

Comprehension : page 113 .....

**Clinging to culture****1- L 1-11)**

1- What was the main difference the writer noticed between Palestine and New York?

2-What did she find especially surprising?

3- What cultural differences the writer noticed in New York?

4- What do the following refer to ?

1- here (line 4) ..... 2-they (line 9) .....

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**Line 12 -28**

1- Why did the family move to another country? .....

2- How did these people react to the new situation?

The writer:

Her brother:

Her uncle:

Her aunt:

Her parents:

3- What do the following refer to :

1- we (L .17) ..... 2- us (L. 22) .....

4- T/F : The writer and her (brother, parents, aunt and uncle) went to America at the same time.

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**Line 30 -42**

1- What choice did the writer's aunt have?

2-Why did her aunt refuse to learn English?

3- What things the aunt did in America to prove clinging to her culture?

4- What do the following refer to :

1- she (L.35) ..... 2- one ( L.40) .....

5- Complete : The aunt refused to buy a fridge because she .....

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**Line 43 -52**

1-What did the writer think about her aunt' s attitude at the time?

2-Why did the aunt refuse to become accustomed to life in America?

3- Complete : "it " Line 44) refers to .....

GOOD LUCK : T: MUHAMMAD SALMAN

I enjoyed reading the article 'clinging to culture' and I'd like to add a few points of my own. It's often been observed that expatriates are more likely to show the outward signs of their(1) culture than their fellow countrymen who(2) stay at home. Think of Scotsmen in New Zealand who wear kilts, or English people in Spain who insist on drinking tea with milk and eating fish and chips, or 'Irish –Americans who often seem more Irish than the Irish.

1- Complete the following table:

Nation	Outward signs of culture
Scottish	
English people	
American Irish	
French	

2- What do the underlined words refer to ?

1- ..... , 2- .....

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As Welshman living in South America I can understand why this(1) happens. It's not that these people spend their time looking forward to 'going home': they are usually committed to living in the place they have chosen, they don't, for example, object to paying local taxes. They just have a need to hold on to what they see as an important part of their identities.

1- Complete : The writer of the text is from .....

2- Paying local taxes , shows that expatriates .....in their new place.

3- "this" refers to .....

4- Why do expatriates hold on things they used to do at home ?

.....

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The same kind of need (1), I believe, happens with language. When I lived in the south of England, one of my neighbours was an old lady who had moved there(2) from a northern town when she was quite young. Despite living in the south for over fifty years, her (3) accent remained strongly northern. The reason, I think, is clear: being 'a northerner' was, unconsciously, an essential part of who she was.

1-What do the underlined words refer to ?

1-..... , 2- ..... , 3-.....

2-According to the writer why did the lady's accent remain northern?

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Language teachers will tell you that learners often find pronunciation the hardest part of a foreign language, and I'm sure there's a connection(1). If, say, Italian learners of English start speaking with a 'correct' accent, they (2) feel they are becoming more English and therefore, less Italian. Unless you want to change your identity, it's hard to let go (3). Just as an example, listen to French people who speak almost perfect English. However good they are, it's usually impossible to mistake them(4) for anything other than French. The accent, it seems, is always the last thing to disappear.

1- How do Italian learners of English feel when they speak in correct accent?

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2-What do the underlined words refer?

1- .....and .....

2- .....

3- .....

4- .....

3- Why do new language learners find pronunciation the hardest part ?

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Good Luck : T: Muhammad Salman