



## 8 • Cosmopolitan Europe

**PRE-READING 1** Complete these sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 A lot of people leave my country to live in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is a town or city in my country where a lot of people from other countries live.

You will read a text about Polish people leaving Poland to live in Britain. Underline one option in each pair that you think will appear in the text.

- 1 an island near Scotland / a small town in Wales
- 2 Polish food and drink / Polish music
- 3 the Industrial Revolution / the Second World War
- 4 Polish soldiers / Polish pilots
- 5 the EU / the White House

**PRE-READING 2** Look at the key words and phrases in **bold** in the text and underline the correct definition.

- 1 **Immigrants** are *people who come to live in a country / unusual people.*
- 2 If something is **traditional**, *people don't know much about it / people have known about it for a long time.*
- 3 **Communities** are *people living together in a particular place / buildings.*
- 4 A **government** is the *group of people who control a country / an organisation that helps people find a job.*
- 5 **Qualifications** show *where you come from / that you can do a job.*
- 6 **Migration** means *people moving from one country to another / countries joining the EU.*
- 7 **Unemployment** is *people not having a job / how much things cost.*
- 8 **Settlers** are *people who come to live in a new place / study together.*



## A little piece of Poland

**A** Llanelli is a small town in Wales much like any other small Welsh town. There is one thing that makes it unusual, though. 2,000 Polish **immigrants** have settled there in the last few years, and the population of 40,000 is now 5% Polish. Llanelli now has a delicatessen that sells only Polish food, and the local pub serves Polish lager along with more **traditional** Welsh beers.

**B** Poles have been coming to Britain for a long time and there are Polish **communities** all over the country. In 1939, at the beginning of the Second World War, thousands of Poles escaped the Nazis and came to Britain. When the war began, Britain had a shortage of pilots and many Polish pilots joined the British air force.

**C** When the war finished, a communist **government** was elected in Poland and large numbers of Poles decided not to return home. Many of them were doctors, lawyers and engineers, but they found it difficult to find work because the British didn't recognise their **qualifications**. As an alternative, they found work in the building trade or became coal miners. Some started businesses of their own, and there are still many Polish clockmakers and shoe repairers around the country.

**D** Now, at the beginning of the 21st century, there is another wave of **migration**. Poland became a member of the EU in 2004, and that gave Poles the freedom to work in Britain. Unemployment in Poland was high at that time, and many Poles took the opportunity to move to a place where there were more jobs and they could earn more money.

**E** In Llanelli, the relationship between the locals and the Polish **settlers** is good. Student Ana Kurek says, 'There will always be some problems when a large group of new people arrive in a small town, but the local people here are generally very friendly and I feel at home. Perhaps, when the situation in Poland is better, I'll want to go home, but for now I am very happy.'

### COMPREHENSION 1 Match the questions (1–5) to the paragraphs (A–E).

- 1 Why did Poles come to Britain in the last century? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why are Poles coming to Britain now? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How do local people feel about immigrants coming to their towns? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How is one small town changing? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Why did Poles stay in Britain after the war? \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPREHENSION 2** Write True (T) or False (F) next to these facts from the text.

- 1 There are now 40,000 Poles in Llanelli. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Many Poles came to Britain in 1939. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 After the war, most Poles had the jobs they wanted. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 In 2004 it became easier for Poles to stay in Britain. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Ana Kurek wants to go back to Poland soon. \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPREHENSION 3** Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 3, *there* is ...
  - a in Llanelli
  - b in Wales
  - c in Poland
- 2 In line 6, *along with* means ...
  - a in place of
  - b for less money
  - c as well as
- 3 In line 10, *a shortage* means that there were ...
  - a no pilots
  - b too many pilots
  - c not enough pilots
- 4 In line 11, if you *join the air force*, you ...
  - a drive tanks
  - b fly planes
  - c sail in ships
- 5 In line 15, *didn't recognise* means ...
  - a couldn't understand
  - b didn't accept as true
  - c didn't see
- 6 In line 16, *as an alternative* is like ...
  - a instead
  - b because
  - c too

- 7 In line 20, *another wave* says something about ...
- a the sea
  - b large numbers of people
  - c saying goodbye
- 8 In line 26 *the locals* are ...
- a the people of Llanelli
  - b the police
  - c Welsh students
- 9 In line 29, *generally* tells us that ...
- a nobody is friendly
  - b most people are friendly
  - c everyone is friendly

**COMPREHENSION 4** These key words from the text are used in a new context. Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 In winter there is a huge *shortage / migration* of birds from cold places to hot places.
- 2 I didn't like my job when I first started, but now I have *settled / escaped* into it very well.
- 3 Some politicians are not happy about the number of *immigrants / communities* who arrive in their country.
- 4 People are leaving the city because there is a *shortage / wave* of good schools.
- 5 The first *settlers / qualifications* in Australia found life very hard.
- 6 Alfred Hitchcock left his *government / home*, the UK, to make films in the USA.
- 7 Flamenco is the *home / traditional* music of Spain.
- 8 Nowadays, women have more *freedom / trade* than they did a hundred years ago.
- 9 Many young people face *unemployment / migration*.
- 10 When I travel to new places, I always eat what the *settlers / locals* are eating.

**Grammar****Past simple –  
irregular verbs**

Some verbs are irregular. The ending in the past simple of these verbs is not *-ed*.

Some of the most common verbs are irregular.

The only way to learn them is to read and remember them.

**GRAMMAR 1** Underline the irregular past simple form of these base verbs in the text and write them in the spaces.

- 1 be (is) \_\_\_\_\_ 5 can \_\_\_\_\_ 9 come \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 be (are) \_\_\_\_\_ 6 find \_\_\_\_\_ 10 become \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 have \_\_\_\_\_ 7 begin \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 take \_\_\_\_\_ 8 give \_\_\_\_\_

**What are the past simple forms of these common irregular verbs?**

- 1 do \_\_\_\_\_ 5 buy \_\_\_\_\_ 9 put \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 go \_\_\_\_\_ 6 speak \_\_\_\_\_ 10 meet \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 get \_\_\_\_\_ 7 take \_\_\_\_\_ 11 leave \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 make \_\_\_\_\_ 8 know \_\_\_\_\_ 12 say \_\_\_\_\_

**GRAMMAR 2** Complete the story with verbs in the past simple.

My grandfather (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) from Ireland. He (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) school when he was 15, and he (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (have) no qualifications. He (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to London in the 1960s and (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (find) work as a builder. He soon (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (become) the boss and (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of money. He (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a big house in Chelsea. He (9)\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my grandmother and they (10)\_\_\_\_\_ (get) married when they (11)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) both 20. They (12)\_\_\_\_\_ (have) six children. My mother is the youngest.

**SPEAKING** Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Was there a time when a lot of people left your country to find work?
- 2 Are there communities of people from other countries in your city?
- 3 Do you know about any of their traditional events?

# Effective Skills

## ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

**Underline the correct words to make true sentences about your city. Use a dictionary to check the words and phrases in bold.**

- 1 Bars and clubs are *all around* / **located** in one **area** of the city.
- 2 I *never* / *don't usually* / *often* see **tourists** and **travellers** in bars and clubs.
- 3 **International DJs** *never* / *sometimes* / *often* play music in clubs.
- 4 There are *no* / *a few* / *a lot of* English and Irish pubs.
- 5 Famous **bands** *often* / *don't often* / *never* **perform live**.
- 6 There are *a lot of* / *a few* / *no* places where you can listen to **jazz**.

## SKIMMING AND SCANNING

**Read these sentences about nightlife in Prague. Read the text quickly and tick the two sentences that are true**

- 1 Prague has always been famous for its nightlife.
- 2 Young tourists like Prague because there are a lot of bars and clubs.
- 3 Most bars and clubs in Prague close before midnight.
- 4 All the clubs and bars are busy and play loud music.
- 5 Some people think the city was better before there was so much nightlife.

## Prague's nightlife explosion

Prague, capital of the Czech Republic, is one of Europe's most beautiful cities and people have visited it for many years. Traditionally, tourists come to see the architecture, to see sights like the Charles Bridge, the Astronomical Clock and Prague Castle, and to enjoy operas and concerts at magnificent venues like the National Theatre. These days, however, just as many people come for the city's growing nightlife.

In Prague, a large number of bars and nightclubs are located in a small area close to the city centre, and they stay open until the early hours of the morning. Entrance to clubs is cheap; they charge around 50–100 Koruna (2–4) Euros), and once inside, alcohol is not expensive. All this attracts young tourists from Europe and other parts of the world.

*Radost FX* has been one of Prague's most popular clubs for a decade, and has done a lot to influence the city's music scene. DJs play house, techno, drum and bass and breakbeat. It has a café, a small art gallery and is very unusual inside. *Roxy* is very close to *Namessti Republiky*, Prague's central square. International DJs play house, drum and bass, and famous bands like *Faithless* have performed here live.