I. Text comprehension

Text A: Bradford – A global town

Consumer habits\(^1\) have become more global: You can buy the same products in New York and New Delhi, and if you want an authentic Indian curry in Bradford, England, you only need to go as far as the next takeaway. Companies are thinking more globally, too: In order to keep costs low, production is often moved from industrialized countries in the West to countries where labour\(^2\) is cheaper such as India, Pakistan and the Far East. As a result those jeans you can buy in the high street, for example, are really cheap but they are produced thousands of miles away, not in local factories. Finally, employees are forced to think globally: they must move to where their jobs are. Such movements of companies and people can change the faces of cities radically and Bradford in the north of England is a good example of this.

Bradford has a long history of immigration and change. In the nineteenth century the city was a big producer of textiles in Europe. German merchants\(^3\) settled there and built warehouses to store their goods – Bradford's textiles – before selling them. We can still see many of these buildings today in an area of Bradford known as "Little Germany". The German immigrants were soon followed by Italians and Eastern Europeans.

In the 1950s the next wave of immigrants started to come from India and Pakistan. Most of these immigrants came originally to work in the textile factories. Nowadays, most of the second and third generations work in other sectors. The reason is simple: nearly all of Bradford's textile factories have now closed. Ironically, much of the textile production has moved to the immigrants' home countries. Nevertheless, Bradford still has a lot of Asian people and you can find a large range of Asian markets and stores which sell both modern and traditional Asian textiles. And so Bradford's long history of the textile trade carries on into the 21st century.

Bradford has become even more racially diverse after a new wave of immigration. Workers from Eastern Europe have come to Britain to escape the poor economic situation in their own countries. If you visit one of Bradford's markets, you will hear a variety of languages, from Polish to Latvian to Russian. However, unlike the Asian immigrants, this group of migrant workers will probably move on as soon as the economic situation changes.

\(^{402}\) words

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\(^1\) habit: Gewohnheit
\(^2\) labour: Arbeitskräfte
\(^3\) merchants: Kaufleute
Multiple choice:

Read Text A and tick the correct answer. Only one answer is right!

1. Many firms produce products in other countries because…
   a) they don’t have enough workers in their country.
   b) they do not have to pay a lot of money to the workers there.
   c) they want to sell them to tourists.
   d) they can sell their products more cheaply.

2. The Pakistanis who first came to Bradford worked…
   a) in shops.
   b) in the textile factories.
   c) in takeaways.
   d) in the digital media sector.

3. A lot of textile factories in Bradford have closed because…
   a) all of the immigrants have left Bradford.
   b) the immigrants sold them to companies in the Far East.
   c) textiles are now produced more cheaply in Asian countries.
   d) the second-generation immigrants do not want to work in Bradford.

4. You can say that Bradford is still very “Asian” because it has…
   a) many Thai restaurants.
   b) many Asian businesses.
   c) a lot of Chinese people.
   d) a lot of Asians who did not leave.

5. Bradford is really multicultural because it has…
   a) people from all over the world.
   b) cheap markets.
   c) a mix of people from Europe and Asia.
   d) textiles from all over the world.

6. The new wave of immigrants to Bradford has come from…
   a) India.
   b) Pakistan.
   c) Eastern Europe.
   d) China.

_______ / 6 credits
Vocabulary

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences with the missing words. You will find them in text A. They are given in the same order as in the text.

1. A person who buys goods or uses services is a ________________________________.
2. If you get something by paying money for it, you ________________________ it.
3. The opposite of the word “different” is _________________________________.
4. If an article is low in price, it is _________________________________.
5. __________________________ are places where goods are made.
6. The process of coming to live permanently in a country that is not your own is called _________________________________.
7. A person or company that makes goods is called a ___________________________.
8. The opposite of complicated is _________________________________.
9. If a shop, store or public building is not open for a time, it is _____________________.
10. If you get away from an unpleasant or dangerous situation, you ___________________ from it.
11. People who do not have enough money to pay for their basic needs are _________________________________.

Exercise 2

Use words from the same word families as the ones in brackets to complete the following sentences. The words are not in the text.

1. The owner of an Indian restaurant in London and his _____________________________ (beauty) wife welcomed a lot of guests to one of their _____________________________ (fame) parties.
2. Lots of people wore body _____________________________ (decorate) because tattoos and piercings were really _____________________________ (fashion) at that time.
3. They were a _____________________________ (state) and _____________________________ (popularity) among _____________________________ (youth) people.
4. However, they looked _____________________________ (embarrassment) and _____________________________ (stupidity) on some older ladies.
5. Mr Baker said he had been very _____________________________ (luck) to become so _____________________________ (success).
6. Growing up in India had meant lots of _____________________________ (dangerous) and _____________________________ (difficult).
Grammar

Exercise 1

Use the correct forms and tenses of the verbs in brackets

1. It’s Friday, half past two in the afternoon, John is at a jewellery shop in Bradford. He __________________________ (look) for a birthday present for his girlfriend Tracey, who ______________________ (be) 20 tomorrow.

2. So next Friday they ______________________ (go) out for dinner together.

3. Last week he _____________________________ (book) a table at an exclusive restaurant.

4. Tonight they ___________________________ (go) to the cinema. They ___________________________ (meet) at a quarter to eight because the film ________________________ (start) at eight o’clock.

5. Tracy ___________________________ (live) in London, she ________________________ (be) a student at a vocational college.

6. She ________________________________ (not/have) much money, but she ____________________________ (always/dress) stylishly. At the moment she ___________________________ (save) some money to buy a small car.

7. John is not sure what kind of jewellery she might like. Perhaps he ____________________________ (find) something suitable.

8. ___________________________ (Tracey/like) earrings or rings? How much ___________________________ (silver ear rings/cost)?

9. Tracey’s parents ______________________ (be) born in India. When ____________________________ (they/come) to Britain?

10. Her parents ___________________________ (leave) their home country and ___________________________ (come) to Britain 40 years ago.

11. In 1980 they ___________________________ (buy) a small corner shop and ____________________________ (begin) selling fish and chips there.

12. ___________________________ (they/earn) much money?

13. Next year they ____________________________ (visit) India. They ____________________________ (look) forward to seeing their home country again.

________/ 25 credits
Exercise 2

Comparatives and superlatives

Look at the prices of these four watches and compare the watches. Use the adjectives in brackets.

The Timer (€10)  The Quartz (€20)
The Swiss (€20)  The Elegance (€50)

1. The Quartz watch is ________________________________ the Timer watch. (expensive)
2. The Elegance watch is ________________________________, (expensive)
3. The Swiss watch is ________________________________ the Elegance watch. (cheap)
4. The Timer watch is ________________________________, (cheap)
5. The Elegance watch is much ________________________________ the Timer watch but it s also much ________________________________, (expensive/good).
6. The Quartz watch is ________________________________ the Swiss watch. (expensive)
7. Which watch is ________________________________? The Timer or the Quartz? (reliable)
8. I think the Swiss watch gives you the __________________ value for money. (good)