

UNIT 3 DIVERSE CULTURES

Part 1 Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. I _____ (肯定) remember sending the letter.
2. New York was _____ (选择) as the site of the research centre.
3. Only a small _____ (少数) of students are interested in politics these days.
4. The building houses a wide and _____ (各式各样的) variety of antiques.
5. As a child he would often _____ (逃脱) into a dreamworld of his own.
6. Scientists are _____ (宣称) a major breakthrough in the fight against cancer.

II. 单句填空

1. John admitted _____ (know) little about the subject.
2. His parents _____ (immigrate) when he was two.
3. He is writing a _____ (history) novel about nineteenth-century France.
4. The idea occurred _____ him in a dream.
5. I have been _____ (fortune) enough to visit many parts of the world as a lecturer.
6. Jamaica is home _____ over two million people.
7. _____ top of everything else, my car's been stolen.
8. Local schools are seeking _____ (reduce) the dropout rate.

III.选词填空

bring about, apart from, open up, earn a living, head to, a series of

- 1.Last year, she_____ as a part-time secretary.
- 2.The construction of the railway _____ the new land to the pioneers.
- 3.We were_____ Kumasi when our truck broke down.
- 4.Many new changes will_____ in China's industry.
- 5.Staff will hold_____ meetings over the next few weeks.
- 6._____ these books,he has written some plays and film scripts(脚本).

IV.完成句子

- 1.他似乎还没有决定去留。

He seemed undecided _____.

- 2.过去在夏天,我们经常泛舟湖上。

We _____ on the lake in summer.

- 3.给我一些纸写字。

Give me some paper _____.

- 4.为了成功,我们必须做好准备。

_____, we must make good preparations.

- 5.这次任务不失败是很重要的。

_____ this mission not fail.

V.课文语法填空

It 1 (definite) feels good to be back in San Francisco again. And the city was able to rebuild itself after the earthquake 2 occurred in 1906. There are so many

beautiful old buildings—many sitting on top of big hills, ___3___ (offer) great views of the city, the ocean, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

There is the Mission District near downtown, ___4___ of the oldest parts of the city. Many of the people ___5___ (live) here are from Mexico or Central America. This district used ___6___ (be) a poor area of town, but is now a centre for art, music, and food. In fact, an art movement ___7___ (call) the “Mission School” started here. It’s influenced by graffiti art and comic art. A real mix of cultures here!

In the afternoon, I headed ___8___ a local museum that showed the ___9___ (history) changes in California. The museum did a really good job of showing how America was built by ___10___ (immigrant) from different countries and cultures.

Tomorrow evening, I’m going to a jazz bar in the Richmond District. Can’t wait!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

能力提升练

I. 阅读理解

A

(2019 湖北沙市中学高一上月考,★★☆)

Specialists(专家) say it is not easy to get used to life in a new culture. “Culture shock” is what these specialists use when talking about the feelings that people have in a new environment. The specialists say that there are three stages of culture shock. In the first stage, the newcomers like their new environment. Then, when the fresh experience dies, they begin to hate the city, the country, the people, and everything else. In the last stage, the newcomers begin to get used to their surroundings and, as a result, enjoy their life more.

There are some evident factors(因素) in culture shock. The weather may be unpleasant. The customs may be different. The public service systems—the telephones, post office, or transportation—may be difficult to work out. The simplest things seem to be the biggest problems. The language may be difficult.

Who feels culture shock? Everyone does in this way or that. But culture shock surprises most people. Very often the people having the worst culture shock are those who never had any difficulties in their own country. Coming to a new country, these people find they do not have the same positions as they have back home. They find themselves without any identify. They have to build a new self-image.

Culture shock gives rise to(使发生) a feeling of helplessness. This feeling may be homesickness. When homesick, people feel like staying inside all the time. They want

to protect themselves from the strange environment, and create an escape inside their room for a sense of security(安全). This escape does solve the problem of culture shock for a short time, but it does nothing to make the person familiar with the culture. Getting to know the new environment and gaining experience—these are the long-term solutions to the problem of culture shock.

1. When people move to a new country, they _____.

- A. will get used to their new surroundings with difficulty
- B. have well prepared for the new surroundings
- C. will get used to the culture of the country quickly
- D. will never be familiar with the culture of the country

2. According to the passage, factors that give rise to culture shock include all of the following except _____.

- A. the language communication
- B. the weather conditions and customs
- C. the public service systems
- D. the homesickness

3. According to the passage, the more successful you are at home, _____.

- A. the fewer difficulties you may have abroad
- B. the more difficulties you may have abroad
- C. the more money you will earn abroad
- D. the less homesick you may feel abroad

4.The writer tells us that the best way to overcome culture shock is to _____.

A.protect ourselves from unfamiliar environment

B.develop a strange sense of self-protection

C.get familiar with new culture

D.return to our own country

B

(2019 四川棠湖中学高一下月考,★★☆)

My first week in the United States was a cultural shock. Everything felt new to me, including the style of conversation, the community I lived in and even the type of food people ate.

In our community back home, people eat mutton and chicken. Pork and beef are also common among other communities, but eating beef is taken as an illegal act. Unlike Nepal, eating beef is common in the West where most of the people follow religions other than Hinduism.

Food is just an example. When people move from one part of the world to another, they should adapt themselves to the new culture. For example, going to the bars or getting drunk is not acceptable in my community, but it is common in the US after a certain age.

I was raised in a traditional Hindu family in Nepal. We have a conservative(保守的)opinion towards the marriage. Arranged marriages(包办婚姻)are common in which families decide whether the two should get married. Free love marriages are not allowed and are seldom seen. Same-sex marriage is also considered impossible.

To me, culture is a matter of habit. The culture is so deep-rooted in people's minds that most people are against changes. It is always easy for them to do what they have been doing throughout their life. It may be difficult for anyone to adapt to a new culture.

However, with travel being an unavoidable thing for modern people, one always comes across different cultures. In such cases, one should be respectful and adaptive to the culture other people follow. The world is always a better place to live in when we have spaces for people of all cultures.

5. What does the Nepal law forbid people to eat?

A. Pork. B. Beef. C. Chicken. D. Mutton.

6. Which may be seen most in Nepal?

A. Open marriages. B. Free love marriages.

C. Same-sex marriage. D. Arranged marriages.

7. What is the writer's attitude to different cultures?

A. Negative. .Respectful.

C. Conservative. D. Indifferent.

8. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Most westerners believe in Hinduism.

B. Getting drunk in Nepal is acceptable.

C. Anyone can enter the bars in the US.

D. The writer came across a cultural shock.

II.七选五

(2019 河南南阳第一中学高一下月考,★★☆)

Culture means any human behavior that is learned in human society. All of the meaningful parts of a culture are passed on to different generations through tradition or social learning. 1 Culture exists in agricultural as well as industrialized societies.

Culture is necessary for the survival and existence of human beings. Practically, everything humans know, think, value, feel, and do is learned through taking part in a sociocultural system. 2 Here is one of the cases of children growing up apart from human society. In the province of Midnapore in India, the director of a children's home was told by local villagers that there were "ghosts" in the forest. Upon looking into the case, the director found that two children, one about eight years old and the other about six years old, appeared to have been living with a group of wolves in the forest. 3 In his diary, the director describes his first view of Kamala (as the older child was named) and Amala (the name given to the younger child):

Kamala was a terrible-looking being. His head was like a big ball of something covering the shoulders. 4 Their eyes were bright and sharp, unlike human eyes. They were very fond of raw meat and raw milk. Gradually, as they got stronger, they began going on all fours, and afterwards began to run on all fours, just like squirrels.

Children learn human language in the same way they learn other kinds of human behavior—by taking part in a cultural community. 5

A.From this viewpoint, all human groups have their own culture.

B.The children were the "ghosts" described by the local people.

C.This statement is well supported by some well-written cases.

D.Human beings can only develop human abilities by the local people.

E.Culture refers only to the high art and classical music of a particular society.

F.Close at its heels there came another terrible creature exactly like the first, but smaller in size.

G.They learn a certain human language as well as certain kinds of human behavior through their membership in a certain cultural community.

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

III.语法填空

(2019 四川雅安高一上期末,★★☆)

Chinese are the first people to have tea. One thousand and two hundred years ago, Lu Yu wrote a book 1 (call) The Classic of Tea. The book gives a detailed 2 (explain) of the origin,the processing skills and the classification of tea.

However, Chinese tea culture goes far beyond tea 3 (it). Take green tea for instance,and the ideal temperature of the water should be around 80℃. If the water is too hot, nutrients (营养) in the tea will 4 (destroy). On the other hand,if the water is not hot enough, the tea 5 (leaf) won't open and you will miss the pleasantly fresh flavor. So Chinese people are used 6 drinking hot tea. When you visit a Chinese friend,your friend will 7 (constant) add hot water to your empty teacup. It is polite 8 (offer) the teacup to guests with both hands. Of course, the guests should pay respect as well, 9 (take)the teacup with both hands.

Talking about adding water to the teacup,there is 10 saying: Wine full,full cup.
Tea half,half cup. For wine,the full cup symbolizes whole heartiness. For tea,the half
cup means modesty.

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

答案全解全析

基础过关练

I .1.definitely 2.selected 3.minority 4.diverse 5.escape

6.claiming

II .1.knowing 考查非谓语动词。句意:约翰承认对这个科目知之甚少。admit 后跟 v.-ing 形式,故填 knowing。

2.immigrated 考查动词的时态。句意:他的父母在他两岁时移民了。分析句子可知,此处为谓语动词,根据 was 可知用一般过去时,故填 immigrated。

3.historical 考查词性转换。句意:他正在写一部关于 19 世纪的法国的历史小说。分析句子可知,此处用形容词修饰 novel,且表示“历史题材的”,故填 historical。

4.to 考查固定搭配。句意:这个主意是他在梦中想到的。occur to sb. (想法或主意)出现在头脑中,故填介词 to。

5.fortunate 考查词性转换。句意:我有幸作为讲师访问过世界上许多地方。此处作 be 的表语,故填形容词,即 fortunate。

6.to 考查固定搭配。句意:牙买加是两百多万人的家乡。be home to...是……的家乡,故填介词 to。

7.On 考查固定搭配。句意:我所有的东西都被盗,连汽车也给偷走了。on top of 除……之外,故填介词 On。

8.to reduce 考查固定搭配。句意:当地学校在试图降低辍学率。此处考查 seek to do sth.试图做某事,故填不定式 to reduce。

III.1.earned a living 2.opened up 3.heading to 4.be brought about 5.a series of

6.Apart from

IV.1.whether to go or stay 2.used to go sailing 3.to write on

4.To succeed 5.It is important that

V.1.definitely 考查副词。句意:再次回到旧金山感觉确实很好。此处修饰系动词 feels,故填副词,即 definitely。

2.that/which 考查关系代词。分析句子结构可知,设空处引导定语从句。先行词为 the earthquake,关系词在从句中作主语,故填 that 或 which。

3.offering 考查现在分词。此处和前面的 sitting 并列,many 和 offer 之间是主动关系,故填现在分词,即 offering。

4.one 考查代词。句意:市中心附近的教会区是这座城市最古老的地区之一。此处表示是最古老的地区之一,故填 one。

5.living 考查现在分词。句意:住在这里的许多人来自墨西哥或中美洲。此处 people 和 live 之间是主动关系,故用现在分词作 people 的后置定语,即 living。

6.to be 考查固定用法。句意:这个地区过去是城镇的贫困地区,但现在是艺术、音乐和美食中心。此处考查 used to do sth.过去常常做某事,故填 to be。

7.called 考查过去分词。句意:一场名为“教会学校”的艺术运动就是从这里开始的。此处 an art movement 和 call 之间是被动关系,故填过去分词作后置定语,即 called。

8.to 考查固定搭配。句意:下午,我去了当地一家展示加利福尼亚历史变迁的博物馆。此处考查固定搭配 head to...朝……前进,故填 to。

9.historical 考查形容词。句意:下午,我去了当地一家展示加利福尼亚历史变迁的博物馆。此处修饰名词 changes,且表示有关历史的,故填 historical。

10.immigrants 考查名词复数。句意:这个博物馆很好地展示了美国是如何由来自不同国家和文化的移民建立起来的。根据后面 from different countries and cultures 可知,此处指很多移民,故用复数形式,即 immigrants。

能力提升练

I .

A

语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了当人们搬到一个新的国家时,哪些因素会引起文化冲击,人们又应该怎样适应新的环境。

1.A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Specialists(专家) say it is not easy to get used to life in a new culture.”以及下文对文化冲击的陈述可知,当人们搬到一个新的国家时,他们将会很难适应他们的新环境,故选 A 项。

2.D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“The weather may be unpleasant. The customs may be different. The public service systems—the telephones, post office, or transportation—may be difficult to work out. The simplest things seem to be the biggest problems. The language may be difficult.”可知,语言交流、天气条件和习俗、公共服务设施都会引起文化冲击,故选 D 项。

3.B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Very often the people having the worst culture shock are those who never had any difficulties in their own country. Coming to a new country, these people find they do not have the same positions as they have back home. They find themselves without any identify. They have to build a new self-image.”可知,最能感受到文化冲击的人是在自己国家中最成功的人,因为他们一切都要从头开始,所以你在国内越成功,在国外就越困难,故选 B 项。

4.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Getting to know the new environment and gaining experience—these are the long-term solutions to the problem of culture shock.”可知,熟悉新环境是解决文化冲击最好的办法,故选 C 项。

B

语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文,主要阐述了美国文化给作者带来的冲击,同时指出在现在的世界,人们应该尊重和适应他人遵循的文化。

5.B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“eating beef is taken as an illegal act”可知,选 B 项。

6.D 细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的“Arranged marriages(包办婚姻) are common in which families decide whether the two should get married.”可知,听从父母之命的包办婚姻在尼泊尔是常见的,故选 D 项。

7.B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段可知,对于现代人来说,旅行是一件不可避免的事情,人们总是会遇到不同的文化。在这种情况下,人们应该尊重和适应他人遵循的文化。因此,对于不同的文化,作者所持的是尊重的态度。故选 B 项。

8.D 主旨大意题。通过作者举的例子可知,无论在饮食禁忌方面,还是结婚风俗方面,文化存在不同的差异,这些文化的冲击让作者感触颇深,故选 D 项。

II. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要阐述了人类文化传承方面的具体内容。

1.A 根据上文“All of the meaningful parts of a culture are passed on to different generations through tradition or social learning.”可知,文化的所有部分都会传给下一代,意味着所有的人类群体都有自己的文化,故选 A 项。

2.C 根据下文“Here is one of the cases of children growing up apart from human society.”可知,有很多的例子来证明这一点,下面列举了其中之一,故选 C 项。

3.B 根据上文“Upon looking into the case, the director found that two children, one about eight years old and the other about six years old, appeared to have been living with a group of wolves in the forest.”可知,两个孩子和狼群生活在一起,这两个孩子就是当地人所说的“鬼”,故选 B 项。

4.F 根据上文“Kamala was a terrible-looking being. His head was like a big ball of something covering the shoulders.”可知,这里是对两个孩子的外貌的描述,故选 F 项。

5.G 根据上文“Children learn human language in the same way they learn other kinds of human behavior—by taking part in a cultural community.”可知,不同的环境对他们有了不同的影响,他们的身上既有人的行为也有狼的特点,故选 G 项。

III.语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了中国茶文化的历史、喝热茶的原因、喝茶礼仪以及关于茶的俗语等。

1.called 考查非谓语动词。此处指陆羽写了一本叫作《茶经》的书。a book 与 call 之间是被动关系,故填过去分词作后置定语。

2.explanation 考查名词。句意:这本书详细介绍了茶的起源、茶的处理技术以及茶的种类。根据空前的 detailed 可知,设空处被形容词修饰,因此要用名词形式,故填 explain 的名词形式 explanation。

3.itself 考查反身代词。句意:然而,中国的茶文化远远超过了茶本身。根据句意可知,这里需要用反身代词,故填 itself。

4.be destroyed 考查被动语态。句意:如果水太热,茶中的营养就会被破坏。根据句意,主语 nutrients 和动词 destroy 之间为被动关系,要用被动语态,故填 be destroyed。

5.leaves 考查名词复数。句意:另一方面,如果水温不够,茶叶就泡不开,就喝不到茶清新宜人的味道。根据常识可知,该处的茶叶是复数概念。故填 leaves。

6.to 考查固定搭配。句意:因此,中国人习惯喝热茶。be used to 为固定搭配,意为“习惯……”,故填 to。

7.constantly 考查副词。句意:当你拜访中国朋友时,你的朋友会不断地为你空了的茶杯添热水。分析句子可知,本空要用副词修饰动词 add,因此要用形容词 constant 的副词形式 constantly。

8.to offer 考查不定式。句意:用双手给客人递茶杯是礼貌的。分析该句结构可知,该句使用了“It+is+adj.+to do sth.”的固定句式。It 为形式主语,动词不定式作真正的主语,故填 to offer。

9.taking 考查现在分词。句意:当然,客人也应该用双手接过茶杯表示尊重。分析该句结构可知,take 与其逻辑主语 the guests 之间是主动关系,因此用现在分词作伴随状语,故填 taking。

10.a 考查不定冠词。此处指说起往茶杯里添水,中国有句俗语,叫作“酒满茶半”。酒倒满杯表示全心全意,茶倒半杯表示虚心诚恳。这里用不定冠词 a 泛指一句俗语,且 saying 的发音以辅音音素开头,故用不定冠词 a。