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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.
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?


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 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.
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:
1. Who are the Haigui?
2. According to the passage, what advantages and disadvantages came with the "study abroad"?
3. What does modernisation mean to a culture?
4. In 2003, how many Chinese were studying abroad on state funding?
5. Why do you think recent years have seen fewer students studying in US?
6. How would you feel if you were the very first student from your country to study abroad?

Discussion

Discuss the following questions with your partner and then share your ideas with the pair next to you.
1. Does travelling abroad always provide new opportunities?
2. Is it better to study abroad or work abroad?
3. Are there any down sides to travelling abroad?
4. 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: ______________________
annual: ______________________
intellectuals: ______________________
spurred: ______________________
flooded: ______________________
management: ______________________
statistics: ______________________
Grammar

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

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

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) ________ her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) ________ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) ________ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) ________.
4. Don’t forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) ________.
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) ________.
6. I’m sorry I can’t hear what you (say) ________ because everybody (talk) ________ so loudly.
7. Justin (write, 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) ________ to a movie tonight with some friends.
9. The business cards (be, normally) ________ printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) ________ inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
10. This delicious chocolate (be) ________ 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) ________ the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) ________; I just hope I am able to complete the trek.

My feet (kill, really) ________ me and my toes (bleed) ________, but I (want, still) ________ to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) ________ so different, and I (try) ________ to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) ________ a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) ________ foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) ________ much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) ________

I (travel, currently) ________ with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) ________ a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) ________ ahead of me and (complain) ________ that I am too slow. I (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) ________ with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) ________ the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) ________ the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) ________ him Tam. Tam (speak) ________ English very well and he (try) ________ to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) ________ a new word, Liam (try) ________ to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) ________ 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: ________

2. speak
   speaking about the now: ________

3. make
   longer actions in progress now: ________

4. work
   repeated action: ________

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

I am liking learning languages. I currently try 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 interested in sociology and wants to write books on it in the future. I really like my friend because he always smiles!

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