

Unit

1

A Land Far, Far Away



Discuss

- 1 Would you like to travel abroad? Would you stay away for a long time? How do the people in Picture A feel and why?
- 2 Why do people travel? Do people always travel out of choice? What is it that they are looking for in other countries?
- 3 How do you think the person in Picture C feels? Why? Have you ever been in a similar situation? How do you think foreigners feel when they can't express themselves?
- 4 What do you think the person in Picture D is doing? Why? How would you feel if a relative of yours travelled abroad and didn't communicate? What would you do?
- 5 Is the world a smaller place nowadays? Discuss.

Listening and Speaking



- Many people will travel abroad for work, holiday or sometimes by force. What is it like to move to another country?

Uni! Here I Come!

Sam and Allen are talking about Allen's move to Durham, UK. He is travelling to complete his studies and Sam is asking where he is going and how he feels about the move.

- Allen:** I can't believe it. In two weeks, I'll be off. I'll be moving away to finish my studies.
- Sam:** Really?! Where're you going?
- Allen:** Off to Durham. It's in England.
- Sam:** So, what're you going to be studying? Are you going to finish high school?
- Allen:** Yeah. In England it's called A-levels and then I'll be at uni. I want to study maths.
- Sam:** So are you going to be living with anyone? You got family there or anything?
- Allen:** No, just by myself. But I've got cousins in Birmingham. They say it's not far from Durham.
- Sam:** So what do your parents think? Was it their idea?
- Allen:** They *are* a bit worried, but, yeah, it was their idea. They really want me to do well, no matter what it takes.
- Sam:** What about you? Do you think you're going to be alright?
- Allen:** Yeah, I'll be alright. I *am kind* of nervous because I've never lived in another country before. But I'm definitely looking forward to it. It sounds like it's going to be fun. But I'll definitely miss my family, *and* my friends. And I *really* hope they've got falafels in England!
- Sam:** Anyway, I wish you all the best.

A Read the sentences below and put a tick for true and a cross for false:

- 1 Allen is going to Durham to start university. (✓)
- 2 Allen is going to live with his cousins. (✗)
- 3 Sam knew beforehand where Allen was going. (✗)
- 4 Allen's parents are slightly worried about their son going abroad. (✓)
- 5 Birmingham is close to Durham. (✓)

B 1 Why is Allen moving abroad?

Allen is moving abroad to finish his studies.

2 Who is Allen going to live with?

1 Allen isn't going to be living with anyone.

2 Allen is going to be staying by himself.

3 Why do you think Allen's parents are worried?

Because it is Allen's first time living in another country.

4 Why do you think Allen is excited?

Because it is Allen's first time living in another country.

5 How would you feel if you were in Allen's shoes?

1 I would feel excited.

2 I would feel scared.

3 I would feel nervous.

6 In your culture, would a teenager travel to a different country to study? *Yes*

7 What is it like to be in a foreign country?

1 It is fun to be a foreign country.

2 It is exciting to be a foreign country.



Study Abroad

Mr Guan is a successful architect in Shanghai, who came back to China after studying abroad in the US. His success is an example of those *Haigui* (the nickname for the Chinese students and scholars returned from overseas). With **encouragement** of **government policy**, more young people are leaving China to study abroad. These *Haigui* brought back the advanced technology and **management** that China needed badly in its economic **take-off** and in the meantime, they succeeded in their career development in China. "Study abroad" **spurred** economic development, but at the same time also brought in problems such as the Western ideas and culture that **flooded** into China.

How does "Study abroad" impact China's **modernisation**?

There are more and more Chinese students studying abroad now. Some of them are still studying in foreign countries, some have returned to China after studying abroad, while still others have stayed in foreign countries after completing their studies. How does "study abroad" affect China's rising? Let's review some historical background.

China was the most powerful country in the world in ancient times. China was forced to open its door by the Western powers after the Opium War in 1840. In modern history, China was defeated by the gunboats and modern technology of the West.

Intellectuals realised that the lack of modern technology and democracy caused China's weakening. In the May 4th Movement, they called for learning modern science and technology from foreign countries. Before the founding of the People's Republic of China, there were already a lot of Chinese going abroad for further education in order to bring home knowledge that could help build a stronger country. After the establishment of new China in 1949, the Chinese government decided to send students and scholars to the former Soviet Union and other socialist countries to study

advanced science, technology and management skills. But in the 1960's and 70's, study abroad became static due to the political atmosphere in China and the Cultural Revolution.

Since the reform and opening up in 1978, work related to students and scholars studying abroad has seen rapid developments. China sent the first group of scholars to study in the US after the Cultural Revolution in 1978. In **harmony** with **socio-economic** development, a **management** and **implementation** system related to students and scholars studying abroad has been set up in higher education **institutions** as well as in science and technology research institutions, from the national to local levels. This system mainly consists of three **complementary** channels for students and scholars, namely, state-funded, employer-funded and self-funded.

According to the Ministry of Education of PRC, from 1978 to 2003, a total number of 700,200 Chinese students and scholars studied in 108 countries and regions all over the world, covering almost all **disciplines**. Both the quantity and scale was **unprecedented** in the history of China. During the same period, a total of 172,800 returned. As for the 527,400 who had not returned, 356,600 were still studying, doing research or visiting as scholars in foreign higher education institutions. In 2003, the total number of students and scholars studying abroad was 117,300, among which 3,002 people were state-funded, 5,144 employer-funded and 109,200 self-funded. In the same year, a total number of 20,100 students and scholars returned from overseas studying, among which 2,638 were state-funded, 4,292 employer-funded and 13,200 self-funded.

In the past, US attracted a large portion of the total number of Chinese students studying abroad. But statistics show that Chinese students have increased drastically in countries like Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Singapore, Germany and France in recent years. **Statistics** show that young people studying abroad under 22 have increased at an **annual** rate of 40 percent over the past three years.



Questions

Answer these questions:

- Who are the *Haigui*?
Haigui is a nickname for the Chinese students and scholars returned from overseas.
- According to the passage, what advantages and disadvantages came with the “study abroad”?
Haigui brought back the advanced technology and management that China needed, but at the same time also brought in problems such as the Western ideas and culture that flooded into China.
- What does modernisation mean to a culture?
It leads to a change in values and norms.
- In 2003, how many Chinese were studying abroad on state funding?
3,002 Chinese students were studying abroad on state funding.
- Why do you think recent years have seen fewer students studying in US?
Because moving to U.S. has become harder./ Because there are better opportunities in other countries.
- How would you feel if you were the very first student from your country to study abroad?
Very proud of myself/ Very scared.

Discussion

Discuss the following questions with your partner and then share your ideas with the pair next to you.

- Does travelling abroad always provide new opportunities?

- Is it better to study abroad or work abroad?

- Are there any down sides to travelling abroad?

- What would make you want to live abroad?

New Words

encouragement

courage (n.): lack of fear and ability to do that which is difficult or scary. **encourage (v.):** give confidence; support. **encouragement (n.):** the act of encouraging; support.

modernisation

modern (adj.): relating to or belonging to the present time. **modernise (v.):** make or become modern. **modernisation (n.):** the act of making or becoming modern.

atmosphere

atmosphere (n.): environment; ambiance.

harmony

harmony (n.): peace and agreement. **harmonious (adj.):** in harmony.

socio-economic

socio-economic (adj.): relating to wealth and its effect on people.

implementation

implement (v.): put into practice. **implementation (n.):** the act of implementing.

complementary

complementary (adj.): making complete. **complimentary (adj.):** gracious, flattering; free of charge.

discipline

discipline (n.): self-control; a knowledge, such as mathematics or science.

unprecedented

precede (v.): go before. **unprecedented (adj.):** completely new, first time, extraordinary.

institution

institute (v.): set up, introduce. **institution (n.):** organisation, association.

Write the definitions for the following words:

government policy: *(v.): a policy set by the government.*

annual: *(adj.): occurring or returning once a year.*

intellectuals: *(adj.): educated or academic people.*

spurred: *(v.): started suddenly; was the main cause behind something.*

flooded: *(v.): entered in great amounts or numbers.*

management: *(adj.): the act or manner of management.*

statistics: *(n.): the numerical facts or data themselves.*

The Present Simple Tense is used for:

1 Habitual Actions:

- *I play football every weekend.*

We use words like **sometimes, often, always, and never** (adverbs of frequency) with the present tense:

- *I sometimes go to the cinema.*
- *She never plays football.*

2 Facts or Generalisations:

- *California **is** in America.*
- *Cats **like** milk.*

3 Scheduled Events:

- *The train **leaves** every morning at 8 am.*
- *The plane **departs** tonight at 6 pm.*

4 Now (Verbs of State):

- *He **likes** water sports.*
- *She **is not** here now.*

The Present Continuous Tense is used for:

1 Longer Actions in Progress Now:

- *She **is studying** biology this year.*

2 Fixed Arrangements in the Future:

- *I **am meeting** some friends at 6.00 am.*

3 Temporary States in the Present:

- *At the moment I **am living** at my brother's.*

4 Remarkable/Annoying Repeated Actions:

- *Mark **is always talking** in lessons.*

Exceptional Uses:

1 The present simple can sometimes be used for the future when the phrase as soon as is used:

*I will call him as soon as he **gets** back from Japan.*
*As soon as he **arrives**, I will let him know.*

2 We often use the present simple and present continuous in stories and jokes in informal spoken English to create the impression that events are happening now. This can make them more direct and exciting and hold people's attention:

- *She goes up to this man and looks straight into his eyes. He's not wearing his glasses, and he doesn't recognise her...*
- *This man's playing golf when a kangaroo bounds up to him, grabs his club and hits his ball about half a mile....*

A Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present continuous).

- 1 (watch / he) Does he watch the news regularly?
- 2 a I (enjoy) enjoy sitting down at the end of a long day and reading a good book.
- 3 Every Saturday we (go) go to see my grandparents.
- 4 He sometimes (go) goes to the cinema.
- 5 I (not / do) am not doing anything at the moment.
- 6 Look! He (leave) is leaving the building.
- 7 It's a wonderful book. I (enjoy) am enjoying every moment of it.
- 8 She usually (walk) walks to school.
- 9 The child seldom (cry) cry.
- 10 We (play) are playing Hopscotch at the moment.
- 11 This (be) is Marc.
- 12 He (wear) is wearing a t-shirt and shorts today.
- 13 He (eat) is eating an apple at the moment.
- 14 Marc (like) likes fruits and vegetables.
- 15 'How are you getting on with the book?' 'At the moment I (be) am on chapter four.'
- 16 Marc (know) knows that apples (be) are good for his health.
- 17 I (be) am very busy today.
- 18 At noon, I (visit) am visiting my friend Tanya.
- 19 We (want) want to have lunch together.
- 20 In the afternoon, I (play) am playing squash with Emily.
- 21 In the evening, I (meet) am meeting Rob.
- 22 We (go) are going to the cinema.
- 23 The play (start) is starting at 8 pm.

Grammar

B Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses.

- 1 Every Monday, Sally (drive) drives her kids to football practice.
- 2 Usually, I (work) work as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) am studying French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
- 3 Shhhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) is sleeping.
- 4 Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) is raining.
- 5 I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) is always raining.
- 6 I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) are saying because everybody (talk) is talking so loudly.
- 7 Justin (write, currently) is writing currently a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
- 8 **Jim:** Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) am going to a movie tonight with some friends.
- 9 The business cards (be, normally) are normally printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) are inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
- 10 This delicious chocolate (be) is made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

C Using the words in brackets, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses (Present simple or continuous)

A Trekking Journal

Today **(be)** is the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs **(shake)** are shaking; I just hope I am able to complete the trek.

My feet **(kill, really)** are really killing me and my toes **(bleed)** are bleeding, but I **(want, still)** still want to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything **(be)** is so different, and I **(try)** am trying to adapt to the new way of life here. I **(learn)** am learning a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I **(learn, not)** don't learn foreign languages quickly. Although I **(understand, not)** don't / can't understand much yet, I believe that I **(improve, gradually)** am gradually improving. I **(travel, currently)** am currently travelling with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He **(be)** is a nice guy, but impatient. He **(walk, always)** always walks ahead of me and **(complain)** complains that I am too slow. I **(do)** do my best to keep

up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam **(sit)** is sitting with the owner of the inn. They **(discuss)** are discussing the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I **(know, not)** don't know the real name of the owner, but everybody **(call, just)** just calls him Tam. Tam **(speak)** speaks English very well and he **(try)** is trying to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam **(say)** says a new word, Liam **(try)** tries to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam **(seem, also)** also seems to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

D Write a sentence using the verbs and the usages below:

- 1 **shout**
annoying or remarkable repeated action: Marcus is always shouting.
- 2 **speak**
speaking about the now: He is speaking about global warming.
- 3 **make**
longer actions in progress now: She is making a clay pot.
- 4 **work**
repeated action: He goes to work at eleven p.m.

E Read the following text and correct the mistakes. There are a total of 7 mistakes.

I ~~am liking~~ ^{like} learning languages. I ~~am~~ ^{am} currently ~~try~~ ^{trying} to learn Turkish and I am finding it really difficult because I don't have a teacher and I don't have much free time to sit and study. I have a Turkish friend who was born in Istanbul and studies there. He is ~~being~~ ^{is} interested in sociology and wants to write books on it in the future. I really like my friend because he ~~is always smiling~~ ^{always smiles}!

The Turks are ~~being~~ ^{are} very artistic people. There are many calligraphers and fine artists who are from Turkey. They also ~~are having~~ ^{have} very good agriculture. In the summer, while they harvest, they ~~are singing~~ ^{sing} songs in old Ottoman.



Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns, like *that*, *which* and *who*, are frequently used to qualify a noun. Such a relative pronoun introduces what we call a **restrictive clause**.

A restrictive clause is one that is necessary to **identify** the word it modifies. A restrictive clause is not offset with commas.

Examples:

restrictive clause (no commas)

- I went to Reading with the man **who lives next door**.
(identifies the man)

non-restrictive clause (comma required)

- I went to Reading with John Baker, **who lives next door**.
(just additional info)

With a restrictive clause, the relative pronoun (usually **who** or **which**) can be replaced with “**that**” or even omitted completely.

Examples:

restrictive clause (no commas)

- The window **which you cracked** is over 300 years old.
(identifies the window)

When a relative pronoun is used with a **preposition**, it comes **before** the **pronoun**.

For example:

- The topic **about which** we spoke is very private. Please don't talk about it.
- The people **to whom** you wrote the letters have written back to me.

NOTE:



It is very **common** in **spoken** English to **break** this rule.

For example:

It would be normal to hear:

- The topic **that** we spoke **about** is very private. Please don't talk about it.
- The people **whom** you wrote the letters **to** have written back to me.

In other than formal spoken English, it would be **unusual** to hear the **correct structure**. This style will even be found in written English, although it is not yet accepted as correct English.

A Read the sentences below and tick the correct sentence:

- a That is the car which I crashed into.

✓b That is the car into which I crashed.
- a He is the man who I passed by in the shop.

✓b He is the man by whom I passed in the shop.
- a That laptop is the one which I stepped on. I hope it's not broken.

✓b That laptop is the one on which I stepped. I hope it's not broken.
- ✓a I think I know the route by which we can reach Gloucester.

b I think I know the route which we can reach Gloucester by.
- a Here's the shop which I bought the dress from.

✓b Here's the shop from which I bought the dress.
- a We are the ones who they are looking for.

✓b We are the ones for whom they are looking.
- a John has the key which you can you can open the door with.

✓b John has the key with which you can you can open the door.
- ✓a The story in which the main character kills the king is Macbeth.

b The story which the main character kills the king in is Macbeth.

NOTE:



We use **whose** as the possessive form of **who**:
This is George, whose brother went to school with me.

We use **whom** as the object of a verb or after a preposition:
This is George, whom you met at our house last year.

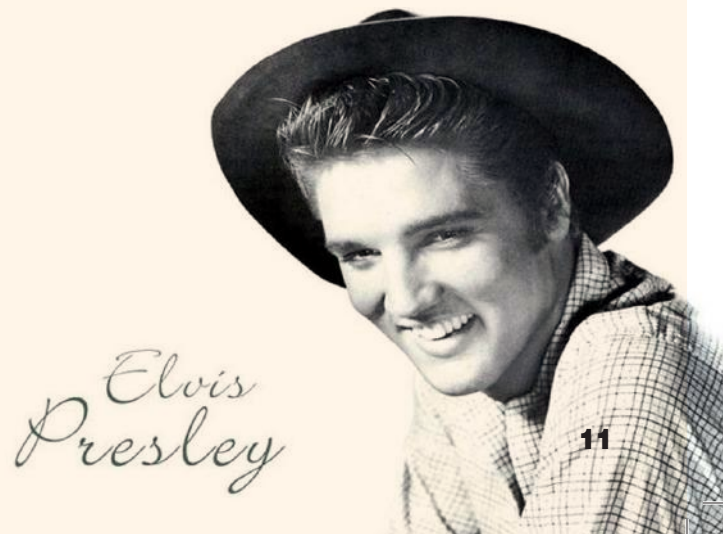


B Correct the following sentences using the appropriate relative pronoun.

- 1 This is the bank was robbed on Tuesday.
This is the bank that was robbed on Tuesday.
- 2 The boy sister is in my lesson was in the shop half an hour ago.
The boy whose sister is in my lesson was in the shop half an hour ago.
- 3 The man owns the bank had two Poodles.
The man who owns the bank had two poodles.
- 4 Jenny wore a mask made her look like Mickey Mouse.
Jenny wore a mask that made her look like Mickey Mouse.
- 5 John came with a friend waited outside in the car.
John came with a friend who waited outside in the car.
- 6 The woman gave him the money was young.
The woman who gave him the money was young.
- 7 The bag in the money was put was yellow.
The bag in which the money was put was yellow.
- 8 The people were in the bank were very frightened.
The people who were in the bank were very frightened.
- 9 A man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
A man whose mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
- 10 A woman daughter was crying tried to calm her.
A woman whose daughter was crying tried to calm her down.
- 11 The car in the bank robbers escaped was orange.
The car in which the bank robbers escaped was orange.
- 12 The child hat was obviously too big didn't play with the other children.
The child, whose hat, was obviously too big didn't play with the other children.
- 13 The man by I drove the car was nervous.
The man by whom I drove the car was nervous.
- 14 He didn't wait at the traffic lights were red.
He didn't wait at the traffic lights that were red.
- 15 The police officer car I parked next to stopped and kindly asked me to move.
The police officer next to whose car I parked stopped and kindly asked me to move.

C Using the words provided, compose a sentence. Make sure the preposition comes before the relative pronoun.

- 1 restaurant, we, eat, in, very nice
The restaurant in which we ate was very nice.
- 2 student, I, go, to school, with, really intelligent
The student with whom I go to school is really intelligent.
- 3 I know, hospital, he, be born, in
I know the hospital in which he was born.
- 4 I bought, this top, from same shop, bought, your top, from
I bought this top from the same shop from which you bought your top.
- 5 Where, shop, he was, refer to
Where is the shop to which he was referring?
- 6 manager, I, work under, very nice
The manager under whom I work is very nice.
- 7 I can't, find, man, he, pointing to
I can't find the man to whom he was pointing.
- 8 Is this, same car, Elvis Presley, drive in
Is this the same car in which Elvis Presley drove?



1

Speaking Activities

Have you ever been abroad? When? Where? Why did you go? Which of the following places would you like to visit? Why would you go there and what would you do?



Practise with your partners:

Work in pairs and answer the following questions:

- 1 Would you like to go on holiday abroad?
- 2 Would you like to live in another country for good?
- 3 Why do people travel?
- 4 Would you like to work in another country? Where? Why?
- 5 Why do people sometimes have to leave their country?
- 6 How would you feel if you left your country never to return?
- 7 What benefits are there in travelling?
- 8 What benefits are there in staying in one's native country?



Transitional Words and Phrases

There are many words and phrases that are used to **begin** or **continue** sentences, linking them with what has come before. These phrases are called **transitional phrases**. Here are some examples of transitional phrases/words:

*I really like Charlie. **Moreover**, he likes me too. **In addition**, Charlie and I share similar interests. **For example**, we both like tennis, we both like eating out and we both like poetry. **In other words**, we're a perfect team. **But** that doesn't mean we never argue!*

Transitional phrases have a number of different functions. Below are a number of their functions:

1 Giving examples:

*John is always late. **For example**, yesterday he came in at eleven. Two hours late!*

*Knowing something about a country before you visit is really useful. **For instance**, it's always good to know something about the customs of greeting or eating.*

*There are two problems: **namely**, the expense and the time.*

2 Adding information:

*Jack is the hardest working student in school. **In addition**, he is also the most popular.*

***In addition to** his popularity, Jack is also the hardest working student in school.*

***As well as** being a karate champion, he is also a very good chef.*

*Medicine has told us in the clearest terms that smoking is bad for us. **Furthermore**, it is a costly habit and gives one bad breath. **Moreover**, it harms those around us more than it does ourselves.*

***Apart from** the recent setbacks, the project has been going along quite well.*

***Apart from** the recent setbacks, the project was a failure from the get go.*

***Besides** his good intentions, John really isn't the man for the job.*

***Besides** his fantastic CV, John has at least twice the experience of any other candidate. We have to hire him.*

3 Summarising:

***In short/ In brief/ In summary/ In conclusion/In a nutshell**,*

John's the best man for the job.

***To summarise/To conclude**, I would like to urge each and every student to try their utmost in the coming exams.*

4 Sequencing ideas:

***Firstly**, I would like to extend my thanks to my teachers who...*

***Secondly**, no one is to speak while the teacher is talking.*

***Finally/Last but not least**, I would like to remind everyone that...*

5 Giving a reason

***Due to** the loss of blood, Sam will have to remain in hospital for another few days.*

***Due to the fact** that he lost so much blood, Sam will have to remain in hospital for another few days.*

***Owing to** the demand, we are unable to supply all items within 2 weeks.*

***Because of** the rain, the football match was postponed.*

***Because** it was raining, the match was postponed.*

***Since** the company is expanding, we need to hire more staff.*

***As** the company is expanding, we need to hire more staff.*

6 Giving a result

*The company is expanding. **Therefore / So / Consequently / As a result**, they are taking on extra staff.*

*(**So** is more informal.)*

*He didn't pass his A-levels. **As a result**, he will have to re-sit them.*

7 Contrasting ideas

*He works hard, **but** he doesn't earn much. **However**, he isn't interested in money. **That said**, he is in debt. **Nevertheless**, he does enjoy his work. **On the other hand**, his wife gets a bit annoyed with him for getting into debt, but she is, **nonetheless**, happy to be his wife. **Otherwise**, why would she put up with it? **Albeit**, that's what her friends tell her to do. **Notwithstanding**, what else would she do?*

***While** my sister has blue eyes, mine are brown.*

*Taxes have gone up, **whereas** social security contributions have gone down.*

***Unlike** the UK, the USA has cheap petrol.*

***In theory**, teachers should prepare for lessons, but **in practice**, they often don't have enough time.*

1 Fill in the blanks using transitional phrases:


- a Finally, I would like to mention something about...
- b Unlike Sam, John doesn't care about his studies.
- c He is really upset about what happened. However, he is still going to finish school.
- d Even though my dad has dark skin, I have light skin.
- e He couldn't come so we cancelled the outing.
- f Because/ since the exam is on Tuesday, I think Wednesday would be a good time to go on holiday.
- g Due to the high literacy rates, books have become much more popular in this country.
- h I don't think he knows how to run a restaurant. That said, he is a good cook.
- i He doesn't work hard, doesn't learn easily, can't develop skills. In a nutshell, he is not what we are looking for.
- j There are three concerns that I have: namely, the speed of the car, the steering and the breaks.
- k Firstly, no one knows if he really is the culprit. Besides, we don't even know if the jewels have been stolen at all. Furthermore, we have no right to go around arresting people.
- l Jenny really ought not get involved in other people's business. Besides, she has enough problems of her own.
- m Apart for his bad manners, he is a nice person.
- n In theory, the rocket should land on Mars in 3.8 seconds. But I don't think it will.

2 Write a sentence or a series of sentences using the following transitional phrases:

- a last but not least
There were five men at the table: Sam, Jack, Allen, Max and, last but not least, John.
- b in practice
In theory, men should wear ties to work, but in practice they usually don't.
- c notwithstanding
Notwithstanding, what else could he have done in that situation?
- d while
While Max was a rugby player, John played football.
- e due to the fact
Due to the fact that he was injured, Jack won't be playing in the finals.
- f in a nutshell
In a nutshell, it wouldn't be wise to make the deal with our rival company.
- g namely
There were two men; namely, Jack and Scott.
- h in addition
In addition to the fact that no one showed up, the great chandelier fell.



Useful Expressions

Everyone has to say **good bye** sometimes. Sometimes, it is just for a short while and sometimes it is for good and sometimes you just don't know. Below are some phrases that you can use. 

Phrase		
I will miss you so much!		
So long!		
Have a safe journey!		
Don't forget us!		
All the best!		
Cheerio!		
Take care!		
Ciao!		
Do	call! write! Skype! come back soon!	
OK, All right, Well then, Right then, Anyway,	it's time to let's we should I'm going to we're going to	make a move. head off. go.
See you	later! soon! tomorrow! tonight! at nine! at school! at the party!	
Nice to It's been lovely to It was great to Good to	see you. catch up.	
Have a	lovely great nice wonderful safe journey!	weekend! holiday! evening! afternoon! time!
Thanks very much for	dinner/lunch - it was lovely! a lovely evening. having me. (if you have stayed overnight)	
I'm so sorry, I'm really sorry, I'm afraid	I've got to I'm going to have to I'm gonna have to (informal)	rush off! hurry! dash! run! make like a tree and leave! (very, very informal) make like a banana and split! (very, very informal)

A Fill in the blanks with the suitable expressions:

- Thank you very much for dinner. It was really delicious. Have a nice weekend!. It was good to see you. Looking forward to see you next week.
- Take care! All the best!
- Nice to see you!
- I'm so sorry. I've got to dash. Do write!
- So long!

B What might you say in the following situations?

- Saying goodbye to a friend whom you will see tomorrow
All the best! Looking forward to see you tomorrow
- Saying goodbye to your close friend whom you will see tomorrow
Cheerio! I'm so sorry I have to dash.
- Saying goodbye to a grandparent whom you will not see for a while
Take care, Grandma. I will miss you so much.
- Saying goodbye to a friend at whose house you have just eaten
Cheerio, Scott. Thanks for the food!
- Saying goodbye to a friend whom you will see at 6 pm
See you soon!
- Saying goodbye to a friend who is going on a journey
Have a safe journey, Max.

Pros and Cons

When discussing an issue, such as travelling abroad, the quality of one's piece of writing depends upon one's ability to present and detail the pros and cons of the issue: what is good about it and what is bad about it. For example, if we were to discuss going to university and all we were able to say was that it is expensive, then it wouldn't be a very good essay: we would not have dealt with the topic properly. Likewise, simply listing one pro and one con, isn't enough. There are always many pros and many cons, so the more one can bring out, the better the essay.

Now write an essay discussing the pros and cons of moving to live in another country. Your essay should be no less than 300 words.

There are many pros and cons of moving to another country. Some people would prefer to live in another country, while others would like to stay in their home country. Sometimes it is impossible for people to move to another country. Here are some pros and cons of moving to another country:

Moving to another country could mean a better life style and a way of living. If someone from a war-torn country were to go and live in a modern country he would probably live longer and have a better life. He would have better doctors, school, transport and a better run government. Also students could move to a modern country to get a better education, then move back to their home countries. Sometimes, teachers, doctors, lawyers and pilots can make a huge amount of money by moving to another country. Developing countries sometimes send students to study. That said, moving to another country means packing up everything and leaving. In some countries that is hard and almost impossible. It also means getting used to a new culture and a new way of living. It could cost a lot more to live in a different country and there might be more taxes. Sometimes it would just be a lot easier if people stayed in their home countries. Although people could get a better education and life-style, there could still be other problems such as racism and communication problems.

So, as you can see there are many pros and cons. It really just depends on the individual's situation and the country in which he is living and the country to which he is moving.

I Want to be Americano!

While most immigrants do live a better life, not all are fortunate and there is so much that they have to go through. Sometimes the difficulties may be more than the benefits.

The first difficulty is the language barrier. Immigrants face difficulties when they are unable to communicate in the official language of the country that they are migrating to. The official language of England and the United States, for example, is English. Immigrants who migrate to England and the United States from countries where English is not the official language face difficulties communicating. They face difficulties not only because they speak no English or little English, but because there is a big difference between British English and American English. The differences go much deeper than just the different pronunciations of potatoes and tomatoes. Here is an example:

There was a student that went to McDonald's. The student made the order and the employee asked the student if the order was "for here or to go". The student did not understand what that meant and stared at the employee stunned. The employee kept asking, "for here or to go", and was beginning to get annoyed and started shouting. The disappointed student turned around and left.

International students get to experience the differences between different cultures. An example is that in most African cultures, notably in Namibia, guests show up un-announced at homes and weddings and that is acceptable. While in most Western cultures, doing so would be very rude and a guest would only be expected to come if previously invited.

Immigrants can have trouble adapting to the new culture. How one greets, eats, buys, sells or even how one makes friends are all very difficult skills to learn. So even without a language gap, immigrants can often end up feeling offended or confused because they don't fully understand the relationships they have with those around them. They can also feel ostracised and unimportant even if everyone around them is honestly trying to be friendly.

Deciding whether or not to return home is another difficulty. Immigrants have hard choices to make when they come to their new homes. Most tend to come with the idea of returning home



one day. This tends to be the difficulty. Returning home is not always easy, as some may not have enough money to return home immediately.

Undoubtedly, leaving one's loved ones for extended periods of time is very difficult, especially for those with very large families. Being separated from one's spouse by land and sea is another major disadvantage as it can really disrupt one's relationship, especially when the immigrant remarries. Being abroad for twenty-five years, for example, without seeing or communicating with one's family could break down the fabric of one's relationship with the family: the immigrant may have changed and taken on new norms and values, so when they do go back, how they talk and react to their family cannot but have changed, for better or for worse.

Needless to say, migrating has its benefits and can often breathe new life into a relationship. One can learn the value of having close ones and learn to value them more. New values can reflect positively on how one deals with those older or younger than one. Furthermore, many people actually travel to get married: with economic situations not affording them the luxury of marriage, they travel abroad to find greener grasses. Once financially stable, they return to their native country and marry, either living there or returning with their spouse to the country to which they immigrated.

Project

After having read the passage, make a list of the pros and cons of moving abroad. Discuss your list with your colleagues.