Where We Live

Lesson **A** Vocabulary and Grammar 🔗

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Two words require a different form.

| factor | neighborhood | population | quality of life | resident | trash |

1. This is the largest city in the country, with a _____ of over one million.
2. Before you make a decision, consider all the different _____, including the price.
3. When there are problems in the building, the _____ meet and discuss what to do.
4. Unfortunately, there aren't many green spaces in this _____
5. We moved here looking for a better _____, with less air and noise pollution.
6. I'm concerned by the amount of _____ we're producing. We don't need all that plastic.

B Match the sentence halves.

_____ 1. These apartment buildings have shared community spaces   **a.** with lots of parks and not a lot of traffic.

_____ 2. You know there are social problems   **b.** where neighbors come from different cultures.

_____ 3. There was a multicultural festival   **c.** when there's a lot of trash in the streets.

_____ 4. This is a quiet residential area   **d.** with music from the immigrant communities.

_____ 5. They live in a lively community   **e.** where the residents' children can play.

C Complete each sentence with the present perfect or present perfect continuous form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I _____ never _____. (move)
2. Joshua _____ for a job since June. (look)
3. We _____ English for two years. (study)
4. Salma _____ Canada twice. (visit)
5. Alex _____ in Europe since June. (travel)
6. I _____ already _____ my homework. (finish)

D Check the sentences in which you can also use the present perfect continuous.

☐ 1. I've been here since five o'clock.
☐ 2. She's played tennis since she was little.
☐ 3. They've worked on that project all week.
☐ 4. I've always known you could do this!
☐ 5. He's stopped drinking coffee for the month.
☐ 6. Have you used my laptop?

▲ Many new apartment buildings have places for residents' children to play.

B 🎧 **2** Listen. Then read the sentences and write *T* (true), *F* (false), or *DS* (doesn't say).

_____ 1. Grace and her husband moved to the city to experience a new culture.

_____ 2. Grace worked in a school.

_____ 3. Fatima was about 24 when she met Grace.

_____ 4. Grace was an excellent cook.

_____ 5. Grace and Fatima have been friends for more than 50 years.

_____ 6. Grace and Fatima's friendship started with a lie.

C 🎧 **2** Listen again. Then complete each sentence with one word.

1. _____ factors were the main reason why Grace and her husband moved to the city.

2. When they first arrived, Grace had no _____ outside her family.

3. People in the neighborhood had different _____ backgrounds.

4. Fatima's English has _____ since she met Grace for the first time.

5. Fatima and Grace have _____ each other for a long time.

6. Grace didn't really _____ sugar.

2 Unit 1

Lesson C Vocabulary and Grammar 🖉

A Write each second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word given and 1–3 more words.

1. I'm Mexican. (from)
   I'm _____from Mexico_____.

2. My mother is Brazilian, and my father is Irish. (half)
   I'm _____, _____ Irish.

3. My family is very large. (come)
   I _____ large family.

4. I'm Indian. (born)
   I _____ India.

5. I'm not a resident of this neighborhood. (live)
   I _____ this neighborhood.

6. I'm Vietnamese. (come)
   I _____ Vietnam.

7. I'm a New Yorker. (from)
   I'm _____

B Match the adjectives to the countries.

_____ 1. Caribbean	a. China, Japan, Vietnam
_____ 2. European	b. Egypt, Kenya, Morocco
_____ 3. Latin American	c. Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica
_____ 4. Asian	d. France, Italy, United Kingdom
_____ 5. Middle Eastern	e. Finland, Norway, Sweden
_____ 6. African	f. Brazil, Cuba, Mexico
_____ 7. Scandinavian	g. Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland
_____ 8. Eastern European	h. Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia

C Complete the sentences with *so*, *so many / few*, or *so little / much*.

1. We had _____ fun that we didn't want to leave.

2. Jim was _____ tired that he fell asleep on the train and missed his stop.

3. They sold _____ tickets that they had to cancel the show.

4. He was _____ embarrassed that he couldn't say a word.

5. She has won _____ prizes that she has had to put some in a box.

6. We've had _____ rain this year that the back yard is all brown.

Where We Live

Australia, the International Nation

(a) _____ Over a quarter of the people who live in Australia were born in another country: about 6.7 million people out of a total population of around 25 million. More than 40 percent of Australians have at least one parent who was born in another country.

(b) _____ A little more than 200 years ago, Australia was inhabited by about 350,000 native people of many different cultural groups. Then, in 1770, the explorer James Cook sailed along the coast and brought back information about the "new" land to England. Soon after this, Australia became part of Great Britain. In 1787, the British government started sending criminals and poor people to Australia. Later, free **settlers** came to Australia to start farms. In 1850, **gold** was discovered there, so more and more people came from Europe and China hoping to get rich. Most of them never returned home, so the population began to grow.

(c) _____ In the 1940s, the government decided that the best way to develop the country was to invite more settlers to come from Europe. To attract immigrants, they offered money and other forms of help. More than one million people from Britain moved to Australia, along with several hundred thousand Europeans who had lost their homes in the Second World War.

(d) _____ In 2017, more than 262,000 people went to Australia to stay permanently. Four main types of people settle there: Some go there because employment and business opportunities are better than in their home country. Others are the children, parents, or other relatives of immigrants who have already become Australian **citizens** themselves. A third group is refugees who are escaping war or political problems in their home countries. Finally, there is a small number of Australians who previously migrated to another country and now want to come home.

(e) At the same time, Australia also sends immigrants to other countries—a smaller number. Each year, about 60,000 Australians go to live permanently in other countries. With people from so many cultures migrating in and out, Australia is truly a diverse nation.

settlers people who move to live in a new country or area, usually the first to do so
gold an expensive metal commonly used to make jewelry
citizens people who have become legal members of a country

The Sydney Opera House in Sydney, Australia, offers a mix of different art forms to appeal to the diversity of Australians.

A Read the article. Then match the sentences to paragraphs (a–d).

1. In a sense, nearly all Australians are immigrants.

2. Migration is still growing.

3. Australia has a huge amount of land.

4. Australia is one of the most multicultural countries.

B Circle the correct answers.

1. The main idea of the article is that _____.
   a. migration is very important in Australia
   b. Australia still needs more people
   c. the first immigrants to Australia came from Britain

2. The first people from outside Australia arrived in _____.
   a. 1770
   b. 1787
   c. 1850

3. The article talks about _____.
   a. people who migrate to Australia
   b. people who migrate from Australia
   c. both **a** and **b**

4. According to the article, about _____ Australians originally came from another country.
   a. 40 percent of
   b. 350,000
   c. 6.7 million

Review

A Match each word or phrase to a set of expressions.

| a lot of | be | be from | factors | high | multicultural |

1. _____ residents / trash / factors
2. a _____ community / neighborhood / society
3. _____ quality of life / level of migration / house prices
4. _____ Chinese / from Colombia / a New Yorker
5. economic / environmental / personal _____
6. _____ around here / India / Tokyo

B Circle the correct words in the paragraph.

My cousin (1) *has been moving / has moved* to Canada. He says there are better (2) *weather / employment* opportunities there and the (3) *environment / political* is cleaner. Canada is (4) *that / so* big (5) *that / so* there are a lot of places with small populations. My cousin (6) *has been traveling / was traveling* a lot since he arrived. He tries to visit somewhere new when he has free time. He is very happy in his new home. He says migration (7) *has been making / has made* Canada a great place to live because you meet people from a lot of different countries.

Lesson E Writing

A Read the article about Australia in the previous lesson. Match the main ideas to the paragraphs.

___ Paragraph a   **1.** There are four main reasons why people still want to move to Australia.

___ Paragraph b   **2.** Migration has made Australia one of the most multicultural countries.

___ Paragraph c   **3.** The migration traffic moves two ways, but not many Australians emigrate.

___ Paragraph d   **4.** Immigrants moved to Australia soon after the news of its existence spread.

___ Paragraph e   **5.** The government encouraged immigration to develop the country.

B Read the text. It can be divided into five paragraphs. Write the first two words of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: _When we_ _____

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

Paragraph 4: _____

Paragraph 5: _____

When we ask why people move, we usually find that there are two main reasons. We call them *push factors* and *pull factors*. Push factors are negative: they are the reasons why people want to leave a place. Pull factors are positive: they are what attract people to a place. The majority of both of these types of factors fall into one of three groups: economic, environmental, or social factors. Economic factors are linked to money. These include the cost of living, the cost of housing, employment, or career options. A push factor could be a shortage of jobs in an area. A pull factor could be companies that offer high salaries. Pollution or, increasingly, the effect of global warming are examples of environmental factors. Long periods without rain and more frequent extreme weather are push factors. Good air quality and the presence of water are pull factors. Social factors have to do with quality of life. War, political problems, or high levels of crime are the most common push factors. Good public services, low levels of crime, and lively cultural activities are often pull factors.

Review

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1. _____ residents / trash / factors

2. a _____ community / neighborhood / society

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B Circle the correct words in the paragraph.

My cousin (1) *has been moving* / *has moved* to Canada. He says there are better (2) *weather* / *employment* opportunities there and the (3) *environment* / *political* is cleaner. Canada is (4) *that* / *so* big (5) *that* / *so* there are a lot of places with small populations. My cousin (6) *has been traveling* / *was traveling* a lot since he arrived. He tries to visit somewhere new when he has free time. He is very happy in his new home. He says migration (7) *has been making* / *has made* Canada a great place to live because you meet people from a lot of different countries.

Video   The World's Biggest Melting Pot ✎

A Read the sentences. Then watch the video and write *T* (true) or *F* (false). Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

_____ **1.** The narrator says that New York is a global village.
_____ **2.** The residents come from the same country and speak the same language.
_____ **3.** The speakers in the video are happy about the diversity of Queens.
_____ **4.** A woman says that in Queens there are a lot of people from Spanish-speaking countries.
_____ **5.** The same woman says that there are also a lot of people from Saudi Arabia.

B Read the sentences. Then watch the video and number the sentences in the order you hear them.

_____ **a.** So, as far as I know, we've always been Puerto Rican.
_____ **b.** But that part, I'm not sure.
_____ **c.** Who understands an immigrant better than an immigrant?
_____ **d.** Queens, New York, is a great example of a melting pot.
_____ **e.** My parents lived there, and my grandparents lived there.
___1___ **f.** Many large modern cities are very multicultural.
_____ **g.** I like that, I like that very much.
_____ **h.** They speak almost 150 different languages.

C Match the words in bold to the definitions.

_____ **1.** One neighborhood in particular **claims** to be one of the most diverse places in the world.
_____ **2.** No racial or **ethnic** group is a majority here.
_____ **3.** On my father's side, I am German, Irish, English, and I think a little bit of **Native American**.
_____ **4.** How likely is it that two **randomly selected** people have different backgrounds?
_____ **5.** How likely is it that two randomly selected people have different **backgrounds**?
_____ **6.** In their study, Queens **scored highest** in the United States.

a. the original people who lived in America before settlers arrived

b. had the most points

c. say that something is true, even if you cannot prove it

d. chosen by chance, not following a plan

e. the things that make a person the way they are: family, education, and experience

f. related to a large group of people who have the same national, racial, or cultural origins

D How diverse is the area where you live? Which are the main ethnic groups? Write a paragraph (100 words) in your notebook to describe your community.