

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT 1

## VOCABULARY

### 1. Match the words and their definitions.

- cultural literacy
- customary
- etiquette
- impolite
- offensive
- punctuality
- table manners
- taboo

- knowing about and respecting the culture of others
- usual or traditional in a particular culture
- not allowed because of very strong cultural or religious rules
- not polite, rude
- the habit of being on time
- rules for polite behavior when eating with other people
- rules for polite behavior in society or in a particular group
- extremely rude or impolite

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### 2. Listen to the conversations and then, match the words with the sentences.

A. The first conversation is about \_\_\_\_\_

B. In the second conversation, the school is planning to teach children \_\_\_\_\_

C. In the third one, they're talking about \_\_\_\_\_ behavior

D. In the fourth one, they're discussing whether something might be \_\_\_\_\_

E. In the second to last one, they're discussing a cultural \_\_\_\_\_

F. In the last one, he thinks the children need to learn \_\_\_\_\_

**etiquette**

**table manners**

**etiquette**

**customary**

**punctuality**

**impolite**

## LISTENING

3. Listen again and follow the instructions.

**FOR THE FOLLOWING, ONLY CHOOSE ONE: A, B OR C.**

### FIRST CONVERSATION

Why is the woman late?

- a) She forgot the place
- b) She got busy and didn't check the time
- c) She missed the bus

How long has the man been waiting?

- a) For quite a while
- b) For a few minutes
- c) Since 12:30

What did he do while waiting?

- a) Left the restaurant
- b) Talked to friends
- c) Checked their email

What does person A offer at the end?

- a) To reschedule
- b) To pay for lunch
- c) To leave early

### SECOND CONVERSATION

Where do they find the article?

- a) In a newspaper
- b) In a school bulletin
- c) On the internet

What will students learn in these classes?

- a) Sports and music
- b) Science and history
- c) Manners and polite behavior

What is the man's opinion about the classes?

- a) They are very important
- b) They are a waste of time
- c) Other subjects should be more important

What does the woman think at the end?

- a) The classes will take too much time
- b) The classes might be helpful and not too long
- c) The classes should be canceled

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**FOR THE FOLLOWING, ONLY ANSWER TRUE OR FALSE.**

### THIRD CONVERSATION

People in the host's country usually take their shoes off at home.

The guest refuses to wear the slippers that the host offers.

### FOURTH CONVERSATION

A has often seen people use toothpicks in restaurants.

B thinks people probably avoid using toothpicks at the table.

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**FOR THE FOLLOWING, CONECT THE TEXT WITH THE CONVERSATION**

### FIFTH CONVERSATION

### LAST CONVERSATION

a. "Intermarriage of cousins is illegal in a lot of countries."

b. "I simply refuse to take the kids to a nice restaurant until they learn how to behave."

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## GRAMMAR

### 4. Complete each sentence. Type the correct tag questions.

1. Culture really changes with time, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Your parents taught you to speak Farsi, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Chicken isn't taboo in that religion, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You'll be at Audrey's house tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. It's becoming less common to use titles, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. A lot of customs are really different now, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. We've learned a lot about cultural literacy, \_\_\_\_\_?

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### 5. Look at Ken Klein's weekly planner. Then, fill the gaps as you see fit.

<b>MONDAY</b> 12:00 travel to Copenhagen 7:00 meet Jason Bailey for dinner	<b>THURSDAY</b> 9:00 read TechServe report 1:00 have meeting with TechServe
<b>TUESDAY</b> 8:30 have meeting with Computech 12:30 prepare client presentation	<b>FRIDAY</b> 8:00 have meeting with Nelson Company 3:00 present results of Nelson Company meeting 8:30 fly home to London
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 9:00 fly to Brussels 1:30 meet Clark Sampson for lunch 4:00 give presentation to clients 7:30 take clients to dinner	<b>SATURDAY</b> relax all afternoon! 7:45 go to the movies with Tania
	<b>SUNDAY</b> exercise in morning at gym

- A. By 5 PM on Monday, Ken had \_\_\_\_\_ already but he had not \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- B. On Tuesday, Ken hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- C. On Wednesday evening, Ken \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Ken \_\_\_\_\_ worked all week before he was able to relax on Saturday.

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## READING COMPREHENSION

6. Read the article. Then read each statement. Answer True or False.

### Language and Culture in Today's Global Culture

Language is a powerful reflection of culture. The Japanese language, perhaps more than any other language, has historically and traditionally marked comparative status between speaker and listener. Verb endings, adjectives, and even whole words change in relation to the identity, social standing, gender, and age of the speakers. However, as the culture of the world rapidly becomes less diverse (or more homogeneous) through globalization of business, it seems clear that some of the linguistic aspects of Japanese cultural behavior will change.

One characteristic of Japanese culture can be seen in the way people address each other. In recent years, some Japanese people have become aware of the impact traditional forms of address can have on communication within a corporate culture. Elpida Memory, a leading manufacturer of Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) integrated circuits, has recently changed the etiquette of interpersonal communication in their offices. Corporate management there believed that the traditional forms of address were hindering open communication and were interfering with good communication among employees. In the past Elpida employees always used to address each other with titles and last names, which is characteristic of traditional corporate culture. However, the company has found that when employees stopped using titles and last names and instead began to address each other with the less formal suffix *-san* after names, the culture of the corporation became more open and less competitive.

The change at Elpida is not unique. For the last decade, other linguistic features of traditional Japanese culture have been diminishing in use. One example is the use of *keigo*, or honorific language. *Keigo* is a means of address that emphasizes the importance and social standing of the person addressed in comparison to the humble status of the person speaking. Though *keigo* was traditionally used in schools, most schools no longer expect children to use it to address their teachers.

It's possible that the changes in Japanese language and forms of address would not be changing if there were no globalization. It is clear, though, that as Japanese and non-Japanese people interact in the course of doing business, the characteristics of traditional Japanese linguistic behavior are becoming less prevalent.

People of different status have always spoken Japanese in the same way.  
Some of the features of Japanese that can mark status are verb endings and adjectives.

Homogeneous means "more diverse."  
Globalization will contribute to Japanese cultural change.

Forms of address are a reflection of culture.  
Japanese culture has had a traditional way for people to address each other.

Elpida Memory is interested in having a corporate culture with more open communication.  
Elpida has asked employees to use honorifics.

Elpida employees used the *-san* suffix with all other employees in the past.  
Most school children no longer use *keigo* at school.



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