

## Unit

### 1 Are you a serial? p. 6



1 Warm-up: who is into series?, 2 Oldies, but goldies, 3 The new, 4 Beyond the series

### 2 Tracing digital footprints p. 14



1 Warm-up: are you digitally literate?, 2 The power of big data, 3 The dark side of big data, 4 In the sake of protection – of national security or individual privacy?

### 3 Coming of age – flying the nest p. 22



1 Stages of life, 2 Collocations – sounding like a native speaker, 3 Flying the nest

### 4 India – diverse and divided p. 30



1 Warm-up: how well do you know India?, 2 A unique diversity of sights, nature and culture, 3 A country deeply divided, 4 Rituals, tradition and change

### 5 Work the world p. 38



1 Warm-up: what do I actually want?, 2 Trends in the world of work, 3 Apply and get the job!

### 6 Taken to extremes p. 46



1 Disasters, 2 Risks, adventures, explorations, 3 Extreme thinking – conspiracy theories on the rise

### 7 Art – behold it! p. 54



1 Warm-up: what is art?, 2 How we relate to art and art relates to us, 3 Do you speak the language of art?, 4 An artistic triumph, 5 The less usual ..., 6 Review

### 8 Gender and identity p. 62



1 Warm-up: the rainbow, 2 LGBTQIA+, 3 Gender stereotyping, 4 Review

### 9 Life is not a spectator sport p. 70



1 Warm-up: get ready ... set ... GO!, 2 It's not all gold that glitters, 3 The road to success, 4 Taking a stand

### 10 On being British p. 78



1 Landmarks, 2 When in Britain ... do as the British, 3 Who are the Brits?, 4 A way of living – British lifestyle

## Reading

### 3 a Science and *The Big Bang Theory* (Multiple matching)



### 4 c Big brother is watching you (True / false with justification)

### 3 a (Not) flying the nest (Multiple matching)

### 4 b Women between aspiration and violence (True / false with justification)



### 2 a Talent is not as obvious as it seems (Note form)

### 3 b Analysing the reasons for conspiracy theories (True / false with justification)

### 2 a Last night of the Proms (True / false with justification)

### 1 a "Their worship" – the first non-binary mayor of the UK (Multiple matching)

### 2 c Athletes going public about their mental health (True / false with justification),

### 3 c Competing at different sporting venues around the world (Multiple matching)

### 2 b Queuing and tutting (True / false with justification)

## Listening

### 4 a Binging on nostalgia (Note form)

### 2 b What is it like to be living in smart homes of the future? (Multiple choice)

### 1 d Exploring gen Y (Note form)

### 1 c An interview about partition (Note form)

### 2 b The 40-hour workweek isn't working (Multiple choice)

### 2 a Extreme cycling (Note form)



### 3 c Suitcases could have rolled much earlier (Note form)

### 3 b Faster, better, stronger? (Multiple choice)



## Language in use

- 3 b** The end of *Pushing Daisies* (Word formation)
- 2 a** The upsides of data collection (Word formation),
- 3 a** Is it really just data? (Open gap-fill),
- 4 a** Real life surveillance after 9/11 (Word formation)
- 1 a** Generations (Open gap-fill),
- 1 e** Comparing generations Y and Z (Word formation)
- 2 a** Taking a taste of Indian tea (Word formation),
- 3 a** Getting to know the downsides of India's tech boom (Banked gap-fill)
- 3 a** Get paid ... always! (Multiple choice)
- 
- 1 c** Getting aware of environmental migration (Banked gap-fill),
- 2 b** Extreme risk taking (Open gap-fill),
- 3 a** Dealing with conspiracy theories (Word formation)
- 1 a** Let me define it (Word formation),
- 4 a** Sculptures for everybody (Word formation),
- 4 b** A sculptor (Multiple choice),
- 5 a** Flower arrangements (Multiple choice),
- 6 b** Is it all made up? (Word formation)
- 3 g** Colouring books to challenge stereotypes (Multiple choice)
- 
- 3 a** Setting the record (Word formation)
- 1 b** Across the River Thames (Open gap-fill),
- 1 d** One of the UK's most notable religious buildings (Multiple choice),
- 4 a** Milky, sugary and creamy! (Multiple choice),
- 4 b** Bingo! (Banked gap-fill)

## Writing

- 2 d** How to get my parents to ... (Blog comment),
- 4 f** Please consider including *The Sopranos* (Formal email)
- 2 e** Being smart is going smart (Formal email),
- 4 b** Who should have access to your social media accounts? (Essay)
- 1 c** Introducing gen Z activists (Article),
- 1 g** Young adult novels as a guide through the coming-of-age years (Blog comment)
- 4 a** Reflecting on language learning and cultural studies (Blog post)
- 
- 1 d** What does the future hold for you? (Blog post),
- 3 f** Get your dream job (Email of application)
- 1 b** Writing a "different story" (Blog comment),
- 3 d** Writing about conspiracy theories (Blog post)
- 
- 3 a** No more gendered clothes for kids (Blog comment),
- 4 a** Gender-free toilets for your school? (Formal email)
- 4 b** The cost of sport (Email to the editor)
- 

## Structures

Articles; Verb forms including gerund; Being persuasive; Linking words / devices

Collocations and idioms; Suffixes

Collocations; Adverb collocations (intensifiers / modifiers)

Inversion

Future perfect; Future progressive

The passive; Passive reporting structures; Prefixes / suffixes

Tenses; Colour idioms; Prepositions

Probability (modal verbs); Linking words / devices; Antonyms; Verbs forms; Idioms

Linking words / devices; Structural and lexical improvements

Prepositions

# Tracing digital footprints

Unit  
2

3

## The dark side of big data

3 a

Language  
in use

BE

### Is it really just data?

Read the extract from the novel *Terror Kid* by Benjamin Zephaniah. Some words are missing. Choose the correct word (A–L) for each gap (1–9). There are two extra words that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

#### *Terror Kid*

Rico started flicking through the (0) \_\_\_. Sunday night television was safe family viewing, films, game shows and talent contest. After he surfed through all of the fifty-two Freeview channels he decided to (1) \_\_\_ BBC world news. He focused on the television, concentrating and trying to understand as much as he could of the issues of the day. It was more of the same. People demonstrating in New York (2) \_\_\_ the shooting of an unarmed young man by vigilantes, women demonstrating for equality in Saudi Arabia, and the aboriginal people of Australia demanding better job opportunities. What really caught Rico's attention was a report that was (3) \_\_\_ to home. The government was considering passing a new law that meant that all the public's digital communications would be stored and made available to the government or the security agencies. Rico stopped listening to the programme and got lost in (4) \_\_\_. He was instinctively against anyone storing his information; for him the internet represented a space where information and ideas flowed freely, and things were only saved or shared when the creator of the content had (5) \_\_\_ to do so.

"I'm just reading about that," said Stefan. The government wants to know everything (6) \_\_\_ you. It's not good (7) \_\_\_ for them just to have a copy of your birth certificate, now they actually want a bit of your blood."

"It's your DNA, Dad."

"I know. It's the same thing. They got *your* DNA already."

"I know," said Rico. "The first time I got arrested they took it. They said they would destroy it but how do I know they (8) \_\_\_?"

"They're always watching you, always listening to you, and always taking your money. There's no freedom."

Rico turned the television off and sank even (9) \_\_\_ into thought.



- |              |          |   |        |   |         |
|--------------|----------|---|--------|---|---------|
| A            | about    | E | closer | I | see     |
| B            | against  | F | deeper | J | thought |
| <del>C</del> | channels | G | enough | K | watch   |
| D            | chosen   | H | from   | L | will    |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C									

Test format  
Banked gap-fill

3 b

Structures

### Focussing on the details

Use suffixes to transform the verbs and adjectives into nouns.

verb	noun	adjective	noun
to conspire		competent	
to deny		equal	
to govern		literate	

Grammar  
reference

» Student's book 7,  
page 170

## In the sake of protection – of national security or individual privacy?

4

### Real life surveillance after 9/11

Read the article about how surveillance changed after 9/11. Some words are missing. Use the words in brackets to form the missing word for each gap (1–9). Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

#### Increased surveillance and The Patriot Act

The Patriot Act was passed just six weeks after 9/11 as (0) \_\_\_ **(law)** scrambled to fix the intelligence (1) \_\_\_ **(fail)** that allowed known terrorists to enter the United States and execute the (2) \_\_\_ **(death)** plot in American history. The controversial act authorized sweeping changes in how domestic intelligence (3) \_\_\_ **(agent)** like the FBI conducted surveillance. Long-standing rules meant to protect Americans from “unreasonable search and seizure” were loosened or thrown out in the name of (4) \_\_\_ **(nation)** security.

The fear was that more terrorist cells were active in American cities and awaiting orders to strike. In order to find these “terrorists among us,” Congress gave the FBI and NSA new (5) \_\_\_ **(able)** to collect data. For example, the Patriot Act gave them the power to search an individual’s library records and internet search (6) \_\_\_ **(story)** with little judicial oversight. Agents could search a home without (7) \_\_\_ **(notification)** the owner and wiretap a phone line without establishing probable cause. While civil liberties groups fought back against what they saw as unconstitutional breaches of (8) \_\_\_ **(private)** under the Patriot Act, an even more controversial law was passed in 2008, the FISA Amendments Act. This law gave the NSA nearly unchecked authorities to eavesdrop on American phone calls, text messages and emails under the premise of targeting foreign nationals (9) \_\_\_ **(suspicion)** of terrorism.

Write your answers here:

0	lawmakers		
1		4	7
2		5	8
3		6	9

### Who should have access to your social media accounts?

The European Youth Forum is discussing the attitudes towards digital surveillance. It is asking for essays from young people to share their perspective with the lawmakers. The topic is:

**“Should the government, police and secret services have access to all your social media?”**



You have decided to send in an essay.

You should answer the question above and give reasons for the position you take. In your **essay** you should discuss the impact of digital surveillance on:

- » a country’s security concerns
- » an individual’s right to privacy
- » the effectiveness of having access to a person’s social media accounts

Give your essay **a title**. Write around **300 words**.

4 a

### Language in use

AE

to scramble: to move quickly but with difficulty

sweeping: very large

seizure: taking sb / sth by force

judicial: involving a law court

civil liberties: the rights to do, think, and say what they want without any harm

breach: the act of breaking sth

to eavesdrop: to listen in on sb secretly

premise: idea on which sth is based

**Test format**  
**Word formation**

4 b  
**Writing**

**Text type**  
**Essay**

# Tracing digital footprints

4 c

## Reading

### Big brother is watching you

Read the extract from George Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* about Winston's life. First decide whether the statements (1–9) are true (T) or false (F) and put a cross (x) in the correct box. Then identify the sentence in the text which supports your decision. Write the first four words of this sentence in the space provided. There may be more than one correct answer; write down only one. The first one (0) has been done for you.



BE

### Nineteen Eighty-Four

The flat was seven flights up, and Winston went slowly, resting several times on the way. On each landing, opposite the lift shaft, the poster with the enormous face gazed from the wall.

It was one of those pictures which are so contrived that the eyes follow you about when you move. BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption beneath it ran.

Inside the flat a fruity voice was reading out a list of figures [...]. The voice came from an oblong metal plaque like a dulled mirror which formed part of the surface of the right-hand wall. Winston turned a switch and the voice sank somewhat, though the words were still distinguishable. The instrument (the telescreen, it was called) could be dimmed, but there was no way of shutting it off completely. He moved over to the window. [...] Outside, even through the shut window-pane, the world looked cold. [...] [T]here seemed to be no colour in anything, except the posters that were plastered everywhere. The black-moustachio'd face gazed down from every commanding corner. There was one on the house-front immediately opposite. BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption said, while the dark eyes looked deep into Winston's own. [...] In the far distance a helicopter skimmed down between the roof, hovered for an instant like a bluebottle, and darted away again with a curving flight. It was the police patrol, snooping into people's windows. The patrols did not matter, however. Only the Thought Police mattered.

Behind Winston's back the voice from the telescreen was still babbling away [...]. The telescreen received and transmitted simultaneously. Any sound that Winston made [...] would be picked up by it; moreover, so long as he remained within the field of vision which the metal plaque commanded, he could be seen as well as heard. There was of course no way

of knowing whether you were being watched at any given moment. How often, or on what system, the Thought Police plugged in on any individual wire was guesswork. It was even conceivable that they watched everybody all the time. But at any rate they could plug in your wire whenever they wanted to. You had to live – did live, from habit that became instinct – in the assumption that every sound you made was overheard, and, except in darkness, every movement scrutinized. Winston kept his back turned to the telescreen. It was safer, though, as he well knew, even a back can be revealing. [...] Winston turned round abruptly. [...] He [...] sat down at a small table that stood to the left of the telescreen. From the table drawer he took out a penholder, a bottle of ink and a thick quarto-sized blank book [...].

For some reason the telescreen in the living room was in an unusual position. Instead of being placed, as was normal, in the end wall, where it could command the whole room, it was in the longer wall, opposite the window. To one side of it there was a shallow alcove in which Winston was now sitting [...]. By sitting in the alcove, and keeping well back, Winston was able to remain outside of the range of the telescreen, so far as sight went. He could be heard, of course, but so long as he stayed in his present position he could not be seen. [...] The thing he was about to do was to open a diary. This was not illegal ([...] since there were no longer any laws), but if detected it was reasonably certain that it would be punished by death, or at least by twenty-five years in a forced-labour camp. [...] Actually, he was not used to writing by hand. Apart from very short notes, it was usual to dictate everything into speak-write, which of course was impossible for his present purpose.

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contrived: too obviously designed to produce a certain result

conceivable: possible to imagine

oblong: Rechteck

scrutinized: carefully examined



bluebottle: fly

	Statements
0	The main character, Winston, is a fit man.
1	The posters are actually watching the people who go up the stairs.
2	The voices on the telescreen can be muted.
3	The posters that are put up are colourful.
4	The most effective way for the police to keep an eye on the population are the helicopters.
5	The telescreen is a more efficient way of snooping on the people.
6	The telescreen gives the people the feeling that they are constantly being monitored.
7	Body language can give away people's secrets, thus it is advisable to present oneself in a positive way.
8	The placement of the telescreen usually differs from flat to flat.
9	Even without any laws, there can be severe consequences of people's actions.

Write your answers here:

	T	F	First four words
0		x	The flat was seven
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			



**Test format**  
True / false with  
justification

### We don't want to be watched!

Imagine you live next door to Winston in Oceania. You are unhappy with the current system and want your lives to change. Therefore, you have decided to send out a heavily encrypted email to find people who feel the same.

In your formal email you should:

- » describe how you are being watched and monitored
- » explain how this makes you feel
- » suggest ways to change and improve your life



Write around 250 words.

**4 d**

**Writing**

# Coming of age – flying the nest

## 2 Collocations – sounding like a native speaker

**2 a Reading** Working with collocations  
Read the following texts and highlight all the collocations you find. Compare your findings with a classmate.

**boomerang child:** a young adult who, after having lived on their own for a time, returns to live in the parental home, usually due to financial problems caused by unemployment or the high cost of living independently



AE You may have never heard of the term, but you may know one or two “boomerang kids” yourself. A slow economy, lack of available jobs, the high cost of education and living can all contribute to young adults moving back in with good ol’ mom and dad. Even though many young adults just accomplished a great achievement by graduating from an institute of higher education in May, some of those former students may move back home in June and July.

Your household may include some young adult members for a variety of reasons: saving money for their own home, difficulty finding a job or reasonably priced housing, helping to care for the young or elderly, etc. Whatever the reason “the kids” are moving back home, you may want to peruse some of these coping strategies to help ensure a smooth transition.

Contrary to perhaps a parent’s wishful thinking, an adult child moving back home does not mean everything is “back to normal”. Young adults moving back home have been living in-

dependently for the past few years from their parents with perhaps fewer rules and more freedom.

Like politics and religion, finances are often a tricky and polarizing subject. Money is probably one of the primary reasons why your boomerang kid is moving back in. They have a lot of cash, but having an extra family member at home causes extra expenses. Be upfront about creating a reasonable way for your boomerang kid to help contribute to household expenses such as: buying certain groceries, paying a small monthly rent, helping pay for utilities, etc.

Everyone has their own personal preferences, but don’t let the proverbial small straw break the camel’s back. Common courtesies, such as not eating the last of your favorite cereal or leaving dishes in the sink, can cause many squabbles between roommates, let alone adult children and their parents.

ol’: old

to peruse: to check, to study

squabbles: arguments / quarrels

### 2 b Using a collocation dictionary

**Vocabulary** Go to the “Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary” and find collocations for the following nouns from the text above. You can collocate the word with verbs, adjectives, nouns or find phrases (idioms). Organise your findings in a list / spidergram in your notebook.



achievement

subject

job

Form two sentences with collocations for each of the above head word that refer to issues of coming of age.

### 2 c Expanding verb collocations

**Vocabulary** Complete the table with collocations for the following verbs. Do not use phrasal verbs! You can use articles when required for meaningful collocations. You might use a dictionary.

to break	the law /
to catch	a cold /

<b>to pay</b>	attention /
<b>to save</b>	time and money /
<b>to live</b>	on one's own /
<b>to keep</b>	a promise /

### Adverb collocations: intensifiers / modifiers

Intensifiers / modifiers are adverbs or adverbial phrases that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis. In order to use them correctly you need to understand the following difference:

- » **non-gradable adjectives:** “absolute”, cannot be compared  
We do not use *very* with them (e.g. *very great*).
- » **gradable adjectives:** can be compared

They collocate with a respective gradable or non-gradable adverb.

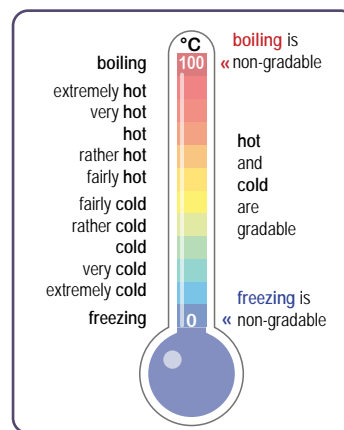
### How not to overuse *very*

- Use the intensifiers / modifiers from the VocabBooster on the left and form at least five collocations with the gradable and non-gradable adjectives from the boxes on the right. Non-gradable words are in bold print!
- Use the infographic on the right to explain the concept of (non-)gradable.

**absolutely • completely • totally • utterly • nearly • really**  
 amazingly • awfully • dreadfully • especially •  
 exceptionally • excessively • extraordinarily • extremely •  
 frightfully • fully • highly •  
 incredibly • literally • moderately •  
 outrageously • quite • rather • really •  
 remarkably • so • somewhat •  
 strikingly • supremely • terribly • too •  
 (un)commonly • reasonably

**tiny • excellent • boiling • freezing •**  
**enormous • great • exhausted •**  
**furious • fantastic • certain •**  
**amazing • acceptable • dead • finished •**  
**impossible • perfect • ruined**

angry • big • busy • clever • cold • deep • fast • friendly • good • happy • high • hot •  
 important • long • popular • rich • strong • tall • warm • weak • young



### 2 d Vocabulary

### VocabBooster

### Collocating adjectives with modifiers

Complete the following text / sentences with a suitable modifying adverb. Don't use *very* and don't use the same word twice.

Leaving the parental nest is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> difficult decision for a young person. Some might feel \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> sorry when first telling their parents. However, parents must understand this as it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> important step into the future. If teenagers are \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> mature, there should be no reason for parents to get \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> worried. Besides moving out does not mean that you cut out your parents from your life \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup>.

Tell your parents that you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> respect them, and that you are \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> certain their parenting has prepared you for living on your own. So leaving home might become a(n) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> fantastic opportunity to deepen the relationship to your parents.

### 2 e Structures

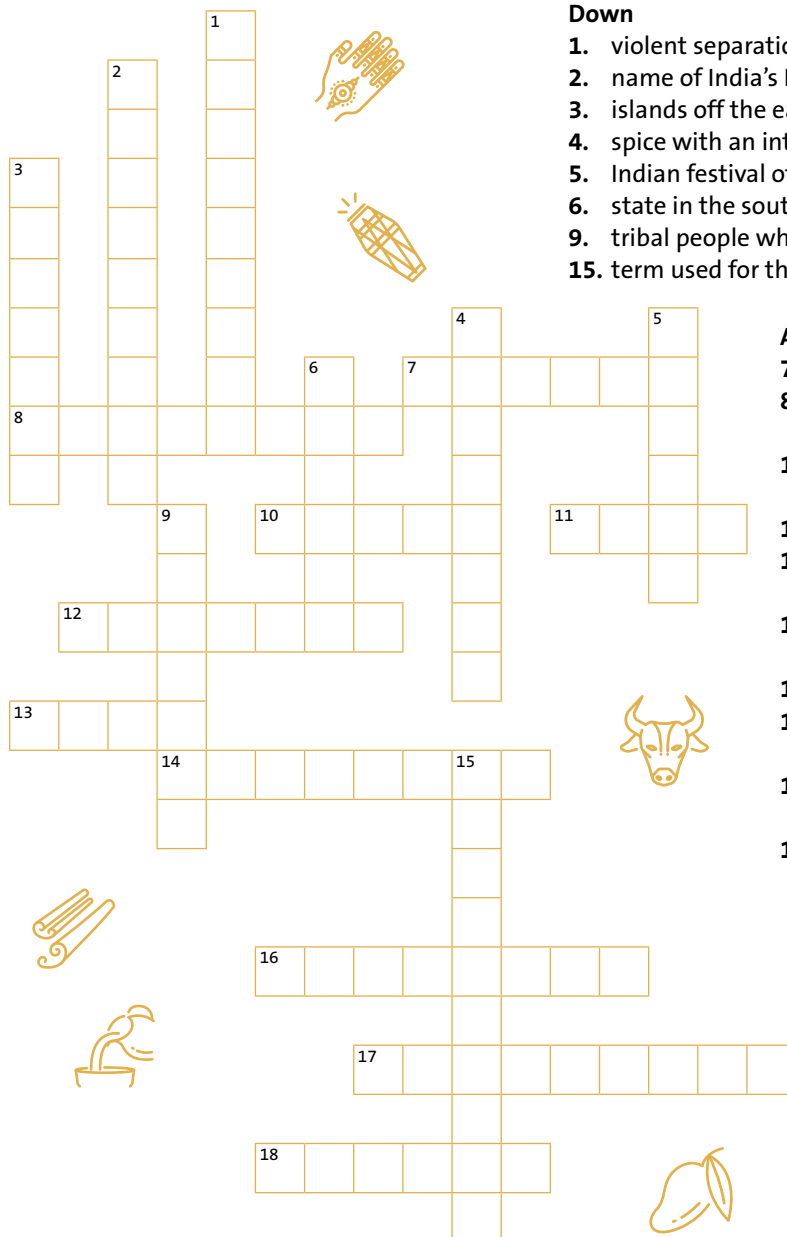


# 4 India – diverse and divided

## 1 Warm-up: how well do you know India?

### 1 a How well do you know Indian-related words and terms?

**Vocabulary** Do the crossword puzzle using the clues on the right.



#### Down

1. violent separation of India and Pakistan
2. name of India's IT hub
3. islands off the eastern coast of India
4. spice with an intense dark yellow colour
5. Indian festival of lights
6. state in the southwest of India
9. tribal people who are discriminated against
15. term used for the gap between rich and poor

#### Across

7. new name of Bombay
8. the way most marriages are brought about in India
10. social grouping in India is based on it
11. very colourful festival
12. the most important means of transport in India
13. traditional Indian relaxation technique
14. ancient Indian language
16. main religious denomination in India
17. nickname of India's film industry
18. group of people outside the caste system

### 1 b Learning more about partition

**Reading** Read the text from the website of the National Army Museum in London on page 31 and answer the questions below.

The long campaign for Indian independence, which had begun with the Indian Mutiny (1857–59), grew in intensity following the Second World War (1939–45). Indians increasingly expected self-government to be granted in return for their wartime contribution. But with this came serious inter-communal violence between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. The recently elected government in Britain was determined to grant independence and hoped to leave behind some form of united India. But despite repeated talks, the mainly Hindu Indian National Congress and the Muslim League could not agree on the shape of the new state. Violence escalated and the threat of civil war loomed. It quickly spread to Bombay, Delhi and the Punjab. Eventually, the British concluded that partition was the only answer. On 2 June 1947 the last Viceroy of India, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, announced that Britain

had accepted that the country should be divided into a mainly Hindu India and the mainly Muslim East Pakistan and West Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Partition meant that millions of people found themselves on the ‘wrong’ side of the borders. Ten million became refugees in what was the largest population movement in history. Muslims travelled to Pakistan; Sikhs and Hindus to India. Up to a million of these refugees were killed in a series of horrific massacres in the border regions. Some of the worst atrocities took place in the Punjab. Despite the efforts of the 55,000-strong Punjab Boundary Force, over 200,000 people were murdered. Mountbatten was later criticised for rushing the partition process and failing to tackle the migration and communal violence that attended the birth of the new nations.

BE

25

30

35

atrocities:  
Gräueltat

Partition meant the painful division of the former British colony into two independent states in 1947. Its impact can still be felt today – more than 70 years later. The area of Kashmir is still disputed.

1. Why did Indians so urgently demand independence after World War II?
2. What was the reason for dividing the British colony?
3. What was Mountbatten criticised for?
4. Where did some of the worst crimes happen?



### An interview about partition

You are going to listen to an interview about partition. First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, complete the sentences (1–8) using a maximum of four words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

#### The long-lasting legacy of partition

0	The number of people who had to leave their homes was ...	14 millions
1	In both countries people were ...	
2	At 83, Mohammed still longs for ...	
3	Arora's school was converted into a place ...	
4	Even nowadays people in India ...	
5	If Bollywood celebrities speak out, they ...	
6	In Pakistan Muslims mainly see themselves ...	
7	A reconciliation programme failed because there was ...	
8	On both sides there were people who were willing to ...	

1 c

Listening

Track 5

swagger: Prahlerei

belligerence:  
Streitlust

Test format  
Note form

## Unpeeling mangoes' history

Read the text below and sum up the role mangoes play in Indian culture in a mind map.

2 b

Reading



### The history of the mango in India

BE

India is the land of mangoes. This juicy fruit, rightly called the 'king' has some 1,500 varieties growing in India. Each

mangoes and has written several poems about the fragrant flowers of mangoes, including the very famous *aamer monjori*.

5 variety has a distinct taste, shape and colour. In ancient India, the ruling class used names of mango varieties to bestow titles on eminent people. The mango tree was also associated with the god of love, Manmatha, and its blossoms were considered to be the god's arrows. 10 With the rise of Buddhism, mangoes came to represent faith and prosperity among the religion's followers, as there were several legends about the Buddha and mango trees.

Today, the curvaceous shape of mangoes, which has long held the fascination of weavers and designers, has become an iconic Indian motif. The mango is seen as a symbol of good luck and prosperity and in many parts of India mango leaves are strung up over the front doors of homes as Toran.

curvaceous: kurvenreich (hier: Paisley-Muster)



precarious: dangerous  
elusive: schwer erreichbar  
enticing: verlockend  
aamras: sweet mango pulp

15 Mangoes have delighted people's senses with their sweet fragrance and flavour for ages. However, while Indians have been cultivating this juicy fruit for more than 4,000 years, the Western world has savoured it only for the last 20 400!

Childhood memories for many Indians include precarious attempts to pick elusive mangoes, dangling enticingly from the branches of fruit laden trees. Every summer, the heady smell of mangoes ripening on trees and the velvety taste of home-made aamras bring happiness to countless Indian homes. It's no wonder then that the mango is rightfully called the king of fruits.

Today India is by far the world's largest producer of mangoes. However, the vast majority of the production is destined for the fresh market 45 in India.

## Mango mania

Listen to a feature from *Gastropod* in which two people from India – Sohail Hashmi and Ritu Chatterjee – are being interviewed about what mangoes mean to them. Listen and take notes on the following aspects:

2 c

Listening

Track 6

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. India's passion for mangoes  |  |
| 2. mangoes and childhood        |  |
| 3. mango season                 |  |
| 4. Hashmi's mango eating habits |  |
| 5. mangoes in Indian cuisine    |  |

scriptures: Schriften  
embroidery: Stickerei  
dal / dhal: Eintopf aus Hülsenfrüchten (Kichererbsen, Linsen, Bohnen)

## Making mango lassi

Mango lassi is a traditional Indian beverage, a kind of smoothie. There are countless recipes for it. Go to the internet, find one, prepare some mango lassi and surprise your friends with a refreshing summer drink. Write down the main ingredients here:



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Follow-up

