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## Spanish 1 worksheets

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Spanish is a global language with significant presence in many countries. It originated from the Vulgar Latin spoken on the Iberian Peninsula of Europe. With approximately 484 million native speakers, it ranks as the second-most spoken native language globally after Mandarin Chinese. Spanish also boasts about 74 million non-native speakers and has a total of 558 million users worldwide. As an official language in 20 countries, including Spain and many nations in Central and South America, Spanish holds prominence on an international scale. The United Nations recognizes it as one of its six official languages, underscoring its importance in global communication. Mexico is considered the country with the most native Spanish speakers.[8] As a Romance language, Spanish belongs to the Ibero-Romance group, also known as Castilian (castellano), which originated from various Latin dialects in Iberia after the Western Roman Empire's collapse in the 5th century.[9] The oldest written texts with traces of Spanish date back to mid-northern Iberia in the 9th century.[9] and systematic writing first occurred in Toledo, a major city in the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century.[10] Spanish colonialism introduced the language to overseas locations, primarily to the Americas.[11][12] As a Romance language, Spanish is derived from Latin and contains around 75% of modern vocabulary with Latin origins,[11][12] including Latin borrowings from Ancient Greek.[13] Alongside English and French, Spanish is one of the most taught foreign languages globally.[14] It is also well-represented in humanities and social sciences.[14] Spanish is widely used on the internet, ranking third by number of users after Chinese and second by number of websites after English.[15][16] Many international organizations, including the UN, EU, and African Union, use Spanish as an official language.[4] In Spain and some parts of the Spanish-speaking world, Spanish is also known as castellano (Castilian), distinguishing it from other languages spoken in the region such as Galician, Basque, and Catalan/Valecian.[17][18] The Spanish Constitution of 1978 refers to castellano as the official language of Spain, whereas las demás lenguas españolas (the other Spanish languages) are also recognized as official in their respective Autonomous Communities. The Spanish language originated in the Castile region and was initially referred to as Romance or Lengua vulgar. Over time, it gained a geographical specification as castellano, and later, it became simply known as that term. The etymology of the word "español" (Spanish) is disputed, with one theory suggesting it comes from the Occitan word *espaignol*, which in turn derives from Vulgar Latin \*hispaniolus. Another theory proposes that the classic hispanus took on a suffix -one from Vulgar Latin, similar to other words like bretón and sajón. A significant number of Arabic words have been incorporated into the Spanish language, with approximately 14,000 derived terms making up about 8% of the vocabulary today. The evolution of the Spanish sound system from Vulgar Latin is characterized by changes typical of Western Romance languages, such as the softening of consonants between vowels (Latin *vīta* > Spanish *vida*). The process of converting Latin's stressed short e and o into diphthongs, seen in French and Italian but not in Catalan or Portuguese, occurs in both open and closed syllables in Spanish. This is exemplified by the following table: Latin Spanish Ladino Aragones Asturian Galician Portuguese Catalan Gascon / Occitan French Sardinian Italian Romanian English *petra pedra pedra, perda pietra piatrǎ* 'stone' *terra terra tǎrra terra terra tarrǎ* 'land' *moritur muere muerre morre morr moris meurt murtir muore moare* 'dies (v.)' *mortem muerte morte mort mort morte morte*, *mort morte moarte* 'death' *The Spanish language has undergone palatalization of Latin double consonants (nn and ll), resulting in words like Latin annum > Spanish año and Latin anellum > Spanish anillo. Additionally, the consonant written u or v in Latin, noris [u]r [u]r in Classical Latin, likely evolved into a bilabial fricative /β/ in Vulgar Latin, merging with the bilabial plosive b in early Spanish. In modern Spanish, there is no distinction between orthographic b and v. A characteristic of Spanish, shared by neighboring Gascon and found in some areas of Calabria, is the mutation of Latin initial /nto h- when followed by a non-diphthongizing vowel. This phenomenon has led to many /h-/ doublets in modern Spanish, such as Fernando and Hernando (both meaning "Ferdinand"), ferrero and herrero (both meaning "smith"), hierro and hierro (both meaning "iron"), and fondo and hondo (both related to depth). The table below demonstrates these examples: Latin Spanish Ladino Aragones Asturian Galician Portuguese Catalan Gascon / Occitan French Sardinian Italian Romanian English *filium hjo fijo (or hjo)* *fillo fio fillo fillo fill fill, hill fill fizu, figiu, fillu figlio filu* 'son' *facere hacer fazer facer* *farer far, faire, har (or her)* *faire făgere, faere, fairi fare a face* 'to do' *febrim febre (caentura) febre febre, fribe, hrèbe (orhrèbe) fièvre* *caentura febre febrǎ* 'fever' *focus fugo fueu fogo foc fuoc, fòc, huoc feu fogu fuoco foc* 'fire' Some consonant clusters of Latin also produced characteristically different results in these languages, as shown in the following table: Latin Spanish Ladino Aragones Asturian Galician Portuguese Catalan Gascon / Occitan French Sardinian Italian Romanian English *clavem lave clave clau* *lavelave chave clau clă glăie, crae, crai* *chavie chie* 'key' *flamma flama flama chama chama, flama flama flamm framma flama flāmǎ* 'flame' *plēnum pleno plenu plen lienu cheo cheilo, pleno pleu plen plen pieno plin* 'plenty, full' *oculo ocho oçito ocho, oituito oituito* 'sight, uít uéç, uéç, uéit huit otto otto opt* 'eight' *multum muchomuy muchomuy mitomui multum multo mult* (arch.) *trēs, beaucoup, moult međa mola mult* 'much,very,many' *Antonio de Nebrija, autor de Gramática de la lengua castellana, the first grammar of a modern European language In the 15th and 16th centuries, Spanish underwent a dramatic change in the pronunciation of its sibilant consonants, known in Spanish as the reajuste de las sibilantes* *La gramática de la lengua castellana, written in Salamanca in 1492 by Elio Antonio de Nebrija, was the first grammar written for a modern European language According to a popular anecdote, when Nebrija presented it to Queen Isabella I she asked him what was the use of such a work and he answered that language is the instrument of empire In his introduction to the grammar dated 18 August 1492 Nebrija wrote that "... language was always the companion of empire" From the 16th century onwards the language was taken to the Spanish-discovered America and the Spanish East Indies via Spanish colonization of America Miguel de Cervantes author of Don Quixote is such a well-known reference in the world that Spanish is often called la lengua de Cervantes ("the language of Cervantes") In the 20th century Spanish was introduced to Equatorial Guinea and the Western Sahara and to areas of the United States that had not been part of the Spanish Empire such as Spanish Harlem in New York City Spanish is a native language spoken by approximately 460 million people around the world, making it the second most widely spoken language by number of native speakers [29] An additional 75 million individuals speak Spanish as a second or foreign language, placing it fourth in terms of overall usage after English, Mandarin Chinese, and Hindi.[30] As the third most used language on the internet, Spanish is also widely spoken among the population.[31] The language has been an official tongue of Spain since its emergence as a dominant power in the Iberian Peninsula by the end of Middle Ages.[32] Centralising policies to enforce its usage were implemented from 18th century onward.[33] Besides Spain, Spanish is also extensively spoken in Gibraltar and Andorra.[34] It has become widely accepted in various European nations like the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany, due to immigrant communities who speak it fluently.[35] As an official language of the European Union, Spanish continues to thrive across different regions and cultures. In the Americas, Hispanic America is home to a large number of Spanish speakers. Nationally, Spanish serves as the official language in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia (alongside 36 indigenous languages), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with 63 indigenous languages), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay (co-official with Guaraní), Peru (co-official with Quechua and Aymara), Puerto Rico (co-official with English), Uruguay, and Venezuela.[36] In the United States, Spanish has a rich history dating back to the 16th century.[39] Following the 1848 Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty, hundreds of thousands of Spanish speakers entered the country, forming minoritized communities [40] The 20th century saw significant growth in Hispanic American populations in areas that were previously sparse.[41] According to a 2020 census, over 60 million Americans are of Hispanic or Hispanic American origin, and about 13% of the population aged five or older speak Spanish at home.[42] The language plays an essential role in unincorporated Puerto Rico, where it is also an official language along with English. The presence of Spanish language usage varies depending on location and demographics, especially among non-native or second-language speakers. In some countries like Belize, English is the sole official language, but a significant portion of the population speaks Spanish, with around 34% of the total population being able to speak it according to the 2022 census. Other territories, such as Trinidad and Tobago, have implemented Spanish language teaching in their education system due to its proximity to Spanish-speaking countries and small native Spanish speaking minority. In some areas like the ABC Islands (Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao), the local population speaks Spanish with varying degrees of fluency. The creation of Mercosur also led to a favorable situation for promoting Spanish language teaching in Brazil. However, Brazilian law regarding Spanish as an alternative foreign language course was revoked in 2016. Spanish is also prominent in Equatorial Guinea, which is the only Spanish-speaking country entirely located in Africa. It's enshrined in the constitution alongside French and Portuguese and features prominently in the education system and government. While it's not the native language of most speakers, a vast majority of the population is proficient in Spanish, with around 87.7% being fluent according to Instituto Cervantes estimates. Furthermore, in border towns and villages along Paraguay and Uruguay, a mixed language known as *Portuñol* is spoken due to cultural exchange and influence from neighboring countries. Spanish was introduced as the official language by the colonial government, but only around 10% of the population knew it by 1898, mainly those with Spanish descent or high social status. Although English eventually became the primary language, Spanish remained an official language in the Philippines upon independence in 1946 and was briefly removed from official status before being re-implemented. Today, despite a decline in speakers, Spanish is still used as a voluntary and optional auxiliary language in the country's constitution. The government provides a Spanish translation of the constitution, and the local business process outsourcing industry has helped boost the language's economic prospects. Around 400,000 people in the Philippines speak Spanish, although this number varies widely. Additionally, a Spanish-based creole language called Chavacano was developed in the southern Philippines, with an estimated 1.2 million speakers as of 1996. The local languages also retain significant Spanish influence due to the administration of the islands by Spain from 1621 to 1898. Spanish is still widely used on Easter Island, where it is geographically part of Polynesia but politically part of Chile. Spanish is an official language in 20 countries and one United States territory. It also has a significant unofficial presence in many other countries around the world. The majority of Spanish speakers are native speakers, with some speaking it as a second language. The country with the largest number of Spanish speakers is Mexico, where over 125 million people speak Spanish as their first or second language. The United States also has a large number of Spanish speakers, with around 58 million people speaking Spanish. Other countries with significant numbers of Spanish speakers include Colombia, Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. The following countries and their corresponding numbers of international students are listed below: \* Morocco: 12,774 students \* Netherlands: 1,328,731 (9% of total) \* Equatorial Guinea: 1,114,135 (74%) \* Portugal: 178,312 (2% of total), 1,089,995 \* Belgium: 192,387 (2%), 961,933 (10%) \* Sweden: 854,149 (10%) \* Ivory Coast: 798,095 students \* Philippines: 566,921 \* Australia: 559,491 \* Switzerland: 212,970 (2.3%) \* Romania: 485,241 (3% of total) \* Denmark: 440,213 (9%) \* Western Sahara: N/A, 423,739 \* Benin: 412,515 students \* Cameroon: 403,000 students \* Senegal: 356,000 students \* Poland: 319,829 (1% of total) \* Austria: 176,471 (1%), 305,887 (4%) \* Ireland: 120,177 (3%), 280,414 (7%) \* Czech Republic: 89,820 (1%), 269,461 (3%) \* Algeria: 263,428 \* Curaçao and other Caribbean islands: 46,21, 203,339 \* Finland: 186,917 (4%) \* Greece: 91,679 (1%), 183,358 (2%) \* Bulgaria: 83,135 (1%), 177,526 (3%) \* Gabon: 167,410 students \* Hungary: 83,135 (1%), 166,271 (2%) \* Russia: 28,924, 163,354 (134,430 students)\* Japan: 131,000, 160,000 \* Slovakia: 45,915 (1%), 91,830 (2%) \* Israel: 104,000, 149,000 \* Norway: 13,000, 132,888 \* Aruba: 14,737, 89,387 \* Luxembourg: 16,000 (3%), 37,000 (7%), 80,000 (15%) \* Andorra: 34,132 (43.2%), 49,028 (57.6%), 71,677 (80%) \* Trinidad and Tobago: 4,000, 70,401 \* China: 15,130, 69,028 (53,898 students) \* New Zealand: 58,373 (36,373 students) \* Slovenia: 35,194 (2%), 52,791 (3%) \* India: 4,855, 51,104 (46,249 students) \* Guam: 1,309, 32,233 \* Gibraltar: 22,758 (77.3%) \* Lithuania: 28,297 (1%) \* Turkey: 5,460, 21,660 \* Egypt: 21,000 \* US Virgin Islands: 16,788 \* Latvia: 13,943 (1%) \* Cyprus: The population of Estonia was 9,457 out of a total of 945,733 people. Jamaica had a population of 2,711,476 people, which accounted for about 8% of the global population. In Namibia, the population was around 3,866 people, while in Malta it was slightly more than 1%. The total population worldwide was approximately 8 billion. According to some sources, the global population was around 489 million people. On the other hand, other estimates put the number at 513 million or even 575 million. Spsh is a widely spoken language with a rich grammatical system that shares similarities with other Romance languages. It has several genders and numbers, as well as articles and pronouns with different forms for the neuter gender. There are around fifty conjugated verb forms in Spanish, which include various tenses, aspects, moods, persons, numbers, and verboid forms. The language is characterized by its right-branching syntax, where subordinate constituents tend to be placed after head words. It uses prepositions instead of postpositions or inflectional endings for case. Spanish typically places adjectives after nouns, similar to other Romance languages. The language can be classified as a subject-verb-object language, but the constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus. In Spanish, it's common to drop subject pronouns when they are pragmatically unnecessary, making it a "pro-drop" or "null-subject" language. Spanish verbs often express the direction of motion in the verb itself, while the mode of locomotion is expressed adverbially. The language has undergone significant changes and developments over time, influenced by various factors such as geographical location and cultural exchange. The Latin initial consonant sequences pl-, cl-, and fl- in Spanish typically merge as ll-, while in Aragonese they are preserved. In Leonese, these sequences present various outcomes. The initial consonant /h/ is often not pronounced before vowels. Spanish has five vowel phonemes /a/, /e/, /ɪ/, /o/, /u/ and 17 to 19 consonant phonemes. The main allophonic variation among vowels is the reduction of high vowels /j/ and /u/ to glides /j/ and /w/. Mid vowels sometimes alternate with diphthongs when stressed, a process described as morphophonemic. The Spanish consonant system includes nasal and lateral phonemes, voiceless stops and fricatives, voiced obstruents, and a distinction between "lapped" and "trilled" r-sounds. El patrón de entonación del español varía significativamente según el dialecto, pero generalmente sigue un modelo de tono descendente para oraciones declarativas y preguntas con "wh" (qué, cuándo, por qué, etc.) y un tono ascendente para preguntas de sí/no. No hay marcadores sintácticos para distinguir entre preguntas y afirmaciones, por lo que el reconocimiento de declarativas o interrogativas depende enteramente de la entonación. El acento suele ocurrir en cualquiera de las últimas tres sílabas de una palabra, con algunas raras excepciones en la cuarta sílaba o anterior. El acento tiende a ocurrir de la siguiente manera: en palabras que terminan con una monoptonga, en la penúltima sílaba cuando la palabra termina en una diptonga, en la sílaba final. En palabras que terminan con una consonante, en la última sílaba, con la excepción de dos terminaciones gramaticales: -n, para el plural de verbos, y -s, para el plural de sustantivos y adjetivos o para el singular de verbos. Sin embargo, aunque un número significativo de sustantivos y adjetivos que terminan con -n también están acentuados en la penúltima sílaba (joven, virgin, mitin), la gran mayoría de los sustantivos y adjetivos que terminan con -n están acentuados en la última sílaba (capitán, almacén, jardín, corazón). El acento preantepenúltimo (acentuación en la cuarta sílaba) ocurre raramente, solo en verbos con pronombres clíticos adjuntos (por ejemplo, guardándoselos 'guardándoselos para él/ella/ellos/sustedes'). Además, de las muchas excepciones a estas tendencias, hay numerosas parejas mínimas que se oponen únicamente en el acento, como sábana ('sábana') y sabana ('sabana'); límite ('límite'), límite ('é/ella limita') y límite ('yo limité'); líquido ('líquido'), líquido ('agudo') y líquido ('é/ella vendió'). El sistema ortográfico refleja sin ambigüedad dónde ocurre el acento: en ausencia de una marca de acento, el acento cae en la última sílaba, a menos que la última letra sea (n), (s) o una vocal, en cuyo caso el acento cae en la penúltima sílaba. Las excepciones a estas reglas están indicadas por una marca de acento agudo sobre la vocal de la sílaba acentuada. (Ver ortografía española). El español es el idioma oficial o nacional en 18 países y un territorio en las Américas, España y Guinea Ecuatorial. Con una población de más de 410 millones, Hispanoamérica cuenta con la gran mayoría de los hablantes de español, de los cuales México es el país más poblado de habla española. En la Unión Europea, el español es la lengua materna del 8% de la población, y un 7% adicional la habla como segunda lengua. Además, el español es la segunda lengua más hablada en los Estados Unidos y es, co diferéncia, la lengua extranjera más popular entre los estudiantes. En 2015, se estimó que más de 50 millones de estadounidenses hablaban español, de los cuales unos 41 millones eran hablantes nativos. Con la continuación de la inmigración y el aumento del uso de la lengua en la esfera pública y los medios de comunicación, se espera que el número de hablantes de español en los Estados Unidos siga creciendo en las próximas décadas. Un mapa mundial que intenta identificar los principales dialectos del español. There is significant variation in the Spanish spoken across different regions, despite being mutually intelligible. Mexican Spanish has the most speakers, accounting for over 20% of all Spanish speakers worldwide. One notable feature of Mexican Spanish is the reduction or loss of unstressed vowels, especially when they come into contact with the sound /s/. In Spain, there are regional dialects that are considered closer to the standard, but attitudes toward southern dialects have become more positive in recent years. The speech from educated classes in Madrid is often used on radio and television as the standard variety. In terms of phonology, Spanish can be divided into four main divisions based on different sounds. The sound /θ/ (which is pronounced as a voiceless dental fricative) is maintained by most people in northern and central Spain, but not in other areas where it may not exist or be replaced by the sound /s/. The maintenance of phonemic contrast is called distinción, while the merger is referred to as seseo. Debuccalization, the pronunciation of syllable-final /s/ as [h], is common in southern Spain and parts of Central America. In the Spanish language, there are variations in pronunciation depending on the region. For instance, in Andalusia, Canary Islands, and most of Hispanic America, except for some areas in Colombia, the sound /r/ is pronounced as a voiceless dental sibilant [s]. This is similar to how English speakers pronounce the letter "r". However, in central second-person plural in most areas, while in some parts of Andalusia it's considered non-standard to use it with the second person plural. Listed is used formally to show respect towards someone who's a generation older or holds higher authority. However, in some countries like Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama, it's also used informally to exclude tú or vos. In Central America, especially Honduras, usted is often used as a formal pronoun between romantic couples to convey respect. Similarly, in the Andean regions of Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, it's used between parents and children. The Real Academia Española recommends using lo and la for direct objects and le for indirect objects, but some dialects have additional rules based on animacy or count/mass nouns. Regional vocabulary differences are significant, with words like mantequilla (butter), aguacate (avocado), and albaricoque (apricot) having different names in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Even in healthcare contexts, regional vocabulary choices can pose challenges for translating the QWB-SA successfully. Interestingly, around 85% of everyday Spanish vocabulary has Latin origins, with most core words coming directly from Latin. Children learn these words first as they begin to acquire the language. Latin origin predominantly influences Spanish language terminology. The majority of the lexicon is derived from heritage words, which have undergone significant changes to conform to the phonetic evolution of the Romance languages. Heritage words maintain their original forms despite undergoing all possible linguistic transformations. In contrast, cultisms refer to learned borrowings that were reintroduced into the language for specific purposes, such as literature or science. These terms often retain their Greek or Latin etymology without adapting to the linguistic conventions of the Spanish language. Examples include technical terms like "ataraxia" and "legislár". Semi-cultisms are words that have not fully integrated into the vernacular language due to cultural nuances, such as ecclesiastical or administrative changes. These terms often retain characteristics from their original language of origin, but may undergo limited modifications. The word "Dios", derived from Latin "Deus", is an example of a semi-cultism, maintaining some features of its Latin roots while adapting to the Spanish pronunciation. Spanish vocabulary has also been influenced by other languages, with Hellenisms being common in fields like art, science, and politics. The language has been influenced by various other tongues. From the Iberian Peninsula's Al-Andalus era, around 8% of its vocabulary comes from Arabic. Additionally, Basque, Iberian, Celtic/Iberian, and Visigothic languages have also had a significant impact. Other neighboring languages like French, Mozarabic, Portuguese, Galician, Catalan, Occitan, and Sardinian have also contributed to the language's lexicon. In the 18th century, words related to fashion, cooking, and bureaucracy from French were incorporated. The 19th century saw loanwords from English and German, as well as Italian in areas like music and opera. In the 20th century, Mozgish influence grew stronger in fields like technology, computing, science, and sports. Hispanic America is more susceptible to English loanwords, with words like 'mouse' being used instead of Spanish 'ratón'. This can be attributed to closer contact with the United States. Spain, on the other hand, uses Gallicisms from France, such as 'ordenador'. The language is closely related to West Iberian Romance languages, including Asturian and Portuguese, with mutual intelligibility between written forms being high. The lexical similarity between Spanish and Portuguese stands at 89%, although phonological differences exist. Given article text here Latin terms used in Romance etymology Spanish Language Characteristics and Alphabet The Spanish language has specific rules for accentuating words, with the exception of certain homophones. Homophones are distinguished by placing an acute accent on the stressed vowel. This accent is also used to indicate the difference between interrogative and exclamatory clauses, as well as in the use of demonstratives. The Royal Spanish Academy exercises a standardizing influence through its publications, leading to the widespread recognition of Standard Spanish for literary, academic, and media purposes. The Association of Spanish Language Academies represents the union of all separate academies in the Spanish-speaking world and comprises the academies of 23 countries. Cervantes Institute, a non-profit organization founded by the Spanish government in 1991, has expanded to 45 countries with 88 centers promoting Spanish language and Hispanic American cultures. The institute aims to educate, study, and use Spanish globally, supporting methods that enhance the education process. According to their reports, there are approximately 577 million Spanish speakers worldwide. Notably, the United States is expected to have 138 million Spanish speakers by 2050, making it the largest Spanish-speaking nation. Spanish is an official language of numerous international organizations, including the United Nations, European Union, and World Trade Organization. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasizes the importance of equality, dignity, and reason. Spanish language movement diversifies into regional dialects, encompassing Castilian, Galician, and Extremaduran forms, with further variations in North America, the Caribbean, South America, Africa, Asia, and the Philippines. Spanish is an official language of multiple countries, including Spain, Mexico, and much of Central and South America. It's also widely spoken in other regions like the Caribbean and Equatorial Guinea. As of 2020, it has around 460 million native speakers globally. The language has its roots in Latin and developed from the early forms of Spanish used by the Roman Empire. Throughout history, it has been influenced by various languages such as Arabic, Hebrew, and indigenous American tongues. Spanish is an official language in many international organizations, like the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization of American States. It's also one of the six official languages of the World Trade Organization. The Spanish language has a rich cultural heritage, with famous writers like Miguel de Cervantes and authors like Gabriel García Márquez contributing to its literary legacy. \*\*Spanish Language Usage\*\* \* According to a 2020 study, there are over 46 million native Spanish speakers in the United States alone (Lamboy & Salgado-Robles, 2020). \* The U.S. Census Bureau reported that as of 2010 and 2020, there was significant racial and ethnic diversity in the country (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021). \* A study by Crawford (1992) found that there were language loyalties among Spanish speakers in the United States. \* Belize has a diverse linguistic landscape, with multiple languages spoken, including Spanish (Languages Spoken in Belize, 2022). \*\*Spanish Language Education\*\* \* In Brazil, Spanish is taught as a second language in schools and universities (Valle & Villa, 2006). \* The Brazilian government passed Law 11,161 in 2005, which promoted the use of Spanish in business and cultural contexts (Presidência da República, 2005). \*\*Spanish Language Usage in Africa\*\* \* Equatorial Guinea is a country in West Africa where Spanish is an official language (Lipski, 2014). \* The decline of indigenous languages in Equatorial Guinea has led to a loss of cultural identity among the population (Bituga-Nchama & Nvé-Ndumu, 2021). \*\*Other Topics\*\* \* There are efforts to promote the use of Spanish as a lingua franca in Trinidad and Tobago (The Secretariat for The Implementation of Spanish). \* In Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, there is a focus on language education and cultural exchange. \* The concept of "portuñol/portunhol" refers to the blending of Portuguese and Spanish languages in certain regions. Please note that this paraphrased version tries to summarize the original text but may not capture all the nuances and details. The influence of Spanish language in Latin America and other parts of the world is significant and has been studied by linguists. The Canary Islands have had a notable impact on the formation of Latin American Spanish, often overshadowed by discussions of the 'Andalusian' contribution. Additionally, there are references to the Sahrawi people's struggle for self-determination and independence in Spanish-language media and linguistic policy in refugee camps. Furthermore, the use of Spanish language in African countries and its legacy after a 300-year colonization period have been discussed in articles. Makati City, Philippines - Opinion. This archived text dates back to March 11, 2012. Retrieved on July 26, 2010. The official languages of the Philippines are Filipino and English, with regional languages serving as auxiliary media for instruction in specific regions. Spanish and Arabic can be promoted on a voluntary basis. The Constitution will be promulgated in both Filipino and English, translated into major regional languages, Arabic, and Spanish. The return of Spanish language in Philippine schools is welcomed by President Benigno Aquino III and Spain's Queen Sofia. The Spanish Language Program is being implemented in public secondary schools to promote the language. The Philippines has been re-recognizing its Spanish heritage, which is benefiting some people. However, there are concerns that Spanish is an endangered Filipino language. Despite this, efforts are still being made to teach Spanish as a foreign language at universities like the Ateneo de Manila University. According to various sources, including the Instituto Cervantes and the United Nations, there are approximately 498.5 million people who have a native command of Spanish, 77.9 million with limited proficiency, and 24.2 million learning the language. Globally, 600.6 million people are potential users of Spanish. In Europe, 9% of the population over 12 years old speaks Spanish as their native language, while another 3% have a very good level of proficiency. A total of 17% can hold a conversation in Spanish, making up 12% of the EU population. The report also provides data on the distribution of Spanish speakers in countries with official Spanish status, such as Mexico and Colombia. In these countries, Spanish is the primary language spoken at home, with around 92.7% of Mexicans speaking only Spanish. In the United States, according to the Census Bureau, there are approximately 41.7 million people who speak Spanish at home, which accounts for about 13.4% of the population. Additionally, 23.8% of Americans aged 5 and older can converse in Spanish. The report highlights the importance of Spanish language proficiency among various demographic groups, including Latinos, Europeans, and Colombians. It also provides data on language use among these groups and their experiences with the Spanish language. The percentage of people in different countries who speak Spanish as their primary language or have it as a secondary language is high. In Spain, 85.6% of the population speaks Spanish frequently in family settings, and 96% can understand and speak it well. Similarly, in Argentina, 99.5% of the population understands and speaks Spanish, although with some difficulty. In other countries, the percentages are also high. For example, in Peru, 84.1% of the population is fluent in Spanish, while 1.7% speak Quechua, a native language of the country. In Venezuela, 84% of the population can speak Spanish, while 16% speak Chinese as their mother tongue. In some countries, the percentages are lower. For instance, in Chile, only 281,600 people (or about 0.7%) speak another language besides Spanish. In Guatemala, 69.9% of the population speaks Spanish, while 40% speak Amerindian languages. Overall, Spanish is a widely spoken language in many countries, particularly in South America and Spain itself. Uruguay and Paraguay are two countries with significant numbers of residents who speak Spanish. According to datosmacro's 2020 estimates, there are 2,784 Uruguayans and 1,178 Paraguayans in the region. However, it is essential to consider Spanish emigrants who have become French citizens but still speak Spanish or those born in France whose families originally came from Spain. This population, along with their descendants, contributes to the total number of people speaking Spanish. A 2023 census estimate reveals that there are approximately 490,124 individuals who communicate primarily through languages other than Spanish. The most prevalent language among them is Miskito, spoken by over 154,000 people. Additionally, a notable percentage of inhabitants have their mother tongue as Kekchi, with over 12,300 speakers. In Brazil, there are 1,318,554 emigrants from predominantly Spanish-speaking countries, and an astonishing 93.6% of them speak native Spanish. This includes sizable populations from Venezuela, Spain, Bolivia, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Paraguay, Cuba, Mexico, Chile, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and others. Germany also has a substantial number of Spanish speakers, with 266,955 non-nationalized immigrants, 63,752 nationalized immigrants, and 44,500 children of immigrants who speak Spanish as their primary language. Furthermore, there are another 37,047 individuals with native-level skills in Spanish but not as their mother tongue. Other countries like Spain, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Panama also have a considerable number of people speaking Spanish, either as their native language or with high proficiency levels. Estimates from various sources, including Statistics Canada and the CIA, suggest that approximately 7.8 million people in Canada speak Spanish as a first or second language, with around 4% of the population reporting proficiency in the language. \*\*Language Population Estimates (2024)\*\* \* A report by various sources provides estimates of language populations worldwide as of 2024. \* \*\*Belize\*\*\*: 52.1% of the population speaks Spanish with high proficiency, while 10.7% speak it at an intermediate level. \* \*\*Spain and its territories\*\*\*: Census data from 2024 shows that: + Aruba: 43.2% speak Spanish as a mother tongue, and 14.4% as a second language. + Gibraltar: 77.3% of the population speaks Spanish with their mother more than English. \* \*\*Other countries\*\*\*: + Andorra: Data from various sources estimates that between 40-60% of the population speaks Spanish. + Egypt: There are an estimated 6,000 Spanish students and 15,000 Egyptian citizens who speak Spanish for professional reasons. + Jamaica: Census data shows a small number of people speaking Spanish as a second language. \* \*\*Worldwide\*\*\*: Estimates suggest that Spanish is: + The second most spoken language in the US (after English) at 6%. + The fourth most spoken language overall, with approximately 558.5 million speakers. Note: This paraphrased text only summarizes some of the main points from the original text and does not include all the details. Most studied foreign languages in the US and the characteristics of regional variations of the forms of address. The Impact of Language in Survey Research Real Academia Española is one of the oldest language academies in the world, with a history dating back to 1713. The institution's purpose is to regulate and standardize the Spanish language, as well as promote its usage across different countries. Real Academia Española has a long list of member academies from various Spanish-speaking nations, each contributing to the preservation and evolution of the Spanish language. Academia, Linguistics, and Spanish Language Reference Resources The Spanish and Portuguese languages have a significant presence worldwide. According to various studies, there are approximately 43.4 million native Spanish speakers and 15.5 million non-native speakers, excluding students and undocumented individuals. In the United States, around 75% of Hispanic residents speak Spanish very well or pretty well, with around 60 million speaking it at home. Additionally, 2.8 million non-Hispanics also speak Spanish at home. Internationally, there are numerous dialects and variations of Spanish spoken in countries such as Spain, Portugal, and parts of Africa and the Americas. The language is widely used in formal education, media, and government institutions. In terms of age and proficiency, studies have shown that around 90% of U.S. Hispanics can speak at least a little Spanish. However, there are also significant numbers of non-Hispanic individuals who speak Spanish at home, including some 2.4 million people in the United States. Sources: \* Various academic journals and books on language and linguistics \* Surveys and reports from institutions such as the U.S. Census Bureau and the United Nations According to the Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024, approximately 537,552 people in Ecuador have limited Spanish competence. In some countries, a significant portion of the indigenous population does not speak Spanish, with numbers ranging from 69,667 to 1,638,867. In Europe, the percentage of people speaking Spanish is relatively low compared to other languages. Only about 3% of people older than 12 in France speak Spanish very well, and 1% speak it as a native language. Similarly, in Germany, Italy, and Belgium, around 2-4% of the population speaks Spanish well or natively. However, there are also significant numbers of native Spanish speakers and individuals with limited competence living in these countries. For example, Spain's official institution, Real Academia Española (RAE), estimates that there are over 5 million people who can hold a conversation in Spanish in various regions around the world, including Brazil, where it is estimated that 4 million students are learning Spanish. Other sources also report on the number of native Spanish speakers and individuals with limited competence in different countries. For instance, the Instituto Cervantes estimates that there are over 1,000 native Spanish speakers living in a specific region, while others suggest that around 13,000 people have native proficiency in Spain. The Cervantes Institute is a government agency responsible for promoting the study and teaching of Spanish language and culture. The FundéuRAE, a non-profit organization collaborating with RAE, aims to clarify doubts and ambiguities about the Spanish language. Sources: \* Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024 \* Real Academia Española (RAE) \* Instituto Cervantes \* FundéuRAE The Spanish language can be accessed for free via Wikipedia, offering a range of interactive resources including fill-in-the-blank exercises.*

### Spanish 1 worksheets