Your teacher will begin this activity by reading aloud from Pico Iyer’s essay “Where Worlds Collide.” In this piece, Iyer describes what people experience as they arrive at Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). While your teacher is reading, listen carefully and mark the text by highlighting or underlining images that create a picture of the scene. Think about how Iyer uses *juxtaposition* in his description of unlike images. You may want to record these words and/or phrases in the margins of the pages.

**Theme**

A text may contain more than one theme. There may be a primary theme and one or more underlying themes. Or, the writer may use several parallel themes. In many texts, theme is understood through the writer’s diction, language construction, and use of literary devices. In these situations the theme is *implied* because the writer does not make a specific statement telling readers the theme of the text. In contrast, a theme may be *explicit* because the writer clearly states the message of the text.

As you listen to your teacher reading Iyer’s essay, read along in your book and highlight words that indicate both explicit and implicit themes.

You will also read the essay “The Hunger of Memory,” by Richard Rodriguez. Note the explicit theme in the last line of the essay. As you read, look for implied themes relating to “education has changed my life.”

After the reading of Iyer’s essay, review the images that you noticed in the text. In the space below, draw or sketch a few significant images from the text. When you are finished, find specific words, phrases, or sentences that correspond to your pictures. Write them below each drawing. Then, in small groups, share your drawings and respond to the questions your teacher poses.
Read carefully the following passage from “Where Worlds Collide,” Pico Iyer’s 1995 essay about what travelers experience when they arrive at Los Angeles International Airport.

They come out, blinking, into the bleached, forgetful sunshine, in Dodgers caps and Rodeo Drive T-shirts, with the maps their cousins have drawn for them and the images they’ve brought over from Cops and Terminator 2; they come out, dazed, disoriented, heads still partly in the clouds, bodies still several time zones—or centuries—away, and they step into the Promised Land.

In front of them is a Van Stop, a Bus Stop, a Courtesy Tram Stop, and a Shuttle Bus Stop (the shuttles themselves tracing circuits A, B, and C). At the Shuttle Bus Stop, they see the All American Shuttle, the Apollo Shuttle, Celebrity Airport Livery, The Great American Stageline, the Movie Shuttle, the Transport, Ride-4-You, and forty-two other magic buses waiting to whisk them everywhere from Bakersfield to Disneyland. They see Koreans piling into the Taeguk Airport Shuttle and the Seoul Shuttle, which will take them to Koreatown without their ever feeling they’ve left home; they see newcomers from the Middle East disappearing under the Arabic script of the Sahara Shuttle. They see fast-talking, finger-snapping, palm-slapping jive artists straight from their TV screens shouting incomprehensible slogans about deals, destinations, and drugs. Over there is a block-long white limo, a Lincoln Continental, and, over there, a black Chevy Blazer with Mexican stickers all over its windows, being towed. They have arrived in the Land of Opportunity, and the opportunities are swirling dizzily, promiscuously, around them.

An allusion is a reference to a well-known person, event, or place from history, music, art, or another literary work. Note the allusions the author uses in this work, such as “Promised Land” and “Land of Opportunity.” Find other allusions in this text.

As you read the text, notice the glossed words in the footnotes. Consider the denotation of each word, and underline or highlight the context clues that help you understand the connotation of the word. How does the author’s diction add meaning to the ideas he presents?

promiscuously: in an indiscriminate or loose manner
They have already braved the ranks of Asian officials, the criminal-looking security men in jackets that say “Elsinore Airport Services,” the men shaking tins that say “Helping America’s Hopeless.” They have already seen the tilting mugs that say “California: a new slant on life” and the portable fruit machines in the gift shop.

They have already, perhaps, visited the rest room where someone has written, “Yes on Proposition 187. Mexicans go home,” the snack bar where a slice of pizza costs $3.19 (18 quetzals, they think in horror, or 35,000 dong), and the sign that urges them to try the Cockatoo Inn Grand Hotel. The latest arrivals at Los Angeles International Airport are ready now to claim their new lives.

Above them in the terminal, voices are repeating, over and over, in Japanese, Spanish, and unintelligible English, “Maintain visual contact with your personal property at all times.” Out on the sidewalk, a man’s voice and a woman’s voice are alternating an unending refrain: “The white zone is for loading and unloading of passengers only. No parking.” There are “Do Not Cross” yellow lines cordoning off parts of the sidewalk and “Wells Fargo Alarm Services” stickers on the windows; there are “Aviation Safeguard” signs on the baggage carts and “Beware of Solicitors” signs on the columns; there are even special phones “To Report Trouble.” More male and female voices are intoning continuously, “Do not leave your car unattended” and “Unattended cars are subject to immediate tow-away.” There are no military planes on the tarmac here, the newcomers notice, no khaki soldiers in fatigues, no instructions not to take photographs, as at home; but there are civilian restrictions every bit as strict as in many a police state.

“This Terminal Is in a Medfly Quarantine Area,” says the sign between the terminals. “Stop the Spread of Medfly!” If, by chance, the new Americans have to enter a parking lot on their way out, they will be faced with “Cars left over 30 days may be impounded at Owner’s Expense” and “Do not enter without a ticket.” It will cost them $16 if they lose their parking ticket, they read, and $56 if they park in the wrong zone. Around them is an unending cacophony of antitheft devices, sirens, beepers, and car-door openers; lights are flashing everywhere, and the man who fines them $16 for losing their parking ticket has the tribal scars of Tigre across his forehead.

The blue skies and palm trees they saw on TV are scarcely visible from here: just an undifferentiated smoggy haze, billboards advertising Nissan and Panasonic and Canon, and beyond those an endlessly receding mess of gray streets. Overhead, they can see the all-too-familiar signs of Hilton and Hyatt and Holiday Inn; in the distance, a sea of tract houses, mini-malls, and high rises. The City of Angels awaits them.

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2 **Unintelligible**: difficult to understand, incomprehensible
3 **Intoning**: speaking or reciting in a singing voice; chanting or singing in monotone