**LITERATURE EXERCISES:**

P. 177-178:

1. 1. The speaker is a mohajirs, an emigrant from India and a newcomer in England and in Pakistan.

2. His theory deals with the resentments engendered by mohajirs, which have something to do with their conquest of the force of gravity.

3. He compares gravity to belonging.

4. Roots are a conservative myth, designed to keep people in their places.

5. To fly and to flee are the two ways of looking for freedom.

6. He supposes the most pharmaceutical companies might come up with an anti-gravity pill.

7. The consequences are that the world’s airlines would go broke overnight, pill-poppers would come unstruck from the ground and float upwards until they sank into the clouds.

8. It would be necessary to devise special water-proof flying garments.

9. The connection between gravity and roots is the pill would make migrants of us all.

10. The best thing about migrant people is their hopefulness, the worst thing is the emptiness of their luggage.

2. The speaker is an emigrant from India and a newcomer in England, where he lives and Pakistan, to which his family moved against his will.

3. The metaphor upon which the whole text is built regards birds: people’s migration is like the birds’ flight from one place to another.

4. Gravity is a force that keeps men linked to their own land or country, to their birthplace, so their roots. Both gravity and the sense of belonging keep men attached to somenthing.

5. In the third paragraph the speaker plays with the words “fly” and “flee” in order to explain the sense of freedom.

6. He describes a world where people do not desire to belong to a place. He imagines the invention of a pill that could make fly with the purpose to escape, to find freedom. He also imagines a world where people can float among the clouds taking different pills and after that they can land gently in the right destination. Moreover he imagines a market of garments and engines.

This type of description is ironical because it portrays absurd and imaginative aspects.

7. Through the lines the reader can understand Rushdie is in favour of migration since he explains migrant people’s mood of hope and their will of learning new aspects in their new home.

8. To be a responsible tourist or traveller you have to:

* Be careful
* Before leaving your country you should be informed about the language spoken there, the monetary system, the laws.
* Pay attention at the new culture and tradition of the place where you are coming
* Not be uncivilized and respect the environment even if you are far from home.

9. Chatwin explains there are two types of travel: the illusory one, which is made by people’s mind and the real one, which is more effective and instructive than faked one. The brain helps man to orientate himself during the journey, even if the travel can be illusory and immaginary.

P. 179:

1. 1. Customs duties

2. row materials

3. smugging

4. bribery

5. satire

6. coffee house

7. common sense

8. morals

9. vice

10. virtue

2.

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| --- | --- |
| NOUN | ADJECTIVE |
| Stability | Stable |
| Tradition | Traditionalist |
| Elegance | Elegant |
| Wit | Witty |
| Materialist/material | Materialistic |
| Response | Responsive |
| Hierachy | Hierarchical |
| Heredity | Hereditary |
| Privilege | Privileged |
| Individualism | Individualistic |
| Pessimism | Pessimistic |
| Optimism | Optimistic |

3. The Whigs were formed in 1660-1685, descendants of the Parliament, supported by the wealthy and commercial classes fought for commercial development, became the Liberal party in the 1860s.

The Tories emerged in 1679-1680, descentants of the Royalist, supported by the church of England fought for the divine right of the king, became the Conservative party in 1832.

4. The prime minister: after a general election, the leader of the political party is asked by the Queen to become a prime minister and to form a government that will manage that country. The prime minister leads the government and appoints ministers, who head individual government departments. The most important ministers are called secretaries of state and form the Cabinet.

5. 1. Walpole was a Tory landowner. FALSE: Walpole was a Whig landowner.

2. During Walpole’s government taxes were kept down. TRUE

3. Walpole was accused of corruption by the opposition. TRUE

4. Walpole’s government ended when George II came to the throne. FALSE: George II relied on him.

5. Walpole went to live at 10 Downing Street. TRUE

6. William Pitt was a Tory. FALSE: William Pitt was a Whig.

7. England expanded during Pitt’s government. TRUE

6. Complete the statements about the main features of the Augustan age:

1. It was a materialist society.

2. Its political institutions were hierarchical, priviledged and hereditary.

3. Elections were largely controlled by the local landowner.

4. Politicians often practised bribery either with money or with the promise of jobs.

5. Eighteenth-century society championed individualism.