

UNIT 5. CULTURAL IDENTITY

TEST YOURSELF

Exercise 1 : Use the correct form of word in each bracket to complete the passage.

Culture is one of the most 1.....(importance) concepts within sociology because sociologists recognize that it plays a crucial role in our2... (society) lives. It is important for shaping social relationships, maintaining and challenging social order,3...(determine) how we make sense of the world and our place in it, and in shaping our everyday actions and experiences in society. It
...4...(compose) of both non-material and material things.

In brief,5... (society) define the non-material aspects of culture as the values and beliefs, language, communication...6 (communicate)... , and practices that are shared in common by a group of people.7...(Expand)... on these categories, culture is made up of our8 (know)... , common sense, assumptions, and expectations.

Exercise 2: Each of the word in bold is wrong . Write the correct word.

1. A smiling Princess Anne was **revealed** in an aqua-blue hat and matching jacket, with white top.
2. Launched by the federations and foundations, Group's brands find local expression through the promotion of social **identity** and culture.
3. Many **major** groups find it hard to maintain their own languages.
4. The 21st century has witnessed the surprisingly increasing formation of **continental** societies where a varying number of ethnic people stay together.
5. The custom of blaming ancestors is a beautiful, rich, and colorful and joyful tradition in Vietnamese culture.
6. Post-migration stresses include **disconnection** and conflict, both of which may lead to a sense of cultural confusion, feelings of alienation and isolation, and depression.
7. Success in sports is a source of **martial spirit**
8. Some ethnic groups have strange **behaviors** such as walking on fire to prevent natural disasters
9. She prefers to live in a **unique** society where she would have the chance to find out about different cultures.
10. Television should reflect the ethnic and cultural **assimilation** of the country.

Exercise 3: Gap - filling: Choose the suitable words from the box to complete the sentences.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. custom | 2. ethnically | 3. belief | 4. national pride | 5. unique |
| 6. prides | 7. cultural identity | 8. opportunity | 9. diversity | 10. cultural practices |

1. Contrary to popular , eating carrots doesn't improve our eyesight.
2. Australia has its own , which is very different from that of Britain.
3. This is a uniqueto hear Mr Maitland speak in person.
4. The naming women after flowers is less common.
5. Everyone is encouraged to promote good
6. Our possession of famous world heritage site is a matter for
7. This monkey is..... to this island.

8. There is a need for greater and choice in education.
9. The hotel itself on maintaining high standard.
10. New York is a very diverse city.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Culture has been described as features that are shared and bind people together into a community.
A. divide B. engage C. force D. unite
2. Once you have been accepted as a pupil or student at the school or college, it's against the law for them to discriminate against you because of your religion or belief.
A. judge B. neglect C. misinterpret D. expel
3. Changes in attitudes, family values, generational status can occur in both the majority and minority cultures as the two interact; however, typically one culture dominates.
A. normally B. rarely C. specially D. uncommonly
4. Television also interferes with family life and communication.
A. comes B. goes C. conflicts D. chats
5. Television can make things more memorable because it presents information in a more effective way.
A. clever B. successful C. pretty D. expensive

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Launched by the federations and foundations, Group's brands find local expression through the promotion of social solidarity and culture.
A. division B. identity C. teamwork D. unity
2. Many ethnic groups find it hard to maintain their own languages.
A. continue B. discontinue C. preserve D. speak
3. The mass media has become one of the main instruments of cultural diversity.
A. tiny B. fewer C. small D. less
4. The council demolished a few backward customs in festivals in some local regions.
A. made B. did C. construct D. started
5. The custom of worshipping ancestors is a beautiful, rich, and colorful and joyful tradition in Vietnamese culture.
A. blaming B. praying C. honoring D. respecting

Combine the sentences , using DOUBLE COMPARATIVE.

1. We have much knowledge. we become wise.
→ The more.....
2. You are young, you learn easily.
→ The
3. You have much, you want more.
→ The.....
4. You use much electricity, your bill will be high.
→ The
5. She eats much, she will become fat .
→ The
6. He waited long , he got angry.
→ The.....

7. You are passionate about your job. You get more successful in your life.

→ The.....

8. You have more qualification, your job is well-paid.

→ The.....

Complete the postcard with the correct form of the verbs in present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

Hi Maria,

I'm in Africa. I(1.stay)... here since I finish school. I(2.travel) around Kenya for two weeks. So far, I(3. visit)...five different places. At the moment I'm on a guided tour to Mount Kilimanjaro. I(4. want).. to climb this mountain since I arrived in Africa. We(5 .walk).. since 6 a.m. Now I feel absolutely exhausted . We(6. travel)... about 18 km today and I(7. see) about twenty elephants and ten giraffes! My guide, Kimo ,(8. do)... this job for more than twenty years. He(9. climb)... Kilimanjaro ten times this year. I(10. know).. him for three days but we're already good friends. He's so friendly and I'll come back in December so we can meet over Christmas.

Take care,

Fiona

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. For (A) conclusion, the(B) death of local (C) languages is an alarming(D) development.
2. Over(A) fifty thousand(B) English words have been deriving(C) from the Greek(D) language.
3. It is important to understand the culture religion(A) of the country that(B) you are travelling to and a little research (C) before you leave will help tremendous(D).
4. Linguists aware that(A) a language becoming(B) extinct does not necessarily mean(C) that the people who spoke it have all died(D).
5. I have tried (A) many traditional dishes on(B) the numerous oversea(C) trips I make (D) for the past 5 years.
6. During the first week on(A) campus , we have felt(B) happy and excited , but later on we began to find(C) the new life frustrating(D) in many ways.
7. People's behavior usually presents(A) their aging(B) groups , education(C), family background(D), ect.
8. Sometimes people learn the outsiders' language in addition to (A) their own; this has happened(B) in Greenland, when(C) Kalaallisut is learned(D) alongside Danish.
- 9 . By some estimates(A) , 80 percents of (B) the world's languages may vanish within(C) the next centuries(D).

10. Individuals(A) define themselves by nationality(B), ethnic(C), language, clothing(D) and food.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1 . It is hard for linguists to draw the line between languages and dialects.

- A. Linguists find hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.
- B. Linguists find it hard drawing the line between languages and dialects.
- C. Linguists find it hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.

- D. Linguists find it is hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.
2. People often mistakenly think that children can learn to speak only one language well.
- A. Children are often believed to be able to speak only one language well and it's true.
 - B. It is often believed that children cannot learn to speak several languages.
 - C. It is not true that children can learn to speak only one language well.
 - D. It is normal to believe that children can learn to speak only one language well.
3. Preserving cultural identities in international world is a matter of great dispute.
- A. It is a great dispute as cultural identities should be preserved in international.
 - B. No matter how great dispute is, cultural identities should be preserved in international.
 - C. That the dispute of preserving cultural identities in international world is a great matter.
 - D. The fact that cultural identities should be preserved in international world is a matter of great dispute.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

4. Culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family are different. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer.
- A. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer despite of different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.
 - B. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer regardless of different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.
 - C. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer due to different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.
 - D. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer although different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.
5. People have given up their heritage, traditional beliefs and other aspects of their native culture. They begin to lose their sense of self.
- A. If people have not given up their heritage, traditional beliefs and other aspects of their native culture, they will not lose their sense of self.
 - B. Giving up their heritage, traditional beliefs and other aspects of their native culture means that people totally lose their sense of self.
 - C. Once people have given up their heritage, traditional beliefs and other aspects of their native culture, they are about to lose their sense of self.
 - D. Whenever people have given up their heritage, traditional beliefs and other aspects of their native culture, they are supposed to lose their sense of self.

Read the text and answer the questions by circling A, B, C or D.

Tea was the first brewed beverage. The Chinese emperor Shen Nung in 2737 B.C. introduced the drink.

Chinese writer Lu Yu wrote in A.D. 780 that there were “tens of thousands” of teas. Chinese tea was introduced to Japan in A.D. 800. It was then introduced to Europe in the early 1600s, when trade began between Europe and the Far East. At that time, China was the main supplier of tea to the world. Then in 1834, tea cultivation began in India and spread to Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma, and other areas of Southeast Asia. Today, Java, South Africa, South America, and areas of the Caucasus also produce tea.

There are three kinds of tea: black, green, and oolong. Most international tea trading is in black tea. Black tea preparation consists mainly of picking young leaves and leaf buds on a clear sunny day and letting the leaves dry for about an hour in the sun. Then, they are lightly rolled and left in a fermentation room to develop scent and a red color. Next, they are heated several more times. Finally, the leaves are dried in a basket over a charcoal fire. Green tea leaves are heated in steam, rolled, and dried. Oolong tea is prepared similarly to black tea, but without the fermentation time.

Three main varieties of tea-Chinese, Assamese, and Cambodian-have distinct characteristics. The Chinese variety, a strong plant that can grow to be 2.75 meters high, can live to be 100 years old and survives cold winters. The Assamese variety can grow 18 meters high and lives about 40 years. The Cambodian tea tree grows five meters tall.

Tea is enjoyed worldwide as a refreshing and stimulating drink. Because so many people continue to drink the many varieties of tea, it will probably continue as the world's most popular drink.

(Text adapted from: <https://goo.gl/c2NJ2z>)

1. In the early 1600s, tea was introduced to Europe due to.....
A. revolution B. marriage C. business D. education
2. According to the passage, which of following is the most popular tea around the world?
A. European tea B. black tea C. oolong tea D. green tea
3. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about tea preparation?
A. Black tea leaves need to be picked on a cloudy day.
B. Green tea leaves need to be heated over a charcoal fire.
C. The preparation of oolong tea is similar to that of black tea.
D. Oolong tea leaves need to be heated in steam before they are rolled.
4. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
A. People drink tea to become rich and healthy.
B. Java developed tea cultivation earlier than India.
C. Tea plants can grow for only a short period of time.
D. People drink tea because of its variety and refreshing effect.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions .

In Britain, greetings cards are sold in chain stores and supermarkets, in newsagents' shops, corner shops and, increasingly, in shops that specialize in the sale of cards and paper for wrapping presents in.

The most common cards are birthday and Christmas cards. Many Christmas cards are sold in aid of charity and special 'charity card shops' are often set up in temporary premises in the weeks before Christmas. A wide variety of birthday cards is available to cater for different ages and tastes . Some, especially ones for young children or for people celebrating a particular birthday, have the person's age on the front. Many have comic, often risqué, messages printed on them, and cartoon-style illustrations. Others are more sober, with reproductions of famous paintings or attractive original designs. The usual greeting on a birthday card is 'Happy Birthday', 'Many Happy Returns' or 'Best Wishes for a Happy Birthday'.

Some people also send special cards for Easter and New Year. Easter cards either portray images of spring, such as chicks, eggs, lambs, spring flowers, etc, or have a religious theme.

Cards are produced for every **'milestone'** in a person's life. There are special cards for an engagement, a marriage, a new home, a birth, success in an examination, retirement, a death in the family, etc. Some are 'good luck' or 'congratulations' cards. Others, for example 'get well' cards for people who are ill, express sympathy.
(Extracted from The Oxford Advanced Learner's Encyclopedic Dictionary)

Question 1: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Easter Cards B. Greetings Cards C. Christmas Cards D. Birthday Cards

Question 2: The word 'some' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. young children B. ages and tastes C. birthday cards D. card shops

Question 3: Which of the following is NOT the usual greeting on a birthday card?

- A. 'Many Happy Returns' B. 'Good luck')
C. 'Happy Birthday' D. 'Best Wishes for a Happy Birthday'

Question 4: The word **'milestone'** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. a convenient way B. a positive view C. an important event D. a special gift

Question 5: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. greetings cards are used on many different
B. greetings cards are for children only
C. greetings cards are not very popular in Britain .
D. there are few choices of birthday cards

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Heritage is traditional1.... , customs, and culture. We use the word "heritage" in many different ways. People talk about their family's heritage, their city's heritage, and their country's heritage.

Here are some examples of heritage. During Chinese New Year, people in China give red envelopes. That is part of Chinese2..... . Every year in the American city New Orleans, there is a huge party called Mardi Gras. That is a part of New Orleans' heritage. Heritage can also be more ...3..... and personal. If your family has a big dinner every Sunday night, that's part of your family's heritage.

Today, heritage is changing. The Internet connects people around the world. In many ways, this is a good thing,4..... we can learn about the heritage of other countries, and we can show our own heritage to the world. However, some people worry that traditional heritage is ...5..... . Think about it. In many ways, countries are becoming more and more alike. In just about every country around the world, you can find McDonald's, Nike shoes, Starbucks coffee, and American films. Some people think this is a good change, but others don't like it. You can decide whether or not you think it is a good thing. However, almost everyone wants to protect their traditional heritage, and sometimes this is hard. .

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|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. diversities | B. celebrations | C. beliefs | D. bases |
| 2. A. heritage | B. cause | C. origin | D. celebration |
| 3. A. public | B. own | C. common | D. private |
| 4. A. so | B. because | C. therefore | D. although |
| 5. A. accepting | B. requesting | C. putting | D. disappearing |