

- 1a) German (**D**), English (**E**), French (**F**), Italian (**I**), Romansh (**R**) (Sursilvan)
- b) Individual answers
- c) Individual answers
- d) The languages **D**, **E**, **I** and **R** fit together because these languages negate a verb with a single word (in **E** and **I**, the negation is placed before the verb, in **D** and **R**, it is placed after the verb).  
In **F**, verbs are negated with the two particles «ne pas», which encircle the verb.
- e) Individual answers

Examples could be:

- Students form three groups (**E** and **I** / **D** and **R** / **F**).
- Students recognise «don't» as consisting of two particles and group **E**, **F** and **D**, **R**, **I**.
- Students group languages according to lexical aspects, such as «nicht», «non», «not» vs. «buca» vs. «ne pas».

- 2a) Negation (of declarative sentences)

 Note that students may first focus on content, e.g. «monkeys», «plurilingualism».

- b) Individual answers depending on language combination. Generally:

In **D**, **E**, **I**, **R**, verbs are negated with a single word, which is placed before (**E**, **I**) or after the verb (**D**, **R**). In **F**, verbs are negated with the two particles «ne pas» which encircle the verb.

3. Deutsch: 2  
English: 1  
Français: 3  
Italiano: 5  
Romontsch: 4

4.

The monkeys of the jungle are hungry and one speaks to another:  
«Where is the coconut? Have you seen the coconut?»

The other monkey answers the first one: «Ich weiss nicht.» **D**  
wo die Kokosnuss ist, ich habe die Kokosnuss nicht.» **D**

And because nobody has the coconut and nobody knows, where the coconut is, all monkeys are dashing through the jungle and are hollering: «Where's the coconut?»

Mother monkey sits down by the river and speaks: «Je pêche la noix de coco, mais ici dans la rivière, elle n'y est pas.» **F**

Uncle monkey is so desperate, that he starts pulling out trees while searching for the coconut and he speaks: «Cocco, dove ti nascondi?»

**E** But he can't find the coconut either.

Aunt monkey, who arrived to taste the jungle coconut, speaks:  
«Nagina nusch da cocco? Lu restal buca.» **R**

**E** All monkeys are hollering. Only the baby monkey isn't hollering. **E**  
It isn't looking for the coconut.

The baby monkey is holding the coconut happily and smiling.

And then the granny monkey discovers the baby holding the coconut and speaks in surprise: «Ich kann es nicht glauben! Hoorray, hoorray,» **D**

**E** the coconut isn't lost anymore, the coconut is back!»

5. **D, E, I** and **R** negate verbs with a single word, which is either placed before the verb (**E, I**) or after the verb (**D, R**). **F** negates verbs with the two particles «ne pas», which encircle the verb.

Suggestion for a cloze exercise (text in bold print as suggested gaps):

**German, English, Italian and Romansh** negate verbs with a single word, which is placed before the verb in English and Italian and after the verb in German and Romansh. French negates verbs with the two particles «**ne pas**», which **encircle** the verb.