

WORLD AROUND QUIZ ✓

How much
do you know about the
English-speaking
world?

1 Northern Ireland is part of Great Britain.

- True
 False

2 How many languages are spoken in London?

- a More than 100
 b More than 200
 c More than 300

3 Welsh is the first language in Wales. Only 1 in 5 people speak English fluently.

- True
 False

4 Scotland has its own independent Parliament and Prime Minister.

- True
 False

5 What is the 'Celtic Tiger'?

- a An exotic animal.
 b An economic trend.
 c An Irish dance.

6 What is the official language in the United States of America?

- a English
 b Spanish
 c There is none

7 The Inuit, Canada's native people, live in igloos.

- True
 False

8 What does the word 'Creole' mean?

- a A type of wild dog that is native to the West Indies.
 b A type of language that is spoken in the West Indies.
 c The name of the West Indies' flag.

9 Which of these facts about emus is not true?

- a They cannot fly.
 b They cannot make sounds.
 c They cannot move backwards.

10 There are more sheep in New Zealand than people.

- True
 False

11 What was Gandhi's profession?

- a Dentist
 b Doctor
 c Lawyer

12 Which of the following is true?

- a Africa is the oldest continent.
 b Africa is the youngest continent.
 c Africa is the biggest continent.

1

Let's visit...

GREAT BRITAIN

1 Look at the pictures below.

What aspects of Great Britain do these photographs illustrate? Tick (✓) the words below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> population | <input type="checkbox"/> fashion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> food | <input type="checkbox"/> news |
| <input type="checkbox"/> weather | <input type="checkbox"/> politics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> customs/traditions | <input type="checkbox"/> history |
| <input type="checkbox"/> school | <input type="checkbox"/> sport |



2 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Great Britain is:
a England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
b England, Scotland and Wales.
c England and Ireland.
- 2 Great Britain and Northern Ireland's flag, the Union Jack, combines the flags of:
a England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
b England, Ireland and Scotland.
c England, Scotland and Wales.

IN THIS UNIT WE'LL LOOK AT:

The English language
British politics
The Princess Diana phenomenon
School in Britain
British food
Multicultural Britain

?

1

GREAT BRITAIN IDENTITY

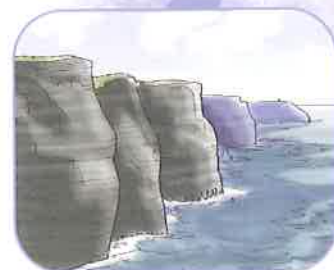
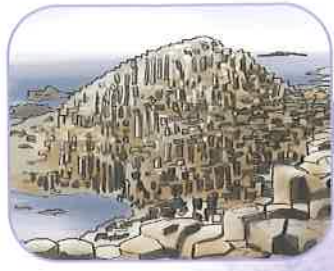
KEYWORDS • flags • language • names • place • roots • union

THE UK, GREAT BRITAIN OR THE BRITISH ISLES?

1 Read the text, then take turns looking at the map and asking questions.

The British Isles is the name for the group of islands that includes Great Britain, Ireland and lots of smaller islands such as the Orkneys and the Hebrides off the Scottish coast or the Isle of Wight and the Isles of Scilly off the English coast. Great Britain is the biggest of these islands and is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom, or the UK, is the political name for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Everyone from the UK can call themselves British, but usually people from Scotland call themselves Scottish, people from Wales call themselves Welsh and people from Northern Ireland call themselves either British or Irish.

Jump Ireland (page 51).



LANGUAGE

2 Read the text. What have the English language, Latin and Sanskrit got in common?

There are two official languages in Great Britain: English and Welsh. The word Welsh comes from the word *wealth*, which means 'foreigner', and the Welsh language is very different from English. However, they do have something in common: they are both Indo-European languages. Over half of the world's population speaks one of around 300 Indo-European languages. According to experts, these languages (which include 'dead' languages like Latin and Sanskrit) all come from the same root language. This language no longer exists but its influence is still strong today.

3 Complete the table with words from your language. Do you think your language is an Indo-European language?

Sanskrit	Latin	English	Gaelic	Your language
matr	mater	mother	máthair	
pitr	pater	father	athair	
dwo-	duo	two	do	

STANDARD ENGLISH?

Many people think there is a perfect style of English we should all try to speak. However, does 'Oxford English', or 'BBC English' as it is also known, really exist?

4 Listen to Nick Smith, an English teacher from Hull. Tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).

- T F Everyone in Britain speaks 'standard English'.
- There are no set rules for 'standard English'.
- There are no set rules for French.
- English is widely spoken by non-native speakers.
- Some people think that RP is 'standard English'.
- The BBC expects its reporters to speak RP.

Did you know?

Every 15 days a language disappears somewhere in the world. If this continues 3,000 of the world's 6,700 languages will have disappeared in 15 years' time. Most of the world's languages are oral-based and they have no written form. When people stop speaking them they will die out forever. Experts say there are at least 50 people in the world who have no-one to talk to because they are the last native speakers of their language.

Link to www.worldaround.cc for more about the world's languages.



FLY THE FLAG

The British flag is called the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses. They are the crosses of the patron saints of England, Scotland and Ireland. The crosses were made into one flag to represent the past union of the three countries.

5 Listen and write the countries under the flags.



6 Why is it called a Union Jack? Read these two explanations, then decide which one is true.

- a The flag is named after Jack Knowles, a famous flag designer who lived in Britain in the late 1600s. Jack designed both the English flag and the Scottish flag.
- b The flag is called this because it represents the union of the three countries and it is always flown on the jack-staff (main pole) on navy ships.

LET'S TALK

When do you fly a white flag? Write an explanation then invent another one. Read them aloud to a partner. Can they guess the correct explanation?

YOUR WORLD

With a partner find out more about your country's flag. When was it designed? What does it represent?

Link to www.worldaround.cc for more fun and information on flags.

Jump to Australia for the Aboriginal flag (page 101).

1

GREAT BRITAIN IDENTITY

KEYWORDS • election • government • laws • parliament • politics • prime minister

LAW AND ORDER

1 Read the text, then answer the question in Your World below.

The British Parliament is made up of two 'Houses': the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The House of Commons is the most important and it decides all new laws and reforms. The House of Lords must approve these laws or reforms before they can become legal.

The House of Commons is made up of MPs (Members of Parliament) who are freely elected every five years. In all there are 659 MPs and each one represents a different area, or constituency. Less than 20% of them are women. Britain has a 'first-past-the-post' electoral system, which means that the person who gets the most votes in a constituency automatically becomes the MP, even if they have won by only one vote.

The 'first-past-the-post' system usually favours two main parties. In Britain, these parties are the Labour Party and the Conservative Party.

The party with the most MPs forms the government and the head of the government, the Prime Minister, moves with his or her family to 10 Downing Street.

Jump Page 16 for the UK Youth Parliament.

YOUR WORLD

What is the electoral system in your country?

- a First-past-the-post
- b Proportional representation
- c A mixture of a and b.

TRUE OR FALSE?

There are only 427 seats in the House of Commons so when it is full a lot of politicians have to stand!

True False

WORLD OF WORDS

The word 'parliament' comes from the French verb *parler* which means 'to speak'. The Parliament was the place where the king or queen came to talk to the people.

2 Use your dictionaries to find another word that comes from 'parler'.

DEVOLUTION REVOLUTION

3 Read the text, then do the activity below.

Since the United Kingdom was formed, some people from Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales have always wanted to have their own separate governments. Eventually, in 1997 and 1998, referendums were held in the countries to find out how the people wanted to be governed. There was a large turnout for the referendums and all countries voted to create local governments. This transfer of power from central to local government is called devolution. The local governments elect their own ministers, have their own budgets and can make decisions about some aspects of government, such as health and education. Other issues, such as defence, are decided by the central government in London.

Match the words and the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 budget | a people who vote in an election, etc. |
| 2 devolution | b money available for a project or projects |
| 3 referendum | c when power is given to a local authority from a central one |
| 4 turnout | d when the people vote to change or accept a government proposal |

YOUR VOTE

Young people have always been important to the British Government. In 2003 a special Children's Minister was created and in 2007 the Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, created a new Department for Children, Schools and Families.

4 Listen to what these young people think the new department and its head should do. Tick (✓) what they say. Then rate them in order of importance for you.

- a Teenagers want places to go.
- b We need better school dinners.
- c There should be bike lanes going to schools.
- d They should be more interested in children.
- e They don't care about children.
- f Teenagers want to go to pubs and restaurants.
- g The government should help poor children.
- h We want to write to the government about our plans.
- i The government should have a special newsletter for children.
- j We think they should do something about global warming.

Jump www.worldaround.cc for more about the Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Princess Diana • privacy

PRINCESS DIANA

Princess Diana was killed over 10 years ago but her influence on British society is still felt strongly today.

5 MP3 What do you know about Princess Diana? Tick (✓) true (T) or false (F) below. Then listen to the MP3 and check.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T | F | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Diana was born on 1 July. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She worked as a teacher. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Prince Charles was 20 years older than her. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A billion people were invited to her wedding. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She enjoyed being with ordinary people. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Her children had private tutors. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She took her children to fun fairs and adventure parks. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She did a lot of work for charity. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She helped people get rid of their fears of illnesses such as Aids and leprosy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Princess Diana had a happy marriage. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She divorced in 1996. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | She suffered from depression and bulimia. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The Princess Diana Foundation still raises money for charity after her death. |

PUBLIC PRINCES

Princess Diana's sons, Princes William and Harry have grown up in the public eye. The press has played an important part in their lives and they have taken part in photo shoots since they were tiny babies. Imagine if you had to interrupt your birthday parties, summer holidays and school trips to pose for the world's photographers!

7 Read these headlines and in pairs guess what they could be about. Check below, then discuss the questions.

HARRY POTTY

a Prince Harry got angry with a photographer outside a nightclub in London. When he pushed the camera away he cut the photographer's lip. Harry said he was out with his friends and that he didn't want his photograph taken. Do you think Harry has the right to go out without photographers following him? Do you think he was justified in pushing the photographer and hurting him?

b When Prince William split up with his girlfriend, Kate Middleton, one newspaper claimed that he had finished the relationship on the phone. Do you think it is fair for newspapers to give details of the Prince's personal life?

A SLICE OF LIFE

6 With a partner decide what is happening in these pictures from Princess Diana's life. When did they happen? Put them in order.



Wills ended it by phone

YOUR WORLD

When you feel happy, or sad, or angry, who do you want to be with? Are you good at sharing your emotions or do you prefer being on your own?

1

GREAT BRITAIN LIFESTYLES

KEYWORDS • citizenship • curriculum • exams • rules • school • subjects • uniforms

SCHOOL

1 Read the text, then answer the question in Your World below.

British children must go to school between the ages of 5 and 16, although some parents choose to educate their children at home. Currently, the compulsory education system is divided into four Key Stages which follow a National Curriculum. The National Curriculum is the same for students throughout the country. At the end of each stage, students are tested. The most important exams are the 11-plus at the end of Key Stage 2, and GCSEs at the end of Key Stage 4. Once they are 16, students can decide either to leave school or to study for their A-levels or AS levels. AS levels have half the content of A-levels. In order to go to university, students need two or three A-levels.

Link to www.worldaround.cc for more fun and information on the British school system.

YOUR WORLD

What is the education system in your country like? Write a letter describing the school system to a foreign pen-pal.



Students at Eton

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC?

2 Read the text and tick (✓) True or False below.

Seven percent of British students go to private schools called 'public' schools. Public schools are expensive and the student must pay their own fees. There are more than 250 public schools, including Eton, where Princes William and Harry were educated. Because public schools usually have smaller classes and better facilities, they are considered to offer higher-quality education than most state schools. Most public schools are single-sex boys' or girls' boarding schools and the fees can be as much as £5,000 (€8,300) per term.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Public schools were called this because students could enrol from all over England. Before that students had to go to the school nearest to their house.

True False

3 Mark Evans left his expensive public school to go to a state comprehensive school. Listen, then write down the differences.

	Public School	Comprehensive
atmosphere		✓ ✓
girls		
fashion		
friendliness		
study		
social life		

4 Mark says the students at Wellington 'slagged him off'. What does it mean?

YOUR SCHOOL

Describe your school. Imagine you are a new student in your school. What things do you think you would notice first? What would you like? What would you dislike?

SCHOOL RULES

All schools have got rules. We visited Willesden High School in London. Here are some of the rules.

5 Read then tick (✓) if the rules are the same in your school. Do you think the rules are good? Why do you think each rule was made?

Willesden High School FOR ALL NOTICEBOARDS

- All students must wear the school uniform.
- Students must not bring mobile phones into class.
- Students must not smoke at any time on the school premises.
- Students must get written permission if they want to leave school early.
- Students must not bring knives or other sharp objects to school.

YOUR WORLD

Do you think school uniforms are a good idea? With a partner discuss the advantages (pros) and disadvantages (cons) of school uniforms. Decide three pros and three cons. Share them with the class.

Jump to [New Zealand for more about schools \(page 109\)](#).

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship is a subject on the British National Curriculum. Citizenship covers a wide variety of things including law, rights, ecology and the media. It teaches you how to become a good citizen. Here is a question from the Citizenship GCSE exam: 'Breaking the law is never justified.' Do you agree with this view? What do you think?

6 Answer the following questions.

- a What subjects do you study?
- b Do you think school subjects reflect the students' interests? Why/Why not?

7 Read and listen to this poem by Adrian Mitchell.

Arts

The Blackboard

Five foot by five foot
(The smalls have measured it).
Smooth black surface
(Wiped by a small after every class).
Five different colours of chalk
And a class of twenty-five smalls,
One big.

Does the big break up the chalk
Into twenty-five or twenty-six
And invite the smalls to make
A firework show of colours
Shapes and words
Starting on the blackboard
But soon overflowing
All over the room
All over the school
All over the town
All over the country
All over the world?

No.

The big looks at the textbook
Which was written by a big
And published by a firm of bigs
The textbook says
The names and dates of Nelson's battles.
So the big writes, in white,
Upon the black of the blackboard,
The names and dates of Nelson's battles.
The smalls copy into their books
The names and dates of Nelson's battles.

Nelson was a big
Who died fighting for freedom or something.

1

GREAT BRITAIN LIFESTYLES

KEYWORDS • body image • diet • food • media



YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT

1 Read the text and use the information to interview a partner about their diet and body image.

In a recent survey by *Bliss*, a teenage magazine, six out of ten girls think they are overweight, while only one out of ten is clinically overweight. Two-thirds of British teenage girls are currently on a diet and a quarter of them are taking, or have taken, diet pills. Three-quarters of girls thought thin girls were more popular and attractive to boys.

On the other hand, 20% of teenage boys think they are too light. Almost a third of the boys surveyed regularly do weight training. A quarter of adolescent boys say they would try body-building supplements or steroids to become more attractive to girls. Meanwhile, another survey by IDG, a food information service, showed that 40% of teens regularly skipped breakfast and over half of Britain's secondary school students had junk food and a fizzy drink for lunch. Most teens have at least one bar of chocolate and one packet of crisps every day while only one in six eats a portion of fruit. One boy said, "I will eat junk food until I'm 30, and then I'll start acting like a grown-up".

2 Read and tick (✓) True or False.

In an attempt to entice young people to eat healthier diets, one frozen food company has launched a new line of chocolate-covered vegetables. The favourite product is chocolate-covered carrots.

True False

BRITAIN'S FAVOURITE FOOD

3 What is the most popular meal in Britain today? Tick (✓).

- Fish and chips
- Roast beef and potatoes
- Burger and beans
- Curry
- Chicken salad

Jump! Issues for more about multicultural Britain (page 18).

YOUR WORLD

Create a class survey on what people eat in your country. Ask at least five people to complete your survey then share the results in class. What is your country's favourite food?

WHAT'S FOR DINNER?

4 Listen to these teens talk about their daily eating patterns. Fill in the table with the foods, times and who they eat with. Who has the healthiest diet?

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Snacks
STEVE food time who with				
RACHEL food time who with				
DEL food time who with				



5 Read the text, then do the activity below.

Teen told to eat more junk food

A British teenager has been ordered by doctors to eat more burgers, pizzas and packets of crisps. Doctors say it is the only way to stop 18-year-old Ashley Clarke from continually passing out. Ashley, a student at Leeds University, has been diagnosed with a condition called vasovagal syncope syndrome. The condition means he is prone to fainting because his blood pressure and heart rate can fall too much, starving his brain of oxygen. Doctors told him to eat more cakes, crisps and fatty food to stop him from fainting. "It sounds daft, but because I was super-healthy, it made me ill." Ashley's junk food diet aims to boost his intake of salt. There is increasing medical evidence that low salt levels can lead to low blood pressure, which can trigger a blackout.

6 Read the article and find words that mean:

- cause
- increase
- likely to suffer
- losing consciousness
- quantity you eat
- sick
- silly

Arts

7 Read the poem by Benjamin Zephaniah. Try and guess the missing words. Listen and check.

We are Britain

His feed him rice and peas
 And fancy looking
 Sometimes they give nuts and seeds
 And various string beans
 They also him channa dhal
 Tomato soup and pike
 But Jaguar just loud and clear
 'It's pizza that I

Link to www.worldaround.cc for a fun food quiz.

YOUR WORLD

What do you usually eat? Who do you eat with? Compare your diet to the diets described on these pages. Does advertising influence what you eat?

UKYP

1 Read the text and describe the UKYP in your own words.

The UK Youth Parliament was launched at the House of Commons in July 1999, and held its first sitting in February 2001 in London. It aims to give young people a voice and there are currently over 300 elected Members of the Youth Parliament (MYPs). They represent both young men and women, from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, including those with physical and learning disabilities.

MYPs work on a variety of issues and campaigns. One recent campaign has led to the establishment of a youth board to check how the media portrays young people. They are currently campaigning to lower the voting age from 18 to 16.



Youth Parliament
MAKING OUR MARK
United Kingdom



2 Alice Bailie is a Member of the Youth Parliament (MYP). She represents South Norfolk, in the east of England. Listen to this interview with Alice, then tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).

- T F
- Alice thinks politicians are doing enough to stop global warming.
 - Alice doesn't live in a big town.
 - There are lots of things for young people to do in her area.
 - She wants to get politicians thinking about things that affect young people.
 - She would like to be a politician.
 - She has done her GCSEs.
 - Her message to the government is to do something about climate change.

Link to www.worldaround.cc for more about Alice and the Youth Parliament.

LET'S TALK

Britain has a Young People's and Adult Skills Minister. The minister's job is to listen to young people and act on their concerns. Do you have a similar minister in your country? What do you think a Young People's Minister should do? In pairs act out an interview between a journalist and the Young People's Minister.

AIMS

These are the aims of the UK Youth Parliament (UKYP):

- Ensure that the young people of the UK (aged 11 to 18) are given a voice on any issue that affects them in accordance with the principle of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Give the young people of the UK an opportunity to be involved in a democratic process at a national level.
- Empower young people to take positive action within their local communities based upon their issues of concern.

YOUR WORLD

Write a letter to your local MP about something you feel strongly about. Say what is wrong and how you suggest solving it.

RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Just because you're under 18, it doesn't mean you haven't got any rights! As a child, you are protected by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The convention was approved by the United Nations in 1989 and was ratified (recognised as law) by 191 countries. Only two countries have not ratified the convention so far: Somalia and the United States.

WHO

The convention applies to all people under 18:

- whatever language you speak
- whatever the colour of your skin
- whether you're a boy or a girl
- whether you're disabled or able-bodied
- whatever religion you believe in
- whatever race you are.

WHAT

The convention lists the 41 basic rights that all children should have.

These rights are based on four basic principles:

- that children have the right to live as long and as healthily as possible
- that all decisions are in children's best interest
- that children have the right to take part in decision-making
- that children are equal all over the world.

3 Here are eight of the children's rights listed in the convention. Can you think of situations when they are not applied? Which one could you do without? Tick (✓).

- You have the right to a name, a birthday and a nationality.
- You have the right to express and decide your own opinions.
- No one has the right to exploit or kidnap you.
- You have the right to go to school.
- You have the right to live in freedom and safety.
- You have the right to play.
- No one has the right to hurt or torture you.
- You have the right to travel as you wish.

Jump to the US for more on civil rights (page 68).

Did you know?

In Britain 95% of young people say they should be taught about their rights in school. Only 39% say they have covered human rights issues in class.

Link to www.worldaround.cc for more information on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Arts

Many of Bob Marley's songs talked about freedom and rights.

“Get up, stand up:
stand up for your rights!
Get up stand up:
don't give up the fight!”

Jump to Jamaica for more about Bob Marley and reggae music (page 90).

MULTICULTURAL BRITAIN

Britain has always been a multicultural society. In the Bronze Age, Neolithic migrants travelled across Europe to Britain. They were followed by the Celts, the Goths, the Romans, the Saxons, the Vikings and the Normans. Many people came to Britain as slaves and servants. Others came in search of work, or food, or because they were forced to leave their own country. Today many asylum seekers come to Britain in the hope of a better life for themselves and their families. If you trace back far enough, you will find that everyone in Britain has origins somewhere else.

Jump to Scotland or Ireland for more on the Celts (pages 43 and 51).

YOUR WORLD

Where were you born?
 Where were your grandparents born?
 What countries or areas in your country do you have a connection with?

BEING BRITISH

The British Government wants to create a new holiday, Britain Day. They say that the holiday would celebrate the contribution everyone gives to British society.

1 Read what these people think, then do the exercise below.



"People in Scotland think they're Scottish, not British, so what's the point?"

"It's a great way to bring people together, to celebrate what we have in common."



"Any celebration of Britishness would need to include all our other identities, I'm a Londoner, a Muslim, and I have Bangladeshi roots."



LET'S TALK

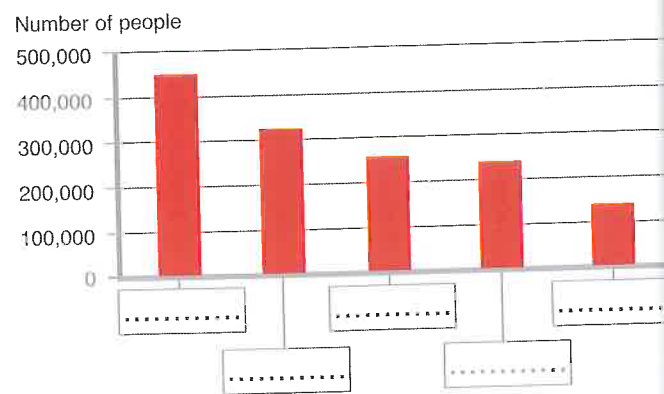
Choose one of the people above and in pairs interview each other.

BORN ABROAD

According to a recent study co-ordinated by the BBC, 7.5 % of all the people in Britain, and a quarter of those currently living in London, were born abroad. In the past, most immigrants to Britain were from ex-colonies such as India and the Caribbean, but now people come from all over the world. This has created a "super-diversity" which goes beyond traditional ethnic labels such as "white", "Asian" and "Black British". Sixty per cent of immigrants in the last five years have become, or are in the process of becoming, British citizens.

2 Listen and write the places in the correct position.

Most common places of birth outside the British Isles, 2001



LIFE IN THE UK

If any of these new arrivals decide to become British citizens they will need to sit an exam which tests their knowledge of British society, history and culture. They can get the information they need from a book called *Life in the UK*. Once they are British citizens they have the right to have a British passport and vote in the national elections.

3 Can you answer these questions based on the book?

1 According to *Life in the UK*, where does Father Christmas come from?

- a Lapland
- b Iceland
- c The North Pole

2 *Life in the UK* explains what to do if you accidentally spill someone's drink. What, according to the book, should you do?

- a You should offer to buy the person another drink.
- b You should offer to dry their wet shirt with your own.
- c You should get ready to fight with the person.

Wembley



Ezra Mills

THE WEMBLEY WAY

4 Read and answer the questions below in pairs.

Mention "Wembley" to most people in Britain and they will think of football. Wembley Stadium is the home of all cup finals and international matches and the new stadium, which opened in 2007, cost over £800 million to build.

Now Wembley is also famous for something else. It is home to more immigrants than anywhere else in Britain, with 52% of the area's population born in another country. Here you can find a Kenyan who owns a Chinese restaurant, a Sri Lankan with a Polish delicatessen and an African policeman who speaks Hindi better than he speaks English!

20-year-old Ezra Mills comes from Jamaica. He came here with his family when he was six and he has always lived in Wembley. Now he works with an estate agent.

"This area is a goldmine," he says. "People are moving here from all over the world and they all need somewhere to live. My clients come from Eastern Europe, Africa, India, China, North America and even the Philippines. The best thing about my job is meeting people from different cultures and backgrounds. Some people arrive as asylum seekers, others to join family members who are already here, others to look for better opportunities and others simply because they want to travel."

- a What do most British people associate with Wembley?
- b What does Ezra do?
- c How does he describe the area? Why?
- d Why does he like his job?

YOUR WORLD

In pairs, create a survey on ethnic diversity in your country. Try to predict the results. Then ask as many people as you can and compare your predictions with the survey results.

Jump to the US and Canada to read about two other multicultural societies (pages 65 and 79).

Arts

Grace Nichols

Grace Nichols was born in Guyana in 1950 and grew up in a small country village on the Guyanese coast. Since 1977 she has lived in the UK.

5 Read and listen to this poem. Answer the question in Your World below.

Wherever I Hang

I leave me people, me land, me home
 For reasons I not too sure
 I forsake de sun
 And de humming-bird splendour
 Had big rats in de floorboard
 So I pick up me new-world-self
 And come to this place call England
 At first I feeling like I in a dream -
 De misty greyness
 I touching the walls to see if they real
 They solid to de seam
 And de people pouring from de underground system
 Like beans
 And when I look up to de sky
 I see Lord Nelson high - too high to lie.

And is so I sending home photos of myself
 Among de pigeons and de snow
 And is so I warding off de cold
 And is so, little by little
 I begin to change my calypso ways
 Never visiting nobody
 Before giving them clear warning
 And waiting me turn in queue
 Now, after all this time
 I get accustom to de English life
 But I still miss back-home side
 To tell you de truth
 I don't know really where I belong
 Yes, divided to de ocean
 Divided to de bone
 Wherever I hang me knickers - that's my home.

YOUR WORLD

When you emigrate you must leave something behind. What things would you miss most if you had to leave your country?

1

CLIL GEOGRAPHY

THE EUROPEAN UNION

KEY WORDS

1 Study the key words below. Check you know what they mean.



QUIZ

2 What do you really know about the European Union? Do the quiz and find out.

- What did the European Union use to be called?
a the EEC b the ECC c the EEU
- Which country voted against joining the EU in a referendum in 1973?
a Denmark b Ireland c Norway
- How many countries adopted the Euro in 2002?
a 15 b 12 c 9
- Which country didn't adopt the Euro?
a UK b Spain c France
- How often are MEPs elected to the European Parliament?
a every 3 years b every 5 years c every 7 years
- Which country is not yet a member of the EU?
a Poland b Finland c Turkey
- Who is the head of the EU?
a the richest country
b the country with the highest population
c countries take turns
- What does secession mean?
a when a country stops being part of another country
b when a country joins the EU
c when a country elects a new government

On 9th May 1950 the Schuman Declaration proposed the establishment of a European Coal and Steel Community. This became a reality in 1951. There were 6 member countries: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The aim was to bring the countries together and restore peace in Europe after World War II. By 2004, the European Union was a group of 25 countries with 500 million citizens and today it is still expanding.



LISTEN

3 **MP3** Go to the website and listen to Helen talking about her experience of the Erasmus programme. Which language did she learn?



SPEAK

4 Do you agree with Helen? Do you think it is important to learn other languages as well as English? Discuss with a partner and then share your views with the class.

FOLLOW UP

5 Choose a country in the EU where you would like to live for a year. Explain to a friend in an email why you think it would be cool to live there and what you think you will gain from the experience.

2

LET'S VISIT...

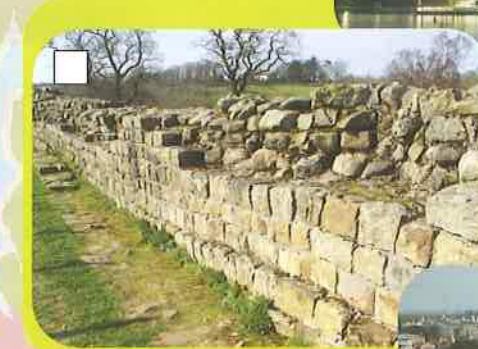
ENGLAND

1 Match the captions with the photographs.

a According to legend, King Arthur was born in Tintagel Castle in Cornwall.



b Oxford is the oldest English-speaking university in the world.



c The pretty town of Stratford-on-Avon was the home of William Shakespeare.



h Newcastle used to be famous for its coal mines. Now it is famous for art.



d The White Cliffs of Dover are the first thing many tourists and asylum seekers see.



g London has always been one of the world's most exciting cities. In the 18th century Doctor Johnson wrote: "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life!"

f Liverpool is known as the most friendly city in England. It's also the home of the Beatles.

e Hadrian's Wall was built by the Romans ... to keep the Scottish out of England.

IN THIS UNIT WE'LL LOOK AT:

- Multilingual London
- Football and racism
- Books are cool
- Disability
- Fairtrade