**Restante/Mariri INFO 16 februarie 2022**

*How far do you agree with these statements? Give reasons for your answers. Expand your answers.*

1. I wouldn’t want the latest mobile phone as a present.

2. In my opinion, the computer will never take the place of books.

3. I like to think that my diet is healthier than that of my friends.

4. I would never buy fast food.

5. I prefer city to beach holidays as there is more to do there.

6. I need to study abroad so I can get a better job.

7. I get stressed in the city because of the traffic.

8. I have never taken any notice of adverts.

9. I think history and archeology are fascinating.

10. In the future, people will spend more time on leisure activities.

11. You need to work hard to make money.

12. Qualifications are more important than experience when it comes to work.

13. A good salary is more important to me than long holidays.

14. I am the person who works the hardest in my family.

15. When playing a game, the most important thing is to try to win.

16. People shouldn’t have animals or birds living in their homes.

17. There are no advantages to living alone.

18. We can understand human behaviour better by studying the behaviour of animals.

19. Sport is more exciting to watch than to play.

20. People who can’t afford to buy or rent a home should be given one free.

21. People should leave home when they are about 20 years old.

22. Occasionally, it’s a good idea to spend a day without a watch or clock.

23. Wasting time can be good for us.

24. Working in the tourist industry has plenty of advantages.

25. Children are unlikely to benefit from travelling to other countries.

26. We should live close to our work rather than at a distance.

27. People should be able to live in any country they choose.

28. Cities with communities from many countries are likely to be exciting places to live in.

***NAME, year, group***

***Task 1***

*Read the following passage and answer the questions.*

**IMMIGRATION: AN INTRODUCTION**

**A**

Migration takes many forms. People migrate as manual workers, highly qualified specialists, entrepreneurs, refugees or as family members of previous migrants. Whether the initial intention is temporary or permanent movement, many migrants become settlers. Migration has been part of human history from the earliest times, but it has grown in volume and significance, and may be one of the most important factors in global change.

**B**

No single cause can explain why people choose to leave their country and settle in another. It is hardly ever a simple individual action, in which a person decides to move in search of a better life, leaves the home country and quickly becomes assimilated in a new country. Much more often, the process of migration and settlement stretches over a long period, affecting the rest of the migrant’s life and also later generations. It is a collective action, caused by social change and affecting the whole society of both countries.

**C**

While some theories about migration emphasise individual choice, and others focus on the influence of governments and business, it is more realistic to understand migration in terms of a complex interaction among all these elements. Large-scale institutional factors, such as international relations, political economy and government policies, play a part in any decision to emigrate, as do the informal social networks, practices and beliefs of the migrants themselves.

**D**

Migration generally arises from the existence of previous links between home and new countries, based on colonisation, political influence, trade, investment or cultural ties. For instance, migration from some North and West African countries to France is linked to earlier French colonisation, leaving French as a major language of the countries concerned.

**E**

Typically, migration is started by an external factor, such as a shortage of labour in the new country. Often the initial movement is by young people, usually men. Once a path has been established, relatives and friends follow, and are assisted by those already there. Social networks based on family or a common place of origin help to provide housing, work, assistance in coping with bureaucratic procedures and support in personal difficulties. These social networks make the process of migration safer and more manageable for the migrants and their families.

**F**

Migrant groups develop their own social and economic infrastructure: places of worship, associations, shops, cafes, lawyers, doctors, and other services. This is linked to families being reunited: the longer the original migrants stay, the more likely they are to bring their partners and children in, or to start new families. People begin to see their life as being based in the new country. This is particularly true of migrants’ children: once they go to school in the new country, learn the language and make friends, it becomes more and more difficult for the parents to return to their homelands.

**G**

While the links between immigrant community and area of origin may sometimes be weakened, they are more likely to continue over generations. Family and cultural links remain, new business links may be developed.

**H**

Although each migration has its specific historical patterns, certain generalisations can be made on the way migrations evolve. For example, most start with young, economically active people going abroad temporarily. They want to save enough in a higher-wage economy to improve conditions at home, to buy land, build a house, set up a business, or pay for education. After a period in the new country, some of these migrants return home, but others stay on.

**I**

This may be because they find living and working conditions in the new country better than in their homeland. But it may also be because of relative failure: migrants may find it hard to save as much as they require, and stay on in the hope of succeeding eventually. As time passes, many of them are joined by their families, or find partners in the new country. With the birth of children, settlement takes on a more permanent character, whatever the original intentions.

**J**

This can be summed up in a four-stage model. First, young workers move in order to work abroad temporarily, and send money home. Secondly, the stay is lengthened, and social networks are developed, providing mutual help. Thirdly, the original migrants’ families join them, there is an increasing orientation towards the new country, and ethnic communities emerge with their own associations, shops, professions, and so on. And finally settlement becomes permanent.

**Question 1**

*Which of these statements best sums up the passage?*

**A** The reasons for migration have changed significantly.

**B** Migration is caused by a combination of many factors.

**C** Governments have the most influence on migration.

**D** Migration is best explained in terms of personal choices.

**Questions 2-8**

*The passage has ten paragraphs labelled* ***A-J****.*

*Which paragraph contains the following information?*

*Example*: an outline of a pattern of migration

*Answer*: J (*This can be summed up in a four-stage model*…)

**2** likely effects of being brought up in the new country J (Secondly, the stay is lengthened, and social networks are developed, providing mutual help.)

**3** a reference to alternative, less likely, explanations of migration D (migration from some North and West African countries to France is linked to earlier French colonisation, leaving French as a major language of the countries concerned.)

**4** how not achieving an objective may lengthen a stay abroad I (As time passes, many of them are joined by their families, or find partners in the new country. With the birth of children, settlement takes on a more permanent character)

**5** some ways in which existing immigrants may help newcomers F (Migrant groups develop their own social and economic infrastructure)

**6** ‘large-scale’ reasons why migrants have moved from certain areas to a particular country C (Large-scale institutional factors, such as international relations, political economy and government policies, play a part in any decision to emigrate)

**7** a description of a pattern of migration that rarely occurs E (Once a path has been established, relatives and friends follow, and are assisted by those already there.)

**8** some reasons for sending money home H (They want to save enough in a higher-wage economy to improve conditions at home)

**Questions 9-13**

*Complete the flow chart below using words from the box.*

**Model of migration process**

temporary migration by young workers to increase (9) earnings

creation of (10) friendships

(11) reunion of families, growing sense of (12) belonging

permanent (13) residence

assistance belonging citizenship earnings

employment friendships residence reunion

***Task 2***

*Read through this passage and choose a different phrasal verb from the box for each space, putting it in the right form.*

deal with hold on to live up to look forward to

put up with turn out work at

**Immigration and identity**

The interviewees in this study, all immigrants to New Zealand, were attracted by the country’s freedom and prosperity. For most of them, the country had fully (1) live up to their expectations. For some, going there (2) turns out to be the best move they had ever made.

However, many immigrants find that their new situation shakes their sense of cultural and personal identity. They might need to (3) deal with difficult questions of how they define themselves, and how much of the new country’s culture they are willing to accept into their lives.

The people we interviewed fall into three main groups. One group define themselves by their own, personal identities. They may maintain their original heritage, but at the same time they are open to New Zealand culture, and (4) are looking forwards to their eventual assimilation into the community.

Another group maintain a strong sense of identity with their homeland, and tend to mix with others from that country living in New Zealand. They make the most of those aspects of the local culture that they can relate to, and (5) put up with the rest.

The third group do all in their power to (6) hold on to their original cultural identity, and (7) work at recreating their own ethnic community inside New Zealand. They avoid contact with people from other cultures. Despite some tensions, all three groups have become important elements in the complexity and depth of New Zealand culture.

***Task 3***

*Read this article about the history of the mobile phone. Decide if the verbs need to be active or passive and put them in the right form.*

The first public telephone call on a portable radiotelephone (1) (make) was made on April 3rd, 1973 by Martin Cooper, one of a team of engineers in Motorola’s Communications System Division. Previously, people could only phone someone from a building or a car. Martin Cooper says, ‘As I (2) (walk) walked down the street talking on the phone, New Yorkers (3) (look) looked amazed at the sight of someone actually moving around while making a phone call.’

The phone that Cooper (4) (use) was using looked like a large brick. In 1983 the 28-ounce ‘DynaTAC’ phone, the world’s first commercial handheld cellular phone, (5) (introduce) introduced by Motorola. Each phone (6) (cost) cost the consumer $3,500. Today there (7) (be) are more mobile subscribers than landline phone subscribers in the world, and mobiles (8) (weigh) weight very little and (9) (can buy) can be bought for as little as $35.

Mobile phones today (10) (use) are used to send photos and receive e-mails as well as for making phone calls and text messaging. In the future, who knows what else mobile phones (11) (use) could be used for? Certainly, most people (12) (not seem) don’t seem able to leave home without one.