


Achievement Tests

Unit 10


Name: _____

Date: _____

PART I: LISTENING

1.1  Listen to the beginning of an interview. Check (✓) the best prediction of what the listening is about. There is only one right answer.

- A. Maori language and culture
- B. te reo people and their future
- C. extinct languages and Maori culture
- D. endangered languages and linguistics

1.2  Now listen to the entire interview. Use the information to choose the correct answers. Check (✓) the answers.


1. Why is Kura talking to Dr. Drake's class?
 - A. to explain why some cultures are bilingual
 - B. to talk about the problems of a native language
 - C. to teach the class about an endangered language
 - D. to compare an official language to an endangered language
2. Who were the first people to live in New Zealand?
 - A. the te reo
 - B. the Maori
 - C. the British
 - D. the English
3. What important event occurred in 1847?
 - A. Maori became an endangered language.
 - B. Maori became an official language.
 - C. The government said only English could be spoken at schools.
 - D. The Maori could speak only English to pre-school-aged children.

(continued on next page)



Listen to part of the interview. Then answer this question:

4. Why does Dr. Drake say "So Maori became an endangered language?"
- ___ A. He wants to teach the class that Maori became extinct.
 - ___ B. He doesn't know that Maori became an endangered language.
 - ___ C. He doesn't think the class knows that extinct means endangered.
 - ___ D. He wants the class to know what happened when children grew up speaking only English.
5. In 1987 most people in New Zealand _____.
- ___ A. spoke only English
 - ___ B. spoke only Maori
 - ___ C. were bilingual in Maori and English
 - ___ D. learned to reo Maori
6. If the 15-year plan works, Maori will _____.
- ___ A. no longer be extinct in the 21st century
 - ___ B. not be an endangered language in the 21st century
 - ___ C. no longer be an official language in the 21st century
 - ___ D. not be the native language of the Maori in the 21st century

1.3  Listen to "My Life, My Language" from NorthStar: Listening and Speaking 2, Unit 10. Use the information from this listening and the listening from Part 1.2 to complete the activity. Match the events with the dates. Not all of the dates will be used. The first one has been done for you.

Events	Dates
<p><u> A </u> The Maori became British citizens.</p>	<p>A. 1800s</p>
<p><u> </u> 1. The Maori people began language nests to teach Maori to pre-school children.</p>	<p>B. 1827</p>
<p><u> </u> 2. The British said that only English could be spoken in school.</p>	<p>C. 1847</p>
<p><u> </u> 3. Maori became an official language in New Zealand.</p>	<p>D. 1960s</p>
	<p>E. 1981</p>
	<p>F. 1987</p>
	<p>G. 1994</p>

PART 2: VOCABULARY

2.1 Read the paragraphs. Use the words from the box to fill in the blanks. Not all of the words will be used.

bilingual	endangered	linguists	preserve
disappear	extinct	official languages	replaced
dominant	generation	pass it down	survive
encourage	language nests		

Some _____
1. study languages that have been forgotten. These languages are _____
2., which means there are no longer any speakers of these languages. If a language has few native speakers, but they keep the language alive, then their language is not lost. However, it may be _____
3. Speakers of a language can try to save their language by teaching it to the next _____
4.

A country may have two _____
5. Usually one language has more speakers, and the speakers of this language have more power in their society. Speakers of the minority language are often _____
6. They speak both official languages. They try to _____
7. their language and hope that their language will not be _____
8. by the language that has more speakers. In New Zealand, the Maori have made _____
9., which are schools for young children. In these pre-schools, people teach Maori to the children. If the children know Maori, then this language will not _____
10.

PART 3: SKILLS FOR SPEAKING

3.1 Complete the sentences with the correct word or words in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

It is not certain, but more than 90% of the world's languages

_____ ^{might} be extinct by 2100.
(might / will)

- Hawaiian was once an endangered language, but it is now an official language of Hawaii. Many adults and children are learning this language, so Hawaiian _____ probably survive.
(might not / will)
- Breton, a language spoken in France, has few native speakers, but they are passing their language down to their children. The Bretons are not certain, but they _____ be able to keep their language alive.
(may / will)
- People are taking Maori language classes. If the Maori become bilingual and pass their language down to their children, then Maori probably _____ become extinct.
(won't / may)
- If the 15-year plan to save the Maori language is successful, then Maori _____ no longer be endangered.
(might / will)

3.2  Listen to the sentences. Circle the form of will that you hear. The first one has been done for you.

Many languages (will) / 'll) become extinct.

- If people study Maori as a second language, they (will / 'll) become fluent in Maori.
- John is living in Korea so that he (will / 'll) be bilingual.
- If a language doesn't have enough speakers, it (will / 'll) become endangered.

3.3 Match the statements with their reasons or examples. Write the correct letter on the line. The first one has been done for you.

Statements	Reasons and Examples
A My native language of English is not endangered.	A. One reason for this is that there are many speakers of English.
_____ 1. Latin is an extinct language.	B. A reason for this is that it is spoken all over the world.
_____ 2. There are thousands of languages that are spoken in the world, but many may be lost.	C. This is because people no longer speak it.
_____ 3. People from many countries want to learn English.	D. For example, Maori is one of the languages that may not survive.