

Unit 5. CULTURAL IDENTITY

TEST YOURSELF

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. historical | B. renovation | C. traditional | D. continuous |
| 2. A. famous | B. become | C. relic | D. passage |
| 3. A. Confucian | B. cultural | C. architect | D. festival |
| 4. A. behavior | B. brilliant | C. existence | D. impressive |
| 5. A. establish | B. impressive | C. successful | D. typical |
| 6. A. educated | B. initially | C. wonderfully | D. beautifully |
| 7. A. memorialize | B. university | C. originally | D. occasionally |
| 8. A. laureate | B. together | C. engraving | D. italic |
| 9. A. achievement | B. important | C. following | D. consider |
| 10. A. tortoise | B. between | C. scholar | D. doctor |

II. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

- The cuisine of France is _____.
A. more famous than that of England
B. famous than the cuisine of England
C. more famous than which of England
D. as famous than that of England
- Earning money has always been the thing that pleases him most. _____ he becomes, he is _____.
A. The more rich/ the more happy
B. The richest/ the happiest
C. The richer/ the happier
D. Richer and richer/ happier and happier
- We think they _____ all that is necessary
A. have done
B. doing
C. had done
D. would do
- They go to church every Sunday to _____ their God.
A. celebrate
B. worship
C. support
D. follow
- The faster we finish, _____.
A. the sooner we can leave
B. we can leave sooner and sooner
C. the sooner can we leave
D. we can leave the sooner
- Of all athletes, Alex is _____.
A. the less qualified
B. the less and less qualified
C. the more and more qualified
D. the least qualified
- The climber was seventy miles in the wrong direction and got _____.
A. more panicked
B. the more panicked
C. more than panicked
D. more and more panicked
- Most of the ethnic groups in the United States adjust to mainstream America, but may still _____ many of their cultural customs and their native ethnic language
A. retain
B. limit
C. hold
D. contain
- Their children _____ lots of new friends since they _____ to that town.
A. have made - moved
B. were making - have moved
C. made - are moving
D. made - have been moving

10. ____ you study for these exams, ____ you will do.
 A. The harder/ the better B. The more/ the much
 C. The hardest/ the best D. The more hard/ the more good
11. My neighbor is driving me mad! It seems that ____ it is at night, ____ he plays his music!
 A. the less/ the more loud B. the less/less
 C. the more late/ the more loudly D. the later/the louder
12. Thanks to the progress of science and technology, our lives have become ____.
 A. more and more good B. better and better
 C. the more and more good D. gooder and gooder
13. "Where's Tony?" "He ____ to the travel agent's, and he hasn't come back."
 A. has been B. has been going C. has gone D. had gone
14. Culture serves to give a(n) ____ to a group, ensures survival and enhances the feeling of belonging.
 A. similarity B. difference C. identity D. interest
15. The Sears Tower is ____ building in Chicago
 A. taller B. the more tall C. the tallest D. taller and taller
16. Petrol is ____ it used to.
 A. twice as expensive as B. twice expensive more than
 C. twice more than expensive D. more expensive than twice
17. Robert does not have ____ Peter does.
 A. money more than B. as many money as C. more money as D. as much money as
18. The Mekong Delta is ____ deltas in Vietnam.
 A. the largest of the two B. the more larger of the two
 C. one of the two largest D. one of the two larger
19. Peter is ____ John.
 A. younger and more intelligent than B. more young and intelligent than
 C. more intelligent and younger than D. the more intelligent and younger than
20. San Diego is the ____ town in Southern California.
 A. more nice and nice B. the nicest C. nicest D. nicer and nicer
21. Unfortunately, her illness was ____ than we thought at first.
 A. serious B. serious and serious C. more and more serious D. the most serious
22. Because they are a very close family, there is probably nothing that can break their ____.
 A. share B. contribution C. solidarity D. group
23. It gets ____ when the winter is coming.
 A. cold and cold B. the coldest and coldest C. colder and colder D. more and more cold
24. Studies show that children who are exposed to a more ____ community are more creative and tolerant of differences, because these students learn how to resolve conflict more easily.
 A. various B. similar C. differently D. diverse
25. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was ____ than usual.
 A. crowded B. more and more crowed C. a bit crowded D. the most crowded

III. The word in brackets at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank.

1. In many circumstances, the attire is a business suit, but it can range from a dinner jacket to blue jeans. CONSERVATION
2. Shaping a stone tool is one of the oldest cultural and it still takes great skill and knowledge. PRACTICING
3. A positive attitude helps language students maintain their interest in learning long enough to their goals. ACHIEVEMENT
4. When Helen moved to Japan, she had to quickly a new language into her vocabulary. ASSIMILATIVE
5. His and attire suggested the seaman rather than a man of art. BEHAVE
6. His paintings were so unique as to require no signature for IDENTIFY
7. Dying languages and urbanization are threats to cultural IDENTIFICATION
8. When people of different cultures come together to celebrate and share their different traditions, it is an example of a(n) celebration. MULTICULTURAL

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one (**better/ best**).
2. Pat's car is (**faster/ fastest**) than Dan's.
3. John is (**less/ least**) athletic of all the men.
4. Does Fred feel (**weller/ better**) today than he did yesterday?
5. My cat is the (**prettier/ prettiest**) of the two.
6. This vegetable soup tastes very (**good/ best**).
7. David is the (**happier/ happiest**) person that we know.
8. This summery is (**the better/ the best**) of the pair.
9. Jim has as (**few/ fewer**) opportunities to play tennis as I do.
10. The museum is (**the further/ the furthest**) away of the three buildings.

V. Complete each of the following sentences, using the structure comparative + and + comparative with the word in brackets.

1. It is becoming to find a job. (hard)
2. His visit to New York seemed to get because he was very busy at work. (short)
3. Eating and travelling in this city is getting (expensive)
4. As the day went to the weather got (bad)
5. We had to stop the discussion because the question we becoming _____. (complicated)
6. Your English is Ok now, your pronunciation has got (good)
7. Little John is becoming (active)

VI. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

<i>direction</i>	<i>alive</i>	<i>pronounced</i>	<i>basis</i>	<i>ancestors</i>
<i>while</i>	<i>roots</i>	<i>given</i>	<i>assimilate</i>	<i>milestones</i>

Culture is the underlying foundation of traditions and beliefs that help a person relate to the world

around them. It is the (1) for any superstitions they may have. It is the aversion to specific types of meat, or which days you can work on. Culture gives us a definite starting point when beginning to search for our (2) Knowing where a person comes from will help to define how they look at their family obligations as well as how they celebrate important (3) in life.

Culture is extremely important if a tribe or ethnic group intends to continue living in the same fashion as their (4) The aboriginal tribes of New Zealand, Australia, and other countries across the world often struggle to keep their traditions (5) Conquering nations try to (6) *assimilate* native people into mainstream society, urging them to give up their century-old traditions. Most unwillingly refuse, (7) the ones who agree to become more modernized, often struggle as time passes.

Once a person has (8) up their heritage, traditional beliefs and other aspects of their native culture, they begin to lose their sense of self. They no longer can identify themselves with the things that were once the most important things in their lives. They lack (9) As time passes and they continue to forget about their past and their natural traditions, their identity becomes less and less (10)

VII. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.

Heritage is traditional (1) _____, customs, and culture. We see 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 Taiwan give red envelopes. That is part of Taiwanese (2) _____. Every year in the American city New Orleans, there is a huge party called Mardi Gras. That is a part of New Orleans' heritage. Heritages 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 (6) _____. In just about every country around the world, you can find MacDonald's, Nike shoes, Starbucks coffee, and American films. Some people think it is a good thing. However, almost everyone wants to protect (7) _____ traditional heritage, and sometimes this is hard. For example, when a new MacDonald's opens in your town, a traditional restaurant might have to close.

This is why heritage (8) _____ is so important. Heritage protection is a simple idea. It means (9) _____ your country's or your city's heritage alive. People do this in many ways. The biggest part of heritage protection is probably preserving old buildings. (10) _____ other examples of heritage protection are making sure your children speak your traditional language, and teaching your heritage to children.

The world is changing very fast. This change brings a lot of good things. But as the world is changing, it is important to remember the heritage of our parents and our grandparents.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. diversities | B. celebrations | C. beliefs | D. bases |
| 2. A. cause | B. heritage | C. origin | D. celebration |
| 3. A. private | B. own | C. common | D. public |
| 4. A. so | B. therefore | C. although | D. because |
| 5. A. disappearing | B. accepting | C. requesting | D. putting |
| 6. A. lively | B. live | C. alike | D. living |
| 7. A. our | B. its | C. whose | D. their |
| 8. A. instruction | B. protection | C. position | D. management |

9. A. rejecting B. taking C. keeping D. turning
 10. A. A little B. A few C. Many D. Some

VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

You can usually tell when your friends are happy or angry by the looks on their faces or by their actions. This is useful because reading their emotional expressions helps you to know how to respond to them. Emotions have **evolved** to help us respond to important situations and to convey our intentions to others. But does raising the eyebrows and rounding the mouth say the same thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar? Much research on emotional expressions has centered on such questions.

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people speak and understand substantially the same "facial language". Studies by Ekman's group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that testify to the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Arctic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions: sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness, and surprise. There are, however, huge differences across cultures in both the context and intensity of emotional displays the so called display rules. In many Asian cultures, for example children are taught to control emotional responses especially negative ones while many American children are encouraged to express their feelings more open. Regardless of culture, however, emotions usually show themselves, to some degree in people's behavior. From their first days of life, babies produce facial expressions that communicate their feelings.

The ability to read facial expressions develops early, too. Very young children pay close attention to facial expressions, and by age five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people's faces. This evidence all points to a biological underpinning for our abilities to express and interpret a basic set of human emotions. Moreover, as Charles Darwin pointed out over a century ago, some emotional expressions seem to appear across species boundaries. Cross-cultural psychologists tell us that certain emotional responses carry different meanings in different cultures. For example, what emotion do you suppose might be conveyed by sticking out your tongue? For Americans, this might indicate disgust, while in China it can signify surprise. Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face it may just as easily mean embarrassment. Clearly, culture influences emotional expressions.

- The word "**evolved**" is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. developed B. simplified C. increased D. reduced
- Many studies on emotional expressions try to answer the question whether _____.
 A. raising the eyebrows has similar meaning to rounding the mouth.
 B. different cultures have similar emotional expressions.
 C. rounding the mouth has the same meaning in Minneapolis and Madagascar
 D. eyebrow raising means the same in Minneapolis and Madagascar.
- Unlike American children, Asian children are encouraged to _____.
 A. change their behavior B. conceal their positive emotions
 C. display their emotions openly D. control their emotions
- The biggest difference lies in _____.
 A. how intensive emotions are expressed B. how often positive emotions are shown
 C. how emotional responses are controlled D. how long negative emotions are displayed
- According to the passage, we respond to others by _____.
 A. looking at their faces B. observing their looks

C. watching their actions

D. observing their emotional expressions

6. Young children ____.

A. spend a long time learning to read others' emotions

B. are sensitive towards others' emotions

C. make amazing progress in controlling their emotions

D. take time to control their facial expressions

7. The best title for the passage is ____.

A. Human Habit of Displaying emotions

B. Ways to Control Emotional Expressions

C. Cultural Universals in Emotional Expressions

D. Review of Research on Emotional Expressions

IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

The difference between the nuclear family and the extended family is that a nuclear family refers to a single basic family unit of parents and their children, whereas the extended family refers to their relatives such as grandparents, in-laws, aunts and uncles, etc. In many cultures, and particularly indigenous societies, **the latter** is the most common basic form of social organization.

A nuclear family is limited, according to Kristy Jackson of Colorado State University, to one or two parents (e.g. a father and mother) and their own child, or children, living together in a single house or other dwellings. In anthropology, they only must be related in this fashion; there is no upper or lower limit on the number of children in a nuclear family.

The extended family is a much more nebulous term, but in essence refers to kin or relations not covered by the above definition. In historical Europe and Asia as well as in Middle Eastern African, and South American Aboriginal cultures, extended family groups were typically the most basic unit of social organization. The term can differ in specific cultural settings, but generally includes people related in age or by lineage. Anthropologically, the term "extended family" refers to such a group living together in a household, often with three generations living together (grandparents, parents, and children) and headed in **patriarchal** societies by the eldest man or by some other chosen leadership figure. However, in common parlance, the term "extended family" is often used by people simply to refer to their cousins, aunts, uncles, and so on, even though they are not living together in a single group.

Historically, most people in the world have lived in extended family groupings rather than in nuclear families. This was even true in Europe and in the early United States, where multiple generations often lived together for economic reasons. During the 20th century, average income rose high enough that living apart as nuclear families became a **viable** option for the vast majority of the American population. In contrast, many indigenous societies and residents of developing countries continue to have multiple generations living in the same household. The rise of the nuclear family in the modern West does not necessarily mean that family arrangements have stabilized, either. The rapid growth in single-parent households, for instance, also represents a substantial change in the traditional nuclear family. More couples are also choosing not to have children at all.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The dominance of nuclear families over extended ones

B. The dominance of extended families over nuclear ones

C. A distinction between nuclear families and extended ones

D. The changes of family types over times

2. The word "**the latter**" in paragraph 1 refers to ____.

A. family unit

B. relatives

C. the nuclear family

D. the extended family

3. Historically, extended families were the most basic unit of social organization in all of the following places EXCEPT ____.

- A. The Middle East B. Asia C. North America D. Europe

4. The word "**patriarchal**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. ruled or controlled by men B. equal for both men and women
C. simple with no rules and laws D. modern with advanced facilities

5. According to the passage, single-parent households ____.

- A. are not defined by anthropologists B. are the existing trend of family arrangement
C. are included in the term "nuclear family" D. are on the decrease

6. The word "**viable**" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by ____.

- A. impossible B. possible C. explainable D. fashionable

7. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Since the 20th century, more and more American couples have lived in extended families because of the financial burdens.
B. Nuclear families are the most basic form of social organization all over the world.
C. The popularity of nuclear families in western countries helps to stabilize family arrangement.
D. Traditional nuclear families have changed a lot over times.

8. What can be inferred from the reading passage?

- A. Indigenous communities have been completely eradicated all over the world.
B. In the future, all extended families will be replaced by nuclear ones.
C. Anthropology is a science concerning human race and its development.
D. Couples with no children can't be defined as families.

X. Use double comparative to complete these following sentences.

1. She is mature, she becomes beautiful.

=>.....

2. He studies much, he becomes stupid.

=>.....

3. He drinks much water, he becomes thirsty.

=>.....

4. He is mature, he becomes intelligent.

=>.....

5. You speak English much, your English will be good.

=>.....

6. People save much paper, much wood pulp is preserved.

=>.....

7. We make much paper, it becomes cheap.

=>.....

8. Petrol becomes expensive, people drive little.

=>.....

9. You make much money, you spend much.

=>.....

10. You work hard, you will get good results.

=>.....

11. You learn with him much, you will know him well.

=>.....

12. Many people live in this city, they need many services.

=>.....

13. You do much exercise, you are fit.

=>.....

14. He wrote much, his writing becomes good.

=>.....

15. They use much wood pulp, they cut many trees.

=>.....