Task 13. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

1. The Germanic languages are a branch of the Indo-European language family spoken natively by a _____ of approximately 500 million people mainly in North America, Oceania, Southern Africa, and Central, Western and Northern Europe.	POPULATE
2. It is the third most spoken Indo-European _____, behind Italic and Indo-Iranian, and ahead of Balto-Slavic languages.	DIVIDE
3. The West Germanic branch includes the three most _____ spoken Germanic languages: English with approximately 360–400 million native speakers, German with over 100 million native speakers, and Dutch with 23 million native speakers.	WIDE
4. Other major West Germanic languages are Afrikaans — an _____ of Dutch — with over 7.1 million native speakers, Low German with roughly 6.7 million native speakers (considered a separate collection of dialects; 5 million in Germany and 1.7 million in the Netherlands), Yiddish — once used by approximately 13 million Jews in pre-World War II Europe — and Scots, both with 1.5 million native speakers.	SHOOT
5. The SIL Ethnologue lists 48 different living Germanic languages, of which 41 belong to the Western branch, and 6 to the Northern branch; they place Hunsrik language in neither of the categories, though it is often considered a dialect of the German language by _____.	LINGUA
6. The total number of Germanic languages throughout history is _____, as some of them — especially East Germanic languages — disappeared during or after the Migration Period.	KNOW
7. The common _____ of all of the languages in this branch is called Proto-Germanic — also known as Common Germanic — which was spoken in approximately the middle-1st millennium BC in Iron Age Scandinavia.	ANCESTRAL
8. Early varieties of Germanic enter history with the _____ tribes moving south from Scandinavia in the 2nd century BC, to settle in the area of today's northern Germany and southern Denmark.	GERMANY