



ENGLISH

Chapter 2 Session A

4th
SECONDARY

CHANGING LIVES
SIMPLE PAST & USED TO



 **SACO OLIVEROS**



SPEAKING

Moving Abroad

12 Liz is telling Jane what it was like when her family moved to the U.S. Listen and complete the dialogue.



So, tell me, Liz, how
a _____ you
_____ when your
mom and dad told you
you were moving here?

Well, I was 14 at the time and
b _____ it at all. Leaving my family
(grandma and grandpa especially) and
friends behind **c** _____ tough!


I can imagine! How
about school?

I **d** _____ to a very small school
in Melbourne and here... oh gosh! So
many students in a massive building...
I felt completely lost at first!



SPEAKING

Moving Abroad

 **12** Liz is telling Jane what it was like when her family moved to the U.S. Listen and complete the dialogue.



So it was good when I
e _____ to you and
started a conversation...

Yeah, that was great! You
f _____ me feel at home...

When I first saw you, I thought "she
looks nice..." Well, the language
g _____, too, as you are from
Australia...

It surely h _____! Change can
be quite scary for people who speak
other languages or have a very
different culture, lifestyle...

I bet! But if we see the positive
side, i _____ can make
you more adaptable, stronger
and j _____.

Quite true!



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Talking about Life Experiences

How did you feel when...?

It was... at first...

I didn't like it.

I used to...

Speaking Task

Write a dialogue between you and a person who has moved to a foreign country.

Step 1

Choose a home country to describe: what life was like there, what was left behind, how the person / family probably felt about moving.

Step 2

Think about characteristics of the new country; positive and negative aspects about this change in life.

Step 3

Work with your partner. Write your dialogue. Follow the conversation above as a guide.

Step 4

Take turns practicing your dialogue.



CULTURE

Namasté, America



People from many corners of the world have always wanted to live the 'American dream' in the land of prosperity, and for the Asian Indian population it was no different.

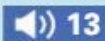
The first wave of immigration, between 1900 / 1920, consisted of young male Sikhs who married Mexican women and created the so-called "Mexican Hindu" culture.

The second wave happened between 1965 and 1990. At that time, those immigrants owned small businesses such as restaurants, travel agencies and motels.

The third wave came in the early twenty-first century: those who had technology-based skills, degrees and professional talents were allowed in 'Uncle Sam's land.'

At some point around 2000, the size of the Asian Indian population in the U.S. exceeded one million. Nowadays, they are a diverse group: they come from different parts of India and other countries as well, such as England, Tanzania, Guyana and Trinidad. They follow different religions, including Hinduism, Sikhism and Christianity. Many of them are skilled professionals working in science, technology, engineering and math fields, are fluent in English and used to Western culture. In fact, they are wealthy people and the most highly educated immigrants in the U.S.

1



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Read and listen to the information about Asian Indian immigration in the U.S. and answer the questions below.

a When did the first Asian Indians arrive in the U.S.? Who were they?

b What did the immigrants who arrived between 1965 and 1990 do in America?

c Who was allowed into the U.S. during the early twenty-first century?



2 Check (✓) the information provided in the text about Asian Indians in the U.S. today.

- ☐ Most of them come from small cities in India.
- ☐ They follow different religions.
- ☐ They speak English very well.
- ☐ They are poor people and do not come from a highly educated background.
- ☐ Many of them work in science, technology, engineering and math fields.

3 Is immigration a reality in your country?
Where do most immigrants come from?

4 What is it like to be an immigrant in your country? Share your answers with your friends.

Verb + Preposition

- 1 Look at the verbs in the box. Use your dictionary to look up the meaning of any unknown words. How do you say these words in your language?

agree about	agree with	argue about
argue with	depend on	dream about
listen to	look forward to	participate in
talk to	wait for	worry about

2



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Listen and repeat.



3 Complete the questions with the correct prepositions.

What music do you like listening to?

- a Who do you talk _____ when you have problems?
- b What do you dream _____ doing in the future?
- c Do you usually agree _____ your friends?
- d Do you often participate _____ activities in class?
- e Which things do you argue _____?
- f Do you and John agree _____ anything?
- g Can your friends depend _____ you?

4



INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in activity 3.

What music do you like listening to?

I like listening to jazz and hip-hop. How about you?

5 Choose the correct answers.

- a** My brother and I have different opinions about everything. I often **argue with / argue about** him.
- b** I'm at the train station. I'm **waiting for / looking forward to** a train.
- c** Who's on the phone? Who are you **talking to / participating in**?
- d** Pete is a nervous person. He **depends on / worries about** absolutely everything.

- 5** Write questions using *used to* and the words in parentheses.

(you / get) into trouble a lot when you were young?

Did you use to get into trouble a lot when you were
young?

- a** (people / spend) more time cooking 20 years ago?

- b** What (you / do) in your free time when you were a teenager, Granny?

- c** (your / brother) annoy you when he was younger?

- d** Where (you / go) to school before you moved to this town?

- e** What (you / watch) on TV when you were six years old?

6 Complete the dialogue with *used to* + the verbs in parentheses.

Grandma I was born here 93 years ago. It
a used to be (be) much
quieter here in those days. It was a
village, not a town, and there weren't
many cars. Do you know, even the
policeman **b** _____
(ride) a bike.

Ellie What **c** _____ (you / do)
in your free time?
d _____ (you / watch TV)?

Grandma Oh no, dear. We didn't have a
television. But we sometimes
e _____ (go) to the
movie theater in Salinas. They
f _____ (show) lovely
black and white movies. Nice and
romantic!

- Ellie** What kind of music
g _____ (you / listen
to), Grandma?
- Grandma** Well, people didn't have those things
you put in your ears.
- Ellie** You mean ear phones?
- Grandma** Yes, dear. We just
h _____ (listen) to the
radio. And I **i** _____
(spend) a lot of time talking to my
friend May.
- Ellie** On the phone?
- Grandma** No, no, dear. People didn't use
those horrible cell phone things. We
j _____ (visit) each
other's houses.

- 7** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past or *used to* + verb.

Lily Thompson was (be) a millionaire in the first half of the 20th century. She **a** _____ (live) in a big apartment in the middle of New York. She **b** _____ (not drive) because her chauffeur **c** _____ (drive) her everywhere. She **d** _____ (go) to Italy and France on vacation and she **e** _____ (wear) designer clothes. She **f** _____ (not work) and she **g** _____ (not have) any money worries. But things **h** _____ (not be) always like this for Lily. Before being a millionaire, she **i** _____ (work) in a café as a waitress.



She **j** _____ (buy) cheap clothes and she **k** _____ (not go) abroad for her vacations. So when **l** _____ (things change) for Lily? One day in 1926 a customer in her café **m** _____ (not have) enough money to give Lily a tip so he **n** _____ (give) her a race ticket instead. That lucky ticket **o** _____ (win) Lily a million dollars and **p** _____ (change) her life forever.

