

6

Community

6.1 Crossing cultures

GOALS ■ Talk about cultures and communities ■ Understand and use articles

Vocabulary & Reading cultures and communities

- 1 Look at the photos. Where do you think they were taken? Why? Discuss your ideas with a partner.



- 2 Read the online magazine article and check your ideas.

- 3a Look at the highlighted vocabulary in the article and find four plural words which describe *groups of people*.

- b Match the four words from exercise 3a to definitions 1–4.

- 1 People who belong to the same family as someone who lived a long time ago.
- 2 People who have come into a foreign country to live there permanently.
- 3 People who are legally accepted as members of a particular country.
- 4 People related to you who lived a long time ago.

NEWS PHOTOS VIDEO TRAVEL ENVIRONMENT

As you pass through a nine-metre-tall red *torii* gate into the Liberdade **neighbourhood** and see the Japanese street lamps and signs, you might assume you were in ¹Tokyo. But you'd be wrong. Liberdade is actually the centre of ²the biggest Japanese **community** ³in the world (outside Japan) and it's in São Paulo, Brazil. More than 1.5 million people with Japanese **ancestors** live in Brazil, 60,000 of them in Liberdade.

The first settlers arrived over a hundred years ago to work in the coffee plantations, but soon started to move to the cities, particularly São Paulo. ⁴Immigrants need to **adjust** to new things, but it was difficult for the Japanese settlers at first, as they encountered such a different language, food and climate. However, the community is now very well **established**, and Liberdade, including ⁵the Museum of Japanese Immigration, is one of São Paulo's main attractions. Every weekend, the area is full of people buying flowers, clothes and Japanese-style food. Many popular Japanese **festivals** also take place in the area. For example, ⁶Hanamatsuri, a **ceremony** where sweet tea is poured onto the feet of a statue. ⁷The ceremony is then followed by ⁸a **parade** through the streets with flowers and a large model white elephant. Or the festival of stars, *Tanabata Matsuri*, where people wear typical Japanese **costumes** and **decorate** the streets.

4 Work with a partner. Explain the difference between the other pairs or groups of words highlighted in the article.

- 1 custom/costume
- 2 festival/ceremony/parade
- 3 neighbourhood/community
- 4 adjust/establish

5a Choose the correct options to complete the questions.

- 1 What aspects of the Liberdade *neighbourhood / community* make it seem like Tokyo?
- 2 Why did the first Japanese *immigrants / descendants* first come to Brazil?
- 3 Why was it difficult for them to *establish / adjust* at first?
- 4 According to the article, which event includes a *parade / ceremony* through the streets?
- 5 Give an example of another Japanese *festival / costume* mentioned in the article.
- 6 Give an example of a Welsh *costume / custom* mentioned in the article.

b Now read the whole article in exercise 2 again and, with a partner, answer the questions in exercise 5a.

Another fascinating example is the Welsh community ⁹in the Chubut Valley, Patagonia, ¹⁰Argentina. Welsh **immigrants** first arrived in the area over 150 years ago, but although they now consider themselves to be very firmly Argentinian **citizens**, many of their 50,000 **descendants** still speak Welsh and maintain traditions and **customs**, such as serving Welsh teas and writing poetry.



Grammar articles

6 Complete the Grammar focus box with the underlined phrases and words from the article in exercise 2.

GRAMMAR FOCUS *a/an, the* and – (no article)

- We use **a/an** (indefinite article):
 - a when something is one member of a class _____
 - b when we mention something for the first time _____
- We use **the** (definite article):
 - c when it's the only one of something, or the only one in a place _____
 - d when we think it's clear which one we're talking about (often because it's the second time we've mentioned it) _____
 - e with superlative forms _____
 - f with rivers, valleys, certain mountains (e.g. *the Matterhorn*), ranges of mountains, oceans, seas, plural country names or groups of islands (e.g. *The Baltic States, The Maldives*) and deserts _____
 - g with the names of theatres, cinemas, hotels, galleries and museums _____
- We use no article:
 - h to generalize about something (with plural or uncountable nouns, including abstract nouns) _____
 - i with most country names, continents, states, lakes and mountains _____
 - j with towns/cities, neighbourhoods and streets _____

→ Grammar Reference page 146

7 Choose the correct options to complete the information about a Welsh festival in Patagonia.

An *eisteddfod* is ¹ *a* / – Welsh festival of ² – / *the* literature, music and performance. But it is not only held in ³ *the* / – Wales. An *eisteddfod* has been held in ⁴ *the* / – Patagonia since ⁵ *a* / *the* group of Welsh immigrants arrived in the valleys of ⁶ *the* / – Andes in the second half of ⁷ *the* / *a* nineteenth century.

8 **TASK** Work with a partner. Student A, turn to page 129 and Student B, turn to page 134.

▶ **VOX POPS VIDEO 6**