

Ethnic minorities in the UK



1 SPEAKING Describe the photo opposite. Does it match your idea of typical British children? Why? / Why not?

2 Read the text. Where did immigrants to Britain mostly come from ...

- 1 in the 1950s?
- 2 in the 1960s and 1970s?
- 3 in the first decade of the 21st century?

3 Read the text again. Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- 1 In the 20th century, immigrants to Britain mainly came from countries that used to be part of the British Empire. ____
- 2 People from the Caribbean were invited to come and work in Britain. ____
- 3 Britain has generally refused to adopt any traditions of immigrant cultures. ____
- 4 Many Asian immigrants came from other British colonies. ____
- 5 The majority of immigrants to Britain in the 21st century do not settle permanently. ____

4 4.05 Listen to five people whose families emigrated to Britain talking about their lives. What is the ethnic origin of each speaker?

5 4.05 Listen again. Match sentences A–F below with the speakers (1–5). Some sentences match with more than one speaker.

Which speaker(s) ...

- A have experienced racism in the UK? ____
- B make a negative comment about the weather? ____
- C did not personally emigrate to Britain? ____
- D consider themselves British? ____
- E mention good British friends? ____
- F mention problems finding a job? ____

6 SPEAKING Discuss questions 1 and 2 in pairs. You can use the phrases below to help you.

*I think people might ... In my view ...
I'm not certain, but ... It could be that ...
It's probably true to say that ...*

- 1 What are some of the reasons why people emigrate to another country?
- 2 Do you know any immigrants to your country? Where are they from? Why are they there?

4.04

BRITAIN = a mix of cultures

Britain has always been a mixture of different nationalities and cultures. The country itself is made up of four nations – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – each with its own cultural heritage. Back in the 17th century, Britain became a global power and gained an enormous empire. By the 1920s, the empire was home to 458 million people – a fifth of the world's population! But forty years later, most of the colonies had gained their independence, and immigrants from Britain's former colonies had begun to arrive in the UK and contribute to its multicultural society.



The longest-established ethnic minority in Britain is the black Caribbean population. After the Second World War, there was a labour shortage in the UK and people from Jamaica and Trinidad, former British colonies, were encouraged to come and work in Britain. In 1948, five hundred came over on the steamship *Empire Windrush*, and throughout the following decade, thousands more arrived. Many immigrants experienced some form of racism at that time. However, Caribbean culture – especially food and musical styles such as ska and reggae – gradually became part of British life. The Notting Hill Carnival – the biggest street festival in Europe – was started by Caribbean immigrants.

Another wave of immigration to the UK occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. India and Pakistan were formerly part of the British Empire, and many people arrived from those countries. In previous decades, Indians and Pakistanis had also gone to work in British colonies in Africa. But after those African countries gained independence, Asians were forced to leave and came to the UK. Asians in Britain formed a close community and on the whole retained their own customs and languages. However, Indian food is now part of British culture, with Indian restaurants found all over the country. Curry is one of Britain's most popular meals.

Since the expansion of the European Union in 2004, the UK has seen more immigrants from continental Europe. Most come to work in Britain and then return home after a few years, but others have chosen to settle in their new homeland.



Tinseltown

1 **SPEAKING** Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 What were the last three films you saw?
- 2 Where did you see them?
- 3 How many of the films were made in America?
Do you like American films? Why? / Why not?

2 **Read the text. Match paragraphs A–D with the correct headings (1–4).**

- 1 'Talkies' take over
- 2 Moving west
- 3 Fewer but bigger
- 4 The Golden Age

3 **Answer the questions in your own words.**

- 1 Why did early film studios want to move away from New York?
- 2 Why did cinema audiences in the 1920s often hear piano music during films?
- 3 Why were Hollywood films particularly popular during hard times?
- 4 Why were cinema audiences smaller from the 1960s onwards?

4 **4.07** Listen to an interview about some of the biggest failures in cinema history. Which film does the guest think was the best of the three?

When Time Ran Out Sahara Hulk

5 **4.07** Listen again and circle the correct answers (a–c).

- 1 Why is it not surprising that the interviewer doesn't know the films they discuss?
 - a They are all from the 1970s or earlier.
 - b They were not made by well-known directors.
 - c They were not seen by many people.
- 2 Which part of *When Time Ran Out* is most likely to make you laugh, according to the guest?
 - a The special effects.
 - b The ending.
 - c The acting.
- 3 Why did *Sahara* lose so much money?
 - a The stars of the film demanded big salaries.
 - b The film was extremely expensive to make.
 - c Audiences for the film were small.
- 4 Why was *Hulk* not a commercial success?
 - a It had to compete with other more successful movies based on comic book characters.
 - b It did not appeal to people who usually like this genre.
 - c It was visually very appealing, but boring in other ways.



4.06

A The first American films were made in the very early years of the 20th century. At that time, the centre of the film industry was New York, where the inventor Thomas Edison had huge power because he had patented a lot of the film-making equipment. Around 1910, film studios began to move to the west coast, as far away from New York – and from Edison – as possible. Hollywood was born.

B For most of the 1920s, Hollywood produced 'silent movies' with no speaking or soundtrack. When these movies were shown in cinemas, a pianist or organist played music while the audience watched. By the late 1920s, the technology existed to add sound – but not everybody liked the idea. 'Who wants to hear actors talk?' said Harry Warner, the owner of one of the largest studios. But he was wrong, and silent movies soon became a thing of the past.

C Between the 1930s and the 1950s, the big Hollywood studios, like MGM and Paramount, were making hundreds of films a year. Cinema tickets cost only a few cents, and millions went to see the latest films, even in times of war or recession – in fact, especially during those times, because movies offered a form of escapism. But by the 1950s, cinema had a rival: television. And as the famous Polish-born film producer Samuel Goldwyn said, 'Why should people go out and pay money to see bad films when they can stay at home and see bad television for nothing?'

D By the 1960s, cinema audiences had declined, mainly because of the popularity of TV, and Hollywood had to change. They began to make fewer films each year, concentrating on a small number of expensive blockbusters. This is basically still their approach today. A box office hit can make a lot of money for the studio and the investors, but a failure can be a major disaster.

6 **SPEAKING** Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 What is the worst film you've ever seen, in your opinion? What was so bad about it?
- 2 Did you watch the film with other people? If so, what did they think of it?
- 3 Are there certain types of film that you often dislike? What are they?

7 **SPEAKING** Share your ideas from exercise 6 with the class. Did anybody else choose the same film? Are there certain types of film which are generally unpopular?

British sporting events

- 1 **SPEAKING** Answer the quiz questions (1–6) in pairs. Choose from the sports below.

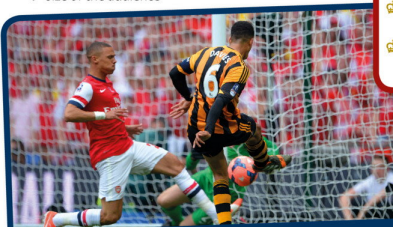
cricket football golf horse racing
motor racing rowing rugby tennis

- 1 The Open and the Ryder Cup are both famous events in which sport?
- 2 In which sport does a British team compete against teams from other countries in the Davis Cup?
- 3 In which sport do England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France and Italy compete in a competition called the Six Nations?
- 4 In which sport do Oxford and Cambridge compete on the River Thames each year?
- 5 If England is playing Australia at Lords in an Ashes match, what sport is it?
- 6 The Grand National and the Derby are both famous events for which sport?

- 2 **4.08** Listen and check your answers to the quiz in exercise 1. Which contestant wins: John or Milly?

- 3 Read the fact files. Which of these pieces of information (a–f) are in all three fact files?

- a when the event was first held
- b prize money
- c where the event is held
- d frequent winners
- e when the event is held
- f size of the audience



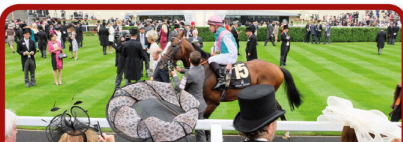
THE FA CUP FINAL

- The FA Cup is a competition for football clubs from all divisions of the English league and has been held every year since 1872, except during the two World Wars.
- The clubs which have won the trophy most often are Manchester United and Arsenal (both twelve times) and Tottenham Hotspur (eight times). The winning team receives £1.8 million.
- Since 1923, the final has been played at Wembley Stadium in London. About 200,000 spectators watched the first Wembley final, far more than the official capacity of the stadium.
- During the 1956 final, Manchester City goalkeeper Bert Trautmann broke his neck. However, he kept playing for the remaining seventeen minutes and made several important saves, helping his team to victory.

- 4 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Decide on the advantages and disadvantages of seeing a major sporting event a) live at the event and b) on television. Use the words below and your own ideas.

action replay atmosphere close-ups
commentators / commentary convenience
cost crowds excitement memories

- 5 **INTERNET RESEARCH** Find out about a sporting event in your own country. Use the list in exercise 3 to help you. Present the information as a fact file.



ROYAL ASCOT

- Ascot Racecourse in the south of England is less than 10 km from Windsor Castle, a royal residence, and has been a horse racing venue for more than three hundred years.
- Royal Ascot takes place every June and lasts for five days. Each day begins with the arrival of the royal party.
- Spectators who enter the Royal Enclosure at Ascot must be dressed formally, including top hats for men.
- The Queen is a fan of horse racing and has owned 22 winners at Ascot. Owners can receive up to £350,000 if their horse wins a race.



THE WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

- The Championships are held for two weeks every summer at the All England Lawn Tennis Club in London.
- About half a million spectators come to watch the tennis matches live, while TV coverage is seen by roughly 380 million people in nearly 200 countries.
- In 1968, the prize money was £2,000 for the men's singles champion and £750 for the women's singles champion. Between 1877, when the event started, and 1968, the winners received nothing.
- These days, men and women receive equal prize money – nearly £2 million for a singles title.

Royal palaces

1 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Have you visited any castles or palaces in your country? Which are the most famous ones? Why?
- Do you recognise the palace in the photo? What do you know about it?

2 Cover the fact file. Discuss and try to guess the answers to the quiz about Buckingham Palace.

How many ...

- ... rooms are there?
a 263 b 542 c 775
- ... people work there?
a over 600 b over 800 c over 1,000
- ... clocks are there?
a 150 b 250 c 350
- ... guests are entertained there every year?
a over 10,000 b over 50,000 c over 100,000
- ... people can have dinner together?
a 150 b 370 c 600
- ... times has the Palace been broken into?
a none b 6 c 12

3 Read the fact file and check your answers to exercises 1 and 2. What do you think is the most interesting or surprising fact?

4 4.09 Listen to a radio programme. Complete the information about the Queen's residences. Use the places below in the first column.

Belfast, Northern Ireland Edinburgh, Scotland
the Highlands, Scotland London, England
near London, England Norfolk, England

Royal Residence	Location	Private or state-owned?
Buckingham Palace		
Windsor Castle		
Sandringham House		
Balmoral Castle		
Holyrood Palace		
Hillsborough Castle		

5 4.09 Listen again and complete each sentence with up to three words.

- When the Queen is in this country, she has quite a strict _____.
- Once a week she has a meeting with with the British _____.
- The Queen usually spends _____ at Windsor Castle.
- Windsor Castle has been a royal home since _____.
- The Royal Family spend _____ at Sandringham House.
- Sandringham House was damaged in the First _____.
- The Queen spends the _____ in Scotland.
- Queen Victoria bought Balmoral because she really liked _____.
- Buckingham Palace receives lots of _____ when it is open during the summer.



FACT FILE

Buckingham Palace

- * Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence, but she doesn't own it. It belongs to the state.
- * The first monarch to use Buckingham Palace as her official residence was Queen Victoria, who moved there in 1837.
- * Buckingham Palace is like a small town – it has a chapel, post office, swimming pool, staff cafeteria, doctor's surgery, cinema and police station.
- * It has seven hundred and seventy-five rooms. Fifty-two are Royal and guest bedrooms and seventy-eight are bathrooms. There are one hundred and eighty-eight bedrooms for the staff.
- * There are secret tunnels under the streets of London, connecting the Palace to the Houses of Parliament.
- * The gardens are huge – sixteen hectares – and include tennis courts, a lake and a helicopter landing area. There are thirty species of birds and three hundred and fifty species of wild flowers; some of them are very rare indeed.
- * Over eight hundred people work at the palace, including two people who work full-time to look after the palace's three hundred and fifty clocks!
- * The Queen has over fifty thousand guests each year at lunches, dinners, receptions and parties. The kitchens are able to serve a sit-down dinner for six hundred people at one time.
- * Hundreds of famous people have visited the palace, including Mozart, J. F. Kennedy, Nelson Mandela, Pope John Paul II, and Mahatma Gandhi – in his loincloth and sandals!
- * The palace has been broken into on at least six occasions. Teenager Edward Jones broke in three times between 1838 and 1841 and stole some of Queen Victoria's underwear! Michael Fagin broke in in 1992 and went to Queen Elizabeth's bedroom, where he woke her up before he was arrested.

6 SPEAKING Discuss these questions in pairs. Give reasons for your opinions.

- What do you think about Queen Elizabeth's way of life? Would you enjoy being king or queen? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think it is right that one family should have so many places to live?
- What would your ideal house be like?

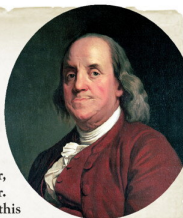
Benjamin Franklin

- 1 **SPEAKING** Can you think of any famous people from your own country's history who were famous for more than one reason? Use the words below to help you.

actor composer explorer inventor musician
 politician / statesman scientist soldier
 sportsman / sportswoman writer

- 2 **4.10** Read the introductory paragraph. Then listen. Complete the missing dates in the timeline of Benjamin Franklin's life.

Benjamin Franklin is a giant of American history, partly because he was successful in so many different areas. Today, he is perhaps remembered mostly as a scientist and inventor, but he was also a publisher, a musician, a newspaper owner, a politician and a philosopher. And he was able to do all of this despite quite a poor background.



1706 Born in Boston, USA, the eighth of ten children.

1 Leaves school after only two years because his parents cannot afford to pay.

1718 Starts working for his brother James, a printer.

1728 Starts his own printing company in Philadelphia.

2 Becomes owner of a newspaper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

1731 Founds America's first lending library.

3 Begins to publish the first in a series of almanacs, yearly books containing interesting facts, stories and puzzles. Their success makes Franklin rich.

1748 Retires from printing to spend more time on science and experiments.

1750 Publishes important work on electricity.

4 Carries out his famous experiment with a kite in a storm.

1776 Becomes the first American Ambassador to France, and works to improve the relationship between the two countries.

1785 Retires from politics.

5 Dies at the age of 84. Funeral is attended by 20,000 people.

- 3 **4.10** Listen again and complete the collocations with the verbs below.

attend build carry out found publish
 retire start write

- 1 _____ your own business
- 2 _____ an article for a newspaper
- 3 _____ a book
- 4 _____ a hospital
- 5 _____ a scientific experiment
- 6 _____ strong relations between two countries
- 7 _____ from a job
- 8 _____ a funeral

- 4 **SPEAKING** Describe the picture using the words below. Have you heard of this experiment? What do you think Franklin was trying to discover?

cord electricity key kite
 lightning spark storm clouds



- 5 **4.11** Listen to a news report about Franklin's famous kite experiment. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- 1 Franklin's experiment became well known in America and other countries too. ____
- 2 According to the traditional story, Franklin bought a kite and attached a piece of metal to it. ____
- 3 According to the story, Franklin put his hand near the piece of metal and felt an electrical spark. ____
- 4 Dr Tom Tucker began investigating the experiment while working at a university. ____
- 5 Dr Tucker first became suspicious after reading Franklin's own reports of the experiment. ____
- 6 Dr Tucker successfully recreated Franklin's experiment when he used a modern kite. ____
- 7 Dr Tucker thinks that Franklin's theories about electricity were correct, even if his report of the experiment was invented. ____

- 6 **SPEAKING** In pairs, discuss these quotations by Benjamin Franklin. Decide what they mean and whether you agree or disagree with them.

'Hard work is the mother of good luck.'

'Some people die at 25 and aren't buried until 75.'

'Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it, is.'

British public schools

4.12

In the UK, 93% of children go to state schools, which are funded by the government. The remaining 7% go to private schools, which the government does not fund or control. The students pay fees to attend these schools. A small group of very old private schools are, confusingly, known as 'public schools'. These include Eton College, which has educated nineteen British Prime Ministers over the past three centuries – as well as many other famous people from around the world, including Prince William and Prince Harry, actor Hugh Laurie and the former king of Nepal.

To many people, these public schools seem very odd and old-fashioned, with their strange uniforms and confusing traditions. For example, all of the public schools divide the academic year into three terms. At Eton College, these are called 'halves', but at Charterhouse they're called 'quarters' (and the shortest of the three is known as the 'long quarter').

Although private schools seem irrelevant to most British people, the influence they have on society is very real. That is because a very large number of people in important positions attended these schools, including 71% of senior judges and 62% of senior officers in the armed forces. Some people even argue that the UK parliament does not represent the country because 32% of MPs are privately educated.



- 1 **SPEAKING** Describe the photo, which shows children having breakfast at a 'public school' in England. How is it different from the canteen at your school? Would you like to eat here? Why? / Why not?

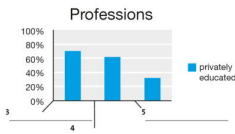
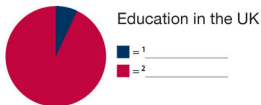
- 2 Read the text. Which of these sentences is true about schools in the UK?

- a All 'public schools' are private schools.
- b All private schools are 'public schools'.
- c All state schools are 'public schools'.

- 3 **VOCABULARY** Match a–f with 1–6 to make compounds. They are all in the text.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 state | a year |
| 2 private | b minister |
| 3 prime | c forces |
| 4 academic | d school |
| 5 senior | e officer |
| 6 armed | f school |

- 4 Read the text again. Complete labels 1–5 in the charts with the correct words.



- 5 **4.13** Listen to a radio interview about public schools. How many public schools do they mention?

- 6 **4.13** Listen again and circle the correct answers (a–d).

- 1 David Brown decided to write a book about public school traditions because
 - a they reminded him of his own school days.
 - b he's always had an interest in public schools.
 - c he works in a public school.
 - d somebody else asked him to write it.
- 2 'The Wall Game' is a game which
 - a is only played at a small number of public schools.
 - b has been played since 1909.
 - c involves kicking a ball over a wall to score.
 - d has very few goals.
- 3 The sport of rugby was invented
 - a by a schoolboy called Rugby in 1823.
 - b by a schoolboy called Ellis at a school called Rugby College.
 - c in various different countries around the same time.
 - d at Eton College.
- 4 What does the game called 'the Greaze' involve?
 - a Students throw books at a cook.
 - b Students make a pancake.
 - c Students try to get a piece of a pancake.
 - d Students throw a pancake as high as possible.

- 7 **SPEAKING** What traditions are there in schools in your country? Use the ideas below to help you.

ceremonies clothes first / last day at school
food graduation public holidays
shows and performances songs

Charles Dickens

1 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Have you heard of the writer Dickens? Can you name anything he wrote? Have you ever seen a film or TV version of something he wrote?

2 4.14 In pairs, do the quiz about the life and works of Dickens. Circle the correct answers (a–c). Then listen and check your answers.

- Where was Dickens born?
 - west coast of England
 - east coast of England
 - south coast of England
- In which century did Dickens live?
 - 18th
 - 19th
 - 20th
- What genre of writing is Dickens most famous for?
 - novels
 - plays
 - poetry
- Which city did Dickens often write about?
 - London
 - Liverpool
 - New York
- What is Scrooge, the Dickens character in the picture, famous for?
 - his kindness
 - his pessimism
 - his meanness



3 4.14 Listen again. Complete the titles of works by Dickens with the words below.

Christmas David Friend Great House Papers Twist

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <i>The Pickwick Papers</i> | 5 _____ Expectations |
| 2 <i>Oliver</i> _____ | 6 <i>Our Mutual</i> _____ |
| 3 <i>A</i> _____ Carol | 7 _____ Copperfield |
| 4 <i>Bleak</i> _____ | |

4 Read part 1 of a summary of *Oliver Twist*. Does Oliver have an easy or difficult start in life? Why do you imagine Dickens often writes about people like this?

PART 1

At the start of the novel, Oliver is born in a workhouse (a place where very poor and homeless people go to live). His mother dies immediately after he is born, without telling anyone her name or the name of Oliver's father. Oliver is brought up as an orphan at the workhouse, where he is shown no kindness. After a famous scene in which he asks for more food, he is treated even more unkindly, so he runs away to London. There, he meets a boy called Jack Dawkins, whose nickname is the Artful Dodger. The Dodger introduces Oliver to a 'gentleman' called Fagin.

5 4.15 Listen to two extracts from *Oliver Twist*. Which events from the summary in exercise 4 do they show?

6 4.15 Listen again and answer the questions about each extract. For some questions, you need to speculate or give your own opinion.

Extract 1

- Why did the boys' food bowls never need washing?
- What did one boy threaten to do to the boy who slept in the next bed?
- When Dickens describes the master as 'fat and healthy', what contrast is he making?
- What two punishments does Oliver receive for asking for more food?

Extract 2

- What evidence is there in the extract that the room is a kitchen, a bedroom and a dining room?
 - How do you think Oliver feels when the Dodger calls him 'my friend' and Fagin calls him 'my dear'? Why might he feel that way?
 - If you were Oliver, where would you prefer to be: in the workhouse or with Fagin and the boys? Why?
 - What do Fagin and the boys do to earn money? Are there any clues in the extract?
- 7** Read part 2 of the summary and complete it with appropriate words. Check your answer to question 8 in exercise 6.

8 SPEAKING In your opinion, who is your country's most important writer? What kind of works does he / she write? How many of them have you read?



PART 2

Fagin is the leader of a gang of young pickpockets who he sends out onto the streets of London ¹_____ steal money, watches and handkerchiefs. Oliver is part of the gang until one of their attempts goes wrong. Oliver is caught, but instead ²_____ being punished, he is looked after ³_____ a kind gentleman called Mr Brownlow. However, Fagin and his gang are worried that Oliver knows ⁴_____ much, so they force him to leave Mr Brownlow's house and join their gang again. In ⁵_____ end, Oliver discovers that he is from a rich family. Fagin is caught and punished ⁶_____ his crimes, while Oliver inherits a lot of money.



Helen Keller

1 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Discuss the quotation.

What was Helen Keller talking about, do you think?
Do you agree with her?

'The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched – they must be felt with the heart.' Helen Keller

2 Read the first part of the story of Helen Keller's life. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F and correct the false sentences.

- 1 As a baby, Helen had normal sight and hearing. ____
- 2 A relation of one of the family servants gradually taught Helen sign language. ____
- 3 Helen's mother was very unhappy and frequently got cross with her. ____
- 4 Anne Sullivan was partially blind. ____
- 5 The first word that Helen understood through finger-spelling was 'doll'. ____

3 **4.17** Listen to the second part of the story of Helen Keller's life. What is the significance of these numbers and dates?

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| a ten years | c 1904 | e 81 |
| b 1900 | d 1936 | f 1968 |

4 **4.17** Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What took Helen 25 years of hard work to master?
- 2 Why didn't she study at Harvard?
- 3 What else did she do while she was at university?
- 4 What political and social causes did she support?
- 5 How old was Helen when she died?

5 Write some short messages or sentences in English for your partner. Do not show him / her.

Hello. How are you?

6 Work in pairs. Take turns to close your eyes while your partner spells out their messages on your palm using their finger. Can you understand?**7 SPEAKING** Imagine you were deaf-blind. What practical and emotional problems would you face? Use the phrases below to help you.

- One problem would be that ...
- It would be difficult / impossible to ...
- You'd have to ...
- I would hate not being able to ...

8 INTERNET RESEARCH Find out about the life of another inspirational person who overcame disability or other difficulties. Make notes about:

- their name, nationality and background
- the disability or difficulties they overcame
- their achievements
- why you admire them



Silent darkness

4.16

Helen Keller was born in 1880 in Alabama, with the ability to both see and hear, like any normal child. She began to speak when she was six months old and to walk at the age of one. But six months later, she contracted a serious illness, possibly meningitis. After she had recovered, her mother noticed that Helen didn't react to sounds, or when she waved her hand in front of Helen's face. The illness had left her both deaf and blind.

As she grew up, she learned to communicate with the daughter of the family cook using sign language that they invented together. But Helen was an unhappy child and often flew into a rage. Her mother was very patient with her and tried to help her. She had read about the successful education of another deaf-blind child, and when Helen was seven she contacted a special school for blind children in Boston. The director of the school suggested that Helen work with Anne Sullivan, who was herself visually impaired and a recent graduate of the school. It was the beginning of a 49-year relationship between pupil and teacher.

Anne travelled to Helen's home and immediately began teaching her 'finger-spelling': spelling out words on the palm of Helen's hand. The first word she tried to teach her was 'doll' – Anne had brought Helen a doll as a present. But Helen could not make the connection between the letters and the objects and became very frustrated. After about a month, however, there was a breakthrough. Helen realised that the movements of Anne's fingers on her palm, while she poured water over her other hand, signified 'water'. By the end of the day Helen had learned thirty new words.

Victorian explorers

- 1 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. What were the explorers below famous for?

Roald Amundsen Christopher Columbus
Captain James Cook Marco Polo

- 2 Complete the text about the explorer Mary Kingsley. Write one appropriate word for each gap.

Mary Kingsley

4.18

Mary Kingsley was born in London in 1862, the daughter ¹ _____ a doctor and a domestic servant. She received little formal education, as in those days, people did not think that it ² _____ necessary to educate girls. However, she spent time in her father's library, which was full of travel and science books.

In 1892, both of ³ _____ parents died and Mary inherited £4,300, a considerable sum at that time. Apart from a week in Paris, Mary had never been abroad. But she'd always dreamed ⁴ _____ travelling to Africa, and with the money, she could now do this. She arrived in Sierra Leone in August 1893, lived with local people, and learned ⁵ _____ them the skills needed to survive in the jungle. She often went alone into dangerous areas ⁶ _____ collect plant and animal specimens. She had close encounters with a leopard and a crocodile.

She returned to Britain in December 1893 but was back in Africa a year ⁷ _____. She daringly climbed the 4,040-metre-high Mount Cameroon by a previously unknown route – and wearing one of the long black dresses she had always worn since the death of her parents. In 1895, Mary went home again, taking some rare specimens, including a live reptile ⁸ _____ she gave to London Zoo.

She wrote two books ⁹ _____ her experiences – *Travels in West Africa* and *West African Studies* – in ¹⁰ _____ she described the way of life of the indigenous people. She was very critical both ¹¹ _____ the missionaries who set out to convert the local people and of British colonial rule. Both, she felt, damaged the traditions and culture of the African people. Her fame grew and she gave lectures on her travels all ¹² _____ Britain.

Mary went out to Africa for the third and final time in March 1900. But ¹³ _____ she could travel north to the part that she loved, she died of typhoid in Simonstown in South Africa. She was just 37 years old.



- 3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- Why was Mary not sent to school?
- How could she afford to travel to Africa?
- What did she wear to climb Mount Cameroon?
- What was her opinion of missionaries and of British colonial rule?
- How many expeditions to Africa did she go on?
- What did she die of?

- 4 **4.19** Listen to an account of David Livingstone's expeditions and:

- match the routes on the map with his first, second and third expeditions.
- say what happened at the four places marked with crosses and dates.



- 5 **4.19** Listen again. Number the events of Livingstone's life (A–E) in the correct order.

- ___ A He returned to Africa to search for the source of the Nile.
- ___ B He studied medicine and theology.
- ___ C He attempted to sail up the Zambezi and Rovuma rivers.
- ___ D He became the first European to cross southern Africa.
- ___ E He worked in a cotton mill.

- 6 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Kingsley and Livingstone thought they were doing good in Africa. What do you think? Give reasons.

- 7 **INTERNET RESEARCH** Use the internet to write about another famous explorer or expedition. Find out:

- nationality, date of birth and death.
- what were they looking for and why.
- whether they were successful.
- other interesting facts and information about them.