UNIT 5: CULTURAL DIVERSITY - SPEAKING

Vocabulary:
- reflect /rɪˈflekt/ (v): phản ánh, phản chiếu
- appetite /ˈæp.ɪ.taɪt/ (n): sự ngon miệng, sự thèm ăn
- adequate /ˈæd.ə.kwət/ (a): đầy đủ >< inadequate
- cultural tie: sự gắn gó về mặt văn hóa
- root /ruːt/ (v): phát triển (bộ rễ)
  root (n): rễ cây, nguyên nhân chính của vấn đề



SPEAKING

Maintaining cultural identity

1 **Work with a partner. Discuss and decide if activities (1-4) can help people to maintain their cultural identity. Match each of them with its reasons (a-d).**

Activities	Reasons
1. preserving native language	a. represents national identities; reflects climatic conditions
2. wearing traditional clothing	b. gives big appetites and adequate nutrition; strengthens cultural ties
3. celebrating traditional holidays	c. develops intellectual abilities; shapes cultural identity
4. eating traditional food	d. offers a sense of being rooted in native culture; brings people together

2 **Use ideas in 1 to fill each of the numbered spaces in the following conversation. Then practise it in groups of three.**

A: What do you think people should do to maintain cultural identity in the age of globalisation?

B: I believe they should (1) _____.

C: That's true. Language is a vital part of culture and critical to a person's (2) _____.

A: Yes. It enables people to communicate, establish links with family and community members, and acquire and value their native culture.

B: I can't agree more. It is said that peoples' first language helps them (3) _____ and (4) _____.

C: That's absolutely correct. Do you have any anything else to add?

3 **Have a similar conversation discussing what you should do to maintain cultural identity in the age of globalisation.**





LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING

Cultural diversity in Singapore

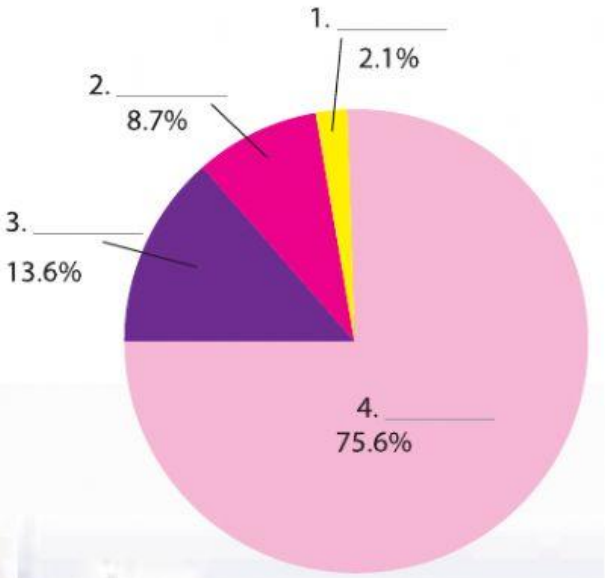
1 **You are going to listen to a talk about cultural diversity in Singapore. What do you know about this city-state? Look at the information below. Guess and write the name of each ethnic group in the blank.**

SINGAPORE

Official languages: English, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil

Ethnic groups: Chinese, Malays, Indians, Eurasians and other

Currency used: Singapore dollar (SGD)



Singapore's population composition

Vocabulary

- Eurasians /jʊəˈreɪ.ʒən/: người lai Âu Á
- attire (Un) /əˈtaɪəʳ/: = clothes, especially of a particular or formal type
- garment(s) /ˈgɑː.mənt/ (n): a piece of clothing
- loose (adj) /luːs/: not firmly fixed in place
- long- sleeved /sliːv/ (adj): (áo) có tay dài
- casual /ˈkæʒuəl/ (adj) (clothes): bình thường

2 **Work in pairs. Discuss and match the national costumes with their names.**

1. Indian *sari*
2. Malay *baju kurung*
3. Chinese *cheongsam*
4. Malay *baju melayu*



3 **Listen to a talk. What is the speaker talking about? Tick the correct boxes.**

1. Singapore's ethnic groups and official languages ☐
2. Singapore's traditions and official languages ☐
3. Chinese wedding costumes in Singapore ☐
4. Malay traditional costumes for men and women ☐
5. Modern Indian costumes for men ☐
6. The Indian traditional dress ☐

4 **Listen again and complete the following sentences. Fill each blank with no more than four words or numbers.**

1. Singapore gained its independence on _____.
2. Singapore does not have a national costume, as people from the different ethnic groups tend to _____.
3. _____ used to wear *cheongsam*.
4. *Sari* is often wrapped around the waist and _____.
5. At office men usually wear dark trousers, white shirts and a tie while women wear _____ long-sleeved blouses with trousers or skirts.
6. The young people often think of themselves _____, and then as Chinese, Malay or Indian.

5 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following question.**

What else do you know about the city-country and its culture?

LIVEWORKSHEETS