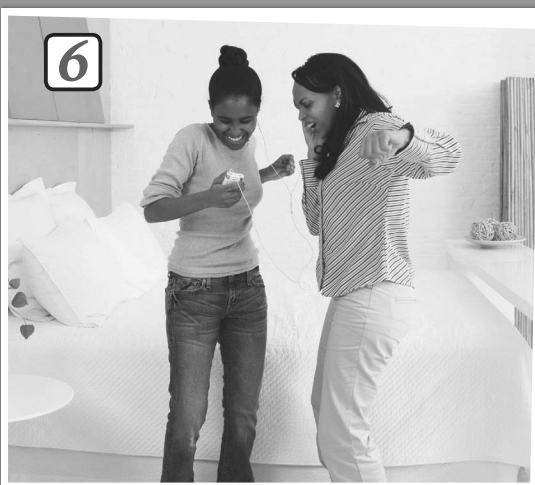
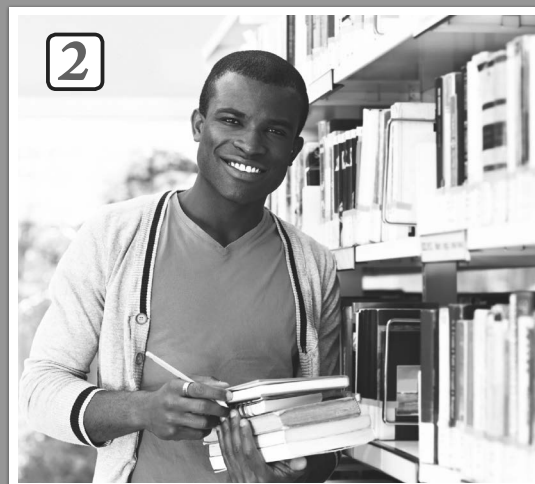




CULTURE SHOCK

GIVE IT A TRY *Listen and number the pictures.*



Listen again. Then number and fill in the blanks.

Word Box

all the different customs / except for /
while drinking coffee / was good to /
many different countries / hang out /
graduated from college / moved back /
both English and Spanish / sharing music

- 2 In high school, my family moved to Japan. Classes were much busier than in the states. I didn't have time to do anything except for studying.
- 4 After I graduated from college, I lived in Spain. There I met the most important woman of my life, Analisa. She taught me all the different customs of Spain and how to speak Spanish.
- 1 I have lived in many different countries since I was a young boy. I was 8 years old when I lived in the States. My school had lots of students so I met a lot of people.
- 6 Alyssa loves sharing music with her best friend. They always hang out together and talk about the hottest band and their new album.
- 3 I went to college in Europe. My favorite thing then was to go to a coffee shop with classmates and study while drinking coffee. Pierre, my roommate, was good to talk to.
- 5 We got married in Barcelona and then moved back to America. We have one daughter, Alyssa. She speaks both English and Spanish at home with me and her mother.

SPEAK UP

Answer the questions.

1. Have you experienced culture shock? What was it like?
2. What do you think is the most difficult part of culture shock?
3. What kind of culture do you think is the most different from yours? How?
4. Is culture shock a bad thing or a good thing? Why?
5. Is culture shock the same for everyone? Why or why not?

UNIT
5

ROLE PLAY

- A: How do you feel when you travel / move to a new place?
- B: I feel excited / challenged / sad / lonely.
- A: How long did it take you to get used to being here?
- B: It took me a while / several months.





Taboos in Taiwan

Daniel: So Ben, it's good to have you in Taiwan. You must be hungry. Here. Have some rice and tell me about your trip.

Ben: It was a long **flight**¹, but the movie was good. Oh! I brought you a gift from home.

Daniel: You shouldn't have . . .

Ben: I'm staying here with you, eating your food, and riding your motorcycle. The least I can do is get you a gift and give you some money. This is a clock and 4,444 dollars to pay my **expenses**².

Daniel: You shouldn't have . . .

Ben: Oh, don't worry about it. I'm happy to help out a bit.

(Ben is sticking his **chopsticks**³ **straight**⁴ up in his rice.)

Daniel: You shouldn't . . .

Ben: Stop thanking me for everything and let's go riding in that old **graveyard**⁵ outside of town. There's no one there, and I can practice riding your motorcycle.

Daniel: You shouldn't . . .

Ben: Come on, let's go!

Daniel: There's a reason that there's no one in the **cemetery**⁶ at night.

Ben: Why is that ?

Daniel: Because it's bad luck to go riding in a cemetery at night, especially with you!

Ben: You may **have a point**⁷.

Daniel: Let's go in the morning when we can actually see where we're going.

Ben: Yeah, then we can see the ghosts!

What's the difference?

You shouldn't have . . .

= You are too nice. You didn't have to do this.

You shouldn't . . .

= Don't do it.

Language Notes

Synonym: ✓

* 1. **flight** [flaɪt] *n.*

Mary's flight arrives at midnight, so she will be tired.

2. **expense** [ɪkˈspɛns] *n.*

The company will cover all of your expenses.

* 3. **chopstick** [ˈtʃɒpˌstɪk] *n.*

I can eat with chopsticks, but I prefer to use a fork.

* 4. **straight** [streɪt] *adv.*

The soldier was standing up straight next to his bunk bed.

5. **graveyard** [ˈɡrev.jɑːd] *n.*

Will wants to go to the graveyard to put flowers on his grandmother's grave.

6. **cemetery** [ˈseməˌtɛrɪ] *n.* ✓ graveyard

My family is going to the cemetery today to clean up the family tomb.

7. **have a point** *phr.*

My parents admitted that I had a point.

* Represents GEPT elementary vocabulary

UNIT
5

CONVERSATION REVIEW

Listen and check the correct answer.  MP3 / 35

1. ☐ a. In America

☒ b. In Taiwan

☐ c. At Ben's house

2. ☒ a. He comes by airplane.

☐ b. He comes by motorcycle.

☐ c. He comes on foot.

3. ☐ a. Food

☐ b. Money

☒ c. A clock

4. ☐ a. He can see the ghosts there.

☒ b. There is nobody there.

☐ c. He can see many motorcycles there.

5. ☐ a. It's dangerous.

☒ b. It's unlucky.

☐ c. It's exciting.



PAST PERFECT

S. + *had* + p.p.

WHEN TO USE?

The past perfect expresses the idea that an action in the past finished before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past. It's usually used with the past simple.

Dad **had finished** his dinner by the time I **got** home.

→ The event happened first, so we use the **past perfect**.

→ The event took place next, so we use the **past simple**.

I **didn't have** any money because I **had lost** my wallet.

We use the past perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

We **had had** that car for eight years before it **broke** down.

By the time Joe **finished** his studies, he **had been** in Boston for over six years.

Note

had not = hadn't

I had = I'd

you had = you'd

he had = he'd

she had = she'd

we had = we'd

they had = they'd

Question	"Yes" Response	"No" Response
Had you ever been to the U.S. before the trip in 2011?	Yes, I had . I'd been to the U.S. once before.	No, I hadn't . I hadn't been to the U.S.
Had Susan ever studied Japanese before she moved to Japan?	Yes, she had . She'd studied Japanese before.	No, she hadn't . She'd never studied Japanese before.
Had they ever seen snow before they went to Korea?	Yes, they'd seen snow twice before.	No, they hadn't seen snow before.

Passive Voice with Past Perfect

Alex **had done** the laundry before I got home.

Passive

The laundry **had been done** by Alex before I got home.

A Combine the two sentences using the past perfect tense.

① First, we ate at a fast food restaurant. Then, we went to class.

→ After we had eaten at a fast food restaurant, we went to class.

② First, they raised their glasses. Then, they said "cheers."

→ After they had raised their glasses, they said "cheers."

③ First, the movie started. Then, we found our seats.

→ The movie had started before we found our seats.

④ First, Sophia did her homework. Then, she watched TV.

→ Sophia had done her homework before she watched TV.

⑤ Jack didn't eat anything for a whole day. Then, he fainted in P.E. class this morning.

→ Jack hadn't eaten anything for a whole day, so he fainted in P.E. class this morning.

B Use the past perfect tense to complete the sentences based on information from the conversation.

Example Ted: Where's Kelly?

Jill: She went shopping.

→ Jill told Ted that Kelly had gone shopping.

① Joe: Would you like to have dinner with me?

Pam: No, thanks. I've already eaten dinner.

→ Pam didn't have dinner with Joe because she had already eaten dinner.

② Sam: Did you do the dishes before Mom came home?

Kenny: Yes, I did, and I cleaned the kitchen, too.

→ Kenny not only had done the dishes, but (also) had cleaned the kitchen before Mom came home.

③ Tim: Do you know any Korean?

Judy: No, I've never studied any foreign languages.

→ Not only did Judy not know Korean, but she (also) had never studied any foreign languages.

④ Mike: Did you hear about that new French movie?

Linda: Oh, I saw that already.

→ Mike mentioned a new movie that Linda had already seen.



LISTENING TEST



聽力測驗：看圖辨義

MP3 / 36

請聽題目及三個選項，選出與圖案最相符的答案。

1. ☐ A

☐ B

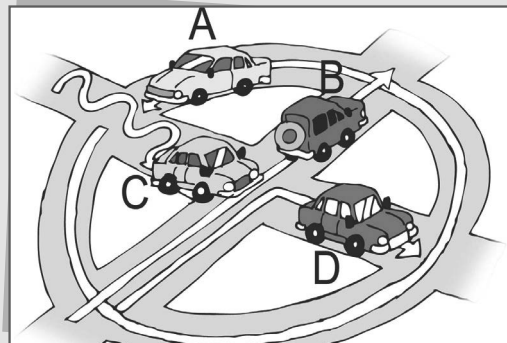
☒ C



3. ☐ A

☒ B

☐ C



2. ☐ A

☐ B

☒ C



4. ☐ A

☐ B

☒ C



聽力測驗：問答

MP3 / 37

請聽問題，再從三個選項中選出一個最適合的答案。

1. A Ⓐ Have you already drained the last one?
 Ⓑ Did you break down the last glass, John?
 Ⓒ Have you sipped the last one already?

2. C Ⓐ No, he's unsuspecting.
 Ⓑ Yes, he's not offensive.
 Ⓒ No, he's harmless.

3. B Ⓐ Then I will come right now.
 Ⓑ We're happy you could come.
 Ⓒ Then you should come with me.

4. A Ⓐ It's the least I could do.
 Ⓑ It's the worst I could do.
 Ⓒ It's the most I could do.

5. C Ⓐ I'll stick to my friend.
 Ⓑ I'll stop by a friend's.
 Ⓒ I'll stay with a friend.

6. B Ⓐ Drain it first.
 Ⓑ Just take a sip.
 Ⓒ Break down the barriers.



聽力測驗：簡短對話

MP3 / 38

請聽一段對話和一個相關的問題後，再從三個選項中選出一個最適合的答案。

1. C Ⓐ She thinks it's sad. Ⓑ She thinks it's funny. Ⓒ She doesn't like it.
2. A Ⓐ Drink Ⓑ Sleep Ⓒ Dance
3. C Ⓐ She is a flourist. Ⓑ She is in the hospital. Ⓒ She is dead.
4. B Ⓐ He wants the woman to get on the bus.
 Ⓑ He wants the woman to go to the mall with him.
 Ⓒ He wants to take the bus with the woman.
5. A Ⓐ She thinks the man's dad may be right.
 Ⓑ She thinks the man's dad is laughing at the man.
 Ⓒ She thinks the man's dad is mean for saying that.
6. B Ⓐ To spend a lot of money on flowers
 Ⓑ To be polite and considerate
 Ⓒ To arrive early and stay late



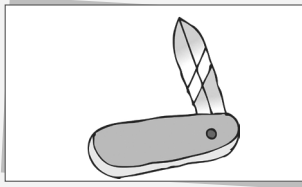
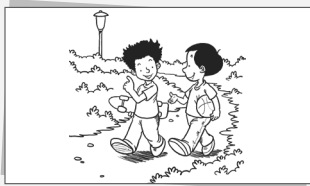

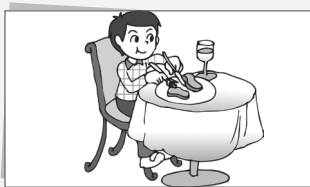




UNIT
5



聽力測驗：短文聽解

MP3 / 39

每題有三個圖片選項，請聽題目，並選出一個最適當的圖片。

1. ☐ A  ☒ B  ☐ C 
2. ☒ A  ☐ B  ☐ C 
3. ☐ A  ☒ B  ☐ C 
4. ☐ A  ☒ B  ☐ C 



The East Is East and The West Is West

*dry glass**sticking to her**Though**Shortly after**cultural differences*

Though globalization is **breaking down**¹ cultural **barriers**², there are still major differences between the East and West. Every day, **unsuspecting**³ foreigners in
5 Taiwan make social mistakes or experience what they consider strange behavior. While some are **offensive**⁴, most are **harmless**⁵.

Take Anna, who is from New Zealand, for example. At a party, her Taiwanese friends
10 raised their glasses and said, "Ganbei." When they had finished drinking, everyone looked at Anna and laughed. While they had all **drained**⁶ their glasses, she had only taken a small **sip**⁷ from hers. Little did she
15 know that the Chinese word for "**cheers**⁸" actually means "*dry glass*!"

Then there is Jenny. *Shortly after* arriving in Taiwan from America, she went browsing in a store. A **salesclerk**⁹ followed her around, *sticking to her* like white on rice. Jenny didn't like being treated like a **shoplifter**¹⁰, so she left the store. Later, she learned that salespeople act this way to everyone, as a service.

25 While *cultural differences* can make overseas travel difficult or even embarrassing, they are also what make it fun and interesting. Whether you're traveling from the West to the East or the
30 East to the West, it is these differences that add flavor to the travel experience.

Language Notes

1. **break down** *phr.*
The school wanted to break down the barriers between teachers and students.
2. **barrier** [ˈbæriə] *n.*
There are many barriers that stop people from being successful in business.
3. **unsuspecting** [ˌʌnsəˈspektɪŋ] *adj.*
Tanya scared an unsuspecting boy as he turned the corner.
4. **offensive** [əˈfensɪv] *adj.*
As Larry's comments were offensive, the boss fired him.
5. **harmless** [ˈhɑːmlɪs] *adj.*
That dog barks a lot, but it is harmless.
6. **drain** [dren] *v.*
Jim drained his glass so quickly that he became dizzy.
7. **sip** [sɪp] *n.*
Just take a sip of this cola to see if you like it or not.
8. **cheers** [tʃɪrz] *int.*
Everyone toasted the bride and groom by saying, "Cheers!"
9. **salesclerk** [ˈseɪzˌklɜːk] *n.*
The salesclerk did not know how to explain this product to us.
10. **shoplifter** [ˈʃɑːplɪftə] *n.*
When the shoplifter was caught, the store owner called the police.

READING REVIEW

Check the correct answer.

1. What does "the West" mean in the article?
 - ☐ a. People who live in the west of Taiwan
 - ☐ b. People who come from the west of America
 - ☒ c. People who come from the western part of the world
 - ☐ d. People who drive west along the road
2. Why do Anna's Taiwanese friends laugh at her behavior?
 - ☐ a. Because Anna doesn't know how to say "Ganbei"
 - ☐ b. Because Anna doesn't like being treated like a shoplifter
 - ☒ c. Because Anna doesn't understand the meaning of "Ganbei"
 - ☐ d. Because Anna doesn't understand the people who come from the East
3. According to the article, when do we say, "Cheers?"
 - ☐ a. When we enter a store, a salesclerk will say, "Cheers" to us.
 - ☒ b. When we raise our glasses and drink to something, we say, "Cheers."
 - ☐ c. When someone makes social mistakes, we want to point them out.
 - ☐ d. When we travel from the West to the East, we say, "Cheers."
4. According to the article, what's the meaning of "sticking to her like white on rice?"
 - ☐ a. Only eating white rice
 - ☒ b. Following someone closely
 - ☐ c. White rice sticking on her clothes
 - ☐ d. Getting a good night's sleep
5. Jenny thought the salesclerk considered her _____.
 - ☐ a. a tourist
 - ☒ b. a VIP
 - ☐ c. a strange foreigner
 - ☒ d. a thief



What local customs should a visitor to another country know about?

Useful Sentences

- One of the most important things to remember is . . .
- Another thing to keep in mind is . . .
- One thing visitors don't often realize is . . .
- Finally, you should never . . .



When you visit my country, there are some important things you should know. For example, if you are walking on the street, try to be aware of the traffic. It may not be like what you are used to back home. Another thing to keep in mind is you don't need to tip the taxi drivers unless you feel their service is good.

GIVE IT A TRY

Make a list of "Dos and Don'ts" for foreign friends.
There are some tips below to help you.

- greetings
- weather
- transportation in urban and suburban areas
- clothing / colors for special occasions
- food / eating in a restaurant
- eating out / tipping
- local people
- shopping

(Answers will vary.) Dos and Don'ts

For travelers from abroad, one of the most important thing to remember is embracing or kissing as a greeting is extremely unusual in Taiwan. Instead, a brief handshake is usual. Additionally, tipping is not common in Taiwan. Whether in a taxi or restaurant, you pay the price indicated. However, some establishments may add a service charge (10-15%) to bills, but this is largely limited to higher priced establishments.



I 閱讀能力測驗：詞彙與結構

請依照題意選出最適合的答案。

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>C</u> 1. Although _____ helps international trade, many people think it only helps rich people.
 (A) a salesclerk (B) a barrier
 (C) globalization (D) browsing</p> | <p><u>D</u> 5. Jim suddenly asked his _____ girlfriend to marry him, and she was very surprised.
 (A) shoplifter (B) harmless
 (C) offensive (D) unsuspecting</p> |
| <p><u>D</u> 2. You need to _____ to their number one player and stop him from getting the ball.
 (A) stuck (B) stock
 (C) stack (D) stick</p> | <p><u>A</u> 6. Many people go back to university when they're quite old. _____ my mother for example.
 (A) Take (B) Look
 (C) Seek (D) Give</p> |
| <p><u>A</u> 3. Giving your dog lots of training can help _____ their fear.
 (A) break down (B) shake down
 (C) showdown (D) hoedown</p> | <p><u>D</u> 7. Don't _____ about paying me back; I don't want the money.
 (A) fear (B) concern
 (C) feel (D) worry</p> |
| <p><u>A</u> 4. I'm not sure _____ she will come.
 (A) if (B) as
 (C) so (D) is</p> | <p><u>C</u> 8. She was sitting at the table _____ her coffee.
 (A) slipping (B) sleeping
 (C) sipping (D) sitting</p> |

II 閱讀能力測驗：克漏字填空

請從四個選項中選出一個最適合的字詞填入空格中。

Ned is happy to have his American friend, Bob, visit him in Taiwan. But Ned is not so happy when he learns that Bob has brought him a clock ① a gift because this is not a good gift to give in Taiwan. Then Bob gives Ned 4,444 dollars to help pay for his stay. In Taiwan, the number "four" sounds ② the word "dead." Bob then does something that is ③ impolite in Taiwan. When Ned tries to tell Bob about his ④ mistakes, Bob thinks Ned is trying to thank him. Bob's last mistake is to ask if Ned will go riding in a cemetery with him at night. He doesn't know that people in Taiwan think this will bring bad ⑤. It looks like Ned has a lot of work to do, teaching Bob about Taiwanese ⑥.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>C</u> 1. (A) with (B) of
 (C) as (D) to</p> | <p><u>D</u> 4. (A) legal (B) stoical
 (C) logical (D) social</p> |
| <p><u>B</u> 2. (A) of (B) like
 (C) out (D) for</p> | <p><u>B</u> 5. (A) lock (B) luck
 (C) lick (D) lack</p> |
| <p><u>D</u> 3. (A) about (B) showed
 (C) decided (D) considered</p> | <p><u>A</u> 6. (A) culture (B) country
 (C) couture (D) coiffures</p> |



閱讀能力測驗：閱讀理解
請依照文意選出最適合的答案。

- A** The world is becoming smaller and smaller since countries now are easier to visit, and communication is much simpler than it has ever been. However, there are still some *major* differences between the East and West. Travelers will often make social mistakes or experience what they consider strange behavior. Most are harmless, but it's better to learn about these cultural differences so you can avoid any embarrassing situations while in a foreign country.

- D 1. What does the word *major* mean in the passage?
- Ⓐ Stupid Ⓑ Interesting Ⓒ Funny Ⓓ Big
- C 2. What word in the passage means *way of acting*?
- Ⓐ Communication Ⓑ Social Ⓒ Behavior Ⓓ Culture
- B 3. Which of the following is NOT true?
- Ⓐ These days, it is easier to communicate.
Ⓑ Most social mistakes cause big problems.
Ⓒ Travelers often see people doing strange things.
Ⓓ Learning about cultural differences is helpful.

B



- D 1. How many films are showing at the festival?
- Ⓐ Five Ⓑ Ten
Ⓒ Thirteen Ⓓ Fifteen
- A 2. What is true about the film festival?
- Ⓐ The last day to get tickets is Dec. 10th.
Ⓑ You can buy a ticket in November.
Ⓒ The filmmakers are only women.
Ⓓ You can only buy single tickets.



寫作能力測驗：單句寫作

A 句子改寫

請依題目之提示，將原句改寫成指定型式，並將改寫的句子完整地寫出。

1. Mindy has never been to New Zealand. (加入before she graduated改寫)

Mindy had never been to New Zealand before she graduated.

2. No sooner had I got in the car than he called me. (用as soon as改寫)

As soon as I got in the car, he called me.

3. Dad had washed the dishes before Mom got home. (用after改寫)

After Dad had washed the dishes, Mom got home.

4. Olivia has already ordered the dessert. (加入when I arrived at the restaurant改寫)

Olivia had already ordered the dessert when I arrived at the restaurant.

B 句子合併

請依照題目指示，將兩句合併成一句，並將合併的句子完整地寫出。

1. Neil had five jobs before.

He started his sixth job in 2010.

By the time Neil started his sixth job in 2010, he had had five jobs

2. The princess kissed the frog.

Then, the frog turned into a prince.

After the princess (had) kissed the frog, the frog turned into a prince

3. The classroom was cleaned.

Then, the teacher walked in. (用by the time合併)

The classroom had been cleaned by the time the teacher walked in

C 重組

請將題目中所有提示字詞整合成一句有意義的句子，並將重組的句子完整地寫出。

1. Henry had bought a new watch before he found the old one.

he / the / a / had / watch / one / Henry / before / found / bought / new / old

2. Talking with food in your mouth is considered impolite.

Talking / is / impolite / mouth / food / with / in / your / considered

3. Let me know when the lessons begin.

begin / lessons / me / the / know / Let / when

4. Traveling to other countries is easier than it has ever been.

countries / easier / has / Traveling / other / is / it / to / ever / than / been

5. Had Bonnie ever studied Spanish before she moved to Spain?

Had / Spain / Bonnie / Spanish / before / to / ever / she / studied / moved