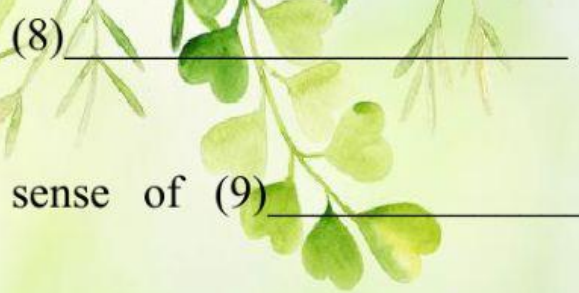


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## EXTRA READING EXERCISE

Individuals (1) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves by  
(cultural identifiers such as) nationality, (2) \_\_\_\_\_,  
location, history, language, gender, beliefs,  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_, clothing and food.

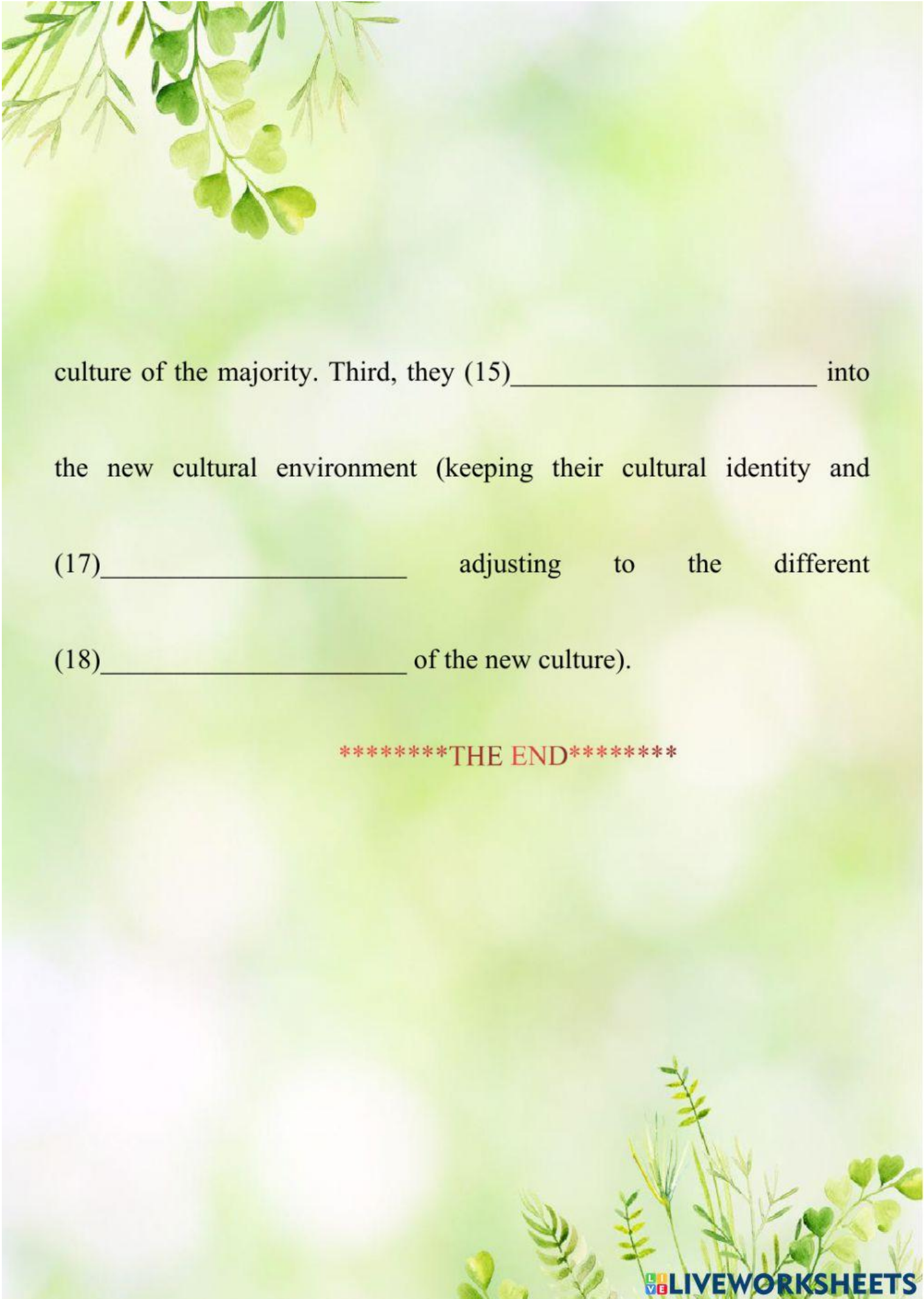
In the first stage, children take culture for  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_, and accept cultural ideas and values  
without much (5) \_\_\_\_\_ thinking. However, in the  
second stage, teenagers may become more  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_, and willing to explore, analyze and  
compare their (7) \_\_\_\_\_ with other cultures. People



(8) \_\_\_\_\_ the final stage when they develop a clear sense of (9) \_\_\_\_\_, know which social group they belong to, and feel satisfied with their cultural identity.

People's cultural identity can be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ by other cultures even if they live in their native country because they (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet and the media provides instant contact (12) \_\_\_\_\_ many cultures.

The (13) \_\_\_\_\_ ways people react when they move to a new culture are: First, they keep their cultural identity. Second, they (14) \_\_\_\_\_ into the new



culture of the majority. Third, they (15)\_\_\_\_\_ into  
the new cultural environment (keeping their cultural identity and  
(17)\_\_\_\_\_ adjusting to the different  
(18)\_\_\_\_\_ of the new culture).

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*