

### Recognising languages



1. Take the **flash card** and answer the following questions:

a) Which languages on the **flash card** do you recognise?

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b) Which of these languages do you speak yourself (even if few words or sentences)?

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c) Do you speak other languages as well (even if few words or sentences)?  
If yes, which ones?

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d) Which languages on the **flash card** can be grouped together? Why?

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e) Would it be possible to form different language groups, looking at different characteristics? Write down all possible groups and highlight or name the differences between the groups.

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### Comparing languages



2. Now look at the sentences on the **flash card**. Explore the card pulling the tabs and see what happens.

a) What could be the grammar topic of this **flash card**?

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b) First check with your teacher/solution whether you recognised the grammar topic. Then have another close look at the sentences on the **flash card**.

- How do you say «20» and «24» in the foreign language (defined by your teacher)?
- If you speak other languages: How do you say these numbers in these languages?
- In which group from exercise 1e) do these additional languages fit best?

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### Hearing languages



3. In the audio «Sentences numbers», you hear the flash card sentences pronounced.

a) Listen to the audio a second time and assign each sentence to the correct language.

Deutsch                      Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

English                      Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

Français                      Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

Italiano                      Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

Romontsch                      Sentence \_\_\_\_\_



b) You have just heard what the sentences sound like in the different languages. Now try to repeat the sentences aloud! Help each other out. If you feel insecure, ask your teacher to replay the sentences individually.



4. a) Read the story and circle all numbers with the help of your flash card.

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Andrea has twenty-four teeth: twenty milk teeth and four permanent molars. One milk tooth is a little wobbly. But Andrea is impatient. All her friends already have big gaps between their teeth. For example Luis, er hat nur zweiundzwanzig Zähne because his lower incisors have fallen out. Or Carla, lei ha persino solo ventuno denti. Preferably, Andrea would like to have only twenty teeth and two big gaps instead at once. Mo era ventgatreis dents fussen schon bein. Her big sister advises her to help herself and pull out the loose tooth – but how?

Andrea is brave and she trusts her big sister. Car elle a déjà toutes ces vingt-huit dents and lots of gap-tooth experience! But first Andrea checks her teeth again – maybe the loose tooth has already fallen out or she can just pull it out? But everything is unchanged: Still twenty milk teeth, one of which is slightly loose, and four permanent molars. But not for much longer, she thinks. She takes a strong thread from the family's sewing box and ties it tightly around the wiggly tooth. She attaches the other end of the thread to the bicycle stand. She puts on her helmet, takes a deep breath, checks the thread again, and pedals. But, oh dear! Andrea is jerked back by the thread and loses her balance. She falls headfirst off the bike. Luckily, she is wearing the helmet! But she hits her mouth. Ow, that hurts! Andrea immediately raises her hand to the painful spot. Was it the tooth? It's bleeding! Four white cubes lie on the floor in front of her. A thread is tied to one of them. She runs into the bathroom and looks at herself in the mirror. Sure enough! Two big, bloody gaps in her rows of white teeth. Andrea now has only twenty teeth. But this is not quite what she had in mind.



b) Now listen to the story with the audio file «Andrea's teeth» and use the following abbreviations to indicate in the text in which language the numbers were spoken.

Deutsch	→	<b>D</b>
English	→	<b>E</b>
Français	→	<b>F</b>
Italiano	→	<b>I</b>
Romontsch	→	<b>R</b>



5. Listen to the audio file «Ones or tens».

- a) Write the respective language for each number on the line besides the number.
- b) In each number, colour the digit which is named first. Use the flash card for help.
- c) Listen to the audio again. How many digits did you colour correctly?

27 \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_

45 \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_

26 \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_

65 \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_

32 \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_

48 \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_

### Understanding languages



6. Try to write down a rule for numbers above twenty, both in your language of schooling and in the foreign language defined by your teacher. Use your notes from exercise 2 «Comparing languages».

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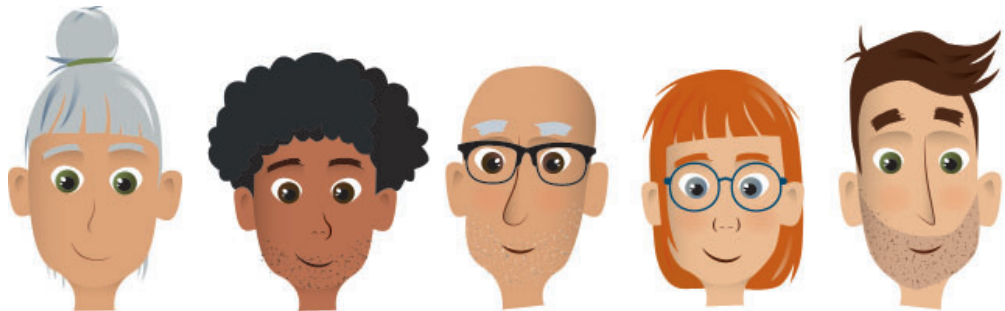
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### Playing with languages



7. Guess their age!



- Choose a relative (mum, dad, granny, aunt, uncle, cousin ...). The person should be at least 20 years old.
- Guess how old your partner's relative is. You may help each other by telling your partner whether your relative is «older» or «younger» than guessed.
- The rule here is: To guess the age, you must use a language different from your own.
- The person with the fewest guesses wins the game.