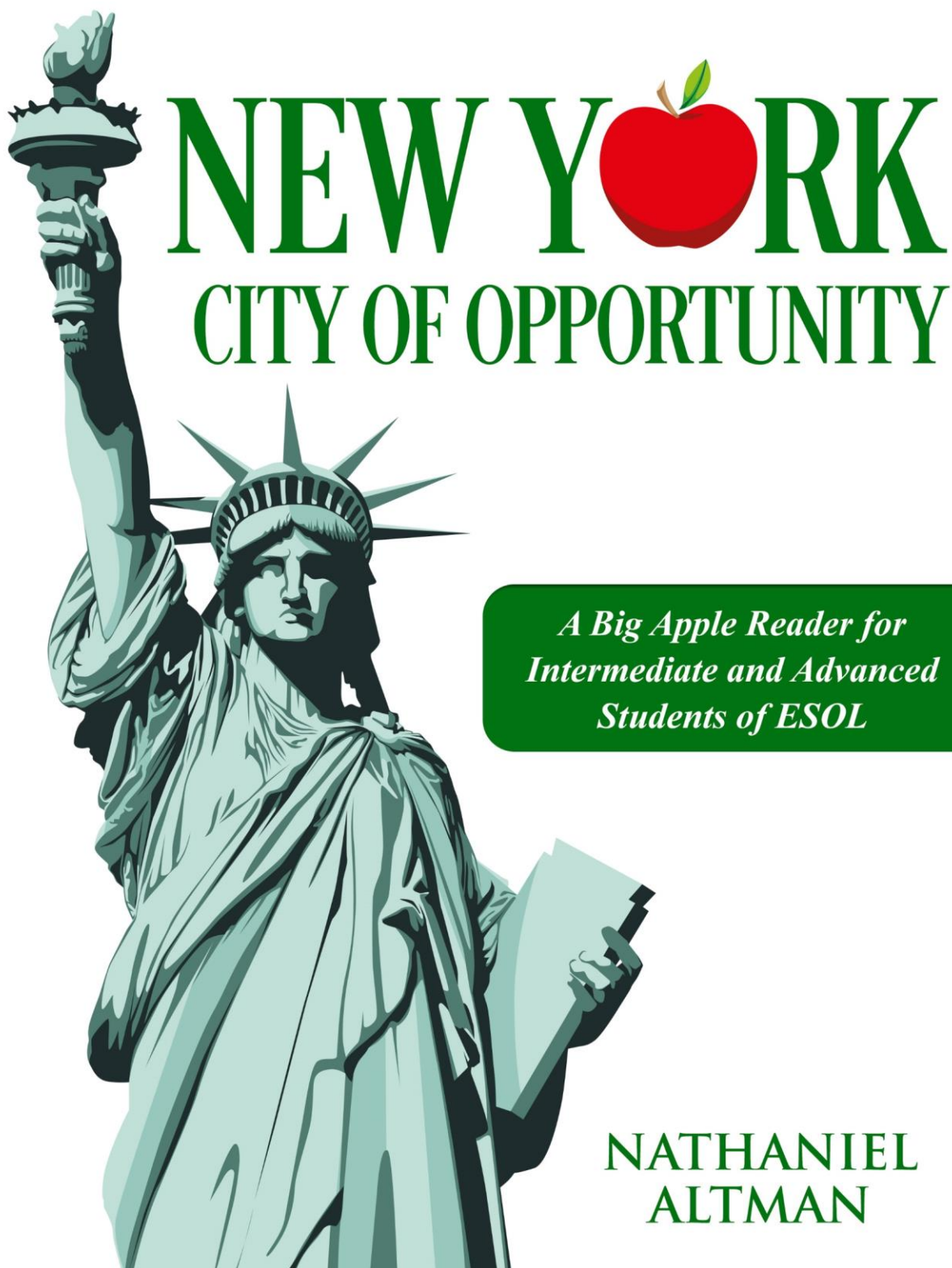




NEW YORK

CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

*A Big Apple Reader for
Intermediate and Advanced
Students of ESOL*

NATHANIEL
ALTMAN

New York: City of Opportunity

**A Big Apple Reader for Intermediate
and Advanced Students of ESOL**



Nathaniel Altman



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“Wherever you are from, you belong here.”

-A New York City government sign.

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Preface

I was born in Manhattan and I have lived in New York City for most of my life. As a teacher of ESOL at the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst in Brooklyn from 2003-2016 (and a substitute teacher until 2024), I discovered that many of my students knew very little about New York City, but wanted to learn more about it. I began to prepare lessons about local history and customs, plus places to go and things to do. Some of these lessons are now part of this book.

New York City has always been important to me and my family. My four grandparents came here from Eastern Europe in the early 1900s to start a new life. They first lived in Manhattan. My mother's parents moved to the Bronx, and my father's parents moved to Brooklyn. Like many immigrants, they arrived in New York City looking for opportunity. They came here to find religious and political freedom. They hoped to find work, a nice place to live and good schools for their children. They also wanted to become citizens of the United States.

New York City has always been a city of opportunity: a place where people can become successful in life. New York City has welcomed more immigrants than any other city in the world. Almost four out of ten New Yorkers were born in another country, and thousands of new immigrants arrive every month. Many find jobs and continue their education. Others take care of their families. Most immigrants stay in New York City, while some move to the suburbs or to other parts of the United States.

Many people come to New York City for a visit: over 65 million visitors every year. Many others around the world are interested in the Big Apple. They are curious about life here and want to learn more about it. New York City has something for everyone.

I wrote *New York: City of Opportunity* for intermediate and advanced students of English as their second (or third or fourth) language, although it can be used by ABE-HSE and EL-Civics students as well. This book is designed for either classroom work or self-study. It is part cultural guide, part tourist guide, and part English language reader. After studying each chapter, you can visit the *Links* section for more information, and can use the *Talking Together* section for conversation practice.

New York: City of Opportunity is for speakers of other languages who already live here, as well as for tourists who would like to visit. Many of the activities described in this book are free or low cost. This book is also for students living in other countries who want to improve their English skills and learn more about New York City: the Big Apple, the World City, the City of Opportunity.

Nathaniel Altman

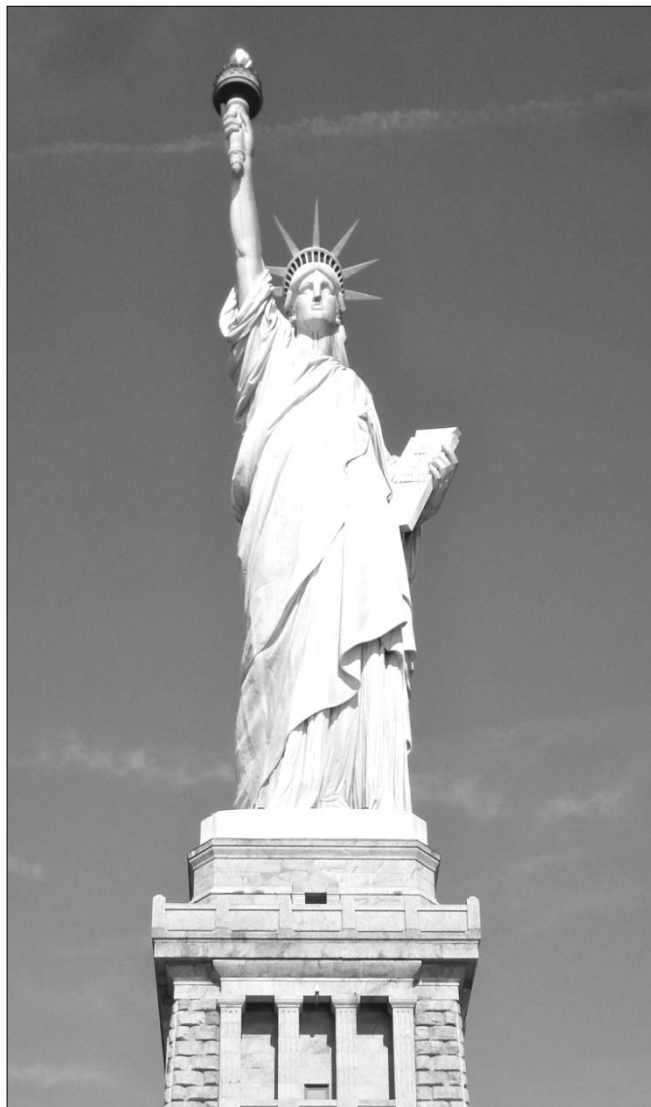
Brooklyn, New York.

Part I:

City of Opportunity

1. Welcome to New York City!

New York City (NYC) is the largest city in the United States. More than 8.5 million people live here. Another 12 million people live nearby, making the New York metropolitan area (also called the Tri-State Area) one of the biggest in the world.



New York City is located in the Northeastern part of the United States where the Hudson River meets the Atlantic Ocean.

New York City is made up of five districts or *boroughs*. The borough of Manhattan is the most important commercial, financial and cultural center of both New York City and the United States. NYC's most famous places include skyscrapers like the Empire State Building and the World Trade Center, as well as Times Square, Rockefeller Center, the Brooklyn Bridge, Central Park and the Statue of Liberty.

New York City is home to more immigrants than any other city in the world. More than 3 million of the city's residents (over 37 percent) are immigrants: they come from more than 200 countries, speak over 800 different languages, and practice hundreds of religions. They have helped make New York the most exciting, diverse and interesting city on the planet.

More than 65 million people visit New York City every year. Many want to study, work and live here.

New York has one of the world's largest natural harbors, which makes it an important port and trading center. Thousands of ships arrive here every year. New York City has three international airports, two large train stations and the biggest bus terminal in the USA. New York City's subway system is the largest in the world by the number of stations, and it carries over 2.4 million riders each weekday. The subways operate every day of the year, 24-hours a day.

New York is a city of high energy and movement, day and night. This is one reason why people call New York "The City that Never Sleeps." Welcome to New York City!

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. A person who comes to a new country to live there.
a. a visitor b. an immigrant c. a resident
- ___ 2. A place where ships go to load and unload cargo.
a. a port b. a beach c. a lake
- ___ 3. A word to describe films, music, books and art.
a. business b. financial c. cultural
- ___ 4. When a machine, system or factory runs or works for a period of time.
a. sings b. operates c. visits
- ___ 5. It is a place with many stores and other businesses.
a. a commercial center b. a cultural center c. a sports center
- ___ 6. A word to describe something that is the *biggest*.
a. the smallest b. the fattest c. the largest
- ___ 7. The five districts that form New York City.
a. boroughs b. towns c. neighborhoods
- ___ 8. A part of a city where there are many banks.
a. a park b. a financial center c. a shopping mall
- ___ 9. A safe place where ships can go when the weather is bad.
a. a beach b. an ocean c. a harbor
- ___ 10. A person who lives in a city or town.
a. a tourist b. a resident c. a visitor

B. Which words go together?

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. made up of | a. a safe place where ships can go in bad weather |
| ___ 2. famous | b. person who lives in a city or town |
| ___ 3. resident | c. functions, works |
| ___ 4. nearby | d. different from each other |
| ___ 5. located | e. in or at a place |
| ___ 6. harbor | f. many people know about it |
| ___ 7. interesting | g. composed of |
| ___ 8. operates | h. attracts your attention / makes you want to learn more |
| ___ 9. diverse | i. close; not far away |

C. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

made up famous resident diverse operates skyscraper practice

1. A _____ of New York City is called a *New Yorker*.
2. The NYC subway system _____ 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
3. People from over 150 different countries live here. They come from many _____ cultures, languages and religions.
4. New York City is _____ of five different districts called *boroughs*.
5. A _____ is a very tall building, usually taller than 328 feet (100 m).
6. New York City is home to many _____ places, like the Statue of Liberty, the Brooklyn Bridge and Times Square.
7. When you follow the beliefs and customs of a religion, you _____ that religion.

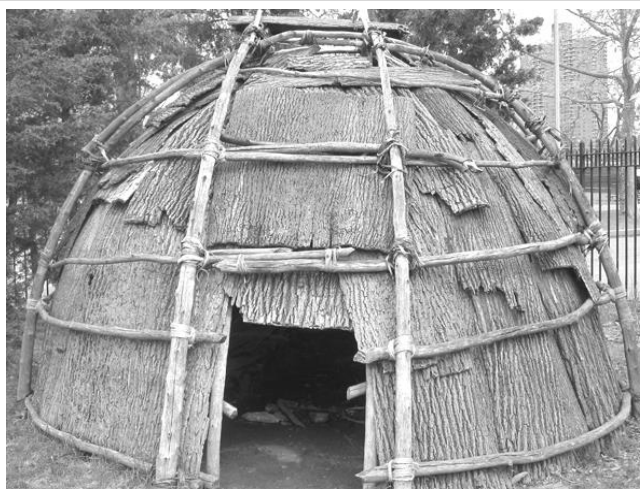
2. New York's First People

The first people to live in what we call New York City were the Lenape (*la 'na:pi*) or “real people.” They were Native Americans (American Indians) who arrived here about 1000 years ago from what is now eastern Canada. The Lenape lived in Manahatta (*hilly island* in the Lenape language), as well as what are now the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island.

The Lenape lived by hunting and fishing. They also grew corn, beans, pumpkins and tobacco. Most lived in circular houses made of curved trees covered with tree bark, grass and animal skins.

In those days, New York was very natural and beautiful. Manhattan was hilly with lots of rocks. More than 170 different minerals are found there. A lot of earth was removed to build streets, apartment buildings and skyscrapers.

Manhattan's shoreline was very different than it is today, with coves, marshes and creeks. There were also many small rivers and lakes. A lake 70 feet (23 meters) deep was north of City Hall. Canal Street runs over a large swamp. After a big rain, people had to take a boat across the swamp to go north.



A model of a Lenape home.

Manhattan had many forests. It was also home to many animals, including deer, turkeys, mountain lions (cougars), snakes, black bear, beaver and wolves. The Shatemuc (now the Hudson) River and the East River were "rich in fishes" as well as clams, crabs, and lobsters. Oysters from the East River grew up to 12 inches (30 cm) long.

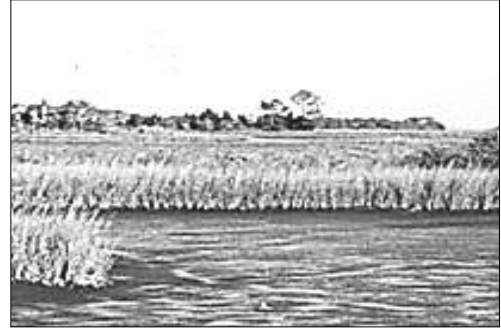
When the Dutch arrived from Holland (the Netherlands) in 1624, there were 94 Lenape settlements with a total of 20,000 residents. A typical village called Recquakie ("place of sands") near Rockaway Beach in Queens had between two to three hundred residents living in 34 small bark homes.

Manhattan was the home of two Lenape settlements: one in the north (near today's Inwood) and one in the south, near City Hall. They were divided by very rocky land between today's 40th and 60th Streets. Many wolves, cougars and snakes lived there. A dirt path connected the two villages. It is now known as Broadway.

Many Lenape died from disease brought by Europeans; others married the Dutch and the English. When more Europeans moved to the area, some Lenape moved to the Ramapo Mountains, 36 miles (58 km) northeast of Manhattan in what are now New York State and New Jersey.

Vocabulary note.

*What is the difference between a swamp and a marsh? Both have a lot of wet land, but a swamp also has many trees. A marsh has mostly grasses, reeds or other small plants, but few trees. Marshes are usually not as deep as swamps. When the Lenape lived here, there were many swamps and marshes. In fact, the Dutch name “Brooklyn” means *marshland*.*



A marsh.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. A natural place that is home to animals, trees and other plants.
a. a beach b. a forest c. a river
- ___ 2. Another name for Indians, or the first people to live in the Americas.
a. New Yorkers b. Europeans c. Native Americans
- ___ 3. Land that is next to a river, lake or sea.
a. shoreline b. park c. forest
- ___ 4. A small place where people start a community.
a. a metropolis b. a city c. a settlement
- ___ 5. It is the “skin” of a tree.
a. the bark b. the leaves c. the branches
- ___ 6. People from Holland (the Netherlands).
a. Germans b. Dutch c. French
- ___ 7. A small body of water that protects small boats during a storm.
a. a beach b. an ocean c. a cove
- ___ 8. A bird that many Americans eat for Thanksgiving.
a. a duck b. a chicken c. a turkey

B. Choose the best word(s) from the list to complete each sentence.

shoreline swamp river mountain lion cove

beaver lobsters oysters bark path

1. A _____ is a small protected place where small boats can go during a storm.
2. You can find many mosquitoes, frogs, snakes and birds in a _____.
3. A creek is a small stream or _____.
4. A _____ is a furry brown animal with sharp teeth and a large, flat tail.
5. The land along the edge of a body of water (such as a river, lake or ocean) is called the _____.
6. Clams and _____ are called *bivalves* because they have two shells that protect them.
7. Crabs and _____ are sea animals that have a shell and claws for protection.
8. The “skin” or outer covering of a tree is the _____.
9. A track or way made by people or animals who walk on the ground is a _____.
10. A cougar or a _____ is like a cat, only bigger!

C. Which words go together?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. forest | a. a new community |
| ___ 2. American Indian | b. wet land with a lot of grass |
| ___ 3. turkeys | c. people smoke it |
| ___ 4. hill | d. a place with many trees |
| ___ 5. cougar | e. normal |
| ___ 6. settlement | f. Native American |
| ___ 7. marsh | g. a small mountain |
| ___ 8. tobacco | h. mountain lion |
| ___ 9. typical | i. Americans eat them on Thanksgiving |

3. Old New York: 1524-1898

Giovanni da Verrazzano was the first European to visit what is now New York City. He was an Italian explorer who worked for the French. He arrived in 1524. The French never colonized the area. A large bridge that connects Brooklyn and Staten Island is named after Verrazzano.

The English explorer Henry Hudson visited this area in 1609. He visited the river that was later named after him. Hudson worked for a large trading business called the Dutch East India Company. Like other European explorers, Hudson was looking for a shortcut to China.

The first Europeans came here to live in the early 1620s. Peter Minuit, a German, arrived in 1626. He worked for the Dutch West India Company, another big trading company. He became director of the Dutch colony of New Netherland (*Nieuwe Nederland*) which included what is now New York City.

According to tradition, Minuit "bought" the island of Manhattan from the Lenape in 1626 with beads, ribbons and trinkets worth \$26. Many people believe that this was not very honest. The Lenape did not understand European ideas about private property: for them, a person cannot buy or sell water, air or land.



Peter Minuit "buying" Manhattan from the Lenape.

The Dutch called Manhattan *Nieuwe* (New) *Amsterdam*. It was part of *Nieuwe Nederland*, which later became the state of New York. The Dutch colony of *Nieuwe Nederland* separated British colonies in New England like Connecticut and Massachusetts from other British colonies in the south, including New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The British were not happy. They wanted the Dutch to give them *Nieuwe Nederland* and go back to Holland.

The Dutch could not fight the British. In 1664 King Charles II took all the Dutch land, and gave it to his brother, the Duke of York. *Nieuwe Amsterdam* became New York. New York was under British control until 1783, the end of the American Revolutionary War. After the war, New York City (which was then only Manhattan) became the first capital of the new United States of America. George Washington took his oath of office there in 1789.

New York City, as we know it today, was created in 1898. It is made up of five districts or *boroughs*: Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island. Before 1898, these places were separate cities and towns, each with its own government.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. A person who is the first in history to visit a place.
a. a tourist b. an immigrant c. an explorer
- ___ 2. A business that buys and sells many different products.
a. a trading company b. a bank c. a book company
- ___ 3. A shorter, easier way to get to a place.
a. an expressway b. a shortcut c. a corner
- ___ 4. Land that belongs to a far-away country.
a. a city b. a state c. a colony
- ___ 5. When you make something new or bring something into being.
a. you create b. you sell c. you finish
- ___ 6. When something is not connected or combined.
a. complete b. together c. separate
- ___ 7. The city that is the center of government offices in a state or country.
a. a town b. the capital c. a big city
- ___ 8. To join two or more things together.
a. to connect b. to start c. to finish
- ___ 9. When a person becomes President of the United States, he/she makes an official promise
to do his/her job and follow the law.
a. a celebration b. an oath of office c. an oath of truth

B. Choose the best word(s) from the list to complete each sentence.

colony explorer shortcut trading company trinket
honest create private property oath borough

1. An _____ of office is a promise that a person makes when he or she becomes President.
2. A far-away place under the political control of another country is a _____.
3. Hudson was looking for a _____ to China from Europe.
4. A person who visits a place for the first time in history is an _____.
5. When you make something new or bring something into being, you _____ it.
6. When a piece of land belongs to a person or a company, it is called _____.
7. A business that buys and sells different products is a _____.
8. If you always tell the truth, people will say that you are an _____ person.
9. A _____ is a city district that has its own government (NYC has five).
10. A _____ is small ornament or piece of jewelry that has little value.

C. When did it happen? Number the events in the correct order.

- ___ a. Nieuwe Amsterdam becomes New York.
- ___ b. Peter Minuet “buys” Manhattan Island from the Lenape.
- ___ c. Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island become NYC.
- ___ d. George Washington becomes President.
- ___ e. New York becomes the first capital of the United States.
- ___ f. The British leave New York after they lose the Revolutionary War.
- ___ g. Henry Hudson visits what is now New York City.
- 1 h. Giovanni da Verrazzano visits what is now New York City.

4. Manhattan

Manhattan is one of the cultural, financial, media and entertainment capitals of the world. Many radio, television, and telecommunications companies have their headquarters there, as well as magazine, book, and other publishers. Manhattan has many famous landmarks, tourist attractions, parks, theaters, museums and universities. It is also the home of Fifth Avenue, the Empire State Building and the United Nations headquarters.

We said before that Peter Minuit of the Dutch West India Company “bought” Manhattan Island from the Lenape- Manhattan’s first people- in 1626. The Dutch called Manhattan *Nieuwe Amsterdam*, and made it the capital of their colony, *Nieuwe Nederland*. In 1664, the British took New Netherland and New Amsterdam from the Dutch and renamed both places *New York*. After the American Revolutionary War, in 1789, New York City (then only Manhattan) became the first capital of the United States. The U.S. Supreme Court met for the first time in Manhattan and, and the first ten amendments to the Constitution – the Bill of Rights- were written and *ratified* (made official) there.

Manhattan started to grow quickly in the early 1800s. It passed Philadelphia as the nation’s largest city in 1810. Manhattan became the nation’s most important port after the Erie Canal opened in 1825. The Erie Canal connected New York City to big agricultural markets in the American Midwest, Canada and Europe. Many new factories, banks and other businesses made New York City a major center of manufacturing, commerce and finance.

After the Civil War (1861-65) many thousands of immigrants arrived from Europe. By 1900, more than a million people lived there. The population of Manhattan today is over 1.6 million, but commuters- people who come to Manhattan from other places every weekday for work- increase this number to over 3.9 million.

Manhattan has many famous districts and landmarks. The Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, welcomes visitors to Manhattan and beyond. The statue has been a universal symbol of freedom and democracy since it opened in 1886. Manhattan is home to three of the world's most visited tourist attractions: Times Square, Central Park and Grand Central Terminal.

Wall Street is the world’s center of finance, and Times Square is the world’s most famous entertainment district. Manhattan is home to almost one hundred colleges and universities plus hundreds of cultural institutions and historic sites, including more than ninety museums.



The Empire State Building

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. A word that describes radio, television, magazines and books.
a. commerce b. media c. cyberspace
- ___ 2. Fun or pleasure when you listen to music, or watch a movie or TV show.
a. entertainment b. a sports event c. walking
- ___ 3. It is the most important (main) office of a company or organization.
a. a branch office b. a back office c. a headquarters
- ___ 4. When something (or someone) is known by many people.
a. famous b. friendly c. happy
- ___ 5. It is a big place where many workers make things.
a. a workshop b. a shopping mall c. a factory
- ___ 6. An important building or other structure that is easy to recognize: ("I know that place!")
a. a bank b. a landmark c. a headquarters
- ___ 7. An interesting or enjoyable place that people want to see or visit.
a. an attraction b. a doctor's office c. a hospital
- ___ 8. A person who travels by train, bus or car to go to work.
a. a tourist b. a visitor c. a commuter
- ___ 9. When something becomes larger or greater in size, amount or number.
a. constant b. increase c. decrease
- ___ 10. A part of a city.
a. a district b. a town c. a settlement

B. Which words go together? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. finance/financial | boats / ships |
| 2. publishers | document made official |
| 3. port | liberty |
| 4. education | movies / theater / dance |
| 5. factories | books / magazines |
| 6. ratified | schools / universities |
| 7. freedom | manufacturing |
| 8. entertainment | money / banks / stock market |

C. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

manufacturing ratified gift agricultural factory
symbol finance entertainment commuter

1. Manhattan is the cultural, financial, media and _____ capital of the world.
2. A person who travels a long distance to work every day is a _____.
3. The Bill of Rights was written and _____ in Manhattan.
4. The Erie Canal connected New York City to big _____ markets.
5. Many new factories made New York a big _____ center.
6. The Statue of Liberty was a _____ from France.
7. The Statue of Liberty is a universal _____ of freedom and democracy.
8. A big place where many workers make things is a _____.
9. Wall Street is the world's center of _____.

5. Brooklyn



The Brooklyn Skyline. From a color photo by Nick Amoscato.

Brooklyn is at the western end of Long Island. The famous Brooklyn Bridge (along with the Manhattan Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge) connects it to Manhattan. Brooklyn has many interesting places. They include *historic* neighborhoods like Brooklyn Heights, Cobble Hill, Fort Greene and Park Slope; *ethnic* neighborhoods like Bensonhurst, Bay Ridge and Sunset Park; *beachfront* (or *seaside*) communities like Brighton Beach, Manhattan Beach and Coney Island (with its famous boardwalk and amusement parks) and *trendy* neighborhoods like Williamsburg and Bushwick, with their new and interesting art and music scenes. Brooklyn is also home to the Brooklyn Nets basketball team. The team plays at Barclays Center, a large and modern arena.

Like the rest of New York City, the Lenape people lived there before the Europeans arrived. In 1636, Dutch farmers “bought” land near Gowanus Bay and began the community of Amersfort (present-day Flatlands). In 1646 a settlement in what is now downtown Brooklyn was named *Breuckelen* (Dutch for “marshland”). A marsh is made up of land that has a lot of water.

During the American Revolutionary War (1776-1783), American troops were defeated by the British in The Battle of Brooklyn (August 27, 1776). The soldiers fought in and around what are now Prospect Park, Park Slope and Cobble Hill. The British stayed until 1783. After the American Revolution, the area grew slowly. It included many farms and small villages. Its name became anglicized – changed to English- as *Brooklyn*. It became a city in 1834.

After the Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883, many people and businesses moved to the city of Brooklyn. It soon became an important center of industry, commerce, sports and culture. Beach resorts opened in Coney Island, Brighton Beach and Bensonhurst. Brooklyn became a borough of New York City in 1898. By 2026, more than 2.65 million people lived in Brooklyn.

Even though Brooklyn is part of New York City, it has a distinct culture, an independent art scene, and a unique architectural history. Many Brooklyn neighborhoods are special places where different nationalities and ethnic groups are in the majority. More and more tourists visit Brooklyn to enjoy its neighborhoods, parks, beaches and museums. Many people want to live there. Since 2010, Brooklyn has welcomed many new businesses, including numerous high tech startup companies. It is also an important center for innovative music, art and design.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word(s) from the list to complete each sentence.

high tech seaside connects innovative anglicized
trendy ethnic defeat historic startup neighborhood

1. If a bridge _____ two places, it brings them together.
2. If a place has a history of important events, it is called _____.
3. If you win a game, you _____ the other player(s).
4. A _____ is a localized part or district of a larger city or town. People who live there often see each other in the street. Many know each other.
5. An _____ neighborhood has many immigrants with the same cultural tradition.
6. A _____ community sometimes has one or more beaches.
7. Many young people like to live in an up-to-date, _____ neighborhood.
8. When he became a U.S. citizen, Mikael Davidovich _____ his name to Michael Davidson.
9. New products (like smart phones, smart watches and tablets) that use advanced computer electronics are often called _____.
10. Many of these new products are very interesting and _____.
11. Another name for a very new business is a _____.

B. When Did it Happen? Number the events in the correct order.

- _____ a. Brooklyn became an independent city.
- _____ b. The Lenape lived there.
- _____ c. The Brooklyn Bridge opened.
- _____ d. The British left New York.
- _____ e. Brooklyn became a borough of New York City.
- _____ f. Dutch farmers “bought” land near Gowanus Bay from the Lenape.

C. Brooklyn Quiz

Circle the letter with the correct answer.

1. Who lived in Brooklyn before the Europeans arrived?
a. The Lenape b. The Navajo c. The Lakota d. The Maya
2. When did the Dutch come to Breuckelen to live?
a. 1530 b. 1550 c. 1636 d. 1782
3. What did the word "Breuckelen" mean?
a. big water b. marshland c. many rocks d. flat land
4. Which neighborhood is the oldest?
a. Brighton Beach b. Midwood c. Park Slope c. Amersfort (Flatlands)
5. Where did the Battle of Brooklyn (during the American Revolution) take place?
a. near Coney Island b. near Prospect Park c. near Ft. Hamilton
6. When did the Brooklyn Bridge open?
a. 1776 b. 1804 c. 1883 d. 1921
7. How did people go to Brooklyn from Manhattan before the Brooklyn Bridge opened?
a. boat b. swim c. the Manhattan Bridge d. train
8. When did Brooklyn become part of New York City?
a. 1856 b. 1950 c. 2010 d. 1898
9. How many people lived in Brooklyn in 2024?
a. 2,650,000 b. 26,800,000 c. 268,000 d. 26,8000



The Boardwalk, Coney Island.

6. Queens

Like Brooklyn, Queens is part of Long Island. Its borders are the Atlantic Ocean to the south, the Long Island Sound to the north, and the East River to the west. Manhattan is across the East River. Brooklyn is to the west and south, while Nassau County is to the east. Queens has two important airports: LaGuardia (LGA) in the north and John F. Kennedy International (JFK) in the south. Most international flights arrive at JFK.

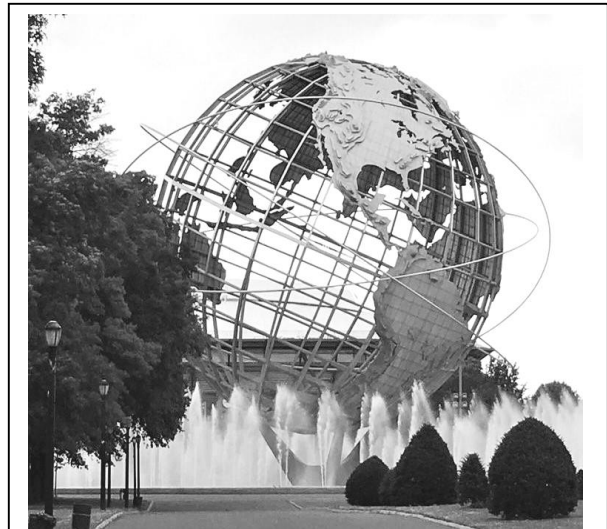
Queens has been part of New York City since 1898. The first residents were the Lenape. Some places in Queens have names that were anglicized from the Lenape language, like Jamaica (Yameco), Rockaway (Recquakie) and Maspeth (Maspetches). The first Europeans—English and Dutch—arrived in Maspeth in 1635 and Vlissingen (now Flushing) in the 1640s.

Before 1900, Queens was mostly farms and forests. But after the Queensboro Bridge opened in 1909, many people began to move to Queens. It is New York City's largest borough in land area and over 2.35 million people live there (2026).

Queens is the most *diverse* place in the world. People from over 200 countries live in Queens. There is no other place on Earth where people of so many different nationalities, cultures, religions and languages live, work, study and play together in harmony. You can see a family from Brazil eating curry at an Indian restaurant; Colombians having coffee and cake at a Korean bakery; Pakistanis playing soccer (football) with Bangladeshis; and young Mexican women having their hair and nails done at a Chinese beauty salon. Some apartment buildings in Queens are like a miniature United Nations: people from dozens of different countries, ethnic groups and religions live together as neighbors and friends.

There are many things to see and do in Queens. Flushing Meadows—Corona Park was the location of two world's fairs and is the home of the Queens Museum of Art, the Hall of Science and the U.S. Open Tennis Championships. The Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, Colombian Independence Day and other national and cultural celebrations take place there too. Citi Field is home to the Mets baseball team and the Jets football team. The Gateway National Recreation Area near JFK Airport is a great place for walking and bird watching. Rockaway Beach is one of NYC's largest beaches and has a new boardwalk. You can get there by subway or ferry.

Queens has many great restaurants, with *cuisines* from all over the world. And there's excellent shopping in Elmhurst, Rego Park, Flushing, Astoria and Jamaica, where you can find stores that sell the latest "hip-hop" clothing.



**The Unisphere,
Flushing Meadows — Corona Park.**

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

___ 1. When we go to another place to live.

- a. we visit b. we tour c. we move

___ 2. It is a wooden walkway that goes along a beach.

- a. a sidewalk b. a boardwalk c. a street

___ 3. A neighborhood that is made up of people who are different from each other.

- a. diverse b. famous c. popular

___ 4. It is a boat that you can take from one place to another, usually short trips.

- a. a speedboat b. a sailboat c. a ferry

___ 5. A trip on an airplane.

- a. a voyage b. a flight c. a cruise

___ 6. It is a French word meaning a “type of cooking.”

- a. cuisine b. à la mode c. soupe du jour

___ 7. It is an important (and fun) social activity, like a big party.

- a. a final exam b. a business meeting c. a celebration

___ 8. A word to describe something that is
“better than very good.”

- a. excellent b. okay c. so-so

___ 9. Something in a very small form.

- a. huge b. miniature c. awesome



The Queensboro Bridge, 1910.

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

harmony community diverse miniature cuisine
ethnic celebration flights boardwalk

1. An important (and fun) social activity is a big party or _____.
2. We call Queens a “ _____ United Nations” because people from many different countries live, work and study there.
3. The _____ at Rockaway Beach is popular for those who like to walk and run.
4. When a neighborhood has people from different racial groups, cultures and religions, we say that it is very _____.
5. People from hundreds of different nations, _____ groups and religions live in Queens.
6. Friendship and mutual respect help create _____ among people.
7. Jackson Heights is a district in Queens with a large Indian _____.
8. Most international airline _____ arrive at Kennedy Airport.
9. Many restaurants serve Indian _____ in Jackson Heights.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. Queens is the most ethnically and linguistically diverse place on Earth.
- ___ 2. Queens is the headquarters of the United Nations.
- ___ 3. Before 1900, Queens was mostly beaches and parks.
- ___ 4. Many people moved to Brooklyn after the Queensboro Bridge opened in 1909.
- ___ 5. Most international visitors to New York City arrive at LaGuardia Airport.
- ___ 6. You can visit the former World’s Fair site at Flushing Meadows – Corona Park.

7. The Bronx

The Bronx is the most northern borough of New York City. It is the only borough that is not an island or part of an island. It is the home of the New York Yankees baseball team, the Bronx Zoo and the New York Botanical Garden. The Bronx is also the birthplace of hip-hop music. The Bronx (one of the few place names that has a definite article) is also home to several universities, good parks (including Pelham Bay Park and Van Cortlandt Park), Orchard Beach, City Island and Arthur Avenue, the center of a famous Italian neighborhood. Wave Hill is a beautiful park, botanical garden and cultural center that has great views of the Hudson River.

As in other parts of New York City, the first people to live there were the Lenape, who called it *Rananchqua*. The Bronx was mostly forests, rocky places, marshland and beaches.

Jonas Bronck was the first European to live there. In 1639, he bought 254 acres (102.8 hectares) of land and started a farm along the Harlem River. People called it “The Bronck’s Farm.” Over the years, the name of the area was changed to “the Bronx.” The forests became farms, and the farms became neighborhoods. After the subways arrived in the 1920s, thousands of new residents moved to the Bronx. They were mostly Irish Americans, Italian Americans, and Jewish Americans. During the 1950s and 1960s, many of them moved to the suburbs, and African Americans and Hispanics moved in. The population of the Bronx was 1,406,332 in 2026.

The Bronx Zoo opened in 1899 and is one of the largest and best zoos in the world. It includes 265 acres (107 hectares) of park lands and natural habitats for animals. The Bronx Zoo welcomes 2.15 million visitors each year. It is near The New York Botanical Garden, one of the finest in the world. It opened in 1891 and has more than 1 million plants. It is also home to New York City’s last original forest. You can get there by subway and bus from Manhattan, but it is easier to take the Metro-North Harlem line local train from Grand Central Terminal to the Botanical Garden station. The trip takes only 20 minutes and the garden entrance is across the street from the railroad station.

City Island is a peaceful and charming community that has quiet homes, private boats (see photo) and many seafood restaurants. It is like an old New England fishing village. Many people visit City Island during the summer.

Orchard Beach is not far from City Island. It is very popular during the summer months, and local people call it “The Bronx Riviera.” You can get to both Orchard Beach and City Island on the Bx29 bus from the Pelham Bay (6) subway station.



Vocabulary Notes.

- A *habitat* is a place where animals or plants normally live or grow.
- When something is *original*, it is the first, or the one at the beginning.
- A *suburb* is a town or other place where people live that is near a larger city.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

___ 1. It is a town or other place where people live that is near a larger city.

- a. a forest b. a resort c. a suburb

___ 2. It is the place where you were born.

- a. a school b. a birthplace c. a home town

___ 3. Something you can see from a particular place.

- a. a view b. a picture c. a screen

___ 4. A place where plants and animals naturally live and grow.

- a. a botanical garden b. a habitat c. a cage

___ 5. A train that stops at every station.

- a. a local train b. an express train c. a commuter train

___ 6. A person who lives in a city or town.

- a. a visitor b. a citizen c. a resident

___ 7. A group of people who play a sport together.

- a. a gang b. a team c. a party

___ 8. A place that is very pleasing or appealing.

- a. charming b. busy c. so-so

B. The Bronx Quiz

Circle the letter with the correct answer.

1. Who lived in the Bronx before the Europeans arrived?
a. The Lenape b. The Taino c. The Navajo d. The Seminole
2. When did Jonas Bronck buy land for a farm?
a. 1530 b. 1550 c. 1639 d. 1782
3. The Bronx is the only borough in NYC that is not one (or part of one) of these.
a. an island b. a city c. a state d. a country
4. Which is the easiest way to get to the New York Botanical Garden from Manhattan?
a. subway b. bus c. Metro-North d. New Jersey Transit
5. What place in the Bronx is like an old New England fishing village?
a. Orchard Beach b. Wave Hill c. City Island d. Arthur Avenue
6. When did the Bronx Zoo open?
a. 1776 b. 1899 c. 1883 d. 1921
7. City Island does not have any _____.
a. private boats b. homes by the water c. seafood restaurants d. Hudson River views
8. Wave Hill has a wonderful view of _____.
a. Orchard Beach b. City Island c. the Hudson River d. the Bronx Zoo
9. When did many Irish Americans, Italian Americans, and Jewish Americans leave the Bronx and move to the suburbs?
a. 1950s and 1960s b. 1920s and 1930s c. 1910s and 1920s d. 1980s and 1990s
10. How many people lived in the Bronx in 2026?
a. 2,629,150 b. 6,291,950 c. 262,196 d. 1,406,332

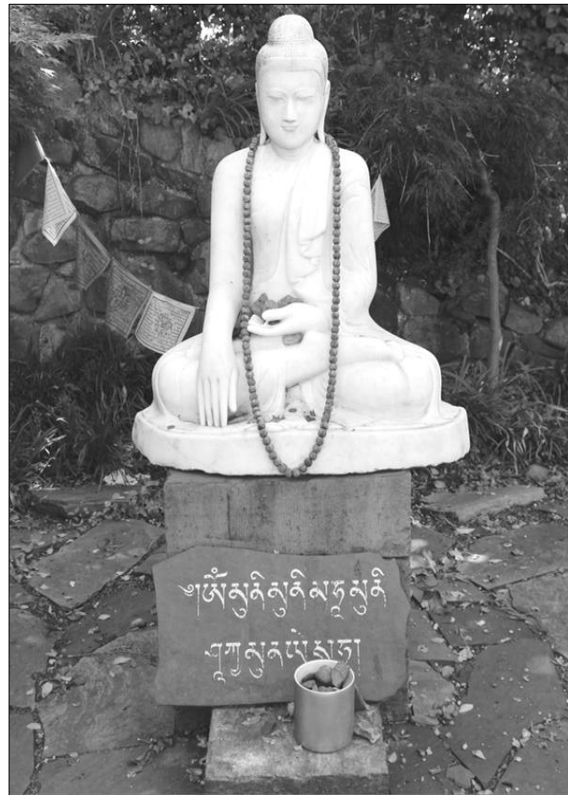
8. Staten Island

Staten Island is the most southern (and the most suburban) of New York City's five boroughs, and is home to approximately 503,000 people. It is connected to Brooklyn by the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge. It is also connected to Lower Manhattan by the Staten Island Ferry, which offers some of the best views of lower Manhattan, Brooklyn and New Jersey for free.

Staten Island is not a popular tourist destination, but there is a lot to see and do there. In addition to great beaches and more than 170 parks, Staten Island is home to several museums, a zoo, public gardens, historic sites, a baseball stadium and the huge Staten Island Mall.

The Snug Harbor Cultural Center is a collection of interesting 19th-century buildings set in an 83-acre (33.5-hectare) park with flower gardens, historic architecture and art galleries. It is home to the Staten Island Children's Museum and the New York Chinese Scholar's Garden, one of only two authentic Chinese scholar's gardens in the United States. To get there from the St. George Ferry Terminal, take the S40 bus. The ride takes less than 15 minutes.

The Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan Art is a peaceful museum and garden located in a quiet neighborhood on a hill. It contains a *complex* (a group of connected buildings) that look like a Tibetan monastery. The museum focuses on the art and culture of Tibet and the Himalayas. It also offers educational programs and meditation classes. To visit, take the S74 bus from the St. George Ferry Terminal to Lighthouse Avenue and walk up the hill. The bus ride from the ferry terminal takes between 35 and 45 minutes.



The Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan Art.

If you are interested in American history, visit Historic Richmond Town. It is a large outdoor museum with more than thirty historic buildings from the late 17th to the early 20th centuries. It includes old churches, stores and government buildings, as well as farm buildings and private homes. Some of the buildings were moved from other parts of Staten Island. To get to Historic Richmond Town, take the S74 bus from the St. George Ferry Terminal. The bus stop for Historic Richmond Town is a few stops past Lighthouse Avenue, the bus stop for the Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan Art. If you wish, you can easily visit both places on the same day!

Exercises

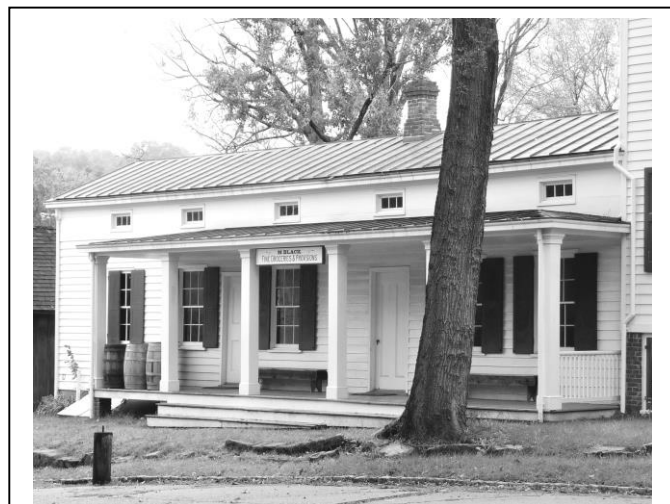
A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

suburban connects offer authentic meditation
complex monastery scholar destination

1. In Tibet and other Buddhist countries, monks study their religion in a _____.
2. When you make something available or provide something to others, you _____ it.
3. If something is real or genuine, we say that it is _____.
4. Many people feel that _____ life is quieter than life in the city.
5. The Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge _____ Staten Island to Brooklyn.
6. A place that people will make a special trip to visit is a _____.
7. A _____ is a serious student who knows a lot about a particular subject.
8. Several different buildings that are connected form a _____ of buildings.
9. When you spend your time in quiet thought, you practice _____.

B. Which Words are Similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. connect | student |
| 2. scholar | made up of |
| 3. outdoor | genuine / real |
| 4. suburban | business |
| 5. authentic | near a city |
| 6. consists | open air |
| 7. offer | join |
| 8. commercial (<i>adj.</i>) | give |



18th Century Store, Historic Richmond Town.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. Staten Island is not a popular tourist destination.
- ___ 2. Staten Island has no beaches and only one or two parks.
- ___ 3. The Snug Harbor Cultural Center has many new, modern buildings.
- ___ 4. The New York Chinese Scholar's Garden is part of Snug Harbor.
- ___ 5. The Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan Art is also a Tibetan monastery.
- ___ 6. You can take a meditation class at the Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan Art.
- ___ 7. You can get to Staten Island from Manhattan on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.
- ___ 8. Historic Richmond Town is a large outdoor museum.
- ___ 9. Historic buildings usually have interesting stories.
- ___ 10. All of the buildings at Historic Richmond Town were moved there.

D. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Staten Island does <u>not</u> have _____.
a. a big mall
b. a ferry terminal
c. an airport
d. beaches | 3. A historic building _____.
a. is usually interesting
b. is usually old
c. is usually authentic
d. all of the above |
| 2. You cannot get to Staten Island
by _____.
a. train
b. bus
c. boat
d. car | 4. The best place to shop in Staten Island is
_____.
a. the St. George Ferry Terminal
b. Historic Richmond Town
c. the Staten Island Mall
d. Snug Harbor |

9. Some New York City Neighborhoods

New York is a city of neighborhoods. New Yorkers often use slang and abbreviations for many city neighborhoods. Here are a few, plus descriptions and translations.

Alphabet City is a Manhattan neighborhood from East 3rd Street to East 14th Street between Avenues A and D. It is a quiet “laid-back” residential area with many restaurants and bars. Alphabet City makes up part of the East Village and the Lower East Side. Latinos call it *Loisaida*.

Chinatown is a neighborhood in Lower Manhattan with one of the largest Chinese populations in North America. Manhattan Chinatown is one of nine Chinatowns in New York City. It has many good restaurants and interesting stores. It is very popular with foodies and tourists from all over the world.

DUMBO is an upscale Brooklyn neighborhood near the Manhattan Bridge and Brooklyn Bridge Park. The name means "Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass."

The East Village was part of the Lower East Side many years ago. It is now an area east of the Bowery and 3rd Avenue between East 14th Street to the north and Houston Street to the south.

The Flatiron District is between 16th and 27th Streets and from Park Avenue South to 6th Avenue (Avenue of the Americas) in Manhattan. It is named for the famous Flatiron Building, one of Manhattan’s most important early skyscrapers. It opened in 1902.

The Garment District (also called the Fashion District) is between West 34th and West 42nd Streets and from 5th to 9th Avenues in Manhattan. Many fashion designers and people who make clothing work there.

Hell's Kitchen: A busy Manhattan neighborhood that extends from West 34th to West 59th Streets between the Hudson River and 8th Avenue. Hell’s Kitchen is famous for its many restaurants. It is also called **Clinton**.

Little Italy: This Italian neighborhood was once 14 blocks in size. But today, Little Italy is now mostly Mulberry Street, between Canal and Broome Streets. The Feast of San Gennaro in September is still very popular, but most of the neighborhood is part of Chinatown or Nolita (see next page).

The Meatpacking District: A Manhattan neighborhood between Gansevoort Street to the south and West 15th Street to the north, between 9th and 11th Avenues. It used to be a place where animals were killed for meat and sent to markets. It is now a trendy neighborhood with upscale apartments, boutiques, restaurants and bars. It is home to the Whitney Museum of American Art and it is also where the High Line begins.



The Flatiron Building.

NoHo: An acronym for "North of Houston Street." It's a Manhattan neighborhood located between Houston Street to the south, East 9th Street to the north, the Bowery and 3rd Avenue on the east, and Mercer Street on the west.

Nolita: A popular Manhattan neighborhood that is north of Little Italy. Its boundaries are Little Italy (Broom Street) to the south, Houston Street to the north, the Bowery on the east, and Lafayette Street on the west.

SoHo: An acronym for "South of Houston Street." It is a trendy Manhattan neighborhood where you can find dozens of art galleries, many good restaurants and great shopping.

TriBeCa: An acronym for "Triangle Below Canal Street." It is an expensive Manhattan neighborhood that is home to the famous Tribeca Film Festival.

The Burg: This is Williamsburg, a very cool and popular neighborhood in Brooklyn.

The Heights: This usually refers to Washington Heights, a big Hispanic neighborhood on a hill near the George Washington Bridge. In Brooklyn, it is a nickname for Brooklyn Heights, a quiet, historic neighborhood near downtown Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Bridge.

The Slope: This refers to Park Slope, a beautiful and family-friendly historic neighborhood in Brooklyn. It is next to Prospect Park.



Park Slope during a snowstorm.

The Village is a nickname for Greenwich Village, a charming historic neighborhood on the west side of Lower Manhattan. Its boundaries are Houston Street to the south, West 14th Street to the north, Broadway on the east and the Hudson River on the west. The Village has always been popular with artists, writers, poets and musicians. It is considered to be the birthplace of the Beat Generation and was a center of the counterculture movement of the 1960s. The Village is also home to the Stonewall Inn, a famous gay bar. It was the site of the Stonewall riots in 1969, the single most important event that started the gay liberation movement.

Grammar note.

Cardinal and ordinal numbers. We use *cardinal* numbers (1, 2, 3...) to show *how many* or *how much*: "There are three people in the room." We use *ordinal* numbers (1st, 2nd, 3rd...) to talk about *position*: "She was the third person to arrive." We also use ordinal numbers for dates (July 4th) and for numbered streets in New York City, such as East 86th Street and 3rd Avenue.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

laid-back foodie acronym boundary movement
upscale wealthy garment boutique trendy

1. Dinner at an _____ restaurant can be expensive.
2. A _____ clothing store has the latest fashions.
3. *TriBeCa* is an _____ for "Triangle Below Canal."
4. You have to be very _____ to own a house in a upscale neighborhood like SoHo.
5. When groups of people work together to advance their political or social ideas, they form a _____.
6. SoHo's northern _____ is at Houston Street.
7. A _____ is another word for a piece of clothing, like a dress or a shirt.
8. A _____ is a type of small, fancy store.
9. If someone is relaxed, informal and doesn't worry, he/she is _____-_____.
10. A nickname for a person who is very interested in food is a _____.

B. Which words go together? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. laid-back | small, fancy store |
| 2. fashion | limit / border |
| 3. upscale | abbreviation / short word |
| 4. boundary | latest style or fashion |
| 5. wealthy | relaxed, easy-going |
| 6. trendy | rich |
| 7. acronym | style of clothing |
| 8. boutique | expensive |

10. Why We Call New York City “The Big Apple”

A nickname is a short or different form of a person's name, such as *Debbie* for *Deborah* or *Leo* for *Leonardo*. A nickname also can describe a person, such as *Red* for someone with red hair or *Lefty* for a left-handed person. We can also use a nickname to describe a place or a thing.

A nickname can help give a city a new image and make its residents feel happy to live there. Many U.S. cities have nicknames. We call Detroit *Motor City*, because of its auto industry. The winds that visit Chicago from Lake Michigan helped make it *The Windy City*. Denver is called *The Mile High City* because it is exactly one mile (5280 feet or 1609.3 meters) above sea level.



Over the years, New York City has had over a hundred different nicknames. We are using one of them as the title for this book. The city got its first nickname in 1673, when the Dutch named Nieuwe Amsterdam *New Orange* in honor of Prince William III of Orange. Many other nicknames followed. The most popular include *the Capital of the World*, *the Empire City*, *Gotham*, *Fun City*, *the City So Nice They Named It Twice*, and *the City That Never Sleeps*. You can hear this last nickname in *New York, New York*, one of Frank Sinatra's most famous songs.

New York City's most recent (and most popular) nickname is *the Big Apple*. How did the city get this name? In the early 1970s, New York City had many problems. Crime was high, the streets were dirty, the subways were dangerous, and the city had big financial problems. Residents were moving out. Tourists didn't want to visit. The New York Conventions and Visitors Bureau, a city department, started a campaign to give the city a new image.

Where did this nickname come from? One story says that John J. Fitz Gerald, a newspaper writer for the *New York Morning Telegraph*, used *the Big Apple* to mean New York City in the 1920s. Mr. Fitz Gerald wrote about horse races. He heard the name used by men who worked at a racetrack in New Orleans, Louisiana. In horse racing slang, *the Big Apple* meant "the big time" or the place where a person could win a lot of money at a horse race.

Another story is that jazz musicians used the term when they spoke about New York City and especially Harlem, which was the jazz capital of the world in the 1930s. "There are many apples on the tree of success," they said, "but when you pick New York City to play jazz, you choose *the Big Apple*." *The Big Apple* was the name of a famous Harlem nightclub, and it was also the name of a popular dance and song in the 1930s. The Director of The New York Conventions and Visitors Bureau in the early 1970s was Charles Gillett. He loved jazz and he also studied New York City history. He decided to nickname the city *the Big Apple*.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

1930s thing jazz campaign dirty
tourists residents nicknames dangerous

1. We use a nickname to describe a person, a place or a _____.
2. Over the years, New York City has had over a hundred different _____.
3. In the 1970s, the streets were _____ and the subways were _____.
4. _____ were moving out.
5. _____ did not want to visit.
6. In the early 1970s, NYC started a _____ to help create a new image.
7. Harlem was the “jazz capital of the world” in the _____.
8. When a musician picks New York City to play _____, they choose *the Big Apple*.

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. Bobby, Bob and Rob are three _____ for “Robert.”
2. Detroit’s nickname is “The _____ City.”
3. New York City’s first nickname was _____.
4. People who work in an organized way to get to a special goal run a _____.
5. A person who lives in a city is called a _____ of that city.
6. If you want to change the way other people see you, you create a new _____.
7. The *New York Morning Telegraph* was a _____.
8. You can see horses run at a _____.
9. _____ is a type of very informal language.
10. *The Big Apple* was the name of a famous _____ in Harlem.

C. Circle the word that does not belong.

A	B	C
1. Betty	Liz	Elizabeth
2. Michael	Mike	Mikey
3. Lefty	John	Red
4. The City of Lights	The Magic City	Miami
5. Detroit	Bangkok	Chicago
6. pigeons	sheep	cows
7. blues	jazz	impressionist
8. clothing store	TV station	newspaper
9. history	biology	football
10. bar	nightclub	racetrack

D. Some nicknames for New York City. Write a number before each nickname, using “1” for the one you like best and “10” for the one you like least. Explain your answers.

- ___ The Capital of the World
- ___ Baghdad on the Hudson
- ___ The City of Light
- ___ The Fun City
- ___ The City So Nice, They Named It Twice
- ___ The Big Apple
- ___ The City of Dreams
- ___ The City of Opportunity
- ___ The City of the World
- ___ The City That Never Sleeps

Part II:

Getting

Around

11. The New York City Subway System

The subway is the most important public transportation system in New York City. It is one of the oldest and largest subway systems in the world. With more than 470 stations and 800 miles (1287.45 km) of track, the subway carries 3.2 million passengers every weekday. The subway system is very important for residents, out-of-town workers and visitors.

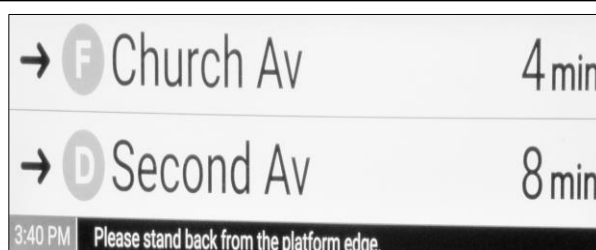
The first subway line opened in 1904 in Manhattan. It soon grew into three separate companies: the Interborough Rapid Transit (IRT), which includes the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 lines; Brooklyn Manhattan Transit (BMT), including the J/Z, L, M, N, Q, R and W lines; and the Independent Subway System (IND) which includes the A, B, C, D, E, F and G lines. The three companies became one system in 1940. The subway fare was just 5 cents until 1948.



The F Train arriving at the Smith - Ninth Street Station, Brooklyn, 2005.

Most subway trains in Manhattan travel underground, but many run on elevated tracks in the other boroughs. The subway system operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It never closes, except during a very big snowstorm or hurricane. The New York City subway system operates in Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. It never leaves New York City. The Staten Island Railway is a separate line that runs in Staten Island only.

Buses help make the subway system more efficient. You can't go everywhere by subway, but you can transfer, for free, from the subway to a bus (or from a bus to the subway) to get to or from places that subways do not go. Subways can be relaxing and they can even be fun. They are good places to do homework, visit with friends, read a book, or listen (with an earpiece, please) to your phone or music player.



Train Arrival Sign.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. It is the money you pay when you use the subway.
a. a bill b. a check c. a fare
- ___ 2. A pair of metal bars that trains ride on.
a. railroad cars b. railroad tracks c. railroad stations
- ___ 3. When a train runs below the street.
a. underground b. along c. elevated
- ___ 4. When a train runs above the street.
a. underground b. along c. elevated
- ___ 5. It describes a visitor who lives in another city or town.
a. out-of-sight b. out-of-control c. out-of-town
- ___ 6. A person who rides the subway.
a. a passenger / rider b. a resident c. a pedestrian
- ___ 7. A very big storm with a lot of rain and strong winds.
a. an earthquake b. a hurricane c. a heat wave
- ___ 8. A group of subway trains, stations and train lines that work together.
a. a subway terminal b. a subway system c. a train collection
- ___ 9. Not connected or joined.
a. separate b. different c. outdoor
- ___ 10. A transportation system that saves us time and/or energy.
a. expressive b. expensive c. efficient

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

tracks underground operate fare hurricane
passenger elevated transfer system separate

1. When you change from one subway line to another, you _____.
2. A person who rides the subway is called a rider or a _____.
3. An _____ train travels above the street.
4. When a train runs below the street, it travels _____.
5. The early subways in NYC were operated by three _____ companies.
6. A very big storm with a lot of rain and strong winds is called a _____.
7. In NYC, the subway trains _____ 24-hours a day.
8. You pay your _____ before you get on the train.
9. The NYC subway _____ is one of the largest in the world.
10. It is very dangerous to walk on the subway _____.

C. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. The subway is the most important public _____ system in New York City.
2. If you need to go from a subway to a bus, you can _____ to a bus.
3. The NYC subway system has 800 miles (1287.45 km) of _____.
4. Many years ago, the NYC subway was made of three _____ companies.
5. A person who travels by subway is called a _____.
6. Buses help make the subway system more _____.
7. Subways can be _____ and even fun.
8. Listen (with an _____, please) to your phone or music player.

12. Riding the Subway

People who ride the subway are called *passengers*, *riders* or *straphangers* (a slang expression). Riders pay a single fare to enter the subway system and can transfer between trains for free. The fare is the same no matter how far or how long you travel. You enter the subway system through a *turnstile*, where you tap your OMNI Card from the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), or use a credit card or smartphone. With OMNI, you can pay for 12 rides using the same card or device in a 7-day period, and all additional rides within the week are free. The subway fare includes one free transfer to or from a bus.

The train *operator* drives the train, and the *conductor* opens and closes the doors and makes announcements. *Local trains* stop at every station, while *express trains* stop only at the biggest or most important stations. Some express trains are very fast. You can ask for a free subway map from an MTA agent or employee at a booth or kiosk in any station, or you can download a map at <http://www.mta.info> or see it on the MTA app, *MYmta*.

New Yorkers use the boroughs when we talk about the direction of travel for trains:

- Trains that travel to Manhattan are *Manhattan-bound* trains
- Trains that travel to Queens are *Queens-bound* trains
- Trains that travel to Brooklyn are *Brooklyn-bound* trains
- Trains that travel to the Bronx are *Bronx-bound* trains

While Uptown, Midtown, and Downtown are geographic regions of Manhattan, the words *uptown* and *downtown* can also mean your *direction of travel*. If you are at Times Square (Broadway and West 42nd Street) in Manhattan and are going north or towards the Bronx or Queens, you can say you are going "uptown." If you travel south or towards Brooklyn, you can say you are going "downtown." Are you confused? Welcome to New York City!

Remember: Let people get off the train before you get on, and do not block the doors. Use only one seat. It is polite to give your seat to a senior or to people who are pregnant or disabled.

The New York City Subway system is old. Parts of it are not in good condition. Many stations and trains are dirty and trains are sometimes late.

The MTA is making repairs on the system all the time: weekdays and weekends, days and nights. The MTA does most of the work late at night and on weekends, so subway routes often change during those times. The MTA posts route changes in stations and online.



Route Changes and Repair Announcements.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. It is the person who drives a train.
a. the train operator b. the conductor c. the agent
- ___ 2. It is a train that stops at every station.
a. an express train b. a local train c. a limited train
- ___ 3. You do this when you fix something that is broken.
a. return it b. replace it c. repair it
- ___ 4. A statement that gives people information they need.
a. an announcement b. an attraction c. a destination
- ___ 5. The person who opens train doors and makes announcements.
a. the operator b. the conductor c. the agent
- ___ 6. To use OMNI on a turnstile that reads information from it.
a. to check b. to swipe c. to tap
- ___ 7. Rides are free after you use your OMNI for 12 rides in ___ days.
a. two b. twelve c. seven
- ___ 8. When you change from a subway train to a bus during a trip.
a. you transfer b. you move c. you jump
- ___ 9. A train that is going north from Times Square.
a. a Brooklyn-bound train b. an uptown train c. a downtown train

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

local pregnant turnstile tap announcement
express straphanger disabled booth conductor

1. When a woman is going to have a baby, she is _____.
2. A nickname for a person who rides the subway is a _____.
3. You can ask an agent for a free subway map at a _____.
4. You enter the subway system through a _____.
5. You _____ your OMNI Card when you bring it close to an electronic reader at a turnstile.
6. A _____ person may have problems to walk, see or hear.
7. The fastest subway trains in NYC are the _____ trains.
8. A subway train that stops at every station is a _____ train.
8. Listen! The _____ is making an _____.

C. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. The train _____ is the person who drives the train.
2. Every subway _____ must pay the _____.
3. A train that travels to Queens is called a Queens- _____ train.
4. If you are in midtown Manhattan and you are traveling north, you are going _____.
5. The person who opens and closes the subway doors is the _____.
6. The MTA is making _____ on the subway system all the time.
7. Do not _____ the doors after you enter a subway car.
8. With an _____ Card, when you pay for 12 rides using the same card or device in a 7-day period, all additional rides within the week are free.

13. Riding the Bus

New York City Transit System buses help make the subway system more efficient. You can't go everywhere by subway, but you can transfer one time from a subway train to a bus (or from a bus to a subway train) for free. There are over 5700 buses in the system and they go almost everywhere in the five boroughs. Many bus routes operate 24 hours a day.

New York City Transit bus routes have a letter identifying the primary borough (**B** for Brooklyn, **BX** for the Bronx, **M** for Manhattan, **Q** for Queens, and **S** for Staten Island), plus the route number. The B68 bus goes from Prospect Park to Coney Island in Brooklyn, while the Q70 bus travels to and from Jackson Heights and LaGuardia Airport (for free!) in Queens. Most buses operate in only one borough, but some travel from one borough to another.

You can get on or off a *local* bus at every stop, which are usually two or three blocks apart. *Limited* buses (they have a sign that reads "Limited") are express buses that stop at fewer places. You enter most buses in the front and pay the fare with an OMNY Card. SBS (Select Bus Service) is a new kind of Limited-stop bus service.

In Manhattan, most buses travel uptown and downtown (north - south) and crosstown (east - west). Most Manhattan crosstown bus routes are easy to understand. The M23 bus runs from one end of 23rd Street to the other; the M86 does the same on 86th Street. Crosstown buses are usually convenient because most Manhattan subway lines only go uptown and downtown. But if you are in Midtown (14th Street to 59th Street) crosstown buses are often very slow, because there is usually a lot of traffic. Many locals believe it's often faster to walk.



Buses on Sutphin Boulevard in Jamaica, Queens.

Good Bus Manners: Have your OMNY Card ready before you get on the bus. If the bus is crowded and you need to stand, move to the back. When you leave the bus, get off through the back door. It is polite to give your seat to a person who is old, pregnant or disabled.

You can download a bus map of each borough at <http://www.mta.info>, or use an interactive map on the *MYmta* app. Many bus stops have a printed schedule. But NYC buses don't always follow the schedule. You can also follow the buses that travel on each route in *real time* on the *MYmta* app.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. A bus or train system that goes to every place in the city.
a. somewhere b. nowhere c. everywhere
- ___ 2. When you go on a trip.
a. you run b. you travel c. you swim
- ___ 3. When you change from one train or bus to another while you travel.
a. you transfer b. you exchange c. you take
- ___ 4. A way or direction that a bus regularly travels along.
a. a path b. a street c. a route
- ___ 5. A bus schedule or bus route that lets you travel easily or without trouble.
a. fun b. easy c. convenient
- ___ 6. The part of the bus where the driver sits.
a. the front b. the side c. the back
- ___ 7. Cars, buses and trucks that travel on a certain road or in a certain area.
a. system b. traffic c. network
- ___ 8. A list of times that tells us when planes, buses or trains leave and arrive.
a. a notice b. a schedule c. a timing
- ___ 9. It happens most of the time.
a. sometimes b. always c. usually
- ___ 10. It is a bus route that travels east / west in Manhattan.
a. uptown b. downtown c. crosstown

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

efficient everywhere operate primary
limited crowded uptown downtown

1. A _____ borough is the main borough where a bus travels.
2. A bus goes faster when it makes only _____ stops.
3. A bus can become _____ during Rush Hour, when people go to or from work.
4. If you want to travel in a northern direction in Manhattan, you want to go _____.
5. If you want to travel in a southern direction in Manhattan, you want to go _____.
6. People who visit New York City come from _____.
7. Many buses in New York City _____ 24 hours.
8. Together, the subways and buses make up an _____ transportation system.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. All NYC bus routes operate on a 24-hour schedule.
- ___ 2. Using both a bus and the subway can be an efficient way to travel.
- ___ 3. In midtown Manhattan, a crosstown bus can be very slow.
- ___ 4. Most bus routes in Brooklyn begin with the letters **BK**.
- ___ 5. You enter most NYC buses through the front door.
- ___ 6. When a bus is crowded, it is polite to stand in the front of the bus.
- ___ 7. You can view NYC bus maps on your smart phone with the *MYmta* app.
- ___ 8. When you leave the bus, it is polite to exit through the front door.
- ___ 9. There are over 5700 buses in the system and they go almost everywhere.

14. How to Find a Manhattan Address

When you visit Manhattan for the first time, it is easy to get lost. Here is some information that can help you:

The streets of downtown (south or lower) Manhattan have proper names, like Pearl Street and Water Street. They also do not always go in north-south or east-west directions. Many streets in Greenwich Village also go in every direction, like streets in London, Paris and Moscow.

In 1807, city planners decided to organize streets north of Houston Street as a *grid* (see page 44). A grid is a network of lines that cross each other to form a series of squares or rectangles.

In Manhattan's grid system, streets run *east-west*. Most Manhattan streets are numbered (34th Street, 42nd Street): they do not have proper names. Street numbers increase (51st, 52nd, 53rd) when you go north or *uptown*. When you go south or *downtown*, the numbers get smaller.

Avenues run *south-north*. The numbers of the avenues begin at the east side of Manhattan (First Avenue) and increase as you go west (Ninth Avenue). In general, a city block is much longer between avenues and shorter between streets. Twenty city blocks (north - south) = 1 mile (1.6 km).

Lexington, Park and Madison Avenues are between Third and Fifth Avenues. Sixth Avenue is also called Avenue of the Americas.

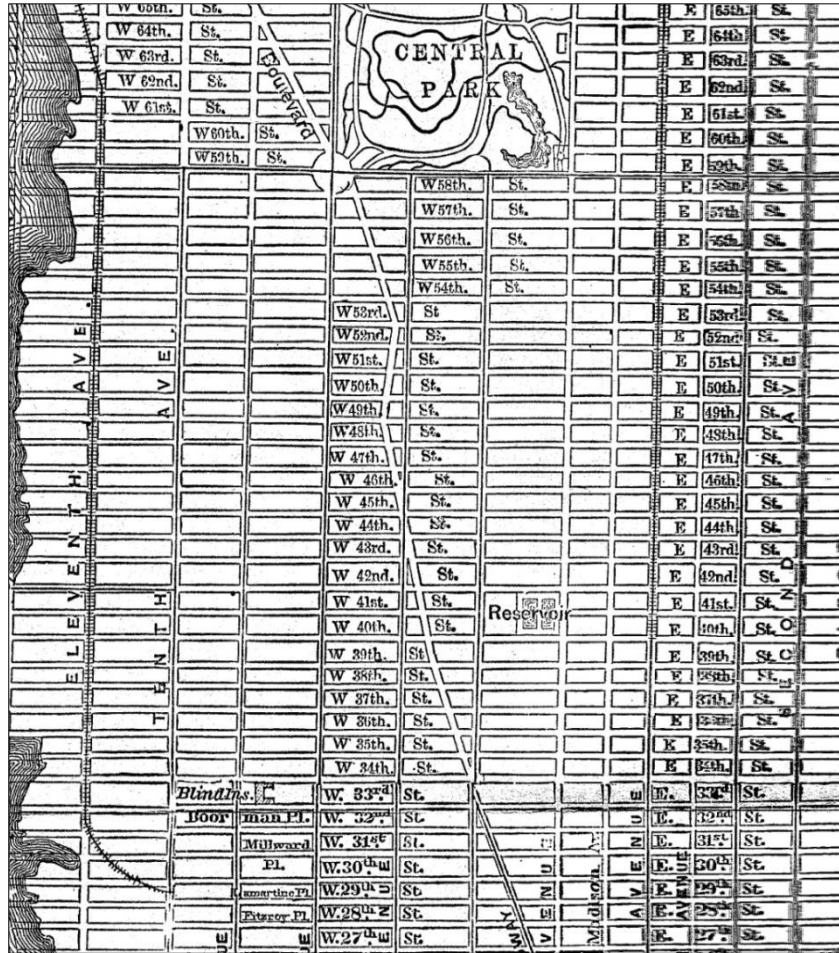
Fifth Avenue is the line between East and West. Streets that are east of Fifth Ave. are named "East" (for example, East [E.] 17th St), and streets that are west of Fifth Ave. are named "West" (West [W.] 17th Street).

Street address numbers start at Fifth Avenue. They increase as you go east or west. In general, blocks next to Fifth Avenue would have address numbers 1-100. The next block would have address numbers 200-299, the next 300-399, and continue to the East and Hudson rivers. For example, the address of Quest Bookshop is 240 East 53rd Street. If you ask where it is, a New Yorker will tell you: "It's on East 53rd Street between Second and Third Avenues." Or they may simply say "It's on East 53rd between Second and Third."

Broadway was once a Native American trail or path. It runs north-south, but not in a straight line like most other avenues. Broadway sometimes goes in a diagonal direction. It crosses Amsterdam Avenue (Tenth Ave.) at W. 72nd Street, and it crosses Fifth Avenue at E. 23rd Street.

Central Park goes against the grid plan. It cuts 60th to 109th Streets, and also stops Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The streets and avenues next to the park are called Central Park South (E. 59th St.), Central Park West (Eighth Ave.), Central Park North (W. 110th St.) and Fifth Avenue.





A map of Midtown Manhattan, 1876.

Also:

- Ninth Ave. becomes Columbus Ave. north of W. 57th St.
- Tenth Ave. becomes Amsterdam Ave. north of W. 57th St.
- Eleventh Ave becomes West End Ave. north of W. 57th St.
- Sixth Ave. becomes Lenox Ave. (Malcolm X Blvd.) north of Central Park (at 110th St.)
- Seventh Ave. becomes Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Blvd. north of Central Park (at 110th St.) It also becomes Varick Street south of Clarkson Street.
- Central Park West (Eighth Ave.) becomes Frederick Douglass Blvd. north of 110th St.
- York Ave. runs one block east of First Ave. from E. 59th St. to E. 91st St.
- East End Ave. runs between E. 79th St. and E. 90th St. It is one block east of York Ave.
- Riverside Drive runs parallel to the Hudson River from W. 72nd St. to W. 181st St.
- In the East Village, there are four additional avenues east of First Avenue between Houston Street and 14th Street: Avenue A to Avenue D. This neighborhood is called “Alphabet City” (see Chapter 9).

Exercise

A. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. In 1807, city planners organized new streets north of Houston Street as a _____.
2. When you walk _____ from 42nd Street, you walk downtown.
3. Broadway was a Native American _____.
4. The avenue that divides Manhattan into east and west is _____ Avenue.
5. Quest Bookshop is on East 53rd St. _____ Second and Third Avenues.
6. In the Manhattan grid, avenues are organized in a _____ - _____ direction.
7. In the Manhattan grid, streets are organized in an _____ - _____ direction.
8. Most streets in _____ Manhattan do not follow a north/south or east/west grid.
9. Central Park goes _____ the grid plan.
10. Eleventh Ave. _____ West End Ave. north of W. 57th St.
11. Riverside Drive runs along the _____ River.
12. Alphabet City is _____ of First Avenue.



* There were no plans to build Central Park until 1847.

Part III:

Things

About

NYC

15. New York City Says “Hi” to You!

Many people think that New Yorkers are not friendly. The fact is, most New Yorkers *are* friendly, but we are often very *busy*. We may not have time for a long conversation, but we like visitors and try to help them whenever we can.

Each country has its own rules of *etiquette*, which is the way people behave or conduct themselves in society. In China, Japan, Korea and other East Asian countries, etiquette is very important. New York etiquette may be similar to that in your country, or it may be different. If you know the basic rules of New York City etiquette, your experience here will be better!

Greeting people: New Yorkers usually don’t say “hello” to people they do not know when they are on the street, in the subway or on a bus.

But when you see someone you know, it is polite to say “hello” to them. “Hi” is more informal. Many Americans ask, “How are you?” This doesn’t mean that they want to know about your health. They are just being polite. The best way to answer is, “I’m fine, thanks. How are you?”

We say “good morning” (as “hello”) before noon; “good afternoon” (as “hello”) between noon and 5 or 6 PM; “good evening” as a form of hello (and sometimes goodbye) after 5 or 6 PM; and “good night” only as a form of goodbye after 5 or 6 PM.

Most people shake hands firmly and smile when they meet for the first time. A man named Carlos Rodríguez might shake hands and say, “Hello, my name is Carlos,” or more formally, “Hello, my name is Carlos Rodríguez.” And, “It is nice to meet you.”



- It is polite to introduce people who do not know each other. We usually say, “I would like to introduce,” “please meet” or “this is.” We usually introduce the younger person first and we say something about them: “Grandma, this is Carlos, my new boyfriend.”
- When people are good friends or relatives, they will sometimes hug each other to say hello, goodbye or thank you.
- Kissing “hello” and “goodbye” is usually between relatives and close friends (on the cheek) or between spouses or lovers (on the lips).
- If an American offers you something, they will understand your “yes” to really mean “yes” and your “no” to mean “no.”

- When there is same-sex physical contact (two men or two women holding hands, walking arm-in-arm, kissing or affectionate touch) most New Yorkers will think that they are homosexual (gay).
- Physical affection (hugging or kissing) between men and women in public is usually okay, but “French” kissing (with the tongue) is better in private.
- In New York City, women are seen as equal to men and should get respect.
- On a date: When a person says, “no,” they mean “no.”

Personal space: In some countries, it’s okay to stand very close to another person. But New Yorkers are usually not comfortable if the other person is standing less than an arm’s length (1 meter) away, unless they are family members or close friends. However, this is difficult on a busy subway train or bus.

Excuse me! We say “excuse me” when:

- we want to speak
- we want something repeated
- we bump into someone by accident
- someone is in our way and we want to pass (you can also say “pardon me”)

Eye contact? It is important to use eye contact—when two people look at each other’s eyes at the same time—when you are speaking with that person. It shows that you are interested in them and are paying attention. In public—and especially when we use public transportation—New Yorkers usually do *not* make eye contact with people they do not know. And do not make eye contact with a person (on the street, subway or bus) who makes you feel uncomfortable.



Exercises

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. When you are like a friend; kind and helpful.
a. happy b. careful c. friendly
- ___ 2. Another person (who you may know or not).
a. someone / somebody b. a friend c. a stranger
- ___ 3. A sudden event that is not planned.
a. an accident b. a plan c. a schedule
- ___ 4. When part of your body hits against someone or something.
a. to touch b. to bump c. to feel

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. _____ is the way people behave or conduct themselves in society.
2. _____ happens when two people look at each other's eyes at the same time.
3. Many people _____ hands when they meet another person for the first time.
4. It is _____ to give your seat to an elderly person in the subway or bus.
5. When we make physical contact with another person by accident, it is polite to say
“_____.”
6. When we meet someone, New Yorkers shake hands _____ and smile.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. If something is *similar* to another thing, it is more or less the same.
- ___ 2. When you are visiting with close friends or family, you often use formal language.
- ___ 3. “Etiquette” is a rule or code of polite behavior in groups of people.
- ___ 4. We say “good night” as a form of hello (and sometimes goodbye) after 5 or 6 PM.
- ___ 5. New Yorkers usually say “hello” to people they do not know when they are on the street.
- ___ 6. New Yorkers do not like to stand very close to other people.
- ___ 7. It is good to make eye contact with other people on the subway or bus.
- ___ 8. In New York City, women want to be treated with respect.
- ___ 9. “French” kissing (with the tongue) is best on a subway or bus.
- ___ 10. If a person tells you, “Get out of the way!” he/she wants you to move and let them pass.

16. How to Be a Real New Yorker

There are over eight million people living in New York City, and they are not the same. But there are some customs and habits that many New Yorkers share. If they become part of your life, locals will not consider you a tourist: you will be a real New Yorker!

Stay out of the way: New Yorkers are busy and their time is limited. When you are in public, make sure you do not get in the way.

- Do not stop to text or use your phone on stairways or in the middle of the sidewalk.
- Do not stop and talk to your friends on the sidewalk or in the middle of a busy store.
- You became a real New Yorker when you have no patience for three or more people walking next to each other along a sidewalk: they block everyone from being able to pass.

Seeing a celebrity: In Los Angeles, it's okay to tell celebrities how much you love them. But in New York, the rule is: pretend that you don't see them, or at least pretend that you have no idea that they are famous. Many celebrities visit NYC (or live here) because they like to be anonymous, like the actor Jake Gyllenhaal (right).

Visiting people: Generally, New Yorkers are not formal with visits, but we almost never visit someone without telling them (by phone, text or email) at least a day or two before—that we want to visit them.

- When someone invites you to a party or a dinner, it is polite to bring a small gift to the host or hostess.
- Do your best to arrive on time. But if you are going to be more than 15 or 20 minutes late, it is polite to let your host/hostess know as soon as possible.



Cell phones: New Yorkers are often rude when they use their cell phones, and do not follow basic rules of being polite.

- Turn off your phone at a religious service, a theater, and *especially* during English class!
- Do not speak in a loud voice when you use a cell phone.
- Do not answer the phone (or send a text) while you are having a face-to-face conversation with another person.
- Turn off your phone when you are having lunch or dinner with another person.
- Finish your phone conversation before you pay for something at a store or café.

Queues: New Yorkers get on line (queue up) and wait for their turn when they buy tickets, pay for something at a store, use the restroom or wait for a bus.

- We say “on line” and not “in line” here. (“I waited on line for thirty minutes!”)
- It is rude to cut in line or push your way through.
- If you don't know where the end of the line is, you can ask “Is this the end of the line?”

Clothing: New Yorkers like to dress casually, except when we go to a club or a formal event.

- We wear t-shirts, jeans and other informal clothing in public, but clothes should be clean and in good condition.
- New Yorkers like to wear black (jackets, jeans, shirts) a lot. But businesspeople usually wear conservative clothing that is blue and gray.
- New Yorkers never wear what most people call short pants. Men often wear khaki or “Bermuda” shorts, which usually end above the knee (see photo).
- In New York, men do not wear socks with sandals.
- Men *never* wear white socks with a suit.
- If a woman isn’t dressed modestly, it is *not* an invitation for men.

Eating: We sometimes eat differently than other people.

- In general, New Yorkers eat quietly with their mouths closed.
- We eat burgers, sandwiches, and pizza with our hands, not with a knife and fork.
- Most New Yorkers don’t spend a lot of time in the kitchen. Many prefer fast food restaurants, food delivery, and “carry out” foods.
- New Yorkers usually eat three meals a day. Cold cereal with milk or toast, fruit, bagels, yogurt, and eggs are popular breakfast foods. But many people just have a bagel with cream cheese and a cup of coffee for breakfast.



Mealtimes: New Yorkers often have a light lunch of soup, a sandwich or a salad, usually between noon and 2 PM. Brunch is popular on weekends, and includes foods that people eat for both breakfast and lunch. In NYC, many restaurants serve brunch from 11 AM to 3 PM. Dinner is the evening meal, and is often the largest meal of the day. New Yorkers usually have dinner between 6 and 7:30 PM. But many Manhattan restaurants are busy after 8 PM.

Exercises

A. Choose the definition that best matches each underlined word.

- ___ 1. They block everyone from being able to pass.
a. stop movement b. walk around c. go under
- ___ 2. Try to pretend that you don't see him.
a. smile b. make an impression that is not true c. look away
- ___ 3. Many famous people want to be anonymous in NYC.
a. popular b. attractive, good-looking c. unknown, incognito
- ___ 4. New Yorkers like to dress casually when they go out during the day.
a. sexily b. expensively c. informally
- ___ 5. In business, women often dress modestly.
a. expensively b. conservatively c. beautifully
- ___ 6. It is polite to bring a small gift to the host or hostess.
a. the person who likes you b. the person you invited c. the person you visit

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. When you are standing on a sidewalk or in a store, make sure you do not get in the ____.
2. On Wall Street, men and women often wear _____ clothing.
3. Do not use your cell phone when you are having a _____ to _____ conversation with another person.
4. On weekends, many restaurants serve _____ from 11 AM to 3 PM.
5. New Yorkers like to eat pizza with their _____.
6. It is _____ to cut in line or push your way through.

17. NYC Idioms and Slang

New Yorkers speak differently than most Americans. Here are some words you may hear on the street, at school, on the subway, and in restaurants and stores.

Bloomie's (*pron.*) A nickname for Bloomingdale's department store.

bodega (*n.*) A Spanish term, a bodega is a small grocery store or convenience store where many New Yorkers buy coffee in the morning. We also buy groceries (candy, soda, milk, toilet paper and soap) there if we don't have time to go to a supermarket.

bridge and tunnel (*adj.*) This is a negative term that Manhattan residents use to describe people who live in other boroughs, the Long Island suburbs and New Jersey ("The bridge and tunnel crowd.")

deli (*n.*) A deli (from the German word *delicatessen*) is usually a food store selling cold meat and fish, cheese, sandwiches and salads. More fancy – and usually more expensive – than a bodega, a deli may also sell gourmet or prepared foods. Some delis include places to sit where you can "eat in."

downtown (*n.*) In Manhattan, anything south of Houston Street is considered to be downtown. But *going downtown* means you are going south.

Also, **uptown**. In Manhattan, anything north of 59th Street is considered uptown. But "*going uptown*" means going north, where the numbers of the streets increase. For example, "We're on 34th Street. To get to Times Square (42nd St.), we need to go uptown."

flying rat (*n.*) A pigeon. We also refer to pigeons as "rats with wings."

Fuhgeddaboutit! (*exclam.*) A popular Brooklyn expression. It is a pronunciation of "Forget about it," but has a different meaning: "No way!" or "Impossible!"

Johnny pump (*n.*) A fire hydrant.

northwest corner, southeast corner, etc. (*n.*) Most streets in NYC are on a *grid*, which means that there are usually four corners where two streets meet. You cannot only say, "I'll meet you on the corner of Third Avenue and 59th," because there are four corners there.

on line (*adj.*) In line, queue up. As in, "I waited on line at TKTS to buy tickets to a Broadway show."



On the Belt Parkway, Brooklyn, 2012.

pie (n.) In the rest of the country, it means apple, pumpkin or cherry. In New York City, pie means only one thing: pizza. Also:

get a slice (v.) To buy a slice of pizza.

shlep (n., v.) Many New Yorkers use Yiddish words, a language brought here by Jews from Eastern Europe. As a verb, *shlep* means to bring or carry (usually something difficult to carry): “I had to shlep my groceries home.” As a noun, means a difficult or unpleasant trip: “It was a shlep to take the subway from Brooklyn today.”

shmeer (n.) Another loan word from Yiddish, usually meaning cream cheese on a bagel. You can buy bagels at every Jewish deli in NYC. “Give me a bagel with a shmeer, please.”

straphanger (n.) A nickname for a subway rider. In the first part of the 20th century, subway riders who could not find a seat could hold on to a type of belt called a “strap” (see photo below).



A bagel with a shmeer.



Inside an early New York City subway car.

Original color photo courtesy of Tripadvisor.uk.

The City (pron.) Manhattan. When people in other boroughs or the suburbs visit Manhattan, they sometimes say “I’m going to the City.”

The Island (pron.) Long Island, including Nassau and Suffolk counties; they are political and administrative divisions that are east of NYC. “The Island” does not include Brooklyn and Queens, (which are actually in western Long Island) and *never* Manhattan or Staten Island.

Upstate (n.) Any place in New York State north of the Bronx. But it can also be any place north of the *New York Metropolitan Area*, including Westchester, Orange, Putnam and Rockland counties.

yooz (pron.) A plural form of “you.” Sometimes takes the form: “yooz guys.”

Exercises

A. Which words go together? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. shmeer | Long Island |
| 2. The City | cream cheese |
| 3. pie | pigeon |
| 4. straphanger | you |
| 5. The Island | Manhattan |
| 6. flying rat | food store |
| 7. deli | subway |
| 8. yooz | pizza |

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. Buying food at a deli is usually more expensive than at a _____.
2. Give me a bagel with a _____ and a “cuppa” coffee, please.
3. Many _____ hate riding the subway every morning.
4. There are some very nice beaches on _____.
5. She lives in New Jersey? She’s part of the _____ crowd.
6. If you live in a place north of the Bronx, you can say “I live _____.”
7. Getting to work this morning on the subway was quite a _____.
8. Let’s have a slice of _____ when we get to Little Italy.
9. I am at home in Brooklyn now, but I am going into the _____ soon.
10. She bought a pound of smoked salmon at the corner _____.
11. Never park your car in front of a _____.
12. I waited _____ for two hours to get those concert tickets!

18. Tipping

A tip (also called a *gratuity*) is money that a client or customer usually gives to a service worker, in addition to the basic price. We usually give tips to people who provide a service, like servers (waiters/waitresses) in bars and restaurants, taxi or limousine drivers, hotel workers and hair stylists. Tips are voluntary and are not required. But many service workers do not make a lot of money and they need tips to help pay for rent, electricity, food, clothing and transportation.

Tips - and their amount - are a matter of social custom that is different in many countries and places. In China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, tipping is not very common. Sometimes a fixed percentage service charge is added to bills in restaurants and similar businesses, a common practice in Europe. In other countries - including the United States - tipping is a normal thing to do. However, *never* offer a tip to a government employee - and especially not to a police officer - because receiving gratuities (or offering them) is illegal!

In New York City restaurants that have table service, it is customary to give a gratuity of 15-20 percent (%) of the amount of your check (or bill) when service is good or okay. In a buffet-style restaurant where the server brings only beverages, 10% of the check is customary. When you go to a bar, a \$1 tip per drink is normal, but a tip of \$2 or more is common at an upscale New York bar.

New Yorkers sometimes give a higher tip for excellent service, and a lower tip for so-so service. If service is very rude or bad, they don't leave a tip at all.

The customary tipping rate is for taxi drivers (cabbies) and other drivers is 15-20% of the fare. At hotels, guests usually give a bellhop (also known as a *bellman* or *porter*) \$1-2 per bag. You should tip hotel maids \$2 per day of your stay; you can leave the money on the night table next to your bed before you check out. You can tip the hotel doorman who gets you a taxi or helps you into a cab \$1-\$2. You should also tip your hotel concierge. For an ordinary dinner reservation or tour arrangements, a \$5 tip is fine; but if the concierge finds you a table at a very busy restaurant or hard-to-get tickets to a popular Broadway show, \$10 or more is better. People who check hats and coats at restaurants, clubs, special events or theaters should get \$1-2 per item.

New Yorkers always give tips for services at health spas, barber shops and beauty salons. We do not tip doctors, dentists, lawyers or teachers. We also do not leave tips at fast food places like McDonalds. But you will often find a paper cup near the cash register at coffee shops; many customers put tips in the cup and the staff divides up the money at the end of the day.



Vocabulary note.

The word *tip* has different meanings. As a noun, a tip is money that a client or customer usually gives to a service worker (such a server, bartender, barber or hotel employee) in addition to the basic price. *Tipping* is the act of giving a tip. *Tip* is also used as a verb. In the United States, "to tip someone" means that you give them a tip (money). There are other meanings. For example, a tip can also be the pointed end of something (the tip of a pencil) or it can be a piece of advice.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. A person who brings you food or drinks at a restaurant or bar.
a. concierge b. a server c. a doorman
- ___ 2. It is something that you can do if you want to; it is not necessary to do it.
a. required b. voluntary c. expected
- ___ 3. It is something you must do; it is necessary to do it.
a. required b. voluntary c. possibly
- ___ 4. It is a piece of paper that tells you how much you need to pay for something, like a meal.
a. a bill b. a tip c. a price
- ___ 5. A word to describe something ordinary or usual; not strange or special.
a. abnormal b. exceptional c. normal
- ___ 6. A hotel employee who brings your bags to your room.
a. a concierge b. a bellhop c. a doorman
- ___ 7. A hotel employee whose main job is to give help and information to hotel guests.
a. a concierge b. a bellhop c. a doorman
- ___ 8. When you ask for something politely.
a. you demand b. you request c. you refuse

B. Which words go together? Connect them with a line.

1. tip (n.)	traditional
2. client	haircutter / barber
3. customary	give
4. voluntary	waiter / waitress
5. taxi	customer
6. server	more expensive
7. hair stylist	usual / normal
8. provide	gratuity
9. common	cab
10. upscale	not required

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. In NYC, tips are voluntary and are not required.
- ___ 2. Tipping is very common in Japan.
- ___ 3. In the United States, it is a good idea to offer a gratuity to a police officer.
- ___ 4. In Europe, many restaurants add a service charge to the check.
- ___ 5. In NYC, the customary tipping rate is 15-20% for taxi and limousine drivers.
- ___ 6. One of the jobs of the hotel concierge is to pick out and serve a good wine to guests.
- ___ 7. When you have dinner at a buffet restaurant that costs \$20, a \$2 tip is okay.
- ___ 8. It is normal to give a tip to your dentist before he/she begins to work on your teeth.
- ___ 9. Many service workers like waiters, maids and drivers need tips to help pay the bills.

19. No Smoking

New York City welcomes visitors, but is not a friendly place if you like to smoke. Many New Yorkers feel that smoking is a bad habit and smoking around other people is rude.

It is not easy to smoke here. The price for a pack of cigarettes (\$12+) is the highest in the country. In 2011, the city government made it illegal to smoke in many public places. This means that you are not *allowed* or *permitted* to smoke by law. If the police catch you smoking, you may have to pay a fine of \$50 or more.



Where is smoking illegal?

- Public indoor spaces. including:
 - Bars and pubs (including hotel lobbies)
 - Dance clubs and discos
 - Government buildings (such as offices, schools, libraries)
 - Hospitals
 - Museums
 - Restaurants and cafés (including outdoor seating areas)
 - Theaters (including movie theaters, Broadway theaters and all other places where you can see live music and performances)
- Public transportation, including:
 - Airports (including bars)
 - Buses
 - Ferries
 - Taxis
 - Subway trains, stations and platforms
- Outdoor public spaces including:
 - New York City parks
 - Beaches and boardwalks
 - Playgrounds and swimming pools
 - Public golf courses
 - Sports stadiums and racetracks
 - Pedestrian plazas such as those at Times Square and Herald Square

Where is it okay to smoke?

- In a hotel room designated for smokers
- In a private home or apartment (unless the building does not allow smoking)
- In a private vehicle, like a car or truck
- On city sidewalks, but *not* within 15 feet (4.5 m) of an entrance or exit to a health care facility, like a hospital or clinic
- Retail tobacco stores, tobacco bars and some cigar or *hookah* bars (ask first)

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

private public habit facility punish allowed
fine (n.) vehicles designated illegal

1. Automobiles, trucks and buses are all types of motor _____.
2. When something is _____, it is against the law.
3. If the police see you smoking at a NYC beach, you may have to pay a _____.
4. For many people, smoking is a _____ that is difficult to stop.
5. You cannot smoke in a _____ place like an airport, a park or a restaurant.
6. The government did not pass the law to _____ people who smoke.
7. A _____ club is for members only. It is not open to the general public.
8. Some airports have a special room that is _____ for smoking.
9. A health care _____ is a place that provides medical care to patients.
10. Smoking is not _____ on buses and subways.

B. Circle the word that does not belong.

A	B	C
1. parks	trains	buses
2. addiction	habit	dinner
3. vehicle	building	facility
4. personal	private	public
5. train	your car	bus

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. A pack of cigarettes is cheap in New York City.
- ___ 2. It is okay to smoke in a city park or on a public beach.
- ___ 3. New York City is not a friendly place for smokers.
- ___ 4. You can smoke in a “smoking allowed” hotel room.
- ___ 5. You can smoke at some cigar and hookah bars.
- ___ 6. You can smoke in your own car or truck.
- ___ 7. You can smoke in some apartments.
- ___ 8. You can smoke in designated “smoking allowed” areas.
- ___ 9. You can smoke in a taxi.
- ___ 10. “Smoke free” laws were made to punish people who smoke.



20. Finding a Public Restroom in Manhattan

Manhattan is one of the world's greatest tourist destinations. But it is not easy to find a public restroom when you need one! Many hotels, stores and restaurants have private restrooms: they will not allow you to use them unless you are a customer. The word "restroom" has many synonyms: *bathroom*, *washroom*, *ladies'/women's room*, *gents'/men's room*, *toilet* and *WC* (in Europe). Most public bathrooms are separated into male and female, although some are *unisex* or *gender neutral*. Anyone can use them. Here is a partial list of places in Manhattan where you can find a free (and usually clean) public restroom:

Starbucks: Starbucks has over 200 coffee shops in Manhattan. Some of them have restrooms that are open to everyone.

Rockefeller Center: If you enter from the street, go downstairs to the basement, and ask someone in a uniform where the restrooms are: "Excuse me. Where can I find a restroom?" If you enter from the 47-50th Streets / Rockefeller Center subway station, you are already in the basement.

Barnes & Noble: There are five Barnes & Noble bookstores in Manhattan: Union Square, Tribeca, Midtown, the Upper West Side and the Upper East Side.

Deutsche Bank Center (One Columbus Circle): Formerly the Time Warner Center, it is a luxury, upscale shopping mall at Columbus Circle and West 59th Street. Take the escalator to the 2nd floor.

Bryant Park: Located on 42nd Street between 5th and 6th Avenues. People say that these are the cleanest public bathrooms in Manhattan. There are also public restrooms in most city parks, but they are not always clean. Bring your own toilet paper.

Grand Central Terminal: Grand Central Terminal is on 42nd Street between Park and Lexington Avenues. The public restrooms are downstairs near the food court.

Penn Station: Penn Station is between 32nd and 34th Streets between 7th and 8th Avenues. There are bathrooms near the Amtrak waiting room, but the best are in the NJ Transit mezzanine near the 32nd Street entrance.

Port Authority Bus Terminal: There are restrooms on every floor of the terminal. It is between Eighth and Ninth Avenues and between West 40th and 42nd Streets.

Police Stations: You can use a public restroom at any police station. You can find one in almost every neighborhood.

Angelica Film Center: The movie theater is at Mercer and Houston Streets, and you can use the restrooms in the café area near the entrance. They are open to everyone.

Fast food restaurants: Many fast food restaurants, including McDonald's, Burger King and Chipotle Mexican Grill have public restrooms.



Shopping malls and **large department stores** like Macy's, Bloomingdale's, Uniqlo, H&M and Saks Fifth Avenue have public restrooms. Smaller stores like Trader Joe's supermarkets, Best Buy and Old Navy, plus public markets like Essex Market (at Delancey/Essex Street) often have public bathrooms as well.

The Staten Island Ferry Terminal. Bathrooms are upstairs near the waiting area.

The New York Public Library. All 39 libraries in Manhattan, (plus 35 in the Bronx and 13 in Staten Island) have public bathrooms. You may need to ask the librarian for a key. All public libraries in Queens and Brooklyn have public restrooms as well, Some may be closed on Sunday.

Subway Stations. Most subway stations do not have public bathrooms. However, the following major subway stations have public bathrooms that are open most of the time: 42nd Street – Port Authority Bus Terminal (A, C, E lines); Chambers Street (A,C, and E lines); 57th Street – Seventh Avenue (N, Q, R lines); Lexington Avenue – 59th Street (4, 5, 6, N, Q, and R lines) Delancey Street – Essex Street (F and M lines; J, Z and M lines). There are also bathrooms at the 72nd Street, 86th Street and 96th Street stations on the Q subway line.

You can also find an interactive map of public restrooms in the five boroughs of New York City at www.nyrestroom.com.



Exercises

A. Match the word on the left to the word with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| ___ 1. customer | a. bathroom |
| ___ 2. closed | b. big, important |
| ___ 3. luxury | c. moving stairs |
| ___ 4. allow | d. upmarket, expensive |
| ___ 5. restroom | e. open to all |
| ___ 6. major | f. not open |
| ___ 7. public | g. client |
| ___ 8. escalator | h. permit, let |

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. The floor of a building below the street is the _____.
2. A restroom is also called a _____.
3. To walk from the second floor of a building to the third floor, you go _____.
4. To walk from the third floor of a building to the second floor, you go _____.
5. The _____ public bathrooms in Manhattan are in Bryant Park.
6. Most railroad and bus stations have a _____ _____ where passengers can sit and relax before they travel.
7. Many hotels, stores and restaurants will not _____ you to use the restroom unless you are a customer.
8. Many large railway stations and shopping malls have a _____ _____ where you can buy something to eat .
9. If a bathroom is clean all the time, we say that it is _____ clean.
10. Most branch libraries in New York City are _____ on Sunday.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

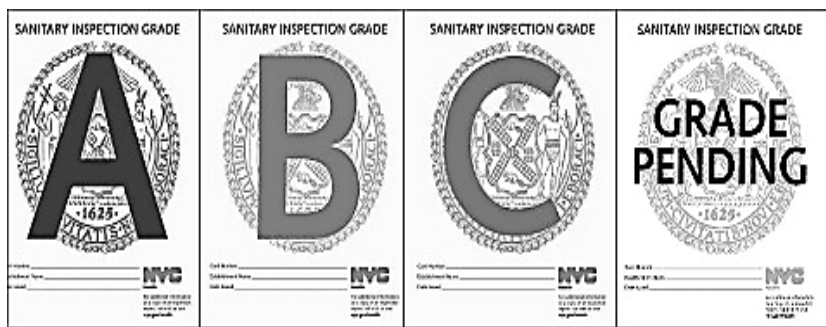
- ___ 1. Most subway stations in New York City have public bathrooms.
- ___ 2. Anyone can use a public restroom.
- ___ 3. Many hotels and restaurants only allow customers to use their restrooms.
- ___ 4. The best restrooms at Penn Station are near the Amtrak waiting area.
- ___ 5. The public restrooms at the Deutsche Bank Center are on the 2nd floor.
- ___ 6. All public restrooms in Manhattan are unisex.

21. How to Find a Good Restaurant

There are over 35,000 restaurants in New York City. This is good news if you want to eat out, but it is sometimes difficult to find a place that you will like. Guidebooks like *Lonely Planet* and *Zagat*, plus websites like *TripAdvisor* and *Yelp!* give you advice about finding a good place to eat. Your friends and classmates can recommend a good restaurant too. But the following advice can help.

What is the letter grade? The New York City Department of Health inspects restaurants and other places like coffee shops, bars and delis that sell prepared food. The inspectors visit at least once a year. They want to know if the kitchen is clean and how food is prepared and stored. They also want to know if there are problems with rodents and insects. When the inspection is complete, the Department of Health gives a letter grade -and a sign with the grade- to the restaurant. The restaurant must post the sign where people can easily see it from the sidewalk.

The letters have nothing to do with the taste of the food or if the service is good or bad: they only answer the question, “Is it safe to eat here?”



The letter **A** is the best. It means that the restaurant is clean and it is safe to eat there. A **B** grade means the restaurant is so-so, and a **C** means that it is not a safe place to eat and the Department of Health may close the restaurant soon. Many New Yorkers will never eat at a B or a C restaurant. **Grade Pending** means that the restaurant got less than an A grade and the owner or manager asked for another inspection. It can post a Grade Pending sign in the front window until the inspector visits again, usually within one month. If a place has a Grade Pending sign, you may not want to eat there.

What is the specialty? Look for the *specialty*, or the food that the restaurant is famous for. If you visit a burger restaurant, order a burger, not fried chicken. And if you go to a seafood restaurant, order fish. Don't ask for a burger!

Where are the customers? If you visit a restaurant (especially in Manhattan) that is empty at 7:00 on a Friday night, you may not want to eat there. Most New Yorkers will not write a review on *Yelp!* If they like a restaurant, they will eat there. If they don't like it, they won't.

Is the food “authentic?” New York City is home to people from all over the world, so there are restaurants that specialize in food from every country. If you want to try authentic (real) Korean food, find a restaurant where Korean people like to eat. For authentic Mexican food, eat at a restaurant that Mexicans are crazy about. Try to avoid restaurants for tourists. They are often expensive and the food is usually so-so.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. It is a book that gives you suggestions on what to see, where to go and what to eat when you travel.
a. an encyclopedia b. a guidebook c. a phone book
- ___ 2. Food that is not old or spoiled.
a. fresh b. smelly c. expensive
- ___ 3. When you look at or examine something very, very carefully to learn more about it.
a. you inspect it b. you scan it c. you review it
- ___ 4. When you make food so that it is ready to eat.
a. you put it together b. you build it c. you prepare it
- ___ 5. A letter that shows how clean a restaurant is.
a. a mark b. a number c. a grade
- ___ 6. A piece of paper with words, letters or pictures on it that gives information.
a. a screen b. a sign c. a painting
- ___ 7. To put up a sign so that people can see it.
a. to make b. to write c. to post
- ___ 8. It is between the street and buildings. People walk on it.
a. the road b. the sidewalk c. the stairs
- ___ 9. Rats and mice.
a. rodents b. insects b. birds
- ___ 10. a person who goes to a restaurant to eat.
a. a cook / a chef b. a custom / a tradition c. a customer / a diner

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. A _____ is a book that gives you suggestions of what to see, where to stay and what to eat when you travel.
2. Another word for *recommendation* is _____.
3. A letter that shows the relative quality and safety of a restaurant is a _____.
4. If you want to keep away from a bad restaurant, you _____ it.
5. If a Mexican restaurant in New York City serves traditional food that people eat in Mexico, we say that the food is _____.
6. At *North Dumpling* on Essex Street, the restaurant's _____ is dumplings.
7. Restaurants in NYC must have a yearly _____ by the Department of Health.
8. If the food is _____, you can eat it and you will not get sick.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

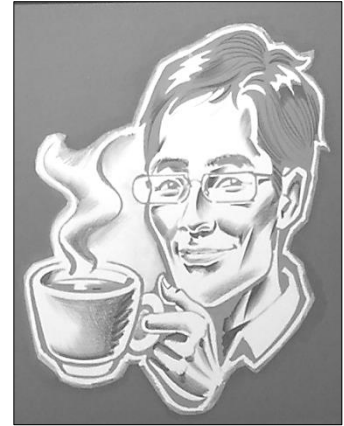
Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. When you *eat out*, you eat at a restaurant; not at home.
- ___ 2. The NYC Department of Health does not inspect coffee shops.
- ___ 3. A "C" grade means that the restaurant serves "Chinese" food.
- ___ 4. Food inspectors visit a restaurant at least once a year.
- ___ 5. The restaurant must post the sign with the letter grade in the front window where people can easily see it from the sidewalk.
- ___ 6. A "Grade Pending" sign means that the restaurant asked the inspector to visit again.
- ___ 7. A restaurant review is a person's opinion about a restaurant.
- ___ 8. Most New Yorkers post restaurant reviews on the Internet.
- ___ 9. You can find authentic Italian pizza at an Indian pizza place.

22. A Good Cup of Coffee

One visitor asked, “New York is one of the greatest cities in the world. So why is it difficult to find a good cup of coffee here?”

It may be true that a lot of the coffee people buy in NYC is weak and of low-quality. Food carts, bodegas and diners often sell this type of coffee. But times are changing. New York is now one of the best places to find great espresso, cappuccino and even brewed coffee. But you need to know where to go and what to ask for. When we talk about good coffee, many of the words we use are Italian.



American-style drip coffee is a type of *brewed* coffee. Hot water drips through coarsely ground coffee beans. It takes several minutes to make. The coffee is usually weak or *mild*. Many Americans call it “regular” coffee. And if you ask for “coffee,” regular coffee is what you will get. Many people from Italy, Turkey, Brazil and Colombia- where strong coffee is popular- will not drink it. They think it tastes terrible!

Espresso is a type of strong Italian-style coffee made by *expressing* or forcing out a small amount of almost-boiling water under pressure through finely ground coffee beans. It is made with a special machine. Espresso is also used as the “basis” for popular coffee drinks like caffè latte, cappuccino, caffè macchiato, caffè mocha and caffè Americano.

A **cappuccino** is made with espresso and hot, steamed milk. It is covered with a thick layer of foam. The different layers of coffee, milk and foam are distinct, and the flavor is strong.

A **café latte** is made a different way. The layers of espresso and steamed milk are mixed together and covered with a light layer of foam. The drink is creamier than cappuccino and the coffee flavor is milder.

A **café Americano** is espresso coffee made with added hot water. It is weaker than an espresso, but it is stronger than American-style “drip” coffee.

Where are the best places to find a good cup of coffee in New York City? Starbucks is the most popular chain of coffee shops, with over 200 stores. But many New Yorkers prefer to buy their coffee at local “independent” coffee chains like Blue Bottle, Café Grumpy, Think Coffee, Stumptown Coffee Roasters and Irving Farm. There are also dozens of great coffee shops in NYC with only one location. Many Italian, Latino, Korean and Chinese bakeries sell good coffee too!

Native New Yorkers (New Yorkers who were born here) pronounce coffee “KAU-fee.” The word “coffee” is usually uncountable, so it is correct to ask for “some coffee” or “a cup of coffee.” Other types of coffee are countable, so it is okay to ask for “an espresso” or “a mocha.” English is always changing, and European influence about coffee is strong: many Americans are now asking for “a coffee” rather than “coffee.” What do the language police say? “Enjoy!”

Vocabulary Notes.

Some of the following words have more than one meaning. We give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

Drip coffee: Very hot water passes through coffee through a filter (made of metal, paper or cloth), forming small drops. The coffee is collected into a cup or pitcher.

Brewed coffee: A process where hot water is in contact with ground coffee beans. When you make drip coffee, brew time is about 5 minutes. French press coffee is 2-3 minutes.

Grind/ground: When you *grind* coffee you reduce a whole coffee bean into very small particles or pieces. People use a machine called a coffee *grinder*. The result is *ground* coffee.

Coarse-ground coffee: The coffee bean is ground into small particles, the size of a grain of sugar or salt.

Fine-ground coffee: The coffee bean is ground into very small particles, like powder.

Expressing: It is the process of forcing (or pushing) steam (hot water vapor) under pressure through ground coffee.

Steamed milk: Milk that is heated with steam.

Layer: A thickness of material (such as steamed milk) placed on top of another (such as coffee). In the image on the right, the cappuccino has three layers: espresso coffee, steamed milk and foamed milk.

Foam: A special part of an espresso machine (called a *wand*) is used to add steam to milk. The air in the steam makes small bubbles, which turn the milk into foam. The result is *foamed milk*.

Chain: A chain is a type of business that has many stores. When we talk about a chain of coffee shops or coffee houses, they all have the same name, the same business methods and the same products. Starbucks is the largest chain of coffee houses in the world.

Strong coffee: Coffee with a big, powerful taste.

Weak coffee: Coffee with a mild taste (or little taste).



A. Coffee Trivia Quiz. Circle the letter with the correct answer.

This quiz is for fun. It is not easy, so don't feel bad if you don't know all the answers.

Check the Answer Key in the back of the book to see how well you did!

1. Which 3 places in the United States grow coffee?
*a. Florida, California, Nevada b. Puerto Rico, Hawaii and California
c. Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico d. Florida, Puerto Rico, Texas*
2. There are two types of coffee bean: arabica and ____.
a. robusta b. kona c. antigua d. peaberry
3. Which US president said (in 1824) that coffee is “the favorite drink of the civilized world.”
a. George Washington b. Thomas Jefferson c. Abraham Lincoln d. Theodore Roosevelt
4. What country grows the most coffee (52 million bags @ 60 kilograms per bag) a year?
a. Colombia b. Brazil c. Ethiopia d. Indonesia
5. How many countries grow coffee? Hint: they are all near the Equator.
a. 15 b. 20 c. 65 d. 102
6. Black coffee has ____ calories.
a. 15 b. 25 c. 60 d. 0
7. Where did they first discover coffee?
a. Colombia b. Brazil c. Ethiopia d. Indonesia
8. Where is the world headquarters of Starbucks?
a. New York City b. San Francisco c. Chicago d. Seattle
9. Which country drinks the most coffee (per person)?
a. Brazil b. Colombia c. The United States d. Finland
10. Only two beverages are more popular than coffee. They are water and _____.
a. beer b. tea c. milk d. diet soda
11. There are more than ____ Starbucks stores in New York City.
a. 18 b. 98 c. 200 d. 1002

23. Thrift Stores

A *thrift store* or *thrift shop* sells mostly used or “second hand” goods like clothing, books, music albums, videos, household items and furniture. Sometimes the items are new. People donate (give away) things they don’t want or need to the thrift store. The store is run by a charity. A charity is a “not for profit” organization that spends money on programs like cancer research, housing for AIDS patients or animal protection. Because the store does not pay for the donated items, it can sell them for low prices. Prices are often 75% to 85% cheaper than if you buy the item new at a retail store.

There are hundreds of thrift shops in the United States. Some of the best are in New York City, especially Manhattan. Why? Because many people with money live here and have a lot of things. Sometimes they buy clothing and shoes they don’t need, they got a gift they don’t like, they have a shirt or a pair of pants that doesn’t fit anymore, or they have too many books or too much furniture in their apartment. They give (donate) these unwanted items to thrift shops.



Maybe you need a winter coat, or a suit for a job interview. Or you want luggage for a trip or some dishes for your new apartment. If you shop at a thrift store you can save a lot of money. Sometimes you can find valuable items like art, designer shoes or jewelry for only a few dollars. You never know what you will find!

Why do people visit thrift stores? First, they like to save money. People also like to buy “second-hand” items because this uses fewer natural resources and does not hurt the environment. Also, the donations save energy because they come from local people: they do not arrive by plane, truck or train from far away. In addition, using second-hand items is a form of *recycling*; it reduces the amount of waste going to landfill sites.

The best thrift stores in Manhattan are on the Upper East Side, the Upper West Side and along East 23rd Street. There are also good thrift stores in Brooklyn and Queens. Some organizations—like Housing Works, Goodwill Industries and The Salvation Army—have many stores in New York City. Smaller charities may have only one thrift shop. Look in the telephone yellow pages or search online for store hours and location: type “thrift stores (name of borough).”

Remember that most of the items in thrift shops are used, not new. Some clothing or shoes may be dirty or need a repair. Prices are usually low, but not always. It is a good idea to try on a shirt, a dress, shoes or a pair of pants before you buy. All sales are final: you cannot return an item you don’t want, or ask for your money back if you don’t like it!

Exercises

A. Choose the best definition for each underlined word.

- ___ 1. They sell second-hand items in a thrift store.
a. used b. new c. interesting
- ___ 2. People donate clothing to a thrift store.
a. take home b. give c. sell
- ___ 3. Recycling reduces the amount of waste going to landfill sites.
a. makes less b. makes more c. adds to
- ___ 4. It is good to try the shirt on before you buy it.
a. look at carefully b. put it on to see if it fits c. smell
- ___ 5. He can repair your shoes for you.
a. change the color b. clean and polish c. fix
- ___ 6. Clothing is cheaper at a thrift shop than at a retail store.
a. more money b. the same price c. less money
- ___ 7. Sales are final.
a. you can return the item and exchange it for something else
b. you can get your money back c. you cannot get your money back
- ___ 8. Many cities send their garbage to a landfill.
a. the ocean b. a garbage dump c. a river

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. Most of the things they sell at a thrift shop are _____.
2. Towels, dishes and things you cook with are called _____ items.
3. Shirts, coats, pants and dresses are types of _____.
4. People like to buy things at thrift shops because they can _____ money.
5. Another word for a non-profit organization is a _____.
6. Thrift shops use the money they make to support their _____.
7. The best thrift shops in New York City are in _____.
8. A land area where waste (garbage) is buried underground is called a _____.

C. Countable or Uncountable?

Which of the following nouns are countable or uncountable?

Put a "C" next to the countable nouns and a "U" next to the uncountable nouns.

___ 1. clothing

___ 9. luggage

___ 2. book

___ 10. winter coat

___ 3. clothes

___ 11. suit

___ 4. video

___ 12. shoe

___ 5. music

___ 13. money

___ 6. music album

___ 14. energy

___ 7. furniture

___ 15. waste

___ 8. gift

___ 16. pants



Entrance to the Goodwill Store on East 14th Street, Manhattan.

24. Where Does NYC's Water Come From?

When you visit an expensive restaurant in New York City, your server may ask, “Would you like bottled water or tap water?” Most New Yorkers will answer, “Tap water, of course.”

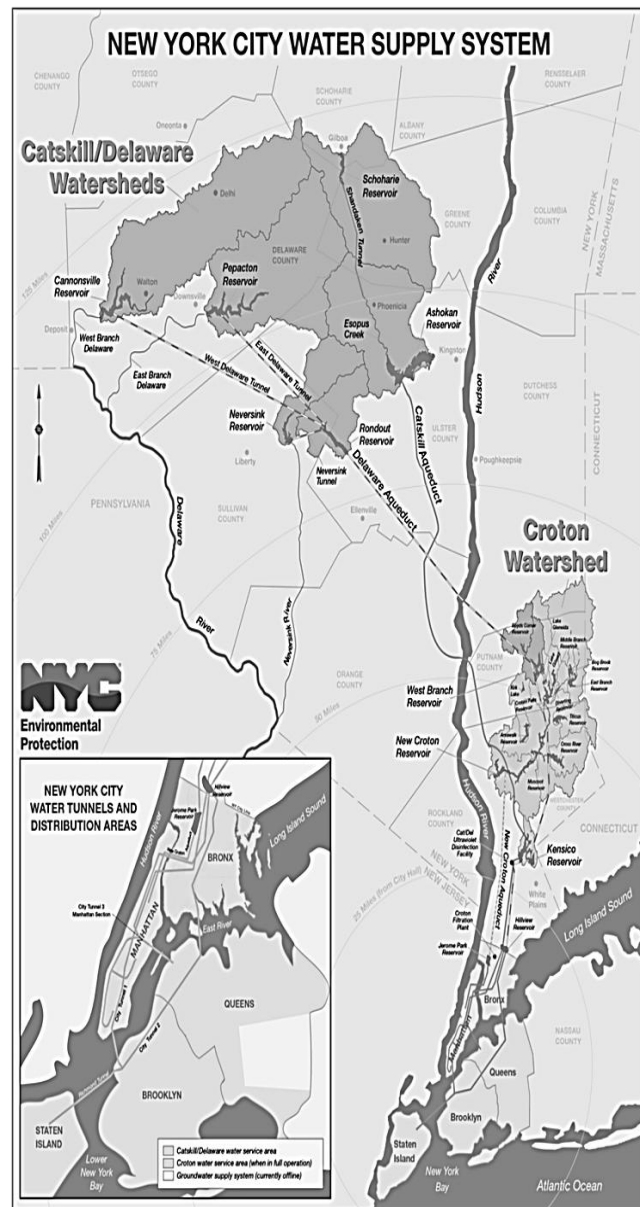
In many countries, tap water – also called *running water* or *city water*- is supplied to a *tap* or valve that you open and close. In many cities and towns around the world, tap water is not good. It may not be safe to drink or it doesn't taste good. For this reason, many people drink bottled water or purified water that is cleaned with a filter and/or chemicals.

New York City's drinking water is safe and tastes delicious. Every day, more than 1.1 billion gallons (4.163 billion liters) of fresh, clean water flow to NYC from large upstate *reservoirs*, or protected lakes. We cannot go there to swim or use a motorboat. Some of the reservoirs are more than 125 miles (201 km) north of the city.

New York's three big *watersheds*—geographic areas that collect water—cover almost 2000 square miles (5180 sq. km). The seven reservoirs in the watersheds can hold over 550 billion gallons. Most are in the mountains. Water flows to New York City through huge aqueducts, and 97 percent reaches homes and businesses through gravity alone: only 3 percent must be pumped to its final destination.

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) tests the water more than 900 times a day, 27,000 times a month, and 330,000 times a year from up to 1,200 places throughout New York City. This is in addition to 230,000 tests in the watersheds. The DEP adds chlorine to the water to kill bacteria, and it adds fluoride to help prevent tooth decay.

New York City's drinking water is very cheap. At approximately one penny per gallon (3.785 liters), it is about 1,000 times less expensive than bottled water.



Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

bottled purified gravity aqueducts reservoir
tests watershed tap chlorine upstate

1. In many places, drinking water from a _____ is not safe.
2. In these places, people must drink _____ water from bottles.
3. A _____ is a protected lake that holds water for drinking.
4. A _____ is a large geographic area where water is collected.
5. New York City's reservoirs are all in _____ New York.
6. The water that we drink in NYC comes to us through huge _____.
7. The water flows to our homes from the reservoirs by the force of _____.
8. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) _____ the water.
9. The DEP adds small amounts of _____ to the water to kill bacteria.
10. Drinking city water is much cheaper than buying _____ water.

B. Which words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. reservoir | not dangerous |
| 2. to flow | places |
| 3. to purify | to examine |
| 4. safe | to move |
| 5. upstate | protected lake |
| 6. to test | to clean |
| 7. locations | north of New York City |

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. Most New Yorkers prefer to drink bottled water when they eat at a restaurant.
- ___ 2. In some cities, tap water is not good.
- ___ 3. New Yorkers drink water from the Hudson River.
- ___ 4. A reservoir is a lake where people can go swimming and use a motorboat.
- ___ 5. Water flows to New York City from reservoirs through huge aqueducts.
- ___ 6. The DEP uses pumps to help the water arrive to your bathroom or kitchen.
- ___ 7. The DEP tests the water over 900 times a day.
- ___ 8. Fluoride helps prevent tooth decay.



Ashokan Reservoir, Ulster County, New York.

From a color photo by Julian Colton.

25. Safety First

New York City is one of the safest big cities in the world. Violent crime is relatively rare in NYC: most crimes happen in poor neighborhoods. In many cases, the victim knows the perpetrator (the person who commits the crime), or drugs are a factor. Crimes against tourists are rare. If they happen, they are usually street theft (take and run) or pick pocketing. Here are some tips that can help you have a safe, secure and enjoyable visit to the Big Apple:

1. Most neighborhoods in Manhattan (especially Greenwich Village, Chelsea, Midtown, the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side) are very safe both day and night. But it is best to walk around during the day and early evening. It is not a good idea for women to walk alone at night. It is better to be part of a group.

2. If you plan to be out late at night, know how to get to where you are going. You should also know how to get home. If you have to walk a long distance to or from the subway, take a taxi or call a car service.

3. New Yorkers usually don't follow traffic rules. They often cross the street where they want, and don't pay attention to "walk/don't walk" signs. *Don't do what they do!* Cross at the corner and only when the sign says "walk." And always look both ways before you cross the street.



Don't walk / walk

4. Don't text or play video games when you are crossing the street.

5. Watch out for bicyclists. Many of them don't obey traffic rules.

6. Carry your wallet in a safe place and don't bring a lot of cash with you.

7. Only use ATMs (cash machines) at banks. Some ATMs at bodegas and other small stores are not secure.

8. Never open your wallet or show things of value (like jewelry or a camera) in the street or on a bus or subway.

9. Make a photocopy the photo page of your passport and carry it with you. Leave your passport in a safe place at home or at your hotel.

10. Do not talk or make eye contact with people who appear to have a mental problem or look dangerous.

11. Don't buy tickets to shows, concerts or sports events from people on the street. They are often *counterfeit* (fake or not real).



Don't text or look at your phone while you are crossing the street!

Vocabulary Notes.

Some of the words below have more than one meaning. We give only the meanings you need to understand the story.

- A *perpetrator* is a person who commits a crime or carries out a harmful, illegal or immoral act.
 - *Safe* has two meanings here. It can mean *not dangerous* or it can mean *protected / secure*.
 - When something is *rare*, it almost never happens.
 - *Relatively* has to do with comparing one thing to another. For example, NYC is not 100% safe, but when compared to other cities in the USA, it is safer than most. NYC is *relatively* safe.
 - *Pick pocketing* is when someone steals your wallet from your pocket or purse. It often happens in a busy or crowded place, like on a subway, bus or on the street. The person who does this is a *pickpocket*.
 - An *emergency* is a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation, often where someone can die. Emergencies call for immediate action. NYC has a special phone number to call in an emergency: 911 (see next chapter).
- 

Exercises

A. Which words Are similar? Connect them with a line.

1. theft	criminal (n.)
2. perpetrator	advice / suggestions
3. tips	secure
4. watch out	fake / not real
5. carry	obey / respect
6. safe (adj.)	illegal act
7. rare	be careful
8. counterfeit	transport / bring / take
9. follow	stealing
10. crime	almost never happens

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. Violent crime is _____ rare in New York City.
2. Here are some _____ that can help you.
3. It is not a good idea for women to walk _____ at night.
4. Don't _____ or play video games when you cross the street.
5. _____ your wallet in a _____ place.
6. Always look both ways before you _____ the street.
7. Tickets to concerts or sports events that people sell on the street may be _____.
8. A person who steals your wallet from your pocket or purse is a _____.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. New York City is one of the safest big cities in the world.
- ___ 2. You don't have to worry about pickpockets in Times Square.
- ___ 3. Most Manhattan neighborhoods are safe both day and night.
- ___ 4. New Yorkers always obey traffic rules.
- ___ 5. It is okay to read and write text messages while you are crossing the street.
- ___ 6. It's not a good idea to open your wallet when you are riding the subway.
- ___ 7. ATMs in bodegas, delis and other small stores are very secure.
- ___ 8. It's a good idea to leave your passport in a safe place at home or at your hotel.
- ___ 9. Buying tickets to sports events from people on the street is a great idea.
- ___ 10. If you see a serious crime, accident, or other emergency, call 911.

26. Emergency 911 and Non-Emergency 311

New York City has two special telephone numbers for both residents and visitors: 911 and 311.

911: We use 911 to report an *emergency*. An emergency is a dangerous situation and we need fast action. It is any situation where a person can die. This includes:

- a serious and sudden illness (heart attack, stroke)
- an accident
- a drug overdose or poisoning
- an injury
- a fire
- a fight
- a robbery
- a missing person
- a terrorist attack; a suspicious person or package
- someone who looks dangerous



The person who answers the telephone at 911 speaks English. We can ask to talk to someone who speaks our language. But it can take extra time to find that person.

311: We use 311 for *non-emergencies*. We also call 311 to get information about New York City government services. Help is available in 175 different languages.

We can also go to 311 online: <https://portal.311.nyc.gov/> or download the **NYC311** app.

We call 311:

- when there are noise problems
- when there are garbage problems
- when we see a cat in a tree
- to report street problems (parking, holes in the street)
- when there are heat and water problems in our building
- when we have questions about health services, school, transportation, jobs or other NYC government services

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. When you give news, or when you tell people about something.
a. you report b. you remind c. you recover
- ___ 2. It is a dangerous situation and we need fast action, like help from the police, fire department or a doctor.
a. entertainment b. a problem c. an emergency
- ___ 3. It is an amount of a drug or medicine that is too much and is bad for health.
a. an overdose b. an underdose c. a multi-dose
- ___ 4. When a person gets sick because of bad food, bacteria or chemicals.
a. poisoning b. sickening c. overdosing
- ___ 5. An example of a serious *and* sudden health problem when we should call 911.
a. cancer b. a heart attack c. a toothache
- ___ 6. When someone gets hurt.
a. perjury b. injury c. dentistry
- ___ 7. It is the crime of taking money or property that does not belong to you.
a. a gift b. a purchase c. a robbery
- ___ 8. You don't know where a person is and you worry about him/her.
a. a missing person b. a forgotten person c. an independent person
- ___ 9. When a person, action or thing makes you feel that something may be wrong.
a. suspicious b. interested c. unhappy

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

report emergency serious overdose dangerous
robbery missing person suspicious poisoning fight

1. There was a _____ at the bank yesterday. The thief took \$25,000.
2. The famous actor died of a drug _____.
3. She ate bad food and got food _____.
4. If your grandmother went to the store 6 hours ago and you can't find her,
you can call 911 to report her as a _____.
5. He found a _____ package under the seat in a subway car.
6. There was a _____ in the street and two men went to the hospital
with _____ injuries.
7. It is important to call 911 to _____ a crime or an accident.
8. When you call 911, a person will ask you "Where is the _____?"
9. A person or thing that could hurt you or kill you is _____.



A 911 emergency.

27. Public Libraries in New York City

Public libraries are free in the United States, and anyone can use them. Some of the best public libraries in the country- and maybe in the world- are in New York City.

There are three public library systems in New York City. Each system has a large *central* library and smaller *branch* libraries in many neighborhoods. Branch libraries have materials like books, CDs, videos and magazines in English, and also in the languages of immigrants who live there. All libraries have WiFi and computers you can use for free. Almost every library has educational and cultural programs for children and adults. All three library systems offer free English classes to immigrants.

Public libraries have two kinds of materials in their collections: *reference* and *circulating*. You can use reference materials in the library only. If you have a library card, you can borrow circulating materials and take them home for a week or more. In 1731, Benjamin Franklin helped start the world's first circulating or *lending* library in Philadelphia.

The **Brooklyn Public Library** has a central library in the form of an open book (right), a Business Library and 59 branches. The Central Library has a business and career center that helps people find a job. Many branch libraries in Brooklyn have librarians who speak the languages of the people who live in the neighborhood. For example, librarians at the Greenpoint branch speak Polish, because many people who live in Greenpoint are from Poland.



Central Library, Brooklyn.

The **New York Public Library** has four research libraries and 85 branch libraries in Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island. The famous Humanities and Social Sciences Library, on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street (we call it “The 42nd Street Library”) is one of the biggest libraries in the world. It has important collections of rare books, manuscripts and pictures you cannot find anywhere else. The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the Library for the Performing Arts and the Science, Industry and Business Library are also good places to go for public educational and cultural programs and to do serious research.

The **Queens Library** is the largest public library system (by circulation) in the United States. It loans more than 13 million items to people with a Queens Library card every year. In addition to a large central library in Jamaica, there are 62 branches located around the borough. In addition to one in Jamaica, the larger branch libraries in Flushing, Elmhurst, Rockaway Beach and Long Island City have adult learning centers with Basic Adult Education classes, video groups, writing groups, technology-assisted instruction, as well as tutor training. The ESOL program is the biggest in the country, with over 100 free English classes offered every year.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

public branch research performing arts librarian
system rare lend reference borrow

1. You can only use a _____ book in the library. You cannot take it home.
2. A _____ library is open to everyone.
3. In a big city like New York, many neighborhoods have a local or _____ library.
4. When you are writing a term paper, you need to do some _____.
5. A group of many libraries form a library _____ .
6. If you have a library card, the library will _____ you books.
7. If you _____ a book from the library, you must return it.
8. Dance, music and drama are all _____.
9. A library employee with a university degree in Library Science is a _____.
10. There is only one copy of this map in New York City. It is very _____.

B. Circle the word that does not belong.

A	B	C
1. book	DVD	postcard
2. loan	keep	borrow
3. Greenpoint	Elmhurst	Flushing
4. dance	music	biology
5. Canadian	Arabic	Mandarin
6. research	browsing	investigation

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. There is one public library system in New York City.
- ___ 2. Almost every branch library has special educational and cultural programs for children and adults.
- ___ 3. Benjamin Franklin helped start the first lending library in Boston in 1731.
- ___ 4. From the outside, Brooklyn's Central Library looks like an open book.
- ___ 5. The New York Public Library is only for Manhattan residents.
- ___ 6. The 42nd Street Library is one of the oldest libraries in the world.
- ___ 7. The New York Public Library is the largest library system in the United States.
- ___ 8. The Queens Library ESOL program is the biggest in the country.



The 42nd Street Library and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, early 1940s.

28. Things About NYC that Will Surprise You



Cartoon characters, Times Square.

New York City is one of the biggest and most important cities in the world. It is a center of culture, business and finance. But New York City can also be unusual or even strange. Here are 24 facts about the Big Apple that will surprise you.

1. Madison Square Park, Washington Square Park, Union Square Park and Bryant Park in Manhattan used to be cemeteries. There are 20,000 bodies buried in Washington Square Park alone.
2. New Yorkers speak more than 800 languages. This makes New York City the most *linguistically diverse* city in the world.
3. In New York City there are more than 26,000 people living in each square mile (more than 10,150 people per square kilometer).
4. New York City has more people than 39 of the 50 states in the U.S.A. Approximately 1 in every 38 people who live in the United States lives here.
5. A baby is born in New York City every 4.4 minutes, and someone dies here every 9.1 minutes.
6. If the borough of Brooklyn were an independent city, it would be the fourth largest city in the United States. Queens would also be #4 nationally.
7. New York City has the largest Chinese population of any city outside of Asia. Manhattan's Chinatown is the largest Chinese community in the Western Hemisphere.

8. More than 47 percent of New York City's residents over the age of 5 speak a language other than English at home.
9. Manhattan's Central Park is larger than the principality of Monaco.
10. Manhattan's daytime population was 3.14 million in 2024, with 540,000 commuters arriving every weekday.
11. New York City was the capital of the United States in the late 1780s, before it was moved to Philadelphia and then to Washington, D.C.
12. Albert Einstein's eyeballs are in a safe deposit box in NYC.
13. *Phantom of the Opera* has been the longest running show in Broadway history, with over 9100 performances.
14. The Federal Reserve Bank on Wall Street has vaults that are 80 feet (24.4 meters) under the ground floor of the bank. They hold about 25 percent of the world's gold bullion.
15. Central Park was the first public landscaped park in the United States.
16. The Jewish population in New York City is the largest in the world outside of Israel.
17. New York City's 520-mile (837 km.) coastline is longer than the coastlines of Miami, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco *combined*.
18. More than 15,150 forms of life have been found in the New York City Subway system. They include insects and bacteria.
19. Annual *location shoots* on the streets of New York number 40,000. This includes commercials, feature films, television shows and TV series, music videos and documentaries.
20. *The Big Apple* is a term created by musicians. It means to "play the big time."
21. A one-year hot dog cart permit in Central Park can cost more than \$289,000.
22. America's first pizzeria (Lombardi's) has served slices In Manhattan's Little Italy for 120 years.
23. On May 17th, 1884, showman and circus founder P.T. Barnum marched 21 elephants and 17 camels across the Brooklyn Bridge to prove to nervous New Yorkers that the bridge was strong.
24. You're 10 times more likely to be bitten by a New Yorker than you are by a shark.



Hot dog cart, Central Park.

Exercises

A. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. Something that is not normal can sometimes be _____ to us.
2. Many dead people can be found in a _____.
3. A _____ takes a bus, car, ferry or train to go to work.
4. Many movie studios do _____ shoots in New York City.
5. More than 47 percent of New York City's _____ over the age of 5 speak a language other than English at home.
6. New York City's _____ is longer than that of Miami.
7. If you want to sell food from a cart, you need to get a _____ from the city.
8. A bank keeps money in a large _____.

B. Which words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. combined | keep |
| 2. permit (n.) | under |
| 3. strange | every year |
| 4. vault | together |
| 5. store (v.) | secure room |
| 6. location | unusual |
| 7. beneath | license |
| 8. annual | real place |

Part IV:

Where to Go,

What to See,

What to Do

29. Times Square: “Crossroads of the World”

Times Square is the most exciting place in New York City. The lights, the sounds, the traffic and the thousands of people who go there make it a high-energy destination day and night.

Before the 1880s, Times Square was called Longacre Square. It was home to a big market where horses were bought and sold. Longacre Square wasn't very interesting. After electricity (and the subways) came to New York City, things began to change. In 1905, *The New York Times* newspaper moved there, and the Mayor changed its name to Times Square.

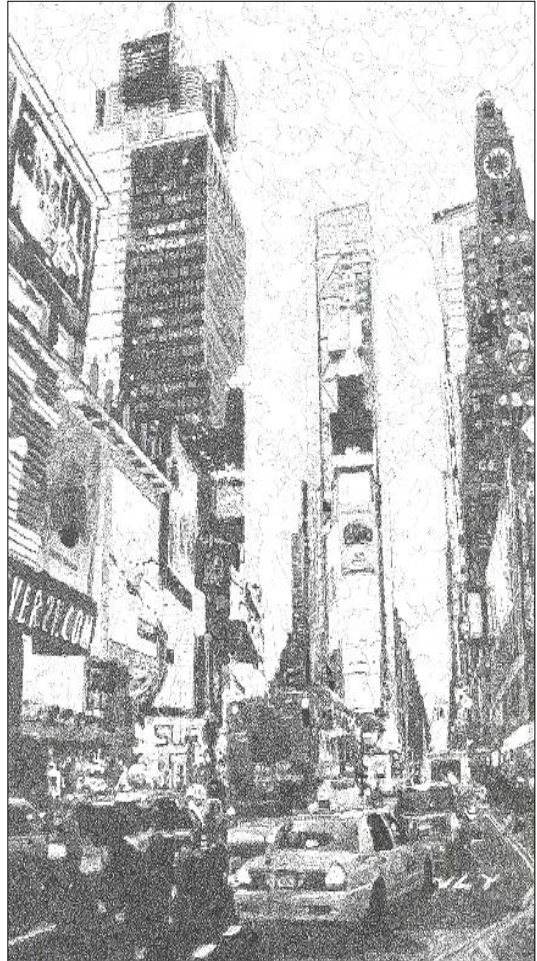
By 1914, many important theaters had moved to Times Square from downtown. Fancy restaurants, bars and night clubs, and big, expensive hotels opened there too. Times Square soon became an exciting and elegant neighborhood. It was the entertainment center of New York City.

By the 1930s, “lower” forms of entertainment started to come to Times Square: dance halls, burlesque shows, cheap bars, adult (x-rated) cinemas, illegal drugs and commercial sex. For the next fifty years, Times Square was a dirty, sleazy and sometimes dangerous place to visit. It was always exciting and interesting, but not a place to take young children!

By 2000, Times Square started to change again. A big development project began to make Times Square a “world class” entertainment center once more. Family-friendly stores and restaurants began to replace bars, adult bookstores and “x-rated” movie theaters. Tourist activity increased and Times Square improved. The TKTS sales center, which opened in 1973, got bigger: you can buy same-day theater tickets at a discount there.

Tourists like Times Square because it is interesting and exciting. It's a great destination if you want to have lunch or dinner before you see a Broadway or an Off-Broadway show. If you go, don't eat at the “chain” restaurants, which are usually expensive and not very good. Also, avoid the “discount” electronics stores and souvenir shops. Buy your electronics at a reputable store like B&H Photo Video, the Apple Store or Best Buy. Look for souvenirs at the New York Public Library Shop at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. It's a secret that only New Yorkers know about.

A million people go to Times Square on New Year's Eve: it's the biggest party ever!



Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. Something that makes people have a lot of interest, eagerness and enthusiasm.
a. excruciating b. exciting c. expensive
- ___ 2. Something that gets your attention and you want to learn more about it.
a. interesting b. boring c. normal
- ___ 3. A place that is low-class, corrupt and often immoral.
a. unusual b. interesting c. sleazy
- ___ 4. The most important elected official of an American city.
a. the president b. the governor c. the mayor
- ___ 5. An area in the southern part of Manhattan.
a. uptown b. downtown c. midtown
- ___ 6. It is something you watch in a theater that usually has singing and dancing.
a. an English class b. a seminar c. a show
- ___ 7. Something that is fun and amusing, like a movie, concert or Broadway show.
a. entertainment b. a theater c. a program
- ___ 8. It is a special place where people are going.
a. a destination c. an area c. a neighborhood
- ___ 9. It is the meal that you eat in the evening.
a. brunch b. lunch c. dinner
- ___ 10. A group of restaurants owned by one company that are all the same.
a. a chain b. a rope c. a clone

B. Which words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. fancy | luxurious |
| 2. reputable | maybe |
| 3. elegant | a reminder of a place |
| 4. x-rated | lower price |
| 5. sleazy | cinema |
| 6. entertainment | low moral character |
| 7. movie house | honorable / honest |
| 8. souvenir | amusement / diversion |
| 9. discount | for adults only |
| 10. perhaps | not plain |

C. Choose the best word(s) from the list to complete each sentence.

reputable family-friendly discount change interesting
entertainment sleazy secret exciting

1. Times Square is perhaps the most _____ place in New York City.
2. By 1914, Times Square soon became an exciting and _____ neighborhood.
3. The Times Square area has been the _____ center of New York City.
4. By the 1930s, Times Square was a _____ and sometimes dangerous place to visit.
5. By 2000, Times Square began to _____ again.
6. _____-_____ businesses began to replace adult bookstores.
7. At TKTS, you can buy same-day theater tickets at a _____.
8. The New York Public Library gift shop is a _____ that only New Yorkers know about!
9. A business that people respect and trust is a _____ business.

30. Broadway Shows and More!

Theater: New York City is the theater capital of the world and home to the Broadway show. There are two kinds of theater, *musicals* and *plays*. Musicals have speaking, acting, singing and dancing. Some of the most famous include *The Sound of Music* (1959), *Cats* (1982), *Phantom of the Opera* (1988), *The Lion King* (1997) and *Hamilton* (2015). When people think of Broadway shows, they think of musicals!



In a play, actors mostly speak and perform. A *serious drama* can make you think. A *comedy* will make you laugh. Musicals and plays take place at all types of theaters. In addition to traditional Broadway theaters that have seats for more than 500 people, there are dozens of smaller “Off-Broadway” theaters and “Off—off-Broadway” theaters. You can also see musicals and plays at neighborhood theaters, schools and public parks. There are many companies that do experimental theater too.

Music and Dance: New York is the birthplace of disco, hip-hop, freestyle, doo wop, bebop, punk rock, new wave and salsa. In addition to Broadway musicals, NYC is also an important center for classical music, opera, jazz, rock, blues and ethnic music. You can hear music on the street and in subway stations. There are summer concerts in the parks. Music is everywhere!

New York City is home to four of the most famous music venues on the planet. Lincoln Center is the largest performing arts center in the world. It is home to twelve organizations, including the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, the Juilliard School and the New York City Ballet. People go to Carnegie Hall to hear classical music; many African American performers started their careers at the Apollo Theater in Harlem; the Brooklyn Academy of Music often presents new and creative programs in music and dance. Important singers and bands also give concerts at Madison Square Garden, Radio City Music Hall, City Center and the Beacon Theater in Manhattan, as well as at Barclays Center in Brooklyn.

The city’s club scene is the biggest in the world with dance and music from funk to techno to pop. Greenwich Village has been a center for folk music since the 1940s, and you can enjoy soul, rap, jazz, hip-hop and more at many Harlem clubs. The city is home to hundreds of orchestras, bands, dance companies and theater groups, plus concert halls, dance clubs, night clubs, cabarets, jazz clubs and other venues for theater, music and dance every day of the year.

Tickets at a Discount: Tickets to plays and concerts can be expensive. But there are ways to save money. If you buy tickets at the theater, you don’t pay a service fee. Many nonprofit theaters and concert halls have discounts for young people and seniors.

It is not always easy to find cheap tickets to Broadway shows. But some theaters have extra seats. You can find them at a discount (up to 50%) at TKTS (West 47th St. and Broadway and other locations) on the day of the show. You can also find discount tickets online at sites like BroadwayBox.com and Broadway Insider (see *Links* at the end of this book).

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. The most important city for something, like art, music, theater.
a. a town b. a capital c. a village
- ___ 2. It is a show that has mostly music, songs and dance.
a. a musical b. a drama c. a comedy
- ___ 3. It is a person who can play a musical instrument very well.
a. an actor b. a dancer c. a musician
- ___ 4. To entertain people with singing, dancing or acting.
a. to perform b. to teach c. to inform
- ___ 5. A play, movie or TV show that makes people laugh.
a. a drama b. a comedy c. an evening news program
- ___ 6. It is the place where a concert, conference or sporting event happens.
a. a situation b. a meeting hall c. a venue
- ___ 7. It is a small group of musicians who play together; usually popular music.
a. an orchestra b. a band c. a gang
- ___ 8. It is a large group of musicians who play together, usually classical music.
The musicians are usually led by a *conductor*.
a. an orchestra b. a band c. a big gang
- ___ 9. It is a live, “real-time” musical performance.
a. a recording c. a CD c. a concert

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

comedy	capital	senior	musical	birthplace
venue	discount	cheap	performer	concert

1. Broadway is the theater _____ of the world.
2. A show that is mostly music and dance is called a _____.
3. A _____ citizen is usually a person over 65 years of age.
4. A person who acts, dancers or sings in public is a _____.
5. If you buy something at less than the normal price, you get a _____.
6. When the price of something is very low, we say that it is _____.
7. A _____ is a theater event (play or musical) that will make you laugh.
8. A place where a concert, conference or sports event happens is a _____.
9. When you listen to a rock group at a theater or stadium, you go to a _____.
10. The city or town where you were born is your _____.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. Manhattan is home to the Broadway show.
- ___ 2. Most serious dramas have singing and dancing.
- ___ 3. If a play is a *comedy*, it will make you laugh.
- ___ 4. New York City is the birthplace of hip-hop, disco, punk rock, new wave and salsa.
- ___ 5. People go to Carnegie Hall to hear the latest hip-hop and techno music.
- ___ 6. Many African-American performers started their careers at the Apollo Theater.
- ___ 7. You can enjoy classical music and ballet at many Harlem night clubs.
- ___ 8. You can buy same-day tickets to Broadway shows at a discount at TKTS.

31. Central Park



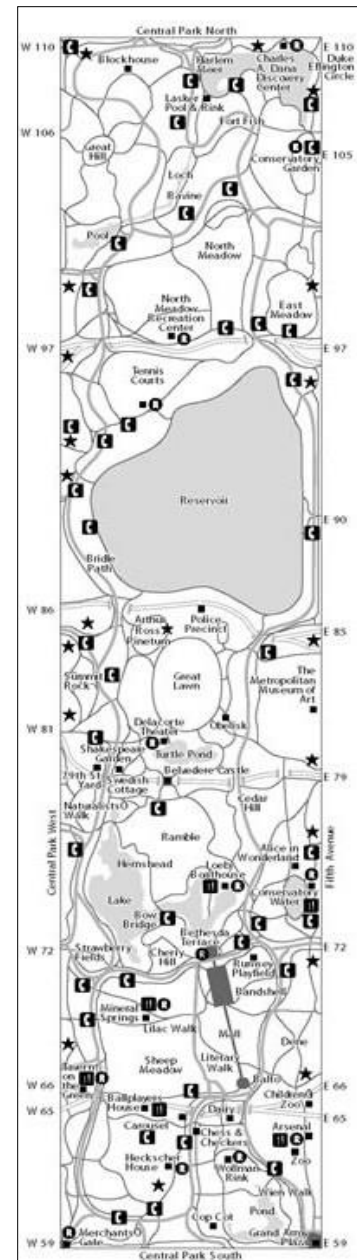
Original color photo by Fritz Geller-Grimm.

Central Park is the cool, green heart of Manhattan. It opened in 1858. Central Park is 843 acres (341 hectares) in size, and is located between the Upper West Side and the Upper East Side. Its borders are Fifth Avenue on the east, Central Park West (Eighth Avenue) on the west, Central Park South (59th Street) on the south, and Central Park North (110th Street) on the north. Over 40 million people visit Central Park every year. It is also one of the most popular places for making movies in the world. More than 300 films have been made there, including *The Avengers*, *Crocodile Dundee* and *Spiderman*.

Architects Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux designed Central Park to be a “country paradise” in the city. Their design included lakes, winding paths, stone bridges and open meadows. They also planted thousands of trees and shrubs. Central Park is home to hundreds of species of birds and other animals.

Central Park has something for everyone: running and cycling paths, baseball fields, a zoo, a skating rink, playgrounds, carousels, theaters, food carts, cafés and restaurants, gardens, lakes, waterfalls and hundreds of quiet places to explore. Central Park is also home to Strawberry Fields, a living memorial to John Lennon.

The best way to explore Central Park is on foot. Enter at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street and walk to the Zoo; go north to the Mall and the famous Bethesda Fountain. Visit the Loeb Boathouse (you can rent a boat there) and then walk east to Strawberry Fields. Follow the path to the north end of the lake. Belvedere Castle is an old Gothic building and is the highest point in Central Park. From there, visit the Shakespeare Garden. Continue north and walk across the Great Lawn to the Reservoir. From there, it is a short walk to the Conservatory Garden, described in chapter 38. *Total time: 1.5- 2 hours.*



Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. It is a word that means “more or less.”
a. approximately b. surely c. ability
- ___ 2. It is a place out of the city where there are many trees and animals.
a. the town b. the country c. the village
- ___ 3. A place of perfect beauty and peace.
a. a resort b. a shopping mall c. a paradise
- ___ 4. A narrow way that people walk on, usually in a garden, park or forest.
a. a highway b. a path c. a boardwalk
- ___ 5. Horses and cows like to eat tall grass there.
a. a meadow b. a restaurant c. a beach
- ___ 6. It is a woody plant like a tree, but it is smaller.
a. a flower b. a vegetable c. a shrub
- ___ 7. When a space is full of people and it can be difficult to move around.
a. busy b. spacious c. crowded
- ___ 8. A special outdoor place where children can play. It usually has equipment like swings and slides.
a. a gym b. a playground c. a rest area
- ___ 9. It is a ride for children (usually with wooden horses) that goes around and around. It is also called a *merry-go-round*.
a. a carousel b. a roller coaster c. a Ferris wheel.

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

winding foot reservoir memorial architect
meadow paradise castle path border

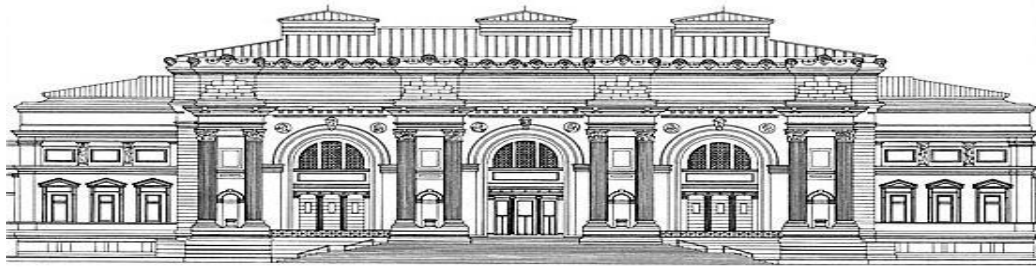
1. A _____ is a very large building with strong walls to protect it from attack. A king or queen can live in one.
2. A _____ separates Central Park from the city around it.
3. When you walk to a place, you go there on _____.
4. If a road moves in a zigzag pattern, it is called a _____ road.
5. A place of perfect beauty and harmony is called a _____.
6. Horses and cows like to eat grass in a _____.
7. A lake where people can get clean water for drinking is a _____.
8. A _____ is a narrow way that people walk on, usually in a garden, park or forest.
9. A person who designs parks and gardens is a landscape _____.
10. Strawberry Fields is a _____ to remember and honor John Lennon.

C. What's Your Opinion?

Central Park has something for everyone. Using the following list, number them from 1 to 12 in order of how important they are to you when you visit a park. Explain your answers.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| ___ running paths | ___ places to buy food |
| ___ bicycle paths | ___ gardens |
| ___ baseball fields | ___ lakes and waterfalls |
| ___ a zoo | ___ places to explore |
| ___ a skating rink | ___ playgrounds |
| ___ places to relax | ___ a place to rent a boat |

32. The Metropolitan Museum of Art



THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART - NEW YORK

The Metropolitan Museum of Art ("The Met") is the most important art museum in New York City. It is also one of the five best museums in the world. The museum's permanent collection contains more than two million works of art, including paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture, clothing, crafts, costumes and photographs. The Met is made up of two museums.

The biggest and the most important museum is the *Met Fifth Avenue*, located in Central Park along Fifth Avenue between East 81st and East 84th Streets. The *Met Cloisters* looks like a monastery and is about the art, architecture, and gardens of medieval Europe from the 5th to the 15th centuries. It is in Fort Tryon Park in northern Manhattan, high above the Hudson River. In 2026 it was announced that The Neue Galerie on East 86th Street will become part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 2028.

The Met was started in 1870 by a group of rich American businessmen and bankers, as well as important artists and thinkers. They wanted to open a museum to bring art and art education to the American people. It opened on February 20, 1872.

The Met's permanent collection is divided into seventeen departments, each with a specialized staff of curators and scholars. There are also four conservation departments and a department of scientific research. The most important collections include:

- Ancient Near Eastern Art
- Arms and Armor
- Art of Oceania, Africa and the Americas
- Asian Art
- The Costume Institute
- Drawings and Prints
- Greek and Roman Art
- Islamic Art
- Modern Art
- Musical Instruments
- Photographs
- Egyptian Art (in 40 galleries)
- European Paintings

In addition to permanent exhibitions, the Met organizes traveling shows throughout the year. The Met Fifth Avenue has a Rooftop Garden, a restaurant, several cafés, and the Museum Store, where you can buy art reproductions, books and media, home decor, clothing, jewelry and watches, gifts and cards. The Met is 7 days a week, but it is closed on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year's Day.

Vocabulary Note.

The word *exhibit* is both a verb and a noun. As a verb, it means to show one or more pieces of art (such as paintings, drawings or sculptures) in an art gallery or museum. As a noun, it is a collection of pieces of art that are in a public space (such as an art gallery or museum) for people to look at. An *exhibition* is similar to exhibit, but an exhibition is larger.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. It is a picture that an artist makes with paint.
a. a photo b. a print c. a painting
- ___ 2. It is a picture that an artist usually makes with a pencil or pen.
a. a photo b. a drawing c. a painting
- ___ 3. It is a drawing or painting made from pressing an inked surface on paper:
an artist can make it by hand or with a machine.
a. a photo b. a photocopy c. a print
- ___ 4. It is art made by carving or molding clay, stone or metal.
a. a sculpture b. a piece of armor c. a print
- ___ 5. Objects that artists make that are both beautiful and useful.
a. paintings b. sculptures c. crafts
- ___ 6. Special clothing that groups of people wore, usually many years ago.
a. swimsuits b. costumes c. gym shorts
- ___ 7. A group of interesting or beautiful objects that a museum shows to visitors.
a. a collection b. a buffet c. a gallery
- ___ 8. A person who takes care of, or is in charge of things in a museum's collection.
a. an artist b. a manager c. a curator
- ___ 9. A heavy metal suit that soldiers wore many years ago for protection.
a. a shield b. armor c. a costume

B. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

exhibitions started thinker curator
reproductions permanent conservation armor

1. When something continues for a very long time (or forever) it is _____.
2. The Metropolitan Museum of Art was _____ in 1870.
3. A person who takes care of objects in a museum is called a _____.
4. Restoring and preserving works of art is called _____.
5. A philosopher or a scholar would be a type of _____.
6. In medieval Europe, many soldiers wore suits of _____ during a battle.
7. The Met Fifth Avenue has more than a dozen _____ at the same time.
8. You can buy _____ of famous paintings at the Museum Store.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. The Metropolitan Museum is one of the five best museums in the world.
- ___ 2. The Met is made up of twelve museums.
- ___ 3. The Met was founded in 1870 by a group of rich American artists.
- ___ 4. The Neue Galerie will become part of the Met Museum in 2028.
- ___ 5. The museum's permanent collection is divided into seventeen separate departments.
- ___ 6. The Costume Institute is an important department at the Met Fifth Avenue.
- ___ 7. The permanent collection of Egyptian Art is in 20 different galleries.
- ___ 8. The Met Museum Store is a good place for Christmas shopping.
- ___ 9. You can see most of the Met Fifth Avenue's collection in an hour or two.

Picture Credit: *Drawing of the Metropolitan Museum*: Simonfieldhouse from Wikipedia.

33. A Walk Down Fifth Avenue

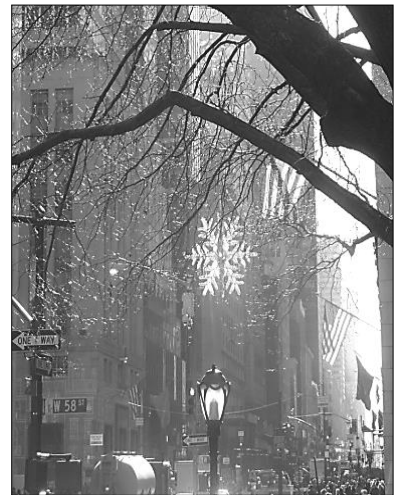
One of the most enjoyable activities for both New Yorkers and visitors is a walk down Fifth Avenue. Upper Fifth Avenue - north of 59th Street - is next to Central Park and has many important art museums and apartment buildings. We call it *Museum Mile*. In Midtown, below 59th Street, Fifth Avenue is home to many famous businesses and stores. Some are old and teach us about history, while others are modern and tell us about the present and the future.

Begin your walk at Central Park South (59th Street) in the lobby of the Plaza Hotel. It is one of the most famous hotels in the world, and many famous political figures and entertainers have stayed there or performed there. The Beatles were guests at the Plaza in 1964, and many singers have performed at the hotel's Persian Room, including Josephine Baker, Liza Minelli and Peggy Lee. The hotel's Palm Court is a popular place for breakfast and afternoon tea.

After you leave the Plaza Hotel, walk down Fifth Avenue and stop at Bergdorf Goodman (an expensive fashion department store) between 57th and 58th Streets. Like many Fifth Avenue stores, its display windows are very beautiful. Tiffany & Co., the famous jewelry store, has been on the corner of 57th Street since 1940. Tiffany's Blue Box Café opened in 2017. You can now enjoy "Breakfast at Tiffany's," as well as lunch. Trump Tower is just down the block, between 56th and 57th Streets.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, between 51st and 52nd Streets, is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. Visitors of all religions are welcome. Saks Fifth Avenue- another elegant fashion department store- is on the next block. From Saks, walk across Fifth Avenue to Rockefeller Center. You can visit the skating rink, enjoy the gardens and take photos of the tall GE Building behind the rink. In December and early January, you can see a big Christmas tree at Rockefeller Center, with hundreds of colored lights. Awesome!

Would you like to be on television? NBC's "Today" show studios are on W. 49th Street, just south of the GE Building. Many people stand outside while the program is "on the air" between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning. Sometimes they appear on TV.



Fifth Avenue in December.

After, walk to the New York Public Library at 42nd Street. Take a photo of yourself with the famous stone lions at the stairs. Their names are *Patience* and *Fortitude*. If you have time, visit beautiful Bryant Park, where you buy something to eat and also take a bathroom break. It has some of the cleanest public bathrooms in Manhattan.

Continue down Fifth Avenue with its many stores and restaurants. Finish your walk at the Empire State Building (34th Street). If you want to experience one of New York City's greatest views, buy a ticket to the Observation Decks on the 86th and the 102nd floors. It is best to visit the Empire State Building on a clear day or night. If it's rainy or cloudy outside, you won't see anything!

Grammar Notes.

- We use imperatives when we make a request or give directions. We use the base form of the verb when we tell someone to do something: “Walk up Fifth Avenue to 57th Street.”
- We usually use “the” with names of buildings, hotels, theaters, museums and monuments.
- We usually do *not* use “the” with names of streets, churches, parks, stores, airports and railroad stations.

Exercises

A. Fill in the correct answers from the story.

1. Where are most of Fifth Avenue’s important museums?

_____.

2. Where is the Plaza Hotel? It’s at Fifth Avenue and

_____.

3. Where in the Plaza Hotel did Liza Minelli sing?

The _____ Room.

4. Which famous store has a new café? _____.

5. Visitors are always welcome at _____

Cathedral.

6. In December, many people like to visit the famous

_____ at Rockefeller Center.

7. The “_____” show broadcasts from studios at

Rockefeller Center.

8. Which park has some of the cleanest bathrooms in Manhattan? _____ Park.

9. The best view of midtown Manhattan is from the _____ Building.

10. It is better to visit the Empire State Building on a _____ day or night.



Rockefeller Center.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. In Midtown, Fifth Avenue _____.
 - a. has many famous stores
 - b. has many famous theaters
 - c. has many famous signs
 - d. has a famous Tiffany clock
2. You can have afternoon tea at _____ in The Plaza Hotel.
 - a. The Trump Room
 - b. The Persian Room
 - c. The Blue Box Café
 - d. The Palm Court
3. Tiffany & Co. is famous for _____.
 - a. jewelry and watches
 - b. its art-deco lobby
 - c. its two famous stone lions
 - d. its food court
4. Rockefeller Center does *not* have _____.
 - a. a television studio
 - b. a skating rink
 - c. a swimming pool
 - d. a Christmas tree
5. St. Patrick's Cathedral _____.
 - a. is a religious building
 - b. is a high-end clothing store
 - c. is home to the Pope
 - d. welcomes only Roman Catholics

34. A Walk Along 42nd Street

Begin at the Port Authority Bus Terminal at Eighth Avenue and walk east. You will pass Holy Cross Church (built in 1867), and several large theaters, including the Amsterdam and the New Victory. Turn left when you get to Seventh Avenue and walk uptown two blocks. The famous signs of Times Square welcome you! Cross the street, turn right, and walk down Broadway to 42nd Street. Take a left turn.

Bryant Park is a good place to take a break and relax. It is clean, quiet and has many kiosks where you can buy food and beverages. The park is popular with office workers on sunny weekdays, and visitors to Manhattan on weekends. It also has some of the cleanest public restrooms in New York City.

After, stop by the main building of the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and take a selfie by the famous stone lions (*Patience* and *Fortitude*) near the entrance. The Library Shop is a great place to find souvenirs and books. When you get to Park Avenue, you will see Grand Central Terminal (and its famous Tiffany clock) on your left. Enter the terminal and take a look at the famous ceiling in the Main Concourse. There is also a branch of the New York Transit Museum (you can visit for free) and many places to shop. Visit The Oyster Bar or the huge Food Concourse downstairs. There are more than twenty restaurants and cafés there.



Main Concourse, Grand Central Terminal. From a color photo by Marco Verchi.

Continue east. The Chrysler Building, built in 1929, is on your left. At one time, it was the tallest building in the world. Enter on Lexington Avenue and look at its beautiful art-deco lobby. Continue walking east. The Daily News Building (220 East 42nd Street) has a huge globe inside the lobby. The elegant Tudor City apartments, the first group of residential skyscrapers in the world, is on your right, between Second and First Avenues. Many people who work at the United Nations headquarters live there. Movie companies have made more than a dozen films at Tudor City including *The Godfather Part III* and three *Spider-Man* movies.

Turn left at First Avenue. You will see the headquarters of the United Nations, completed in 1952, on your right. The public entrance is at First Avenue and East 46th Street.

Exercises

A. Fill in the correct answers from the story.

1. Where can you find a bus that goes to Washington, DC? The _____
_____.
2. Which park has some of the cleanest bathrooms in Manhattan? _____.
3. Name one of the two large theaters on 42nd Street.
_____.
4. What are the names of the two lions at the entrance to
the New York Public Library? _____
and _____.
5. Where can you find a branch of the New York Transit
Museum? _____.
6. What can you see in the Main Concourse of Grand Central Terminal? The _____.
7. Which 42nd Street building was once the tallest in the world? The _____
_____.
8. If you visit the lobby of The Daily News Building, what will you see? A huge _____.
9. Where did they film scenes for *The Godfather Part III*? _____.
10. Most countries of the world are members of the _____.



B. Which words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. films | way in |
| 2. residential | finished |
| 3. entrance | large room near the entrance of a building |
| 4. headquarters | very, very big |
| 5. huge | movies |
| 6. completed | center of operations |
| 7. lobby | used as a place to live |

C. Choose the correct answer.

1. Times Square _____.
 - a. has many famous libraries
 - b. has many famous bathrooms
 - c. has many famous signs
 - d. has a famous Tiffany clock
2. The New York Public Library on 42nd Street does *not* have _____.
 - a. two famous stone lions
 - b. many books
 - c. a library shop where you can find NYC souvenirs
 - d. a restaurant
3. Grand Central Terminal is famous for _____.
 - a. its ceiling and Tiffany clock
 - b. its art-deco lobby
 - c. its two famous stone lions
 - d. its big airplane museum
4. The United Nations headquarters _____.
 - a. is next to the Port Authority Bus Terminal
 - b. was used to film three *Spider-Man* movies
 - c. was completed in 1952
 - d. has over twenty restaurants and cafés



The United Nations headquarters (at left) and midtown Manhattan from Roosevelt Island.

35. The High Line

The High Line is a unique 1.45 mile (2.3 km) long public park that opened in 2009. It was built on an old elevated railroad line above the streets on Manhattan's West Side. The rail line was for freight trains: they did not carry passengers, but they carried goods (materials and products) to and from local factories. The High Line runs from Gansevoort Street in the Meatpacking District to West 34th Street, between 10th and 12th Avenues. The High Line is one of the coolest places to visit in New York City. It is very popular, especially during the summer. It is open all year.

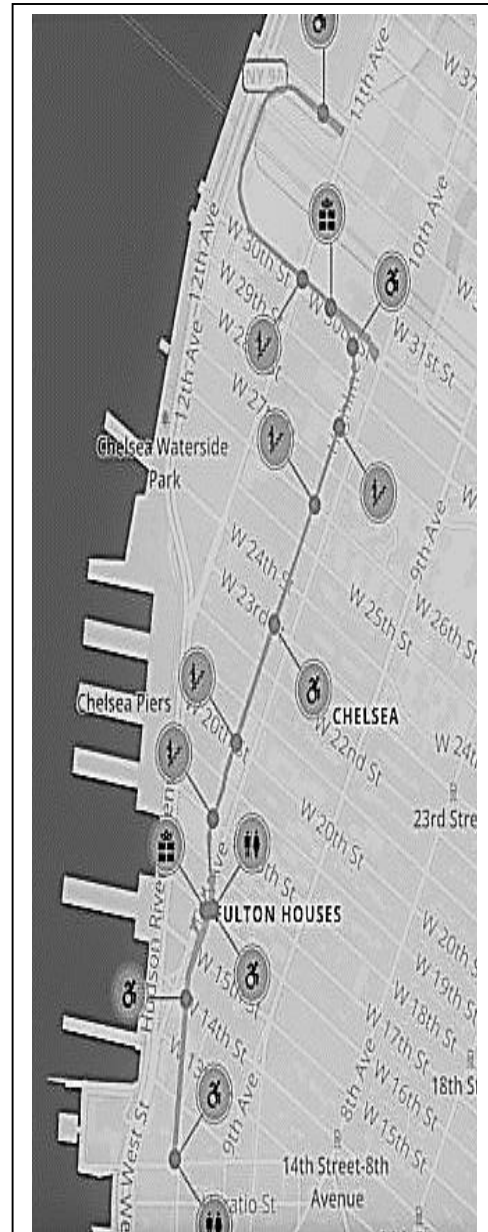
The High Line has something for everyone: you can walk through a small forest, enjoy dozens of beautiful gardens (there are over 120 different species of plants), visit an art exhibit or have a picnic with family or friends.

There are dozens of places where you can sit down and relax, and many others where you can enjoy great views of the Hudson River, New Jersey and Manhattan. The High Line is great for “people watching” (looking at or observing people) too!

The High Line is close to a number of interesting places, including the Whitney Museum of American Art (New Yorkers call it “The Whitney”) at Gansevoort Street, Chelsea Market at 9th Avenue and W. 16th Street, and Hudson Yards, with its great views, shops and restaurants. Hudson Yards is home to The Edge—the highest outdoor sky deck in the Western Hemisphere—and The Shed, a new center for art and inspiration.

Admission to the High Line is free. You can enter the High Line at: Gansevoort and Washington Streets (elevator access); W. 14th Street (elevator access); W. 16th Street (elevator access); W. 18th Street; W. 20th Street; W. 23rd Street (elevator access); W. 26th Street; W. 28th Street; W. 30th Street (elevator access); W. 30th Street and 11th Avenue ; W. 34th Street and 12th Avenue (ramp access).

The High Line is 100% accessible by wheelchair. The hours are: Dec. 1 to Mar. 31: 7:00 AM – 7:00 PM; Apr. 1 to May 31: 7:00 AM – 10:00 PM; June 1 to Sept. 30: 7:00 AM – 11:00 PM; Oct. 1 to Nov. 30: 7:00 AM – 10:00 PM. The Friends of the High Line offers free tours.



A map of the High Line.

Vocabulary note.

When you have *access* to something, you can enter it or use it. If a place has elevator access, you can enter by elevator; if it is wheelchair accessible, you can enter it in a wheelchair.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. It is a word to describe something that is one-of-a-kind (there is only one).
a. special b. normal c. unique
- ___ 2. When you get a lot of pleasure from something (or someone).
a. you enjoy b. you engage c. you embarrass
- ___ 3. A “family” of plants that are similar; they are not different from each other.
a. a garden b. a species c. a bouquet
- ___ 4. It is a meal that people like to eat outdoors, usually in the summer.
a. a picnic b. a banquet c. a bouquet
- ___ 5. In a higher place than something else.
a. below b. beneath c. above
- ___ 6. A group of 12 things.
a. a bushel b. a dozen c. a pound
- ___ 7. It is a word that means “liked or enjoyed by many people.”
a. popular b. friendly c. famous
- ___ 8. The things you can see from a place.
a. a painting b. a picture c. a view
- ___ 9. It is a business that sells paintings, drawings and other kinds of art.
a. an art gallery b. an art museum c. an art supply store

B. Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

freight unique enjoy picnic species
accessible access above dozen cool

1. When something is one-of-a-kind, we say that it is _____ .
2. When something is very good or great, we say that it is “_____.”
3. A train that only carries materials and finished products is called a _____ train.
4. The High Line has many different _____ of plants.
5. When something is a lot of fun, you _____ it.
6. Many supermarkets sell eggs by the _____, not by the pound or kilo.
7. When a place is _____, you are able to reach it or go there.
8. An elevated train travels _____ the street.
9. When the weather is warm, many people like to have a _____ lunch in the park.
10. The High Line has both elevator and ramp _____ for people in wheelchairs.

C. Details

One word in each sentence from the story about the High Line is not correct. Cross it out and write the correct word above it.

1. The High Line was built on an old underground rail line.
2. There are hundreds of places where you can sit down and relax.
3. It runs from Gansevoort Street in the Railroad District to West 34th Street.
4. The High Line isn't close to a number of interesting places to visit.
5. The High Line is 100% accessible by motorbike.
6. It is open all summer.

36. The National Museum of the American Indian



The home of the National Museum of the American Indian, New York.

The National Museum of the American Indian is part of the Smithsonian Institution, and belongs to the U.S. Government. The Smithsonian is the largest museum complex in the world. The museum teaches us about the life, languages, literature, history, and arts of the indigenous people of the Americas. In addition to permanent and temporary exhibits, the museum has many public programs, including music and dance, films and conferences. The museum- also known as the George Gustav Heye Center- is one of the finest and most interesting museums in New York City.

George Gustav Heye (1874–1957) was a railroad engineer. He traveled all over North, Central and South America and collected native objects. He put his collection together over 54 years, beginning in 1903. The Heye collection includes more than 800,000 Native American objects, plus 125,000 photos and drawings. It is the largest collection of its kind in the world.

Mr. Heye started his *Museum of the American Indian* in the Bronx. It opened to the public in 1922. The Heye collection became part of the Smithsonian Institution in 1990. It represents approximately 85 percent (%) of the total holdings of the National Museum of the American Indian, which also has a museum in Washington, D.C.

You can see some of the best objects of the Heye collection in a beautiful old building that was the U.S. Custom House many years ago. It is at One Bowling Green, close to Battery Park and the Bowling Green subway station (4 and 5 trains) in the Financial District of Lower Manhattan. The museum's exhibition space and public areas total about 20,000 square feet (1858 m²). The museum has exhibitions, film and video shows, school group programs and living culture events all year. Admission is free.

Vocabulary note.

The words *native* and *indigenous* mean the same thing: “originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country.” We can say that apples grow in many countries, but the apple is indigenous (native) to Central Asia. Or we can say that the Mayan people are native (indigenous) to southeastern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and parts of Honduras and El Salvador.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. It is a group of museums that are part of a system.
a. a museum complex b. a museum chain c. a museum bunch
- ___ 2. Something (or someone) that is native to a particular region or country.
a. local b. indigenous c. cosmopolitan
- ___ 3. It is something that you can see and touch; it is not alive.
a. an animal b. a plant c. an object
- ___ 4. A person with scientific training who designs and/or builds complicated things like machines, electronic equipment or computers.
a. a draftsman b. an engineer c. a professor
- ___ 5. Everything that a museum owns.
a. holdings b. savings c. loans
- ___ 6. Important poems, plays, and stories.
a. novels b. literature c. blogs
- ___ 7. A big public show of objects, like works of art.
a. an exhibition b. a display c. a flea market

B. Choose the correct word(s) from the story to complete each sentence.

1. The museum has many objects made by the _____ people of the Americas.
2. The museum has both temporary and _____ exhibits.
3. George Gustav Heye was a _____ engineer.
4. Heye traveled _____ North and South America.
5. It is the largest _____ of its kind in the world.
6. The Heye collection makes up 85 percent of the museum's total _____.
7. The _____ space and public areas total about 20,000 square feet.
8. _____ to the museum is free.
9. The Smithsonian Institution is not one museum. It is a _____ or a group of nineteen museums and galleries, and one zoo.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. The National Museum of the American Indian is the largest museum complex in the world.
- ___ 2. Indigenous people live only in the Americas.
- ___ 3. Mr. Heye started the Museum of the American Indian in the Bronx.
- ___ 4. His collection includes more than 8,000,000 objects and images.
- ___ 5. Mr. Heye's collection became part of the Smithsonian Institution in 2001.
- ___ 6. The National Museum of the American Indian is in two large buildings: one in Manhattan and one in Washington, D.C.
- ___ 7. Admission to the museum cost \$10 for adults and \$3 for children.



37. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum

The 9/11 Memorial & Museum commemorates the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, which killed 2,977 people and injured more than 6,000. It also remembers an earlier 1993 bombing, also at the World Trade Center, that killed six people. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum is at the World Trade Center site, the former location of the two 110- story Twin Towers that were destroyed during the September 11 attacks.

The outdoor memorial contains two one-acre (4,000 m²) pools, each with a large waterfall. The pools make up the “footprints” of the Twin Towers. The waterfalls reduce city noise, and make it a place of peace and quiet reflection. More than 400 white oak trees are part of the memorial plaza, as well as a pear tree known as the “Survivor Tree.” It was the only tree did not die during the attacks. It is a powerful symbol of hope and rebirth. The names of all of the victims who were killed during the attacks are an important part of the 9/11 Memorial.

The 9/11 Museum is underground. It has a collection of more than 40,000 photographs, 14,000 artifacts (including office equipment, personal items of people who were killed, steel from the Twin Towers and emergency vehicles that were destroyed by the attacks), more than 3,500 voice recordings and over 500 hours of video. It cost over \$500 million to build the 9/11 Memorial & Museum, and the project took more than ten years to complete.



The 9/11 Memorial & Museum, 2012. Original color photo by Cadiomals.

A visit to the 9/11 Memorial & Museum is a strong emotional experience. Many New Yorkers do not want to go there because it brings back sad and painful memories. September 11, 2001 was a tragic and terrible day that changed New York City and the world forever.

The entrance to the 9/11 Memorial and Museum is at Liberty Street and Greenwich Street in Lower Manhattan. You can see the Memorial for free, but you must buy a ticket to visit the Museum.

Exercises

A. Which words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. to commemorate | forever |
| 2. permanent | to remember an event |
| 3. a memorial | to demolish / knock down |
| 4. a pool | The World Trade Center buildings |
| 5. a symbol | a small body of water |
| 6. The Twin Towers | a person killed or hurt as a result of a crime |
| 7. a survivor | a thing that represents something else |
| 8. to destroy | a person who did not die |
| 9. a victim | a reminder |

B. Choose the correct word(s) from the list to complete each sentence.

emotional commemorates contains project
artifacts World Trade Center forever destroyed

1. The Twin Towers were part of the _____.
2. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum _____ the September 11, 2001 attacks.
3. The Twin Towers were _____ during the attacks of September 11, 2001.
4. The outdoor memorial _____ two one-acre pools.
5. The museum's collection contains 14,000 _____.
6. The _____ took more than ten years to complete.
7. A visit to the 9/11 Memorial & Museum is a strong _____ experience.
8. September 11, 2001 was a sad and terrible day that changed New York City and the world _____.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum commemorates the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center.
- ___ 2. The outdoor memorial contains two one-acre waterfalls.
- ___ 3. The outdoor memorial includes a dead pear tree.
- ___ 4. The names of all of the victims who were killed during the attacks are an important part of the 9/11 Memorial.
- ___ 5. The 9/11 Museum's collection includes more than 40,000 photographs.
- ___ 6. An artifact is an object made by a person or people that has cultural or historical interest.
- ___ 7. Artifacts in the 9/11 Museum include steel from the Twin Towers.
- ___ 8. People visit the 9/11 Memorial & Museum because they want to have fun.



“Twin Towers.” From a color painting by André Bourrié.

38. Four Quiet Places in Manhattan

Manhattan is one of the most exciting places on Earth. But on an island that has almost everything, peace and quiet are not easy to find. Many people need a break from the traffic, the crowds and especially the noise of this large urban center. You can find quiet indoor places at libraries, museums and religious buildings, but here are four outdoor places that are among the quietest in New York City. You can visit all of them for free and they are open all year.

Only a few New Yorkers know about the **Conservatory Garden**. It is part of Central Park, and is the only “formal” garden in Manhattan. It has tree-lined walkways, flower beds, fountains and a sitting area (known as a *pergola*) that gives protection from the sun. The Conservatory Garden is also one of the few official “Quiet Zones” in Manhattan. The entrance is at Fifth Avenue and East 105th Street, across from the Museum of the City of New York. It is open daily from 8 AM until dusk.

Carl Schurz Park is one of the most beautiful small urban parks in the United States. Only 14.9 acres (6.0 ha) in size, the park overlooks the waters of Hell Gate and Wards Island in the East River. It includes Gracie Mansion (built in 1799), the official home of the Mayor. The park has walking paths, places to sit, a basketball court, a children’s playground, trees and gardens, and a promenade with excellent river views. The main entrance is on East End Avenue between E. 87th and E. 88th Streets.



The Promenade, Carl Schurz Park.

Paley Park is a tiny oasis in Midtown, located on East 53rd Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues. After you pass some small Juniper trees at the entrance, you see and hear the main attraction: a beautiful waterfall. When you sit on the stone steps in front of the waterfall, you feel like you are in another world. There is also a place to buy food. Paley Park is open every day (except Sunday) from 8 AM to 7:45 PM. Many office workers go there for lunch between noon and 2 PM during the week, so it is better to visit at other times.

St. Luke’s Garden is part of the Church of Saint Luke in the Fields in the West Village. This beautiful park dates from 1842, and feels like a quiet backyard. It has walkways, lawns, thousands of flowers and many old trees. Birds and butterflies like to visit this peaceful park. Enter St. Luke’s Garden at Hudson Street, between Barrow and Grove Streets. Walk under a sign that reads “St. Luke’s School.” Follow the path west and then south until you reach the gate to the garden. It is open from 8 AM to 7 PM on weekdays, and on weekends from 8 AM until 4 PM. Food is allowed, but pets, smoking and alcoholic beverages are not.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

oasis entrance urban dusk promenade
backyard playground exciting break (n.) secret

1. A quiet area of grass and trees behind a home is the _____.
2. The _____ to Paley Park is on East 53rd Street.
3. Because there are so many things to do and see, people find big cities very _____.
4. When we work all morning, many of us need to take a coffee _____ at 10 AM.
5. Many city parks have a _____ for kids.
6. Many parks in New York City are open from dawn until _____.
7. A place that offers a quiet and pleasant change from crowds and noise is an _____.
8. Something that is kept unknown and unseen is a _____.
9. Carl Schurz Park has a beautiful _____ along the East River.
10. New York City is the biggest _____ center in the United States.

B. Which Words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. an entrance | city |
| 2. an oasis | a way in |
| 3. a walkway | sundown |
| 4. exciting | a quiet, peaceful place |
| 5. urban | a path |
| 6. dusk | stimulating |

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. When you reflect on your life, you think about your life.
- ___ 2. The Conservatory Garden is popular with Midtown office workers.
- ___ 3. Paley Park has a beautiful waterfall.
- ___ 4. A promenade is a public walkway, usually along a river.
- ___ 5. Most people wake up at dusk.
- ___ 6. Times Square is an oasis of peace and quiet in Manhattan.
- ___ 7. St. Luke's Garden dates from 1842.
- ___ 8. Gracie Mansion is the official home of the Governor of New York City.
- ___ 9. Carl Schurz Park has excellent views of the Hudson River.



A bird's eye view of St. Luke's Garden.

39. A Visit to Roosevelt Island

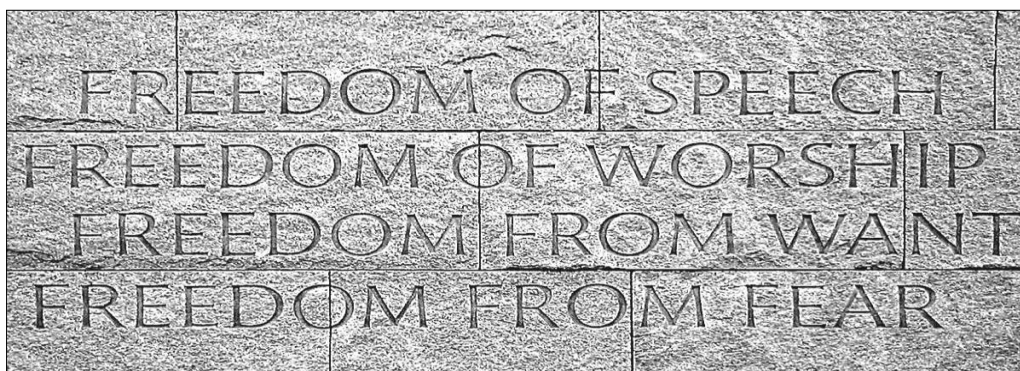
Roosevelt Island is 2 miles (3.2 km) long, and only 800 feet (240 m) wide at its widest point. This narrow island is located in the middle of the East River between Manhattan and Long Island City, Queens. Most New Yorkers have never been there. But Roosevelt Island, named to honor our 32nd President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), has a lot to offer!

Roosevelt Island is a peaceful and quiet escape from city life just five minutes from busy Midtown Manhattan. It also has some of the best views of Manhattan and the East River, plus several parks, jogging and walking paths, interesting architecture and good places to eat. There are two ways to get there: you can take the Roosevelt Island Tram from East 59th Street (with great views), or take the F subway train from Manhattan or Queens to the Roosevelt Island station. There is a coffee shop and several good restaurants near the subway station.

Roosevelt Island is home to 12,000 residents. But visitors go there to relax by the river, take a walk by the shore, or visit historic Blackwell House, one of the oldest buildings in New York City. The famous lighthouse (it is at the northern end of the island) is a favorite place for a selfie. Visit the new Cornell Tech campus, a center for high tech research and education. The Bloomberg Center (the school's classrooms are there) has a large cafeteria that is open to the public, with both indoor and outdoor seating. The food is good and the prices are reasonable.

The Four Freedoms Park, at the southern end of the island, is a memorial to a famous speech that President Roosevelt gave before Congress in 1941. He said that there are four basic freedoms that people “everywhere in the world” should have:

1. *Freedom of speech* and expression.
2. *Freedom of worship*, where people can practice their religion as they wish.
3. *Freedom from want*, which is the right to economic opportunity, employment, social security (money for older people when they retire and money for others who are too sick to work), and health care.
4. *Freedom from fear*, includes fewer armaments so that no nation will be in a position to attack a neighbor.



The Four Freedoms.

Historical Note

The idea of the Four Freedoms was important to FDR's wife, Eleanor Roosevelt. She helped establish the United Nations in 1945, and was in charge of writing the United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in 1948.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

establish declaration cafeteria armaments
escape worship (v.) inspire reasonable

1. When the cost of something is _____, it is not cheap and it is not expensive.
2. At a _____, you pay for your food and you bring it to your table.
3. Some people say that going to the movies is an _____ from reality.
4. A basic idea of religious freedom is the right to _____ as we wish.
5. To create a positive feeling that helps others want to do better is to _____ them.
6. Citizens want governments to spend more money on education and less on _____, like guns, bombs and other military weapons.
7. A formal, clear official statement is a _____.
8. When you start or set up an organization on a permanent basis, you _____ it.

B. Which Words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. armaments | prayer |
| 2. jogging | cable car |
| 3. basic | distraction |
| 4. worship (n.) | start / set up |
| 5. establish | running |
| 6. tram | military weapons |
| 7. escape (n.) | fundamental |

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. Roosevelt Island is long and narrow.
- ___ 2. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt lived on Roosevelt Island with his wife, Eleanor.
- ___ 3. Most New Yorkers never visit because there are no places to eat.
- ___ 4. There are two types of tram: an aerial cable car and a streetcar.
- ___ 5. Roosevelt Island is a new center for high tech education and research.
- ___ 6. You can get to Roosevelt Island by ferry.
- ___ 7. The historic Blackwell House is one of the oldest buildings in New York City.
- ___ 8. Only 2000 residents live on Roosevelt Island.
- ___ 9. When you have *freedom from want*, you can make money and feed your family.
- ___ 10. *The Four Freedoms* inspired Eleanor Roosevelt to help write the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*.

.

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. Roosevelt Island is _____.

- a. small and round
- b. wide
- c. long and narrow
- d. in Brooklyn

3. A lighthouse _____.

- a. warns ships
- b. guides ships
- c. has a warning light
- d. all of the above

2. Freedom of speech means _____.

- a. you can say what you want
- b. you can eat what you want
- c. you can pray where you want
- d. you can go where you want

4. High tech is about _____.

- a. the high life
- b. good food
- c. technology
- d. language

40. The Staten Island Ferry

The Staten Island Ferry is a passenger boat operated by the New York City Department of Transportation. It travels 5.2 miles (8.4 km) in New York Harbor between Manhattan and Staten Island. The ferry operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It makes two to four trips an hour. Since 1997, the Staten Island Ferry has been free of charge. You pay nothing!

The Staten Island Ferry travels between Whitehall Terminal in Lower Manhattan and Saint (St.) George Terminal in Staten Island. There are connections to trains and buses at each terminal. The trip takes about 20-25 minutes.

The first ferry service between Staten Island and Manhattan began in 1810. There were more ferries after Staten Island became part of New York City in 1898. It is now the busiest ferry route in the United States and carries almost 24 million passengers a year.

The ferry is popular with Staten Island residents because there are no other direct transit connections between Staten Island and Manhattan, where many Staten Islanders work and shop.



Visitors like the Staten Island Ferry because it is a quiet escape from high-energy Manhattan. Plus, the ferry offers fantastic views of Lower Manhattan and New Jersey, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, the Verrazzano Narrows Bridge, and especially the Statue of Liberty. Sit outside on the *starboard* side (the right side) of the boat when you go to Staten Island, or on the *port* (left) side when you return. Or stand at the front (known as the *bow*) or the back (called the *stern*) of the boat for the best views. When you arrive at St. George Terminal, you must leave the ferry before you return to Manhattan.

The trip can be cool and windy, even during the summer. It is good to wear warm clothing, but there are many seats inside the boat. You can buy beverages and snacks on the ferry and at the terminals. The closest subway stations to Whitehall Terminal are the South Ferry stop on the 1 train and the Whitehall Street / South Ferry stop on the R and W trains.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. When something (or someone) goes from one place to another.
a. swims b. transports c. travels
- ___ 2. A boat that travels between two places and usually carries people and cars.
a. a ferry b. an ocean liner c. a tour boat
- ___ 3. When something (like a ferry, subway system or machine) works or runs.
a. operates b. validates c. moves
- ___ 4. A person who travels from one place to another in a bus, train, plane or boat.
a. a driver b. a passenger c. an operator
- ___ 5. When you get on a bus or subway after you ride on the ferry.
a. make a scene b. make a connection c. make a career
- ___ 6. When you get away from something that is not pleasant.
a. an escape b. an appointment c. a job interview
- ___ 7. A building where a boat, train or bus usually stops and where passengers can get on and off. It is usually the first station where you get on, or the last station where you get off .
a. a bus stop c. a shopping mall c. a terminal
- ___ 8. Sailors use these words to describe the *left* and the *right* sides of a boat.
a. the port and the starboard b. the bow and the stern c. the top and the bottom
- ___ 9. It is something you can drink.
a. a snack b. a beverage c. a breakfast cereal

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. The Staten Island Ferry carries _____ between Manhattan and Staten Island.
2. The ferry _____ 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
3. There are no other direct transit _____ between Staten Island and Manhattan.
4. It is now the _____ ferry route in the United States.
5. There are connections to trains and buses at each ferry _____.
6. The _____ between Staten Island and Manhattan takes about 20-25 minutes.
7. You can have a great _____ of the Statue of Liberty from the Staten Island Ferry.
8. A resident of Staten Island is called a Staten _____.

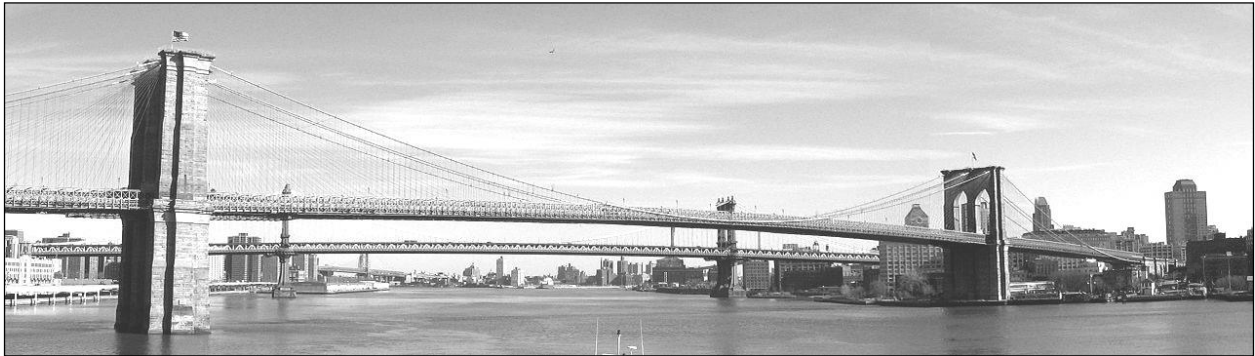
C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. The first ferry service between Staten Island and Manhattan began in 1997.
- ___ 2. The Staten Island Ferry is free of charge.
- ___ 3. The Staten Island Ferry carries 2 million passengers a year.
- ___ 4. A ride on the ferry offers a quiet escape from high-energy Manhattan.
- ___ 5. When you arrive at St. George Terminal, you can stay on the ferry for the return trip to Manhattan.
- ___ 6. There are many places to shop on the Staten Island Ferry.
- ___ 7. The trip on the ferry can be cool and windy, even during the summer.
- ___ 8. Many Staten Islanders work in Manhattan during the week.

41. A Walk Across the Brooklyn Bridge



The famous Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883 to carry traffic (horses and wagons, trolley cars and pedestrians) between Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River.

The Brooklyn Bridge is a “must see” place for visitors to New York City. It has been featured in movies, books and on television shows. The Brooklyn Bridge is an important part of New York City history. A walk across the bridge will give you a true Big Apple experience. You can also cross it by bicycle.

The best time to go is early in the morning on a sunny day. You can see the sun come up over Brooklyn in the east, and watch the sun light-up the downtown Manhattan skyscrapers in the west. It is also beautiful in late afternoon or early evening, when you can watch the sun go down over Manhattan and the Statue of Liberty. It is often windy on the bridge, so wear warm clothes and hold on to your hat!

The Manhattan-side entrance is at Park Row and Centre Street, across from City Hall Park, east of City Hall; the closest subway stop is the City Hall station, where the 4, 5 and 6 trains arrive.

If you are on the Brooklyn side, enter at Cadman Plaza East, or where Boerum Place meets Tillary Street. If you take the subway, get off at the High Street A or C subway station, and walk to the pedestrian entrance to the bridge.

If you walk to Brooklyn from Manhattan, you can also visit Brooklyn Heights, one of Brooklyn’s oldest and most beautiful neighborhoods. Walk along the Promenade (where you can enjoy great views of Lower Manhattan and New York Harbor) and then have lunch or dinner at one of the restaurants on Montague Street. There are many good coffee shops in “The Heights” as well.

You can also visit Brooklyn Bridge Park, a new 85-acre [34.4 hectare] waterfront park that runs 1.3 miles [2.1 km] along Brooklyn’s East River shore. Like the Promenade, the park has excellent views of Lower Manhattan. It also has playgrounds, basketball and handball courts, sports fields, a carousel and Brooklyn’s newest roller skating rink. You can also rent a kayak, swim in a pool or have a barbecue or a picnic. There are also places that sell fast food, like sandwiches, hot dogs, hamburgers, pizza and ice cream.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

clothes carousel pedestrian rink cross harbor trolley traffic

1. A _____ is a safe place for boats, especially during a storm.
2. You must look both ways before you _____ the street.
3. Another word for a *tram* is a _____.
4. When you drive a car, be careful not to hit a _____.
5. It is good to wear warm _____ on a cold, windy day.
6. Many children love to take a ride on a _____.
7. I learned how to skate at the roller _____.
8. Too many cars cause big _____ problems in large cities.

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. Before there were cars, people used to travel by _____ and wagon.
2. A person who walks on a sidewalk or along a road is called a _____.
3. The Brooklyn Bridge has been featured in movies, books and _____ shows.
4. Sandwiches, hot dogs, tacos and pizza are all examples of _____.
5. It can get very _____ on the Brooklyn Bridge, so hold on to your hat!
6. You can see great views of Manhattan from the Brooklyn Heights _____.
7. People can play handball at a handball _____.
8. A _____ is a type of small, narrow boat for one person.
9. Another name for a merry-go-round is a _____.
10. Manhattan has many very tall buildings called _____.

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. The Brooklyn Bridge connects Brooklyn and Queens.
- ___ 2. During the late 1800s, people used horses and wagons to cross the Brooklyn Bridge.
- ___ 3. Today, you must take a train if you want cross the Brooklyn Bridge.
- ___ 4. You can ride a bicycle on the Brooklyn Bridge.
- ___ 5. The Manhattan-side entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge is near City Hall Park.
- ___ 6. The Brooklyn Heights Promenade has great views of Manhattan.
- ___ 7. You cannot eat food at Brooklyn Bridge Park.
- ___ 8. A kayak is a type of bicycle.

Brooklyn Bridge Trivia

- 1. The Brooklyn Bridge took 14 years to build. 600 people (mostly immigrants) worked on it.
- 2. More than 30 men died during the construction project, including the designer, John Roebling.
- 3. When it opened on May 24, 1883, the Brooklyn Bridge was the longest bridge in the world.
- 4. The Brooklyn Bridge is 5989 feet (1825 m) long and 276.5 feet (84.3 m) high.
- 5. The first name for the bridge was “The Great East River Bridge,” but when it opened, they renamed it “The New York and Brooklyn Bridge.” It has been called “The Brooklyn Bridge” since 1915.
- 6. When it opened, many people were afraid that the new bridge would fall down. In 1884, a group of 21 circus elephants walked across the bridge from Brooklyn to Manhattan. After that, people knew that the Brooklyn Bridge was safe.
- 7. More than 100,000 cars and trucks, along with 4000 pedestrians and almost 2600 bicycles, cross the Brooklyn Bridge every day.
- 8. Peregrine falcons make their nests in the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge.



A peregrine falcon.

42. The Brooklyn Museum



The Brooklyn Museum is near Prospect Park and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. At 560,000 square feet (52,000 m²), it is New York City's third largest museum and has a collection of approximately 1.5 million works of art.

Opened in 1897, the Beaux-Arts building was designed by McKim, Mead and White, America's most important architects. The original plan was to make the museum four times larger: it was to be the biggest museum in the world. But when Brooklyn became part of New York City in 1898, government and private money went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Manhattan instead.

The Brooklyn Museum has several important collections. The most famous is the collection of Egyptian antiquities, including some pieces that are over 3000 years old. Collections of African, Oceanic and Japanese art are also of high quality. The Brooklyn Museum has a large collection of European art by famous painters and sculptors, including Claude Monet, Vincent Van Gogh and Auguste Rodin. The collection of American art is also important. It begins at the Colonial period and continues to the present day. The museum also has an fine collection of Islamic art and historical texts.

A unique part of the museum is the Center for Feminist Art, which includes "The Dinner Party" by Judy Chicago. This icon of feminist art honors 1,038 women in history: 39 women are represented by table place settings and another 999 names are written on the Heritage Floor. The Dinner Party contains a triangular table divided in three parts, each 48 feet (14.6 meters) long.

The Brooklyn Museum has a popular "First Saturdays" program that includes gallery visits plus music, dance, films, classes, poetry and other presentations. Admission is free on the first Saturday of every month (except September) starting at 5 PM and ending at 11. It is easy to get to The Brooklyn Museum by subway. Just take the 2 or 3 line to the Eastern Parkway/Brooklyn Museum station. The Botanic Garden "S" stop is also close.

Vocabulary note.

Feminism is organized activity in support of women's rights and interests. It also is about women having the same political, social and economic rights as men.

Exercises

A. Choose the best word from the list to complete each sentence.

rights Colonial European admission approximately
feminist antiquities original works

1. The Brooklyn Museum has a collection of approximately 1.5 million _____ of art.
2. The _____ plan was to make it the largest art museum in the world.
3. The most famous is the collection of Egyptian _____.
4. The museum also has a large collection of _____ art.
5. The American art collection begins at the _____ period.
6. "The Dinner Party" by Judy Chicago is an icon of _____ art.
7. Feminists believe that women should have the same _____ as men.
8. The museum has _____ 1.5 million works of art.
9. _____ to the museum is free on the first Saturday evening of every month, except September.

B. Which words are similar? Connect them with a line.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. pieces | about / around / more or less |
| 2. monumental | designer of buildings |
| 3. antiquities | to be in a place |
| 4. contains | objects |
| 5. architect | from ancient times |
| 6. located | very large |
| 7. approximately | includes |

C. True or False?

Some of these following statements are true and some are not true (false).

Write a "T" for true and an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. The Brooklyn Museum is the third largest museum in New York City.
- ___ 2. It is now four times larger than it was in 1897.
- ___ 3. The Brooklyn Museum lost money after Brooklyn became part of New York City.
- ___ 4. The Brooklyn Museum has many pieces of Australian art.
- ___ 5. "The Dinner Party" by Judy Chicago is a popular feminist restaurant.
- ___ 6. Feminists believe that women should have the same rights as men.
- ___ 7. The "First Saturdays" program takes place every Saturday night.
- ___ 8. Admission to the Brooklyn Museum is free all the time.

D. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Brooklyn Museum does <u>not</u> ____. | 3. First Saturdays are ____. |
| a. have feminist art | a. fun |
| b. have modern art | b. free |
| c. have Asian art | c. popular |
| d. have a botanic garden | d. all of the above |
| 2. If you like Asian Art, you like art from ____. | 4. The easiest way to get to the Brooklyn Museum from Manhattan is ____. |
| a. Japan and China | a. by subway |
| b. France and Spain | b. by bus |
| c. Mexico and Guatemala | c. by car |
| d. New Zealand and Fiji | d. by ferry |

43. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BBG) was originally part of the Brooklyn Museum. It became independent in 1911, and is now 52 acres (21 hectares) in size.

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is one of the most important botanical gardens in the United States. It is a center for plant research and education. It is also very close to Manhattan. Almost one million people visit the BBG every year, especially in the spring.

The BBG celebrates Japanese culture in a big way. Its flowering cherry tree (*sakura*) collection is the largest and most diverse outside Japan. The collection includes over 220 cherry trees of 42 different varieties. Some of the trees are very old. The BBG's cherry blossom festival (*Sakura Matsuri*) usually takes place in late April.

The Japanese Hill-and-Pond Garden is the first to be part of an American public garden. Japanese immigrant workers built the garden, which opened in 1915. It is perhaps the finest traditional Japanese garden outside Japan.

Bonsai means “tree in a pot” in Japanese. The BBG's collection of bonsai is the largest and finest in the United States. It contains over 1000 miniature trees and shrubs.



The Japanese Hill-and-Pond Garden.

Other important gardens include the Cranford Rose Garden, with over 5000 bushes representing 1400 different varieties of roses; the Shakespeare Garden, with over 80 plants that William Shakespeare wrote about in his plays and poems; the Native Flora Garden with plants that are indigenous (local) to New York; the Steinhart Conservatory with three large indoor plant collections; and the Children's Garden, the oldest children's garden in the world. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is a great place to enjoy a quiet day with friends and family. Don't forget to bring your camera, but you cannot bring food or pets. There are two gift shops, an art gallery, a café and a new Visitor's Center.

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is at 1000 Washington Avenue near the 2, 3, B, Q and S subway lines. There are two entrances on Washington Avenue, one entrance on Flatbush Avenue at Empire Boulevard, and one entrance on Eastern Parkway, next to the Brooklyn Museum. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is open all year.

Vocabulary notes.

- The adjectives *botanic* and *botanical* come from the Greek word βοτανικός (botanikós). They are connected to the word *botany*, the scientific study of plants.
- What is the difference between a *bush* and a *shrub*? They are almost the same. But the stems and leaves of a bush usually almost touch the ground. A shrub is a little taller than a bush, but not as tall as a tree.

Exercises

A. Match the word on the left with its correct definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ___ originally | a. to remember a happy day or event |
| 2. ___ to celebrate | b. a tree that has flowers |
| 3. ___ flowering | c. different |
| 4. ___ diverse | d. a collection of different things |
| 5. ___ miniature | e. maybe, possibly |
| 6. ___ a variety | f. to hold or to have |
| 7. ___ to take place | g. very small |
| 8. ___ perhaps | h. native; local to a place |
| 9. ___ to contain | i. to happen; to occur |
| 10. ___ indigenous | j. “at the beginning” |

B. Choose the correct word from the story to complete each sentence.

1. A bonsai is a kind of _____ tree.
2. If something is native or local to a place, it is _____ to that place.
3. There are many different _____ of cherry trees.
4. In Japan, the word _____ means “tree in a pot”
5. Many people _____ their birthday every year.
6. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden was _____ part of the Brooklyn Museum.

C. Draw a circle around the word that does not belong.

A	B	C
1. tree	shrub	flower
2. peach tree	pine tree	apple tree
3. small	large	miniature
4. roses	cherries	pears
5. diverse	same	different
6. imported	local	native
7. maybe	definitely	perhaps
8. happen	occur	visit
9. research	celebration	investigation
10. festival	party	class

D. Details

One or more words in each sentence is not correct.

Cross it (them) out and write the correct word(s) above it (them).

1. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is far from Manhattan.
2. The BBG's cherry blossom festival usually takes place in late December.
3. The BBG's bonsai collection contains over 1000 large trees and shrubs.
4. The Native Flora Garden has plants that are indigenous to China.
5. The Steinhart Conservatory has three large outdoor plant collections.
6. The Children's Garden is the newest children's garden in the world.
7. The BBG has two gift shops, an art gallery, a café and a new swimming pool.
8. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is near the 2, 3, B and C subway lines.

44. Minor League Baseball



A night game at Maimonides Park, Brooklyn. From a color photo by Bryant Snyder.

New Yorkers love baseball. And in the Big Apple, baseball usually means the Major League teams like the New York Yankees and the New York Mets. The Yankees play at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, and the Mets play at Citi Field in Flushing, Queens.

But the big Major League ball clubs aren't the only ones in town. We also have two Minor League teams in New York City: the *Brooklyn Cyclones* is affiliated (connected in an official way) with the New York Mets, and the *Staten Island FerryHawks* is part of the Atlantic League. These teams play from the middle of June until early September. Minor League teams compete at levels below Major League teams and give players more experience. Some Minor League baseball players move to Major League teams.

Why do New Yorkers like Minor League baseball games? Tickets are cheaper, the crowds are smaller, and the games have a friendly "small-town" feeling. Both Minor League baseball stadiums are close to the water. They are both easy to get to by public transportation: you don't need a car.

The stadium where the Staten Island FerryHawks play is SIUH Community Park, next to the St. George Ferry Terminal in Staten Island. It has great views of New York Harbor, Lower Manhattan and New Jersey.

The Brooklyn Cyclones ballpark (Maimonides Park) is in Coney Island, a few steps from the famous Boardwalk, the beach and the amusement parks. It is two blocks from the Coney Island / Stillwell Avenue subway terminal and close to *Nathan's Famous*, a popular restaurant that opened in 1916. Its specialty is hot dogs, but if you don't eat meat, the French fries are delicious.

You can buy tickets to games on the Internet or at the stadium. If you like baseball, an evening at a Minor League game is a real New York experience that you will never forget!

Grammar notes

- Sports are uncountable in English, so “baseball” does not need an article. To make it countable, you can say “a baseball game.” “Baseball” is both a sport and a type of ball, so when you say “a baseball” you are talking about a ball.
- The names of sports teams all have “the,” such as *the Yankees* and *the Mets*.

Exercises

A. Which words go together? Connect them with a line.

1. baseball	smaller / less important
2. compete	connected in an official way
3. league	a sport
4. boardwalk	a group of players
5. close to	be in competition
6. major	a walkway along a beach
7. ferry	a group of sports clubs
8. affiliated	bigger / more important
9. minor	boat
10. team	near

B. Choose the best word(s) from the list to complete each sentence.

League compete boardwalk affiliated close minor

1. Two teams _____ with each other during a baseball game..
2. The Brooklyn Cyclones are _____ with the New York Mets.
3. The Coney Island _____ is a nice place to walk or run.
4. The stadium of the Staten Island FerryHawks is _____ to the ferry.
5. The NY Mets and the NY Yankees are both in the Major _____.
6. If you have a small problem, it you can call it a _____ problem.

C. Who is it? What is it? Write the correct answer.

1. They play in the Bronx. The New York _____.
2. They play at Citi Field in Queens. The New York _____.
3. It is the name of the stadium where the Cyclones play. _____.
4. The Cyclones play near what famous beach? _____.
5. What is the best form of transportation to take to a Staten Island FerryHawks game from Manhattan? The _____.
6. It has been selling hot dogs in Coney Island since 1916. _____.
7. When do the Staten Island Ferryhawks and the Brooklyn Cyclones play? From the middle of _____ to mid-_____.
8. Which Minor League team is affiliated with the New York Mets?
The _____.
9. The Stillwell Avenue subway terminal is in _____.



Nathan's Famous. Coney Island, Brooklyn.

45. Study English in New York City

If you want to study English, New York City is the place to be. As the largest city in the United States, New York has everything: art, music, theater, parks, beaches, museums, libraries, restaurants, night clubs, coffee shops, interesting neighborhoods and great shopping.

People from all over the world visit and live in New York City, so you can study with students from many different countries. With a 24-hour subway and bus system, and many restaurants and other places that are open all night, you will see why people call New York “The City that Never Sleeps.”

Where to study? If you have money, there are dozens of good private schools in New York City that offer classes in ESOL (English for Speakers of other Languages). Many private colleges and universities have ESOL classes too. You must pay for these classes. An 8-week program (12 class hours a week) can cost \$900 to \$1400 or more.

Many public colleges and universities in New York City - especially the fifteen schools that are part of the City University of New York (CUNY) - have ESOL classes. They include three colleges in Manhattan, three in the Bronx, four in Brooklyn, four in Queens and one in Staten Island. These classes are not free, but they cost less than classes at most private language schools.

Several government departments, like the NYC Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) and *We Speak NYC* offer free English classes to people who live here. And New York City’s three public library systems- The New York Public Library, Brooklyn Public Library and Queens Library - have free English classes (including conversation classes) at their adult learning centers and at many branch libraries.

There are also dozens of local neighborhood organizations throughout New York City (they are called *community-based organizations* or CBOs) that offer free English programs for adults, from low-beginner to intermediate and advanced. Classes are open to adults 18 years of age and older, and they are free. You can find many of these programs in the *Links* section of this book. Children under the age of 18 who live in New York City take English classes (including special ESOL classes) at all NYC public schools.



Vocabulary note.

What's the difference between a *college* and a *university*? In the United States, a college offers a collection of degrees in one area of study, while a university is a group of colleges (or schools). When you go to a university, you will graduate from one of their colleges, such as the business college or the nursing school.

Exercises

Some of the words below have different meanings. We will give only the meanings you need for this chapter.

A. Choose the word that matches each definition.

- ___ 1. People who control and make decisions for a country, state or city.
a. the mafia b. the organization c. the government
- ___ 2. A school that the government does not pay for or control.
a. a private school b. a public school c. a new school
- ___ 3. A school that gets money from and is controlled by the government.
a. a private school b. a public school c. a new school
- ___ 4. A group of people who live in the same town or neighborhood.
a. a tribe b. a family c. a community
- ___ 5. When you give someone the chance to accept or take something.
a. you sell b. you offer c. you protect
- ___ 6. A company, club or school that people start so that they can do something.
a. an organization b. a product c. a blog
- ___ 7. A place where children learn English in New York City.
a. a college b. a CBO c. a public school

B. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

private college university public
offer government organizations community

1. Many libraries in New York City _____ free English classes.
2. You can pay a lot of money to go to a _____ English school.
3. Bensonhurst in Brooklyn is a _____ of people from many countries.
4. _____ schools and libraries get money from the government.
5. Many neighborhood _____ have free English classes for immigrants.
6. A _____ gives degrees and certificates in one area of study.
7. A _____ is a group of schools or colleges.
8. Some _____ departments, like the NYC Department of Education, offer free English language programs for adults.



A good place to learn English: The Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

Talking Together

Some readers may study this book independently, and others may study it in a classroom. Here are some questions for classroom conversation activities.

1. Welcome to New York City

1. Do you like big cities? Why or why not?
2. What are some positive things about a big city?
3. What are some negative things about a big city?
4. Can you name other cities that are important ports?
5. Why do we call New York “the city of immigrants?”

2. New York’s First People

1. Where did the Lenape come from? When did they arrive here?
2. What kinds of food did they eat?
3. What kinds of animals lived in what is now Midtown Manhattan?
4. What was Broadway before it became a street?
5. Many Lenape lived near the water. Why?

3. Old New York (1524-1898)

1. Why did European explorers visit what is now New York?
2. Who were the first explorers to arrive from Europe?
3. What language did the first Europeans speak?
4. The Lenape did not believe in private property. What do you think of their idea?
5. What is a colony?

4. Manhattan

1. What are some important landmarks in your home city or town?
2. Where do you like to shop for clothes?
3. Do you commute to work or school? How do you get there?
4. What famous places in Manhattan would you like to see?
5. What do you think of when you see a picture of the Statue of Liberty?

5. Brooklyn

1. Talk about your neighborhood. What do you like / dislike about it?
2. Would you like to live in a historic neighborhood, a trendy neighborhood or an ethnic neighborhood? Explain your answer.
3. What do you like to do when you go to the beach?
4. How can an ethnic neighborhood be interesting?
5. How can a bridge change a city or town?

6. Queens

1. Why did people start to move into Queens in 1909?
2. Why do people call Queens “the most diverse place in the world?”
3. Do you think it would be interesting to live in Queens? Why or why not?
4. What is Queens’ biggest beach? How can you get there?
5. In addition to dishes from your country, what national cuisines do you like?

7. The Bronx

1. What kinds of animals lived in the Bronx before the Europeans arrived?
2. What kinds of animals can you see in a place like the Bronx Zoo?
3. What can you see at a botanical garden?
4. Which do you like to visit more: a forest or a beach? Why?
5. Hip-hop music is from the Bronx. What is your favorite kind of music?

8. Staten Island

1. What is the fastest way to get to Staten Island from Manhattan?
2. Are there any museums on Staten Island that interest you? What are they?
3. Is Staten Island quieter than Manhattan? Why?
4. Do you like to shop at a mall or at small neighborhood stores? Explain your answer.
5. Staten Island has two places that are about Asian culture. What are they?

9. Some NYC Neighborhoods

1. After reading this chapter, which NYC neighborhood(s) look interesting to you?
2. Which neighborhoods are famous for their restaurants?
3. Where in New York City would you like to live?

4. Do you have a Chinatown in your home city or town? Talk about it.
5. Which NYC neighborhood would you not want to visit? Why?

10. Why We Call New York “The Big Apple”

1. Do you or did you have a nickname? What is it? How did you get it?
2. Does your home town have a nickname? What does it mean?
3. How can a person change his or her image?
4. Of the different nicknames for New York City that you read in the story, which do you like the best? Why?
5. If you could give New York City a nickname of your own, what would it be?

11. The New York City Subway

1. What kind of public transportation system do you have in your city or town?
2. How is the NYC subway the same as or different than the subway (or metro) system in your town or city?
3. How do people pay for a subway ride in NYC? Is this a good way to pay?
4. Why is the subway important to NYC residents?
5. How to you travel to English class?

12. Riding the Subway

1. How many times a week do you use public transportation? Where do you go?
2. If you have a subway or metro in your home city, how do you pay for a ride?
3. What is more important: clean subway cars, clean stations or trains that are not late?
4. What can happen when a subway or metro system is very old?
5. Do you like to travel by subway? Why or why not?

13. Riding the Bus

1. How many times a week do you ride in a bus?
2. Is bus service good in the place where you live?
3. Do you live near a bus route? Where does it go?
4. Do the buses near your home have a convenient schedule?
5. Do you like to travel by bus? Why?

14. How to Find a Manhattan Address

1. Is finding an address in Manhattan more difficult or less difficult than finding an address in your home city?
2. Do you think the *grid system* is a good idea?
3. Is it easier to understand numbered streets or streets with names?
4. Which way to most avenues go in Manhattan?
5. Which way do most streets go in Manhattan?

15. New York Says “Hi” to You!

1. Are you a friendly person? If yes, what makes you a friendly person? If not, why not?
2. Is etiquette important in your country? How is it different than in New York City?
3. Do people in your hometown to say “hello” to people they don’t know in the street?
4. Do you feel uncomfortable when someone you do not know stands very close to you?
5. What do you think about people showing affection (kissing, hugging) in public?

16. How to be a Real New Yorker

1. How can we “stay out of the way” of others in busy public spaces?
2. Have you ever seen a celebrity in public? What did you do?
3. What are good cell phone manners?
4. When you go shopping, what do you usually wear?
5. What do you usually have for breakfast at home?

17. NYC Idioms and Slang

1. Do you like to use slang words and expressions? Why?
2. What are your favorite slang words and expressions in English?
3. What slang expressions do you like to use in your mother language?
4. Is it important to learn slang expressions of a country you are visiting?
5. How can people communicate with each other without words?

18. Tipping

1. Is tipping normal in your home country? Talk about it.
2. Do you think tips should be required or voluntary? Why?

3. Should service workers be paid more so tips will not be necessary?
4. Would you ever not give a tip to a waiter or waitress? If so, when?
5. Should customers leave tips at coffee shops with counter (not table) service?

19. No Smoking

1. Should people be allowed to smoke wherever they want?
2. Should the government tell people not to smoke in certain places?
3. Should every public place have a special area for smokers?
4. Do anti-smoking laws stop people from smoking?
5. Do you think that sidewalks in a town or city should be smoke-free?

20. Finding a Public Restroom in Manhattan

1. Is it easy to find a public restroom in your home city or town?
2. Should public restrooms be unisex (gender neutral)?
3. Do you think that people should pay to use a public restroom?
4. Is a clean public restroom important to you? Why?
5. Should NYC have more or fewer public restrooms?

21. Finding a Good Restaurant

1. Have you ever gotten sick after eating bad food? Where?
2. Should the government inspect restaurants and cafés?
3. Are letter grades in restaurants important to you?
4. How can people get sick from food?
5. Would you eat at a “B” restaurant in New York City?

22. A Good Cup of Coffee

1. Do you like coffee? Or do you prefer another kind of beverage? Talk about it.
2. How many cups of coffee or tea do you usually drink during the day?
3. Do you like to add things like milk or sugar to your coffee or tea?
4. When you go out, do you prefer having coffee at a chain or at an independent coffee house?
5. Do you think that coffee is healthy or unhealthy?

23. Thrift Stores

1. Do you have thrift shops in your country? Why or why not?
2. Why do you think there are so many thrift stores in the United States?
3. What do people in your home country think about buying second-hand things?
4. What do you usually do when you have clothing you do not want any more?
5. What items are better to buy new and not second-hand?

24. Where Does NYC's Water Come From?

1. Is the water safe to drink in your hometown?
2. Where does the drinking water come from in your hometown?
3. Is bottled water very popular in your country?
4. What is the difference between *spring* water and *city* water?
5. Have you tasted New York City water? What is your opinion of it?

25. Safety First

1. Is your city or town safe?
2. What are some problems tourists have when they visit a city for the first time?
3. Do people obey traffic rules in your city?
4. Where is it best to use an ATM machine?
5. Is texting in the street safe or dangerous?

26. Emergency 911 and Non-Emergency 311

1. What is an emergency?
2. What is a non-emergency?
3. Does your country or city have a special number for emergencies?
4. Have you ever had a personal experience with an emergency?
5. What should you do when a person has strong chest pains?

27. Public Libraries in New York City

1. Do you have good public libraries in your city?
2. Do you go to the library? Why or why not?
3. What can you do at a library in New York City?
4. What can you take home with you if you have a library card?
5. What kinds of programs can you find at public libraries in NYC?

28. Things About NYC that Will Surprise You

1. After reading the chapter, which thing about NYC surprised you the most?
2. Which thing about NYC didn't surprise you at all?
3. Have you seen any TV shows or movies that were made in New York City?
4. Which religious or national groups have the most people living in New York City?
5. Do you think you would enjoy visiting Chinatown?

29. Times Square: "Crossroads of the World"

1. What do you like more: a quiet place or an exciting place?
2. Do you prefer a more "adult" place or a family-friendly place?
3. Is there a district like Times Square in your hometown?
4. Why do tourists like to visit Times Square?
5. Would you like to go to Times Square on New Year's Eve? Why or why not?

30. Broadway Shows and More!

1. Have you ever seen a play or a musical? Talk about it.
2. What do you like more: a musical or a play?
3. Do you have a favorite actor or singer? Who?
4. What kind of music do you like best?
5. Do you like to go to a club or a concert? What kind(s)?

31. Central Park

1. Why is Central Park important to people who live and work in Manhattan?
2. What do you like to do when you visit a park?
3. What can children do in Central Park?
4. What kinds of sports can people play in Central Park?
5. What kinds of animals can you find in Central Park?

32. The Metropolitan Museum of Art

1. Have you ever visited an art museum? Talk about it.
2. What do you like to see when you visit an art museum?
3. Do you like modern art? Why or why not?
4. What collections at the Met are interesting for you?
5. What do you think you can buy at a museum store?

33. A Walk Down Fifth Avenue

1. What can you see and do at the Plaza Hotel?
2. Do you enjoy window shopping (looking at store windows and not buying anything)?
3. What can you see and do at Rockefeller Center?
4. Would you like to visit Trump Tower? Why or why not?
5. Where are good places to sit down and relax on Fifth Avenue?

34. A Walk Along 42nd Street

1. What is there to see at Times Square?
2. What can you do at the New York Public Library (at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street)?
3. What can you do at Grand Central Terminal?
4. Why is Tudor City a famous place?
4. Would you like to visit the United Nations headquarters? Why or why not?

35. The High Line

1. What is special about the High Line?
2. What can you do there?
3. How do you like to relax?
4. Do you like “people watching?” Why or why not?
5. What do you like more: city views or river views?

36. The National Museum of the American Indian

1. What is the National Museum of the American Indian about?
2. What can you see there?
3. Can you see everything in the Heye collection at this museum?
4. What Native American group lived in what is now New York City?
5. Do you collect things? What?

37. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum

1. Do you remember the September 11, 2001 attack on the World Trade Center?
If yes, what do you remember about it?
2. How do you feel when you are near a waterfall?
3. Why do we often find trees and flowers at historic memorials?

4. Do you think it is important for a museum or memorial to make people remember sad and terrible events like 9/11?
5. How do you think 9/11 changed New York City and the world?

38. Four Quiet Places in Manhattan

1. Why would the Conservatory Garden be a quiet place to visit?
2. What can children do at Carl Schurz Park?
3. Would you like to live at Gracie Mansion? Why or why not?
4. Where do you like to go when you need to relax?
5. Of the four parks in this chapter, which would you like to visit the most? Why?

39. A Visit to Roosevelt Island

1. Why do people like to visit Roosevelt Island?
2. What can you do there?
3. Would you like to live on Roosevelt Island? Discuss.
4. What are the Four Freedoms?
5. Is complete religious freedom always a good thing?

40. The Staten Island Ferry

1. Have you ever taken a trip on a ferry boat? Talk about it.
2. What can you see from a Staten Island ferry boat?
3. When would you sit outside? When would you sit inside?
4. Would a trip on the Staten Island Ferry be fun at night? Why?
5. If you took a trip on the Staten Island Ferry, who would you go with? Talk about it.

41. A Walk Across the Brooklyn Bridge

1. Why is the Brooklyn Bridge important to New Yorkers?
2. Would you like to walk across the Brooklyn Bridge? Why or why not?
3. What can you see from the Brooklyn Bridge?
4. Do you have a favorite bridge in your home city or town? Talk about it.
5. What things can you see and do at the Brooklyn side of the Brooklyn Bridge?

42. The Brooklyn Museum

1. The Brooklyn Museum was going to be the largest museum in the world. Why didn't this happen?
2. What are the Brooklyn Museum's most important collections?
3. Who is your favorite European artist?
4. What is feminism? How do you feel about it?
5. What would you like to do most at a "First Saturday" event?

43. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden

1. What can you see at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden?
2. What kinds of animals live in a botanic garden?
3. What do you think is special about a Japanese garden?
4. Do you like flowers? What is your favorite kind of flower?
5. What do you think you can buy at a botanic garden shop?

44. Minor League Baseball

1. What sport do you like to *practice* most?
2. What sport do you like to *watch* most?
3. Why do people like to watch Minor League baseball games in the United States?
4. What can you see and do at Coney Island?
5. Which of the two Minor League baseball stadiums would you like to visit?

45. Study English in NYC

1. Why is New York City a good place to study English?
2. What are the differences between a *public* school and a *private* school?
3. What kinds of schools can you study at if you have money?
4. What kinds of schools offer free English classes?
5. What are some ways that you can improve your English?

Links

1. New York City

NYC & Company: <https://www.nyctourism.com/>

NYC Government Official Website: nyc.gov

Time Out New York: timeout.com/newyork

NY.com

NYC Department of Parks & Recreation: nycgovparks.org

4. Manhattan

The Statue of Liberty: nps.gov/stli

5. Brooklyn

Brooklyn Heights Promenade: nyharborparks.org

Coney Island USA: coneyisland.com

Prospect Park: prospectpark.org

6. Queens

The Queens Tourism Council: itsinquenes.com

The Louis Armstrong House: louisarmstronghouse.org

7. The Bronx

The Bronx: ilovethebronx.com

City Island: cityisland.com/index.html

The Bronx Zoo: bronxzoo.com/

New York Botanical Garden: nybg.org

Wave Hill: wavehill.org

8. Staten Island

Snug Harbor: snug-harbor.org

Historic Richmond Town: historicrichmondtown.org

The Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan Art: tibetanmuseum.org

The Staten Island Ferry: siferry.com/

10. New York Neighborhoods

Timeout New York: timeout.com/newyork/neighborhoods

11. The Subway: About

Metropolitan Transportation Authority: mta.info

12. The Subway: Getting Around

Metropolitan Transportation Authority: mta.info

13. Riding the NYC Bus System

Metropolitan Transportation Authority: mta.info

14. How to Find a Manhattan Address

Street Locator: ny.com/locator/

15. New York City Says Hi!

Nathan W. Pyle's Basic Tips and Etiquette: wisebread.com/nyc-basic-tips-and-etiquette

19. No Smoking

NYC Government Official Website: nyc.gov > search "smoking"

20. Finding a Clean Bathroom in Manhattan

Interactive map of public restrooms in New York City: nyrestroom.com

21. How to Find a Good Restaurant

Restaurant Grades: nyc.gov > search "restaurant grades"

22. A Good Cup of Coffee

Blue Bottle: bluebottlecoffee.com

Café Grumpy: cafegrumpy.com

Stumptown Coffee Roasters: stumptowncoffee.com

Irving Farm: irvingfarm.com

Starbucks: starbucks.com

23. Thrift Shores

Housing Works: housingworks.org

Goodwill Industries: <https://locations.goodwillnynj.org/>

Out of the Closet Brooklyn: outofthecloset.org

24. Where Does NYC's Water Come From?

NYC Department of Environmental Protection:

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/drinking-water.page>

26. Public Libraries in NYC

Brooklyn Public Library: bklynlibrary.org

New York Public Library: nypl.org

Queens Library: queenslibrary.org

Culture Pass (for NYC library card holders): culturepass.nyc

29: Times Square: Crossroads of the World

Times Square Official Website: timessquarenyc.org

30. Broadway Shows and More!

TKTS: tdf.org/nyc/81/TKTS-Live

Off-Broadway theaters: <https://www.newyorktheatreguide.com/whats-on/off-broadway-shows>

Broadwaybox: broadwaybox.com

Broadway Insider: broadwayinsider.com

Lincoln Center: lincolncenter.org

Brooklyn Academy of Music: bam.org

Barclays Center: barclayscenter.com

31. Central Park

Central Park Conservancy: centralparknyc.org/

32. The Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Metropolitan Museum of Art: metmuseum.org

33. A Walk Down Fifth Avenue

Fifth Avenue Official Site: visit5thavenue.com

Rockefeller Center: rockefellercenter.com

St. Patrick's Cathedral: saintpatrickscathedral.org

Empire State Building: esbnyc.com

34. A Walk Along 42nd Street

Grand Central Terminal: grandcentralterminal.com

The United Nations: un.org/visit

Times Square: timessquarenyc.org

Bryant Park: bryantpark.org

35. The High Line

Friends of the High Line: thehighline.org/

36. The National Museum of the American Indian

The National Museum of the American Indian: americanindian.si.edu/

37. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum

The 9/11 Memorial & Museum: 911memorial.org/

38. Four Quiet Places in Manhattan

Carl Schurz Park Conservancy: carlschurzparksnyc.org

Conservatory Garden: centralparknyc.org/locations/conservatory-garden

Paley Park: paleypark.org

St. Luke's Garden: stlukeinthefields.org

39. A Visit to Roosevelt Island

NYC Official Website for Roosevelt Island: rioc.ny.gov

40. The Staten Island Ferry

The Staten Island Ferry: siferry.com/

41. A Walk Across the Brooklyn Bridge

Brooklyn Bridge Park: brooklynbridgepark.org

42. The Brooklyn Museum

The Brooklyn Museum: brooklynmuseum.org

43. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden: bbg.org

44. Minor League Baseball

The Brooklyn Cyclones: brooklyncyclones.com

The Staten Island FerryHawks: ferryhawks.com

45. Study English in New York City

New York State Education Department, Adult Career and Continuing Ed Services
<http://www.acces.nysed.gov/>

NYC Department of Education, Adult Education
<https://www.schools.nyc.gov/learning/multilingual-learners/english-language-learners>

NYC Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dycd/services/reading-writing.page>

We Speak NYC
<https://wespeaknyc.cityofnewyork.us/>

The City University of New York (CUNY)
<http://www.cuny.edu/>

The New York Public Library (including Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island)
<https://www.nypl.org/events/classes/english>

Queens Public Library
<https://www.queenslibrary.org/programs-activities/new-americans/learn-english>

Brooklyn Public Library
<https://www.bklynlibrary.org/adult-learning>

ESL Directory: List of Places that Offer English Classes

<https://www.esldirectory.com/esl-program-search/usa/new-york/>

SCRIBD: List of free and low cost English classes in Manhattan (with links to classes in other boroughs)

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/30858100/Manhattan-Free-and-Low-Cost-English-Classes-1>



The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch.

Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn.

Answer Key

Part I. About NYC

1. Welcome to New York City

- A. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c. 4; b. 5. a; 6. c; 7. a; 8. b; 9. c; 10. b.
B. 1.g; 2. f; 3. b; 4. i; 5. e; 6. a; 7. h; 8. c; 9. d
C. 1. resident; 2. operates; 3. diverse; 4. made up; 5. skyscraper; 6. famous; 7. practice

2. New York's First People

- A. 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. c; 8. c
B. 1. cove; 2. swamp; 3. river; 4. beaver; 5. shoreline; 6. oysters; 7. lobsters; 8. bark;
9. path; 10. mountain lion.
C. 1. d; 2. f; 3. i; 4. g; 5. h; 6. a; 7.b; 8. c; 9. e.
.

3. Old New York: 1524-1898

- A. 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a; 6. c; 7. b; 8. a; 9. b.
B. 1. oath; 2. colony; 3. shortcut; 4. explorer; 5. create; 6. private property; 7. trading
company; 8. honest; 9. borough; 10. trinket.
C. a. 4; b. 3; c. 8; d. 7; e. 6; f. 5; g. 2; h.1.

4. Manhattan

- A. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. a; 5. c; 6. b; 7. a; 8. c; 9. b; 10. a.
B. 1. money; 2. books/magazines; 3. boats/ships; 4. schools/universities;
5. manufacturing; 6. document made official; 7. liberty; 8. movies/theater/dance.
C. 1. entertainment; 2. commuter; 3. ratified; 4. agricultural; 5. manufacturing; 6. gift;
7. symbol; 8. factory; 9. finance.

5. Brooklyn

- A. 1. connects; 2. historic; 3. defeat; 4. neighborhood; 5. ethnic; 6. seaside;
7. trendy; 8. anglicized; 9. high tech; 10. innovative; 11. startup.
B. a. 4; b. 1; c. 5; d. 3; e. 6; f. 2;
C. 1. a; 2. c; 3. b; 4. c; 5. b; 6. c; 7. a; 8. d; 9. a.

6. Queens

- A. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. b; 6. a; 7. c; 8. a; 9. b.
B. 1. celebration; 2. miniature; 3. boardwalk; 4. diverse; 5. ethnic; 6. harmony;
7. community; 8. flights; 9. cuisine.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T.

7. The Bronx

- A. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. b; 5. a; 6. c; 7. b; 8. a
B. 1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. b; 7. d; 8. c; 9. a; 10. d.

8. Staten Island

- A. 1. monastery; 2. offer; 3. authentic; 4. suburban; 5. connects; 6. destination; 7. scholar; 8. complex; 9. meditation.
B. 1. join; 2. student; 3. open air; 4. near a city; 5. genuine/real; 6. made up of; 7. give; 8. business.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. F.
D. 1. c; 2. a; 3. d; 4. c.

9. Some NYC Neighborhoods

- A. 1. upscale (trendy); 2. trendy (upscale); 3. acronym; 4. wealthy; 5. movement; 6. boundary; 7. garment; 8. boutique; 9. laid-back; 10. foodie.
B. 1. relaxed; 2. style of clothing; 3. expensive; 4. limit/border; 5. rich; 6. latest style or fashion; 7. abbreviation/short word; 8. small fancy store.

10. Why We Call New York City “The Big Apple”

- A. 1. thing; 2. nicknames; 3. dirty, dangerous; 4. residents; 5. tourists; 6. campaign; 7. 1930s; 8. jazz
B. 1. nicknames; 2. Motor; 3. New Orange; 4. campaign; 5. resident; 6. image; 7. newspaper; 8. racetrack; 9. slang; 10. nightclub.
C. 1. C; 2. A; 3. B; 4. C; 5. B; 6. A; 7. C; 8. A; 9. C; 10. C.

Part II: Getting Around

11. The New York City Subway System

- A. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. a; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a; 10. c.
B. 1. transfer; 2. passenger; 3. elevated; 4. underground; 5. separate; 6. hurricane; 7. operate; 8. fare; 9. system; 10. tracks.
C. 1. transportation; 2. transfer; 3. track; 4. separate; 5. passenger; 6. efficient; 7. relaxing; 8. earpiece.

12: Riding the Subway

- A. 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. a; 6. c; 7. c; 8. a; 9. b
B. 1. pregnant; 2. straphanger; 3. booth; 4. turnstile; 5. tap; 6. disabled; 7. express; 8. local; 9. conductor, announcement.
C. 1. train operator; 2. passenger/rider, fare; 3. bound; 4. uptown; 5. conductor; 6. repairs; 7. block; 8. unlimited.

13. Riding the Bus

- A. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. a; 7. b; 8. b; 9. c; 10. c.
B. 1. primary; 2. limited; 3. crowded; 4. uptown; 5. downtown; 6. everywhere;
7. operate; 8. efficient
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T.

14. How to Find a Manhattan Address

- A. 1. grid; 2. south; 3. trail/path; 4. Fifth; 5. between; 6. north-south; 7. east-west;
8. downtown/lower; 9. against; 10. becomes; 11. Hudson; 12. east.

Part III. Things About NYC

15. New York City Says “Hi” to You!

- A. 1. c; 2. a; 3. a; 4. b.
B. 1. etiquette; 2. eye contact; 3. shake; 4. polite; 5. excuse me; 6. firmly
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. F; 10. T.

16. How to Be a Real New Yorker

- A. 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. c; 5. b; 6. c.
B. 1. way; 2. conservative; 3. face, face; 4. brunch; 5. hands; 6. rude.

17. NYC Idioms and Slang

- A. 1. cream cheese; 2. Manhattan; 3. pizza; 4. subway rider; 5. Long Island; 6. pigeon;
7. food store; 8. you.
B. 1. bodega; 2. shmeer; 3. straphangers; 4. The Island; 5. bridge and tunnel; 6. Upstate;
7. shlep; 8. pie; 9. City; 10. deli; 11. Johnny pump; 12. on line.

18. Tipping

- A. 1. b; 2. b; 3. a; 4. a; 5. c; 6. b; 7. a; 8. b
B. 1. gratuity; 2. customer; 3. traditional; 4. not required; 5. cab; 6. waiter/ waitress;
7. haircutter/barber; 8. give; 9. usual/normal; 10. more expensive.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T.

19. No Smoking

- A. 1. vehicles; 2. illegal; 3. fine; 4. habit; 5. public; 6. punish; 7. private; 8. designated;
9. facility; 10. allowed.
B. 1. A; 2. C; 3. A; 4. C; 5. B.
C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. T; 8. T; 9. F; 10. F.

20. Finding a Public Restroom in Manhattan

- A. 1. g; 2. f; 3. d; 4. h; 5. a; 6. b; 7. e; 8. c.
B. 1. basement; 2. bathroom/ washroom/ WC etc.; 3. upstairs; 4. downstairs; 5. cleanest
6. waiting room; 7. allow; 8. food court; 9. always; 10. closed.
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F.

21. How to Find a Good Restaurant

- A. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. b; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a; 10. c.
B. 1. guidebook; 2. advice / suggestion; 3. grade; 4. avoid; 5. authentic; 6. specialty;
7. inspection; 8. safe.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F; 9. F.

22. A Good Cup of Coffee

- A. 1. b; 2. a; 3. b; 4. b; 5. c; 6. d; 7. c; 8. d; 9. d; 10. b; 11. c

23. Thrift Stores

- A. 1. a; 2. b; 3. a; 4. b; 5. c. 6. c; 7. c; 8. b
B. 1. used/second hand; 2. household; 3. clothing; 4. save; 5. charity; 6. programs;
7. Manhattan; 8. landfill
C. 1. U; 2. C; 3. U; 4. C; 5. U; 6. C; 7. U; 8. C; 9. U; 10. C; 11. C; 12. C; 13. U; 14. U; 15. U;
16. U.

24. Where Does NYC's Water Come From?

- A. 1. tap; 2. purified; 3. reservoir; 4. watershed; 5. upstate; 6. aqueducts; 7. gravity;
8. tests; 9. chlorine; 10. bottled.
B. 1. protected lake; 2. to move; 3. to clean; 4. not dangerous; 5. north of NYC;
6. to examine; 7. places.
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. T.

25. Safety First

- A. 1. stealing; 2. criminal; 3. advice/suggestions; 4. be careful; 5. transport/bring/take;
6. secure; 7. doesn't happen often; 8. fake/not real; 9. obey/respect; 10. illegal act.
B. 1. relatively; 2. tips; 3. alone; 4. text; 5. carry / keep, safe; 6. cross; 7. counterfeit;
8. pickpocket.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. F; 10. T.

26. Emergency 911 and Non-Emergency 311

- A. 1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4. a; 5. b; 6. b; 7. c; 8. a; 9. a.
B. 1. robbery; 2. overdose; 3. poisoning; 4. missing person; 5. suspicious;
6. fight, serious; 7. report; 8. emergency; 9. dangerous
C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T

27. Public Libraries in NYC

- A. 1. reference; 2. public; 3. branch; 4. research; 5. system; 6. lend; 7. borrow;
8. performing arts; 9. librarian; 10. rare.
B. 1. C; 2. B; 3. A; 4. C; 5. A; 6. B.
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. F; 7. F; 8. T.

28. Things About NYC that Will Surprise You

- A. 1. strange; 2. cemetery; 3. commuter; 4. location; 5. residents; 6. coastline / shoreline;
7. permit; 8. vault.
B. 1. together; 2. license; 3. unusual; 4. secure room; 5. keep; 6. real place; 7. under;
8. every year

Part IV. Where to Go, What to See, What to Do

29. Times Square: Crossroads of the World

- A. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. c; 5. b; 6. c; 7. a; 8. a; 9. c; 10. a.
B. 1. not plain; 2. honorable; 3. luxurious; 4. adults only; 5. low moral character; 6. amusement/
diversion; 7. cinema; 8. a reminder of a place; 9. lower price; 10. maybe.
C. 1. exciting; 2. elegant; 3. entertainment; 4. sleazy; 5. change; 6. Family-friendly; 7. discount;
8. secret; 9. reputable.

30. Broadway Shows and More!

- A. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. a; 5. b; 6. c; 7. b; 8. a; 9. c.
B. 1. capital; 2. musical; 3. senior; 4. performer; 5. discount; 6. cheap; 7. comedy;
8. venue; 9. concert; 10. birthplace.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T.

31. Central Park

- A. 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. b; 5. a; 6. c; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a.
B. 1. castle; 2. border; 3. foot; 4. winding; 5. paradise; 6. meadow; 7. reservoir;
8. path; 9. architect; 10. memorial.

32. The Metropolitan Museum of Art

- A. 1. c; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. c; 6. b; 7. a; 8. c; 9. b
B. 1. permanent; 2. started; 3. curator; 4. conservation; 5. thinker; 6. armor;
7. exhibitions; 8. reproductions.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. F.

33. A Walk Down Fifth Avenue

- A. 1. Museum Mile; 2. Central Park South / 59th Street; 3. Persian; 4. Tiffany's;
5. St. Patrick's; 6. Christmas tree; 7. Today; 8. Bryant; 9. Empire State; 10. clear.
B. 1. a; 2. d; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a.

34. A Walk Along 42nd Street

- A. 1. The Port Authority Bus Terminal; 2. Bryant Park; 3. The New Victory / The Amsterdam; 4. Patience, Fortitude; 5. Grand Central Terminal; 6. ceiling; 7. Chrysler Building; 8. globe; 9. Tudor City; 10. The United Nations.
- B. 1. movies; 2. used as a place to live; 3. way in; 4. center of operations; 5. very big; 6. finished; 7. large room near the entrance of a public building.
- C. 1. c; 2. d; 3. a; 4. c.

35. The High Line

- A. 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. a; 5. c; 6. b; 7. a; 8. c; 9. a
- B. 1. unique; 2. cool; 3. freight; 4. species; 5. enjoy; 6. dozen; 7. accessible; 8. above; 9. picnic; 10. access.
- C. 1. underground>elevated; 2. hundreds>dozens; 3. Railroad>Meatpacking; 4. isn't>is; 5. motorbike>wheelchair; 6. summer> year.

36. The National Museum of the American Indian

- A. 1. a; 2. b; 3. c; 4. b; 5. a; 6. b; 7. a.
- B. 1. indigenous/native; 2. permanent; 3. railroad; 4. throughout; 5. collection; 6. holdings; 7. exhibition; 7. admission; 9. complex
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F.

37. The 9/11 Memorial & Museum

- A. 1. to remember; 2. forever; 3. a reminder; 4. a small body of water; 5. a thing that represents something else; 6. The World Trade Center buildings; 7. a person who did not die; 8. to demolish/knock down; 9. a person killed or hurt as the result of a crime.
- B. 1. World Trade Center; 2. commemorates; 3. destroyed; 4. contains; 5. artifacts; 6. project; 7. emotional; 8. forever.
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F.

38. Four Quiet Places in Manhattan

- A. 1. backyard; 2. entrance; 3. exciting; 4. break; 5. playground; 6. dusk; 7. oasis; 8. secret; 9. promenade; 10. urban.
- B. 1. a way in; 2. quiet, peaceful place; 3. path; 4. stimulating; 5. city; 6. sundown.
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. F.

39. A Visit to Roosevelt Island

- A. 1. reasonable; 2. cafeteria; 3. escape; 4. worship; 5. inspire; 6. armaments; 7. declaration; 8. establish.
- B. 1. military weapons; 2. running; 3. fundamental; 4. prayer; 5. start/set up; 6. cable car; 7. distraction.
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. T.
- D. 1. c; 2. a; 3. d; 4. c.

40. The Staten Island Ferry

- A. 1. c; 2. a; 3. a; 4. b; 5. b; 6. a; 7. c; 8. a; 9. b.
B. 1. passengers; 2. operates; 3. connections; 4. busiest; 5. terminal; 6. trip; 7. view;
8. Islander.
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. F; 7. T; 8. T.

41. A Walk Across the Brooklyn Bridge

- A. 1. harbor; 2. cross; 3. trolley; 4. pedestrian; 5. clothes; 6. carousel; 7. rink; 8. traffic.
B. 1. horse; 2. pedestrian; 3. television (TV); 4. fast food; 5. windy; 6. Promenade;
7. court; 8. kayak; 9. carousel; 10. skyscrapers.
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. F.

42. The Brooklyn Museum

- A. 1. works; 2. original; 3. antiquities; 4. European; 5. Colonial; 6. feminist; 7. rights;
8. approximately; 9. admission.
B. 1. objects; 2. very large; 3. from ancient times; 4. includes; 5. designer of buildings;
6. to be in a place; 7. about/around/more or less.
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. F.
D. 1. d; 2. a; 3. d. 4. a.

43. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden

- A. 1. j; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. g; 6. d; 7. i; 8. e; 9. f; 10. h.
B. 1. miniature; 2. indigenous; 3. varieties; 4. bonsai; 5. celebrate; 6. originally.
C. 1. C; 2. B; 3. B; 4. A; 5. B; 6. A; 7. B; 8. C; 9. B; 10. C.
D. 1. far from>close to; 2. December>April; 3. large>small; 4. China>New York;
5. outdoor>indoor; 6. newest>oldest; 7. swimming pool>visitors center; 8. C>Q.

44. Minor League Baseball

- A. 1. sport; 2. be in competition; 3. a group of sports clubs; 4. a walkway along a beach;
5. near; 6. bigger/more important; 7. boat; 8. connected in an official way;
9. smaller/less important; 10. a group of players.
B. compete; 2. affiliated; 3. boardwalk; 4. close; 5. League; 6. minor.
C. Yankees; 2. Mets; 3. Maimonides Park; 4. Coney Island; 5. Staten Island Ferry;
6. Nathan's Famous; 7. June, September; 8. Brooklyn Cyclones; 9. Coney Island.

45. Study English in NYC

- A. 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. b; 6. a; 7. c.
B. 1. offer; 2. private; 3. community; 4. Public; 5. organizations; 6. college;
7. university; 8. government

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Nathaniel Altman

About the Author

Nathaniel Altman was born in Manhattan and spent his early years in the Bronx. A resident of Brooklyn since 1978, he is a writer, teacher, workshop leader and consultant who has authored more than twenty books on spirituality, peace studies, healthy diets, alternative healing, nature and relationships.

A 1971 graduate of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Nathaniel served as a faculty member and registrar at the Krotona School of Theosophy in Ojai, California. He received a Certificate in English Language Teaching to Adults (CELTA) from Cambridge English Language Assessment in 2003.



He was an ESOL instructor at the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst from 2003-2016, including several years as Staff Developer and Curriculum Developer. He also taught the *English for Your Health* program at Queens Library from 2008-2012. Now retired, Nathaniel spends his time on writing and publishing.

Nathaniel's titles have been published in more than twenty foreign language editions. His books include *The Nonviolent Revolution*, (Element Books, 1988 and Gaupo Publishing, 2017), *Sacred Trees* (Sierra Club Books, 1995; Sterling Publishing, 2000; Gaupo Publishing, 2017), *The Honey Prescription* (Healing Arts, 2010), *The New Oxygen Prescription* (Healing Arts, 2017) *Taiwan: Fifty Things You Didn't Know* (Gaupo Publishing, 2021) and *The Genealogy of Plant Foods* (Healing Arts, 2026). His latest book, *Medicinal Herbs and Spices*, will be published by Healing Arts in 2027.

Nathaniel has appeared on over 150 radio and television programs throughout the United States, Australia, Latin America and Europe. His articles have appeared in a variety of publications, including *USA Today*, *Good Housekeeping*, *The Sun*, *Natural Health*, *Well Being*, *Free Spirit*, *The Townsend Letter*, *New Life* and *Vegetarian Times*.

His website is: www.nathanielaltman.com

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