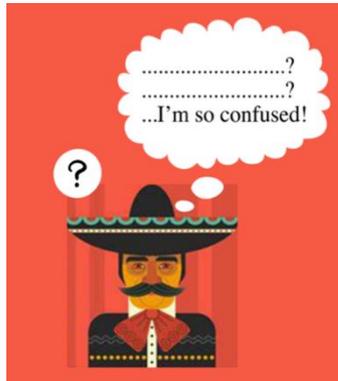


## Worksheet (Reading A 2<sup>nd</sup> period)

### 1. Feelings of the ice-cream seller and the author



### 2. Culture shock

1) Read a brochure about culture shock. Fill in each of the blanks with a proper prefix.

**Culture Shock**

Culture shock refers to a sense of confusion or \_\_\_**certainty** with feelings of anxiety when people are introduced to a foreign environment. Culture shock has four stages.

**Stage 1: the \_\_\_\_\_ moon stage**  
Upon arriving in a new environment, you often feel excited. You're naturally attracted by new sights, sounds and smells, and view cultural differences with a positive attitude.

**Stage 2: the disorientation stage**  
At some point after entering a new environment, differences that once seemed quite interesting now appear to be barriers. You may begin to relate your overseas experience with negative feelings.

**Stage 3: the \_\_\_\_\_ lightenment stage**  
With time and patience, you begin to build connections with the host culture and eventually develop an understanding of not only how things are done but also why. Through this, you can accept differences more willingly.

**Stage 4: the \_\_\_\_\_ covery stage**  
Eventually, your new home will no longer be new but feels like a second home instead. You will

2) Read the suggestions on culture shock, and fill in the blanks with prefixes.

If you are a(n) (1) \_\_\_\_\_ national student experiencing culture shock, here are some tips that might help:

- Research the host country's culture and build up (2) \_\_\_\_\_ cultural awareness.
- Look for activities that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ able you to interact with other students who share your interests.
- Stay calm when some (4) \_\_\_\_\_ understanding occurs and reach out for help if necessary.
- Keep in touch with your family and friends via email, video chat or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ phone.
- Value (6) \_\_\_\_\_ operation and prepare to work with other students.

### 3. Role-play

#### Pair Work: Role-Play

**Student A:** You are a student in the disorientation stage. Describe a culture shock experience in your own words with information provided.

**Student B:** You are the advisor at an International Student Center. Explain possible reasons behind culture shock and give suggestions to help the student move on to the enlightenment or recovery stage.

Student A and Student B take turns to talk. Try to include as many words and expressions on the blackboard as possible.

Nationality: Chinese Place: a restaurant in New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• enjoyed dessert; talked to my friend Janice</li><li>• noticed people staring at us</li><li>• Janice: to some Americans, it sounded like I was shouting</li><li>• the rest of the evening: embarrassed, whispered</li></ul>
Nationality: Spanish Place: Beijing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• visited China</li><li>• saw a tour guide wearing a fur coat and told her it suited her</li><li>• she looked very embarrassed and said it was a cheap one</li><li>• I was surprised</li></ul>

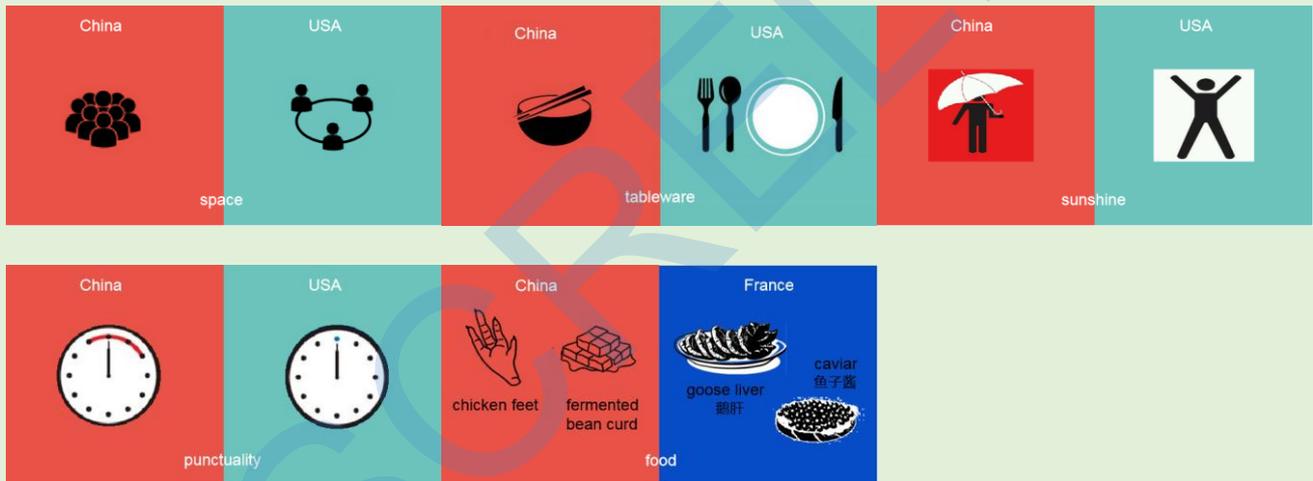
## Worksheet (Assignments)

1. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1) 我上次来首都已经是九年前的事情了。(set foot in)
- 2) 他在做医生还是当运动员之间痛苦抉择，左右为难。(torn)
- 3) 她示意该走了。(signal)
- 4) 孩子们看见老鼠后惊慌而逃。(panic)
- 5) 人们对该吃什么才能保持健康这个问题感到困惑。(confuse)

2. Complete exercises on pp. 17-19 in the workbook.

3. Write a short paragraph to describe cultural differences in the pictures. Use expressions in the text and at least 5 words with prefixes. You may refer to prefixes and words given below.



**Expressions:** set foot on, confusion, torn, rush, signal, panic, reflect

**Prefix:** in- im- un- dis- mis- en- co- cross-

**Word:** able accurate capable possible suitable valuable proper moral  
agree behavior cover comfort courage danger exist judge  
national regional respectful worker

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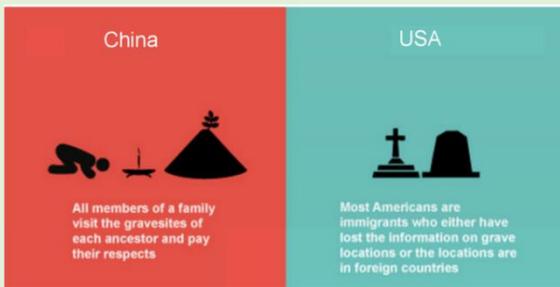
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### Sample Writing:



It is not uncommon for American students to find that the way China treats its seniors disagrees with their tradition. It is considered misbehavior if the elders are not held in great respect. One of the invaluable traditions is the recognition of the dead. Once a year, all members of a family visit the gravesites of each ancestor. This is in direct contrast to most Americans who are not encouraged to do so because it is impossible for them to know where the majority of their ancestors are laid to rest.

SCRELE