

A Using these three paragraphs on Bangladeshi/Irish/Arabic London, combine the sources to write a 100 word paragraph on 'Differences between immigrant communities'.

Bangladeshi London

There are approximately 160 000 Bangladeshis living in England, in particular in the East End of the capital. Most are Muslim and have roots in the fertile Sylhet region. The country was founded after the end of British India, firstly becoming part of Pakistan, then winning independence in 1971. In the 1950s, many came to England for work, but in the 1970s, the conflict with Pakistan meant many also left because of political instability, plus were encouraged by changes in immigration laws. Initially, they worked in mostly poorly paid, unskilled jobs, for example in the textile industry, but slowly expanded into the service sector, in particular the restaurant business. The heart of their community is Brick Lane, which has become an extremely popular place for Londoners to go for a curry, plus the Baishaki Mela festival pulls in thousands of tourists each May.

Irish London

In 2002, London held the first St Patrick's Day parade, an important Irish celebration, and 50 000 people turned up. Many Irish celebrities such as Bono and Graham Norton, are as well-known in England as they are in their own country. The Irish are one of the oldest immigrant communities in London. Largely Catholic, they arrived in the city looking for employment throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and mostly worked in low paid, heavy manual jobs, building railways and canals. In the economic boom of the 1950s, more came to work in construction and nursing, but since then, numbers have dropped dramatically. One of the problems of the community is the welfare of those who came in the 1950s working in construction, as they were on casual contracts and now have no pensions in their old age and are beginning to suffer the effects of the heavy work that they did.

Arabic London

The Arab community is a very diverse one, with roots in many countries, though most share a religion, Islam, and language, Arabic. Egyptians started arriving in the late 1940s, then Moroccans in the 1950s mostly to look for work, and they found it in the hotel and catering industry, so mostly low paid and unskilled work. However in the 1970s, the oil boom brought wealthier Gulf State Arabs to the UK, often to set up their own businesses. Hence, there are large Arab populations in some of the wealthiest parts of London, like Westminster and Knightsbridge, and London's most famous shop, Harrods, is owned by the Egyptian Mohammed al Fayed. The 1980s saw another change when wars in places like Lebanon and Iraq saw many political refugees coming to London. Edgware Road is now the focus of much Arab cultural life with a strong street cafe culture.

Possible answer**A**

There are a number of differences between these three communities. Firstly, there is religion. The Irish are mostly Catholic, while the Bangladeshis and Arabs are Muslim. These last two communities also arrived in the twentieth century and worked in the service sector, but in contrast, the Irish started coming much earlier, from the 18th century onwards and initially at least, worked in heavy industry. The Irish too, came only to find work while sections of the other two communities were also fleeing conflict. All groups often did low paid jobs except the Gulf Arabs, who unlike the others, could be quite wealthy. (102 words)