

# 10A Where do I belong?

Every immigrant who comes here should be required within five years to learn English or to leave the country.

Theodore Roosevelt,  
US President 1901–1909

**G** adding emphasis (2): cleft sentences

**V** words that are often confused

**P** intonation in cleft sentences

## 1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a Can you think of some reasons why people decide to go and live in another country, or in another city in their country?

b **10.1** You are going to listen to an interview with David and Emma Illsley, who went to live in Mairena, a small village in southern Spain, in 1997. Number pictures a–g in the order they mention them (1–7).



David and Emma Illsley



c **10.2** Listen again to the first half of the interview. Answer the questions with **D** (David), **E** (Emma), or **B** (both).

Who...?

- 1 first got a job in Spain
- 2 studied at Warwick University
- 3 taught English
- 4 fell in love with Mairena
- 5 taught in Granada for a year
- 6 worked in local government
- 7 thinks having children helped them to integrate
- 8 employs local people

d **10.3** Now listen again to the second half of the interview. Make notes under the following headings:

- What they like most about living in Mairena
- What they don't like about living in Mairena
- What they miss about the UK
- Whether or not they will go back to the UK



### 3 SPEAKING

- a Read the questions and plan your answers. One answer must be invented!

- What's your favorite food?
- Who's your favorite singer?
- What are you planning to do this summer?
- What languages can you speak?
- What did you do last Saturday?
- Have you ever spoken to a famous person?

- b Work in pairs. **A** ask **B** the questions. Listen and take notes on **B**'s answers. Then change roles.
- c Change partners. Tell your new partner what your first partner said. Decide together which answer you think your previous partners invented.

*He told me (that)... (She said (that)...*


- d Check with your first partners. Were you right?

### 4 PRONUNCIATION double consonants

- a Look at five groups of words. Match each group to a vowel sound.

				
cat	up	fish	egg	clock

- 1 gossip college opposite bottle robber  
 2 luggage runner funny summer butterfly  
 3 written miss bitten different middle  
 4 happy married accident rabbit baggage  
 5 letter leggings message umbrella tennis

- b  **12.7** Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

#### Double consonants

The vowel sound before a double consonant is normally short when it is the stressed syllable, e.g., *gossip* /ɑ/, *luggage* /ʌ/, *written* /ɪ/, *happy* /æ/, and *letter* /e/.

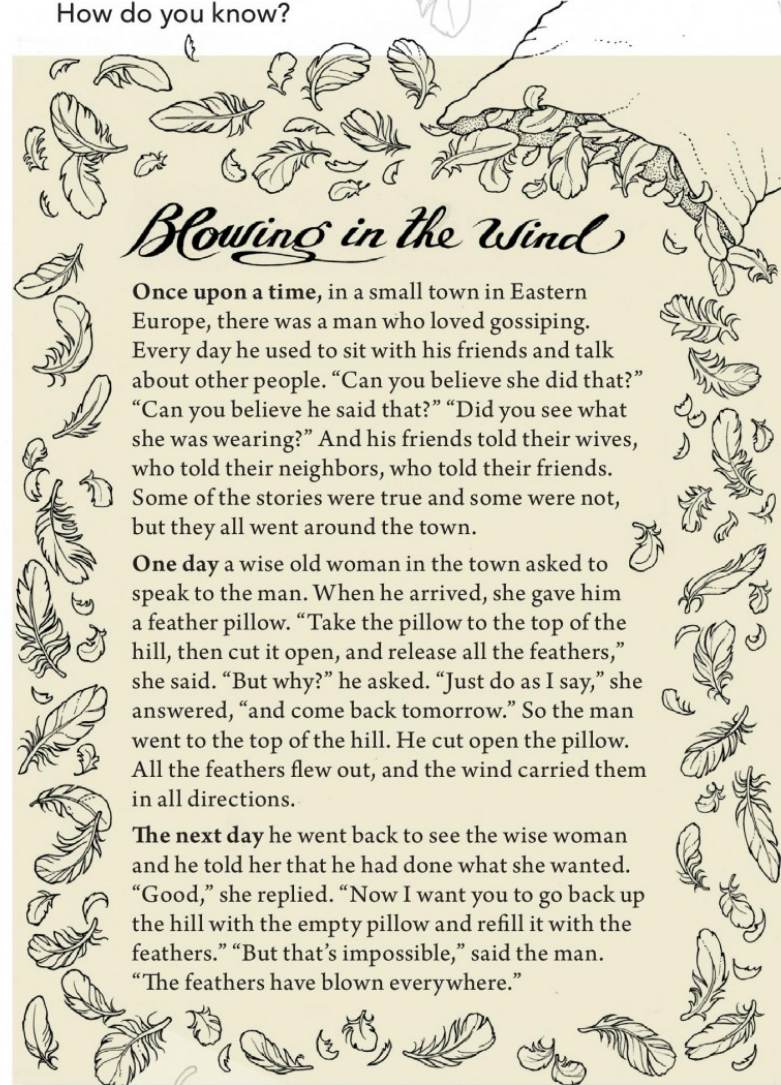
Double consonants are usually pronounced the same as single consonants, e.g., *pp* = /p/.

- c How do you think you pronounce the words below? Check the pronunciation and meaning with a dictionary.

kettle pillow pottery supper waffle

### 5 READING & SPEAKING

- a Read the text once. Is it a) a magazine article, b) a traditional story, or c) an extract from a novel? How do you know?



#### *Blowing in the Wind*

Once upon a time, in a small town in Eastern Europe, there was a man who loved gossiping. Every day he used to sit with his friends and talk about other people. "Can you believe she did that?" "Can you believe he said that?" "Did you see what she was wearing?" And his friends told their wives, who told their neighbors, who told their friends. Some of the stories were true and some were not, but they all went around the town.

One day a wise old woman in the town asked to speak to the man. When he arrived, she gave him a feather pillow. "Take the pillow to the top of the hill, then cut it open, and release all the feathers," she said. "But why?" he asked. "Just do as I say," she answered, "and come back tomorrow." So the man went to the top of the hill. He cut open the pillow. All the feathers flew out, and the wind carried them in all directions.

The next day he went back to see the wise woman and he told her that he had done what she wanted. "Good," she replied. "Now I want you to go back up the hill with the empty pillow and refill it with the feathers." "But that's impossible," said the man. "The feathers have blown everywhere."

- b Read the story again. What do you think the moral is? Go to **Communication Blowing in the wind p.107**. Read the end of the story and check.

- c Answer the questions with a partner. Give examples where you can.

- 1 Who do you think gossip more, men or women?
- 2 Do you think men and women gossip about different things?
- 3 Do older people gossip more than younger people?
- 4 Do you have any friends who gossip a lot? Are you careful about what you tell them?
- 5 Are people in your country interested in celebrity gossip? Are you?
- 6 Do you think gossip spreads more quickly than it used to? Why?
- 7 Have you ever posted gossip on social media? What was it?



- a Look at these requirements for becoming an American citizen. Do they seem fair to you?

You must have had a Permanent Resident (Green) Card for at least five years, or for at least three years if you're filing as the spouse of a US citizen, before you can apply to be a citizen.

You must be at least 18 years of age at the time of filing, be able to read, write, and speak basic English, and be a person of good moral character.

You must take and pass a civics test and an English test.

- b Read an article by Angela Masajo. Number the emotions 1–5 in the order they appear in the text.

- ☐ She felt relieved.
- ☐ She felt confident.
- ☐ She felt nervous again.
- ☐ She felt worthy of respect.
- ☐ She felt nervous.



Angela Masajo is a graduate of Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She recently became an American citizen after living in the US for 14 years.

### Glossary

**The Star-Spangled Banner** the national anthem of the US

**The Pledge of Allegiance** a formal promise to be loyal the US, which citizens make standing in front of the flag with their right hand on their heart

**Bayanihan** from the Filipino word "bayan," meaning nation, town, or community

## Why I became a US citizen

### 1 "I hereby declare, on oath..."

After a year of waiting, I found myself **reciting** the words I had been practicing and preparing to speak. I took time away from school and work to travel down to Chicago. And now here I was, in this large auditorium with 98 other people, speaking in unison: "I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same..."

The room felt small as families **filed in** to support their loved ones. I didn't know why I was still so anxious. This was the easiest part of the whole process. *Why am I so nervous??* At the ceremony, we watched videos about America and patriotism, **took** the Oath of Allegiance, sang *The Star-Spangled Banner*, and said the Pledge of Allegiance while being led by the children in the audience. In the end, we received our naturalization certificate. And just like that, I could finally call myself a US citizen.

### Starting my path

I'm like any other college student, active in both my studies and extracurriculars. As an undergrad at Marquette University, I majored in Speech Pathology and Audiology and Public Relations. Now I'm getting my master's degree in Speech-Language Pathology. I took an active role in Bayanihan Student Organization. I love to work on art as a **creative outlet**. What most people around me didn't know was that—despite moving to the United States almost 14 years ago—I wasn't a US citizen. I've been a permanent resident since I was a child.

Now that I'm 23 years old, I'm starting to think more about the future. I've lived in the United States since I was nine years old, and I am pretty certain that I'm not planning to move out of the country any time soon. There was no reason for me not to become a citizen. My family was supportive of me. We'd had the conversation years **prior** about where I wanted to be, and I chose to stay. So this next step was to finally make things "official." Even knowing what I wanted, this wasn't going to be a simple process. After I sent in my paperwork, I was scheduled to come in for biometrics testing—fingerprinting—a month after they received my application. I had to wait another five months until I received the notice for my interview. Then the waiting really began.

### 30 The nerves set in

I couldn't sleep all week leading up to the interview. It was definitely the most nerve-racking part of this process. I drove from Milwaukee to Chicago in the middle of the week so I had to **notify** my work that I'd be taking a couple days to take care of "personal matters." I didn't tell them what I was actually doing. I didn't want to **jinx** it before it was official.

Once I was in the building, I was so anxious. It was like getting sent to the principal's office knowing that I did nothing wrong—but I was questioning my innocence anyway. They went through my whole application to make sure my answers were **consistent**. I was asked to read and write in English and I took the civics test. I memorized the 100 questions and answers in the prep packet they gave me. It's safe to say I passed with flying colors.

### Taking the oath

I received the notice for my oath ceremony quickly. When I told my mom the good news it was pretty **apparent** that she'd been nervous too when I heard her yell through the phone:

"Ay nako! Bakit hindi mo agad sinabi ipinagdadasal pa kita araw araw!!"

**Translation:** *Why didn't you tell me right away! I was praying for you every day!!*

Now I've given myself a little bit of time to **reflect on** what's happened so far. In some ways, it's like earning your degree. Nothing and everything changes at the same time. My friends accepted me before I was an American citizen, and that hasn't changed. I had the same hopes and dreams before I had that certificate as I do now. I'm worthy of being treated with respect yesterday and today. Today, the anxiety about the whole process is gone, but overall, nothing much about me has changed. Now, I'm a US citizen. I'm a college graduate. And I'm still me.

c Read the article again. Then answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Why did Angela know the process of becoming an American citizen wasn't going to be simple?
- 2 How did Angela feel immediately after the ceremony to become a US citizen?
- 3 Why didn't Angela want to tell the people at her work about the interview?
- 4 What did Angela mean when she said, "Nothing and everything changes at the same time."
- 5 How did Angela know that her mother had been nervous too?
- 6 What was Angela's biggest realization about becoming a US citizen?

**LEXIS IN CONTEXT**

d Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases that are all quite formal and try to figure out their meaning. Then match them with the informal or neutral equivalents 1-10.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ activity or hobby
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ before
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ bring bad luck
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ easy to understand
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ make a promise
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ officially tell someone something
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ saying something you've learned
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ the same
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ think about
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ walk into

e Could you imagine ever becoming a citizen of another country?

**6 VOCABULARY**

words that are often confused

- a The words *foreigner*, *outsider*, and *stranger* are often confused. What is the difference in meaning?
- b Look at some more words that are often confused. For each pair, complete the sentences with the correct word.

1 **suit** /sut/ / **suite** /swit/

- a The hotel upgraded us and gave us a \_\_\_\_\_ instead of a double room.
- b You should definitely wear a \_\_\_\_\_ to the interview—you'll make a better impression.

2 **beside** / **besides**

- a Let's not go out tonight. I'm tired and \_\_\_\_\_, I want to read.
- b They live in that new apartment building \_\_\_\_\_ the school.

3 **lay** /lei/ / **lie** /lai/

- a Please \_\_\_\_\_ down and relax. This will only take a minute.
- b If you \_\_\_\_\_ the baby on the sofa gently, I'm sure she won't wake up.

4 **actually** / **currently**

- a The rate of inflation has gone up since last month; it's \_\_\_\_\_ 2%.
- b I thought I wouldn't enjoy the movie, but \_\_\_\_\_ it was very funny.

5 **announce** / **advertise**

- a It is rumored that the president will \_\_\_\_\_ the latest recipient of the Medal of Honor this week.
- b The company is planning to \_\_\_\_\_ the new product both on TV and online.

6 **affect** /ə'fekt/ / **effect** /i'fekt/

- a How does the crisis \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- b What is the main \_\_\_\_\_ of the crisis?

7 **ashamed** / **embarrassed**

- a As soon as the plumber arrived, the leak stopped! I was so \_\_\_\_\_.
- b When the teacher told my father I had cheated on the test, I felt so \_\_\_\_\_.

8 **deny** / **refuse**

- a The accused does not \_\_\_\_\_ being in the house, but he insists that he did not touch anything.
- b I love parties. I never \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation.

9 **compromise** / **commitment**

- a I know we will never agree about what to do, but we should try to reach a \_\_\_\_\_.
- b The company's \_\_\_\_\_ to providing quality at a reasonable price has been crucial to its success.

10 **economic** / **economical**

- a I think we should buy the Toyota. It's nicer looking, and it's much more \_\_\_\_\_.
- b I don't agree with this government's \_\_\_\_\_ policy.

c Complete the sentences with words from **b**. Then, with a partner, say if you think they are more true of men or women, or equally true of both.

- 1 They let personal problems \_\_\_\_\_ them at work.
- 2 They feel \_\_\_\_\_ when they have to talk about feelings.
- 3 They are afraid of making a long-term \_\_\_\_\_ to a relationship.
- 4 They tend to buy things because they are \_\_\_\_\_ on TV.
- 5 They often say they can do something well when \_\_\_\_\_ they can't.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ to admit they are wrong in an argument.



### 1 beginning with *What... or All...*

I need a coffee.	<b>What I need is</b> a coffee.
We don't like the weather here.	<b>What we don't like is</b> the weather here.
I just want to travel.	<b>All I want is</b> to travel.
I only touched it!	<b>All I did was</b> touch it!

### 2 beginning with *What happens is... / What happened was...*

You take a test and then you have an interview.	<b>What happens is (that)</b> you take a test and then you have an interview.
We left our passports at home.	<b>What happened was (that)</b> we left our passports at home.

### 3 beginning with *The person who / that..., The thing that / which ..., The place where..., The first / last time..., The reason why..., etc.*

I spoke to the manager.	<b>The person (who / that) I spoke to was</b> the manager.
I was irritated by his attitude.	<b>The thing that / which irritated me was</b> his attitude.
We stayed in a five-star hotel.	<b>The place where we stayed was</b> a five-star hotel.
I last saw him on Saturday.	<b>The last time I saw him was</b> on Saturday.
I bought it because it was cheap.	<b>The reason (why) I bought it was</b> because / that it was cheap.

### 4 beginning with *It*

A boy in my class won the prize.	<b>It was a boy in my class who</b> won the prize.
We had the meeting last Friday.	<b>It was last Friday when</b> we had the meeting.
They charged us extra for the bread.	<b>It was the bread (that)</b> they charged us extra for.

When we want to focus attention on or emphasize one part of a sentence, we can do this by adding certain words or phrases to the beginning of the sentence. This is sometimes called a "cleft sentence."

- 1 We can make some kinds of sentences more emphatic by beginning with *What* (= the thing) or *All* (= the only thing) + clause + *be* and then the part of the sentence we want to emphasize.
- 2 To emphasize an event or sequence of events, we can begin with *What happens is (that)...* / *What happened was (that)...*
- 3 We can make part of a sentence more emphatic by beginning with an expression like *The person who*, *The place where*, *The first / last time*, *The reason why*, etc. + clause + *be*, with the emphasized part of the sentence at the end.
- 4 We can also use *It is / was* + the emphasized part of the sentence + a relative clause.

### *It was me who... or It was I who...?*

In informal spoken English, if the emphasized part is a pronoun, we usually use the object pronoun after *It is / was*, e.g., *I paid the bill.*—*It was me who paid the bill.* Compare: *It was I who paid the bill.* (= very formal)

### a Complete the sentences with *one* word.

The last time I saw my brother was on his birthday.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ was my father who told me not to marry him.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I hate about Sundays is knowing you have to work the next day.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ why I want you to come early is so that we can have some time to chat.
- 4 After you've submitted your résumé, what \_\_\_\_\_ next is that you get called for an interview.
- 5 It's not my fault you can't find the papers! \_\_\_\_\_ I did was clean up your desk a little.
- 6 The \_\_\_\_\_ where we're going to have lunch is a sort of artists' café near the theater.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ happened was that I lost the piece of paper with my flight information on it.
- 8 It was \_\_\_\_\_ who told Angela about the party. I didn't realize it was a surprise.

### b Rewrite the sentences using the **bold** word.

I only need a small piece of paper. **all**

All I need is a small piece of paper.

- 1 She left her husband because he cheated on her. **reason**  
\_\_\_\_\_ because he cheated on her.
- 2 We stopped in an absolutely beautiful place for lunch. **place**  
\_\_\_\_\_ was absolutely beautiful.
- 3 We got stuck in an enormous traffic jam. **happened**  
\_\_\_\_\_ we got stuck in an enormous traffic jam.
- 4 They didn't apologize for arriving late, which really annoyed me. **what**  
\_\_\_\_\_ they didn't apologize for arriving late.
- 5 Your brother broke the laptop. **it**  
\_\_\_\_\_ broke the laptop.
- 6 I only said that I didn't like her dress. **all**  
\_\_\_\_\_ that I didn't like her dress.
- 7 I like my Aunt Emily best of all my relatives. **person**  
\_\_\_\_\_ is my Aunt Emily.
- 8 You pick up your tickets at the box office. **happens**  
\_\_\_\_\_ you pick up your tickets at the box office.
- 9 Right now you need to sit down and put your feet up. **what**  
\_\_\_\_\_ to sit down and put your feet up.
- 10 I first met Serena at a conference in Taiwan. **time**  
\_\_\_\_\_ at a conference in Taiwan.