

2

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- Giving Compliments
 - Reading: Cross-Cultural Marriages
 - Writing: Developing a Paragraph
 - Negative Prefixes
 - Present Simple and Present Progressive Expressing Future Actions
 - Past Simple and Past Progressive
 - Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive
-

PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. socialize | B. contact | C. background | D. formality |
| 2. A. prolong | B. contact | C. conscious | D. common |
| 3. A. African | B. Japanese | C. partner | D. Canada |
| 4. A. signal | B. sign | C. colleague | D. regard |
| 5. A. cloth | B. trustworth y | C. clothing | D. brother |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. acquaintance | B. symbolize | C. etiquette | D. socialize |
| 2. A. attentive | B. unconscious | C. extended | D. insecure |
| 3. A. compliment | B. respectful | C. interest | D. circumstance |
| 4. A. untrustworthy | B. inattentive | C. diversity | D. encouraging |
| 5. A. mechanize | B. mechanic | C. delicious | D. united |



LISTENING

a) Listen to the recording about cooking and eating habits in Senegal. Then check T (True) or F (False). Correct the false statements.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. People in Senegal are willing to treat their unexpected guests with a meal. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Traditionally, Senegalese served meals on a table. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Senegalese do not like fresh French bread. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Visitors can't easily find traditional Senegalese food in large restaurants. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Senegalese often invite tourists home for lunch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b) Listen to a part of the recording again and complete the following paragraph with appropriate words from your listening.

Cooking and eating in Senegal are based on the tradition of (1)_____. Senegalese often serve big meals, which are aimed at feeding a large family and having enough for the (2)_____ guest. Food is served on a large flat tray, with rice at the bottom and (3)_____ arranged over the top. This is placed on a mat or on the floor, and the family sits around it. Traditionally, eating is done with the (4)_____, so a bowl of water is often placed near the tray before and after the meal for (5)_____. A little rice is rolled up in the fingers into a ball and popped into the mouth. If you feel you cannot manage this, you can use (6)_____.



SPEAKING

Giving Compliments

Make dialogues from the information given.

a) Situation: A and B are classmates. A has a new blouse. B has a new haircut.

A	B
1. gives a compliment on B's new haircut.	1. responds to A's compliment.
2. responds to B's compliment.	2. gives a compliment on A's new blouse.

Example

A: Your new haircut looks nice on you.

B: Thank you. And ... What a beautiful blouse you have!

A: Thanks. Do you like it? I've just bought it at Parkson's.

- b) Situation: A has passed the college entrance examination. B, a friend of A's parents, gives a compliment on A's achievement.

A	B
1. greets B.	1. responds to A's greeting.
2. answers B's question.	2. asks A about the exam result.
3. gives the information.	3. gives a compliment on A's success.
4. responds to B's compliment.	

- c) Role play

A is a student; B is A's teacher. B gives a compliment on A's recent writing paper.

Useful Expressions

- I'm satisfied with ...
- Your writing is better ...
- You've done a good job!
- Congratulations!
- Thanks. I'm glad you like it.
- It's kind of you to say so.
- I'm very happy to hear that.
- Thanks. I've tried my best.
- Your compliment is encouraging.

READING

Read the following passage and do the tasks below.

No matter how well you think you know your wife- (or husband-) to-be, there are surprises ... plenty of 'em ... because you're marrying someone from a different culture. Even if you and your spouse are of the same ethnic group, grew up next door to each other, went to the same school, and attended the same church, your two families were different; each household had its own culture. We usually think of cross-cultural marriages as those of two people from different countries or even different races. However, every marriage is cross-cultural. Within each household, members of each family have their own way of doing things.

... There's an old story about a young girl who was watching her mother prepare dinner. Mom took the roast out of the butcher paper and, before setting it in the pan, cut the end off. She then placed the roast in the pan, set the smaller piece alongside, and put it in the oven. The girl asked why she'd done that.

Mom answered, "That's how you cook a roast."

"Why? It doesn't make sense."

Mom shrugged and answered, "That's how my mother always did it."

The girl persisted. "But why?"

"I don't know, but there must be a reason. Let's go ask Grandma."

They went to Grandma's house and asked why she'd always cut the end off the roast before putting it in the oven.

She said, "Because I didn't have a pan big enough for the whole thing."

People have always done what was necessary to adapt to their particular situation, era, and environment. In your marriage, you are moving into a new environment. The ways of being and thinking and behaving, which may have been quite appropriate in your old environment, may not be in your new one.

A culture is a work in progress, always changing, always adapting, and always growing. A culture consists of people ... the people who create it ... and reinforce it or change it. The great strength of your parents (and other ancestors) was not that they did a particular thing a particular way. It was that they created a culture that worked for them in their time and place. So, take their strength and their wisdom, if not their specific solutions (which may have been peculiar to that time and place, after all), and create your own culture, appropriate to your time and place. Make the culture in your household the most wonderful it can possibly be.

(Adapted from *Cultural Differences*, Carol Purroy, M.A., C.H.T.)

a) Look for the words or phrases in the passage which mean

1. a husband or a wife
2. involving (people from) different cultures
3. is not a sensible thing to do
4. continued (to do something in spite of difficulties)
5. odd, strange

b) *Select the best title for the passage.*

- A. Cultural Differences
- B. Spouse-to-be
- C. Ever-changing Culture

c) *Answer the following questions.*

1. Is it possible to understand a spouse-to-be thoroughly? Why or why not?
2. What are the most important factors in creating a family culture?
3. Why is one's lifestyle constantly changing?

d) *Match the words/phrases in column A with their meanings in column B.*

A	B
1. nuclear family	a. the condition or fact of being different or varied
2. extended family	b. one of two or more individuals having one or both parents in common – a brother or sister
3. single-parent family	c. the way one lives
4. sibling	d. a family unit that consists of a father, a mother, and their child (or children)
5. compliment	e. a family consisting of the nuclear family and their blood relatives
6. diversity	f. a family consisting of a divorced or unmarried parent
7. lifestyle	g. a remark expressing approval, admiration, or respect



WRITING

Tips on Paragraph Writing

1. The *topic sentence* introduces the main idea of the paragraph. It indicates what your paragraph is about.
2. *Supporting sentences* give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph. You should give supporting facts, details, or examples.
3. The *concluding sentence* is often the last sentence in a paragraph. It restates the main idea of your paragraph, but in different words.

- a) Identify and underline the topic sentence, supporting sentences, and the concluding sentence in the following paragraph.

Once I was on a study tour in Malaysia for a month. Here are some of the Malay greetings that I experienced during the tour. First, the Malays often shake hands with men at business meetings and social events. They nod or give a slight bow when greeting a woman or an older person. Second, they introduce higher-ranking officials to lower-ranking employees, older people to younger people first and women to men. And finally, a foreign woman greets a Malay man with a nod of her head and a smile. I believe that my experience of Malay greetings will be helpful to you when you are in Malaysia some day.

- b) Read the facts provided and write similar paragraphs on other cultural differences.

Facts	Paragraph Writing
<p>1. Malay “taboos” (things you should avoid doing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Never touch any Malay, especially a Malay child, on the head (home of the soul). – Do not pass objects to someone with your left hand. The left hand is believed not to be clean. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

b) Rewrite the following sentences using the opposite adjectives / nouns. The first one has been done for you.

0. When David Cohen first went to study in Viet Nam, he found everything *familiar*.

When David Cohen first went to study in Viet Nam, he found everything *unfamiliar*.

1. The Vietnamese seldom show *respectful* manners to older people.

2. We were surprised to see that these dealers were so *reliable*.

3. Many people in this country often refuse to buy products from *typical* brands.

4. Showing that you are an *attentive* listener is a *polite* manner.

5. It was *thoughtful* and *responsible* of her to act in that way.

6. Her husband proved to be very *supportive* to her.

7. My employer seemed to be *decisive* about that matter.

8. His *formality* is thought to be an *unfriendly* manner.

9. *Honest* businessmen are *trustworthy*.

Present Simple and Present Progressive Expressing Future

a) Identify the use of the present simple and present progressive in each sentence. Write **R**, **H** (routine or habit); **S** (schedule); **G** (general truth); **Prog** (action in progress around the present); **Pl** (planned action for a future time).

1. H On the evening of the Lunar New Year, most Vietnamese families offer flowers and many kinds of fruit to their ancestors.

Past Simple and Past Progressive

Each of the following sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence in the line below it. The first one has been done for you.

1. It was a peaceful place, and we can hear the birds singing.

It was a peaceful place, and we could hear the birds singing.

2. I watched TV when the phone rang.

3. She not went to the concert last night.

4. We tried to keep quiet because Grandma sleeping.

5. As I watching the baby, he was suddenly crying.

6. When I heard the news, I was leaving for my parents' house immediately.

7. My friend came to see me while I worked on my project.

8. It was a beautiful day. The sun shone brightly, and we enjoyed our picnic lunch when suddenly there was a loud cry ...

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive

a) Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses. Write **PP** (present perfect) for a complete action, and write **PPP** (present perfect progressive) for an action over a period of time and up to the present moment.

1. A: I feel really tired.

B: _____ It's because you _____ (work) long hours.

A: _____ Well, I'm glad I _____ (finish) three reports, and I can relax now.

2. C: Look! You've mud on your clothes.

D: _____ Well, I _____ (work) in the garden since the morning.

C: _____ I _____ (hear) that you _____ (plant) a lot of rose trees in the garden. How many trees _____ (you / plant)?

3. E: _____ How long _____ (you / wear) glasses?

F: Since last year.

4. G: _____ How long _____ (you / know) her?

H: For about three years.

b) Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.

Dear Jane

How are you and how's your family? (0. your mother / feel) *Has your mother been feeling* better? I hope so. I (1) _____ (think) of you a lot and I wonder if everything is OK.

I (2) _____ (read) the book that you (3) _____ (send) me on my last birthday. So far, I (4) _____ (read) about one hundred and twenty pages, and I'm really enjoying it.

What (5) _____ (you / do) during the past few weeks? (6) _____ (you / work) hard? (7) _____ (you / take) any exams yet? I (8) _____ (have) two so far, and I did pretty well on them.

(9) _____ (you / make) any plan for this summer? Please write.

Love

Ann