote the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe. All Europeans are encouraged to take up a new language. The founders of this day also hope those responsible for providing access to language learning are encouraged to make it easier for people to learn languages. There is an emphasis on learning a language other than English.

There are about 225 languages native to Europe. This is about three per cent of the world's total. With an increase in immigration to Europe, the continent has become more multilingual. The EU says over 300 languages are spoken in London. According to an EU survey 56% of EU citizens speak a second language. However, 44% only know their mother tongue. English is the most widely spoken second language, with 38% of Europeans speaking it. This is much higher than that for French or German. Around 14% of Europeans say they have mastered one of these languages. The EU spends more than thirty million euros a year promoting language learning and linguistic diversity.
# PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

## Paragraph 1

1. Its main aim is to encourage
   - a. on learning
2. alert
   - b. of this day
3. cultural
   - c. than English
4. The founders
   - d. language learning
5. an emphasis
   - e. diversity
6. a language other
   - f. the public

## Paragraph 2

1. 225 languages
   - a. the world's total
2. three per cent of
   - b. tongue
3. an increase in immigration
   - c. of these languages
4. mother
   - d. diversity
5. they have mastered one
   - e. native to Europe
6. linguistic
   - f. to Europe
LISTENING GAP FILL

September the 26th is the European Day of Languages. The Council of Europe and the European Union (EU) created _______________ 6th of December 2001. _______________ encourage language learning across Europe. Other objectives are to alert the public _______________ of languages to increase multilingualism and intercultural understanding, _______________ rich linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe. All Europeans are encouraged _______________ language. The founders of this day also hope those responsible for providing access to language learning are encouraged to _______________ people to learn languages. There is an emphasis on learning a language other than English.

There are about 225 languages _______________. This is about three per cent of the world's total. With an increase in immigration to Europe, the continent _______________ multilingual. The EU says over 300 languages are spoken in London. _______________ EU survey 56% of EU citizens speak a second language. However, 44% only know _______________. English is the most widely spoken second language, with 38% of Europeans speaking it. This is _______________ for French or German. Around 14% of Europeans say they have mastered one of these languages. The EU spends more than thirty million euros a year _______________ learning and linguistic diversity.
WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

September the 26th is the European Day of Languages. The Council of Europe and the European Union (EU) ___________ the day on the 6th of December 2001. Its main ___________ is to encourage language learning across Europe. Other objectives are to ___________ the public to the wide range of languages to increase multilingualism and intercultural understanding, and to ___________ the rich linguistic and cultural ___________ of Europe. All Europeans are encouraged to take up a new language. The ___________ of this day also hope those responsible for providing ___________ to language learning are encouraged to make it easier for people to learn languages. There is an ___________ on learning a language other than English.

There are about 225 languages ___________ to Europe. This is about three per cent of the world’s ___________. With an increase in immigration to Europe, the continent has become more multilingual. The EU says over 300 languages are ___________ in London. According to an EU survey 56% of EU citizens ___________ a second language. However, 44% only know their mother ___________. English is the most widely spoken second language, with 38% of Europeans speaking it. This is much ___________ than that for French or German. Around 14% of Europeans say they have ___________ one of these languages. The EU spends more than thirty million euros a year ___________ language learning and linguistic diversity.
CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD
Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of *italics*.

September the 26th is the European Day of Languages. The Council of Europe and the European Union (EU) *creative / created* the day on the 6th of December 2001. Its main aim is to encourage language learning *cross / across* Europe. Other objectives are to *alert / alarm* the public to the wide *range / ranging* of languages to increase multilingualism and intercultural understanding, and to *promotion / promote* the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe. All Europeans are encouraged to take *up / down* a new language. The founders of this day also hope those responsible for providing access to language learning are *encouraging / encouraged* to make it easier for people to learn languages. There is an emphasis *on / in* learning a language other than English.

There are about 225 languages native *at / to* Europe. This is about three per cent of the world’s total. With an increase in *emigrated / immigration* to Europe, the continent has become more multilingual. The EU says over 300 languages are *speaking / spoken* in London. According to an EU survey 56% of EU citizens speak a second language. However, 44% only *know / known* their mother tongue. English is the most *widely / deeply* spoken second language, with 38% of Europeans speaking it. This is *many / much* higher than that for French or German. Around 14% of Europeans say they have *masters / mastered* one of these languages. The EU spends more than thirty million euros a year *promotion / promoting* language learning and linguistic diversity.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

September the 26th is the European Day of Languages. The Council of Europe and the European Union (EU) (1) ____ the day on the 6th of December 2001. Its main (2) ____ is to encourage language learning across Europe. Other objectives are to alert the (3) ____ to the wide range of languages to increase multilingualism and intercultural understanding, and to promote the rich linguistic and (4) ____ diversity of Europe. All Europeans are encouraged to take up a new language. The founders of this day also (5) ____ those responsible for providing access to language learning are encouraged to make it easier for people to learn languages. There is an emphasis (6) ____ learning a language other than English.

There are about 225 languages (7) ____ to Europe. This is about three per cent of the world's total. With an increase in (8) ____ to Europe, the continent has become more multilingual. The EU says over 300 languages are (9) ____ in London. According to an EU survey 56% of EU citizens speak a second language. However, 44% only know their mother (10) ____. English is the most widely spoken second language, with 38% of Europeans speaking it. This is (11) ____ higher than that for French or German. Around 14% of Europeans say they have mastered one of these languages. The EU spends more than thirty million euros a year (12) ____ language learning and linguistic diversity.

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

1. (a) creation  (b) creative  (c) creates  (d) created
2. (a) aim  (b) aiming  (c) aims  (d) aimed
3. (a) private  (b) publicly  (c) public  (d) privately
4. (a) culturally  (b) cultural  (c) cultured  (d) culture
5. (a) hopes  (b) hoping  (c) hopeful  (d) hope
6. (a) at  (b) by  (c) on  (d) to
7. (a) native  (b) natives  (c) nativity  (d) natively
8. (a) immigration  (b) immigrant  (c) emigrant  (d) emigrate
9. (a) speaking  (b) spoke  (c) speaks  (d) spoken
10. (a) mouth  (b) lips  (c) tongue  (d) teeth
11. (a) many  (b) much  (c) most  (d) more
12. (a) promotion  (b) promoting  (c) promote  (d) promoted
SPELLING
Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. aruoceegn language learning
2. the wide gaenr of languages
3. alrctuul diversity
4. The usrfoend of this day
5. providing secacs to language learning
6. an ipshaesm on learning a language

Paragraph 2

7. languages eitany to Europe
8. an sceraine in immigration to Europe
9. According to an EU ursyev
10. mother ogtneu
11. the most yldewi spoken second language
12. they have damstere one of these languages
European Day of Languages

September the 26th is the European Day of Languages. The Council of Europe and the European Union (EU) created the day on the 6th of December 2001. Its main aim is to encourage language learning across Europe. Other objectives are to promote the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe. All Europeans are encouraged to take up a new emphasis on learning a language other than English.

There are about 225 languages native to Europe. This is about three per cent of the world's total. With an increase in immigration to Europe, the continent has become more multilingual. The EU says over 300 languages are spoken in London. According to an EU survey 56% spoken second language, with 38% of Europeans speaking it. This is much higher than that for French or of EU citizens speak a second language. However, 44% only know their mother tongue. English is the most widely known language other than English.

German. Around 14% of Europeans say they have mastered one of these languages. The EU spends more than thirty million euros a year promoting language learning and linguistic diversity.

Language. The founders of this day also hope those responsible for providing access to language learning are encouraged to make it easier for people to learn languages. There is an alert the public to the wide range of languages to increase multilingualism and intercultural understanding, and of the world's total. With an increase in immigration to Europe, the continent has become more multilingual. The EU says over 300 languages are spoken in London. According to an EU survey 56% spoken second language, with 38% of Europeans speaking it. This is much higher than that for French or of EU citizens speak a second language. However, 44% only know their mother tongue. English is the most widely known language other than English.

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SCRAMBLED SENTENCES
With a partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. language aim learning is to Its encourage main.

2. objectives Other public the alert to are.

3. linguistic Europe and cultural The diversity rich of.

4. to it learn easier languages for people Make.

5. a other English Learning language than.

6. 225 languages There native are to about Europe.

7. About the three world's per total cent of.

8. languages 300 Over London in spoken are.

9. second the language most widely English spoken is.

10. mastered have They languages these of one.
DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)
STUDENT A’ s QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. __________________________________________________________

2. __________________________________________________________

3. __________________________________________________________

4. __________________________________________________________

5. __________________________________________________________

6. __________________________________________________________

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)
STUDENT B’ s QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. __________________________________________________________

2. __________________________________________________________

3. __________________________________________________________

4. __________________________________________________________

5. __________________________________________________________

6. __________________________________________________________
THE EUROPEAN DAY OF LANGUAGES SURVEY

Write five questions about European Day of Languages in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. 
Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
<th>STUDENT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q.1.</td>
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<td>Q.2.</td>
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<td>Q.3.</td>
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<td>Q.4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.5.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
WRITING
Write about European Day of Languages for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other’s work.

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

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__________________________________________________________________________
HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google’s search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about European Day of Languages. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about European Day of Languages. Write about what happens around the world. Include two imaginary interviews with people who did something on this day.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

4. POSTER: Make your own poster about European Day of Languages. Write about will happen on this day around the world.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.