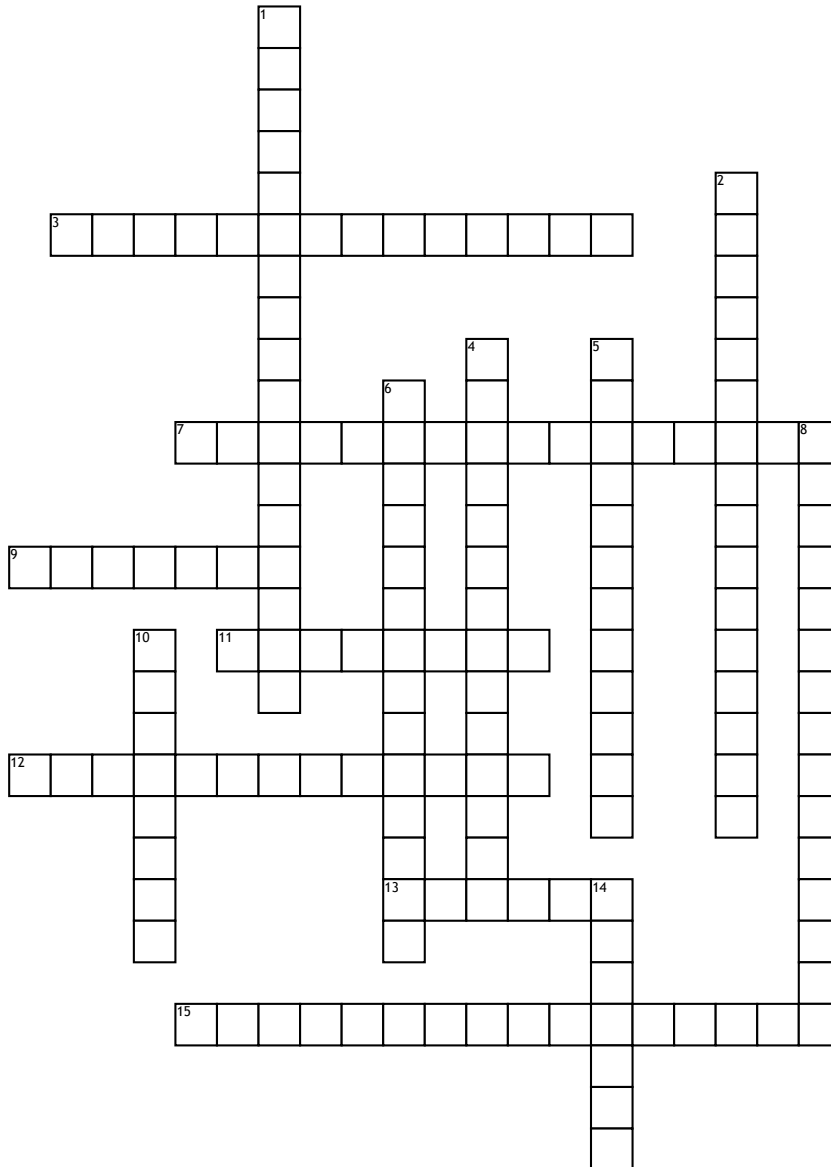


# Chapter 5 Review: Languages



## Across

- 3.** Collection of languages related through a common ancestor long before recorded history; split into branches and groups.
- 7.** Form of a language used for official government business, education, and mass communications.
- 9.** Regional variety of a language distinguished by vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.
- 11.** A symbol that represents a word rather than a sound
- 12.** Collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the recent past and display relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary

**13.** Language that results from the mixing of a colonizer's language with the indigenous language of the people being dominated.

**15.** Language that is unrelated to any other languages and is therefore not attached to any language family.

## Down

- 1.** A language that is written as well as spoken.
- 2.** Language adopted for use by the government for the conduct of business and publication of documents.
- 4.** A form of speech that adopts a simplified grammar and limited vocabulary of a lingua franca- used for communications among speakers of two different languages.

**5.** Language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who have different native languages

**6.** Collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed several thousand years ago. Derived from same family and are not as old or extensive as language families.

**8.** Language that was once used by people in daily life but is no longer used.

**10.** a boundary that separates regions in which different languages usages predominate

**14.** a dialect of English spoken by some African Americans