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VOCABULARY

A Four of these sentences have errors. Find and correct the errors.

- 1 I really think you should wear a shirt to dinner with your new girlfriend; you look a bit too informal in that sweater. _____
- 2 Since I've been living in Sri Lanka for so many years, it feels unnatural to eat with a knife and fork now. _____
- 3 You should never point at someone with your foot in Thailand, because they consider feet to be inclean. _____
- 4 Forget it! I really can't eat with chopsticks. It's absolutely impossible. _____
- 5 Mike, don't just get up and leave at the end of the meal! That's very unpolite. _____
- 6 Juan doesn't like going to formal restaurants with his colleagues, because it makes him feel very uncomfortable. _____
- 7 Wow! You have to read this story from the newspaper; it's absolutely unbelievable! _____
- 8 In a formal restaurant, use the small cutlery for your starter. It's incorrect to start with the biggest knife and fork. _____

B Complete the text with words from the box and add the correct prefix *-un*, *-in*, or *-im*.

clean comfortable formal natural polite possible

Thanks to cheaper air travel, the world seems to be getting smaller all the time. These days, it's not 1 _____ for someone to travel many times in the same year. However, there are many things that we need to be careful of when we are traveling, so that we don't make people from other cultures feel 2 _____! Here are a few interesting cultural "dos" and "don'ts" when you are going global.

In most places in the world, tipping waiters in a café or restaurant is the right thing to do, but in Japan, it's 3 _____. Why? Because it's a sign of disrespect. It suggests that the other person is just there to "serve" you. In India, people eat and greet with their right hand, but not with the left. The left hand is considered to be dirty, so people think it's 4 _____ to use your left hand for these things.

But many Western countries have "unusual" customs, too. French people always greet each other by saying "*Bonjour madame (or monsieur).*" This seems very formal, but you shouldn't greet someone in a more 5 _____ way unless you know them well. In Norway, people don't normally use their car horns at all, unless there's an emergency. So it's completely 6 _____ to "beep" someone in your car, and it could cause people to panic. Have fun traveling, but don't forget to respect these cultural differences.



GRAMMAR

A Choose the correct options.

- 1 Carla stopped **using** / **to use** her cell phone in the restaurant, because everyone was looking at her.
- 2 Our professor talked a lot about cross-cultural awareness and then went on **giving** / **to give** an example of an embarrassing situation he had been in.
- 3 Thanks for agreeing to look after my cat while I'm away. Please don't forget **feeding** / **to feed** her twice a day.
- 4 My sister didn't like learning Japanese in the beginning, but as she went on **studying** / **to study** it every day, she enjoyed it more and more.
- 5 I was writing an email to my pen pal in Russia when I stopped **to check** / **checking** my social media.
- 6 When I traveled across the USA, I remember **to talk** / **talking** to lots of really interesting people.
- 7 I'll never forget **laughing** / **to laugh** at myself the first time I tried to speak French in Paris.
- 8 You must remember **shaking** / **to shake** hands with people in the USA when you meet them for the first time.

WRITING

A Complete the email with sentences from the box. There are two extra sentences you do not need.

- a I really love the fact that meals are an important part of daily life in Finland.
- b Everyone in my family really loves this kind of food, and we all eat it at least once a week.
- c People in Finland usually have three or four meals a day.
- d We don't normally eat a lot for lunch, but the food is very simple, and we eat things such as dark brown bread and smoked fish.
- e So I'd love to know about mealtimes in your country.
- f It's not unusual for us to have a dessert made from berries called *kiisseli*.
- g But my favorite mealtime is at night when it's time for *iltapala* at about 10 p.m., and this is something light such as ham and cheese.

New Message

Hi Magda,

My name is Anja, and I'm from Helsinki in Finland, but these days I'm traveling around Spain. I love Spain and Spanish food, but I miss Finland and Finnish food a lot. I thought I'd tell you about some of our customs. In some ways, it's different from Spain, and in some ways, it's similar.

1 _____ That might sound like a lot, but we get up early! Breakfast is usually some toast and jam made with lingonberries. I love it, but some people think it's very bitter. 2 _____ We usually eat lunch earlier than most cultures. We eat lunch at about midday—that's definitely much earlier than in Spain! At my family's house in the evening, my brother often prepares the meal for everyone, and we eat early, at about 5 p.m. On the weekend, my mother starts preparing a typical Karelian food earlier in the day. This is food from the north of Finland, and it's like a pie made with pastry and rice inside. We often eat it with reindeer meat.

3 _____ But it can sometimes be a big snack, such as some sausages or meatballs!

4 _____ In Spain, I also notice how important it is for families to come together and eat and share their daily news. It makes me realize how similar many cultures are, despite appearing so different sometimes.

5 _____ Are there any unusual eating habits in your country? Why not send me an email and let me know!

Yours,
Anja

Send

READING



IDENTIFY MAIN IDEAS

To understand main ideas in a text, look at the first sentences of each of the paragraphs. From this, you can figure out what the text's topics and subtopics are and read any supporting information to understand the ideas better. This can also help you narrow down more specific information that you might need to answer questions.



A Read the article and choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

The stages of “culture shock” and how to deal with them

I'll never forget leaving a restaurant on my first night in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The summer heat hit me, and it felt like an exotic paradise. I loved the heat and the way that downtown Buenos Aires was so busy and full of life. Fast forward about six months, and I started to feel very differently. I remember feeling frustrated by the crowds and exhausted by the heat. I started to feel homesick, especially at holiday time, and then relieved when I had booked my flight to visit my family in London.

Why was this happening to me? Culture shock. There are four stages of culture shock, and I've been through them all!

1 The Honeymoon Stage

This is when everything seems perfect: the food, the people, the colors, and the weather. You walk the streets and feel amazed at the laid-back lifestyle. You also have the contradictory response: you want to socialize with local people, but you actually socialize with other people who speak your language so that you can compare stories about how “great” everything is.

2 The Negotiation Stage

Suddenly, you start to feel irritated with the things that you thought were charming. You feel like the lifestyle is too fast or too slow, and you are annoyed by the way locals do everything. You try to get the

country to work your way, but it just doesn't happen. So you start feeling a bit lonely, especially because you're adjusting to the local language as well.

3 The Adjustment Stage

By now, you are no longer delighted with your host country, but you are definitely feeling more upbeat about life in it. You have worked out how to live there, and you are determined to make an effort to fit in. This is useful to stop you from feeling self-conscious.

4 The Mastery Stage

When any relationship evolves, you don't have those massive highs and lows anymore. And like everyone, you have good and bad days, but everything makes more sense now. You talk to locals easily, and you have a routine. So say goodbye to culture shock and hello to being bicultural!

And even though I no longer see Buenos Aires as an exotic paradise, I've made it my paradise, which is even better.



- 1 The author **loved** / **didn't love** living in Argentina for the first six months.
- 2 In the Honeymoon Stage, you spend most of your time talking to **locals** / **other foreigners**.
- 3 In the Negotiation Stage, you feel like everything is much **easier** / **more difficult**.
- 4 In the Adjustment Stage, you spend more time trying to understand the **culture** / **language**.
- 5 In the Mastery Stage, you no longer experience **problems or difficulties** / **extremes of emotion**.

B Read the article again and choose *True* or *False*.

- 1 The author felt frustrated trying to book a flight home. True / False
- 2 People behave in a slightly unnatural way in the Honeymoon Stage. True / False
- 3 It's normal to feel very negatively toward the country you have moved to. True / False

LISTENING



IDENTIFY THE SPEAKER

When we try to identify a speaker, we listen for information that can help us understand who is speaking. Can you hear key words which relate specifically to the speaker? Does the speaker use a formal or informal register? Considering these types of questions will help you to identify the speaker.



A 3.1 Listen to the podcast and choose the correct options.

- The woman talks about why **learning about festivals** / **understanding cultural diversity** is important.
- The woman suggests that **the teacher** / **everyone in the classroom** is responsible for both teaching and learning.

B 3.1 Listen again and choose the correct options.

- How many students did the teacher have in her class?
 - 13
 - 23
 - 33
- Why did the teacher ask her students about their backgrounds?
 - to make sure she understood their behavior
 - to make students learn each other's names
 - to make sure everyone was involved
- What mistake did the teacher make?
 - She had some incorrect information about a student's name.
 - She didn't understand a student's name.
 - She mispronounced a student's name.
- What happened with the teacher and Aliya?
 - Aliya taught the class about her background.
 - Aliya celebrated Eid in May.
 - The teacher told Aliya that she had to learn from the other students.

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct options.

- I'd like to go abroad this year, but the idea of going to the beach doesn't really appeal **to** / **with** / **for** me.
- Eliza feels really bad about getting your name wrong, so don't be surprised if she apologizes **for** / **to** / **about** you at some point.
- Sam lived in Tokyo for 10 years, so you can rely **on** / **with** / **to** him if you need any help with Japanese.
- Fiona really wants to come to the party tonight, but she still has some homework to deal **for** / **on** / **with** before she comes.
- Can you turn that music down? I really need to concentrate **on** / **about** / **for** this assignment.

B In your notebook, rewrite the sentences correctly.

- Watching a Japanese film with English subtitles didn't appeal for any of my housemates.
- Natalia spoke to Eliana and apologized to accidentally breaking her cell phone.
- We need to find a solution, because I really don't want to argue with this.
- I know you have some great vacation ideas, but let's just concentrate about a trip to Greece for now.
- Kelly didn't like the idea of eating raw fish at first, but when she tried it, the taste really allowed to her.
- I love living in Vietnam, but I find the written language really hard to deal about.
- When I was traveling around Peru, I had to allow on a cell phone app to find my way around.

A Read the dialogue and choose *True* or *False*.

Cristina: So, we're meeting the clients from Beijing at 3 p.m. to talk about the tour we want to take them on. I'm a little worried. I hope they like the idea of getting out of the city and seeing more of the rural areas.

Diego: I'm sure they will. I think it's a good idea. Last time they came to Houston, we didn't realize how tired they would be, and we definitely did too much the first week.

Cristina: You know, I get the idea that part of the problem last time was that we didn't really communicate properly. They all just talked to one another—which was totally fine and to be expected, I guess. This time we need to make sure we make small, mixed groups and check that we understand one another.

Diego: I know their English is good, but why don't we try to learn some phrases in Chinese? I mean, we don't need to be fluent, but we could at least say "hello," "goodbye," and "How are you?" I think they would appreciate that. We should also find out something about their culture.

Cristina: OK, yes, let's do that. And we must remember that they just arrived, and they might not want to do what we've suggested. It'll be obvious if they're tired, for example, and we'll need to plan based on what they want to do. We'll have to read their body language.

Diego: I'm looking forward to it. I think it's going to be fun.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Cristina and Diego both think that everything went very well last time the clients visited Houston. | True / False |
| 2 | They both agree that they need to improve the way they communicate with the clients. | True / False |
| 3 | They both think that the clients will be enthusiastic about everything that they have planned. | True / False |

B Match the phrases from the dialogue (1–6) to the correct function (a–f). Write the letter next to the phrase.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | "It'll be obvious if they're tired, for example, and we'll need to plan based on what they want to do. We'll have to read their body language." _____ |
| 2 | "This time we need to make sure we make small, mixed groups and check that we understand one another." _____ |
| 3 | "I'm looking forward to it. I think it's going to be fun." _____ |
| 4 | "I know their English is good, but why don't we try to learn some phrases in Chinese?" _____ |
| 5 | "We should also find out something about their culture." _____ |
| 6 | "They all just talked to one another—which was totally fine and to be expected, I guess." _____ |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| a | If possible, learn a little bit about the culture of the people you are going to meet. |
| b | Learn a few key phrases such as <i>hello</i> , <i>good morning</i> , and <i>thank you</i> in their language. |
| c | Be accepting of other people's behavior. Don't expect them to change their behavior to suit you. |
| d | Speak slowly and clearly. Clarify information as needed to make sure there is no misunderstanding. |
| e | Don't forget to relax and enjoy yourself! |
| f | Pay attention to nonverbal communication. Gestures, eye contact, and body language are all clues as to how someone is feeling. |



LIFE SKILLS

A Read the case study and choose *True* or *False*.

Case Study: The Study Abroad Program

Background:

Michael and Jamila are going on a study abroad program with their friends Lucia and Ashley. They are all from New York, and they have decided to go to Tokyo. None of them has ever traveled outside of the USA before, and they are nervous about their trip. They are going to be staying with two different host families in Tokyo. In pairs, they have decided to read the blogs of two students who lived in Japan.



← → ↻ ☆ ☰

Jeremy's Journey

Japanese Pretty much everyone speaks a little bit of English, but people will look delighted if you speak a few words in Japanese when you are asking for directions, for example. You'll probably never "master" the language, but it doesn't matter.

Eating and drinking Unlike in the West, if you go out to a restaurant, people like it when you make a noise with your noodles. It shows you like the food. And whatever you do, if you don't know how to use chopsticks, learn before you go out for dinner by practicing at home!

Tipping You might have heard this before, but it's really not a good idea to tip in Japan. But do you know what's even worse? Counting your change. It's considered very rude because it looks like you don't trust the staff.

Meeting people When you're visiting someone's house, it's a good idea to give a gift, but in Japan it's common to bring food to someone's home. So don't bring flowers!

← → ↻ ☆ ☰

Tim in Tokyo

Tastes of Tokyo Tokyo is such a multinational city, you can go to all the usual cafés and fast-food restaurants so you don't get homesick. While you're out sightseeing, you'll probably get hungry, but you mustn't walk around eating, especially not on the subway.

Out and about Be quiet on the trains. You might be used to people talking on trains in Europe or in the USA, but in Japan, people often use commuting time to sleep. They often work very long hours, after all.

Saying "hi" Japanese style Bowing is a very important part of Japanese culture. But you have to do it in the right way. You have to keep your back completely straight. And it's a good idea as it is a sign of respect for the person you are speaking to. If you're not sure, ask someone to show you how it's done.

Fitting in One way to fit in is to dress conservatively and fashionably, because the Japanese do.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 Both of the blogs talk about the Japanese language. | True / False |
| 2 It doesn't matter if you don't use chopsticks properly. | True / False |
| 3 It's considered impolite to check your change in a store or restaurant. | True / False |
| 4 You can eat fast food in Tokyo, but you should avoid eating it in public. | True / False |
| 5 It's not normal for people to sleep on trains in Tokyo. | True / False |
| 6 It's not a good idea to bow if you are not Japanese yourself. | True / False |

THINKING SKILL

A Recall the information you read in LIFE SKILLS A and underline the cultural mistake each person made. Then write what the people should do in the future.

- "I was really hungry when I was in Tokyo, so I went to a café and got some takeout. I ate it on a subway train, and I was listening to some music on my headphones when I realized that everyone was staring at me. I don't know what the problem was."

- "My brother was walking around Tokyo, but he didn't have any signal on his cell phone, so he had no GPS. He was asking for directions in English, because he doesn't speak any Japanese. Some people were helpful, but some people didn't know what to do when he started speaking to them."

- 3 "It was a hot day in Sapporo, and so I was wearing a sleeveless T-shirt and shorts. I was walking through the Historical Village of Hokkaido and taking a lot of photos. Suddenly, a guard said I couldn't go into one of the buildings. I don't know why. Maybe I was taking too many photos."
-
- 4 "My friend was at a restaurant with her family in Yokohama, and they had a really great meal. They said the food was amazing and the service was excellent, so they left a big tip for the waiter. But the waiter seemed very upset! They didn't understand why. Perhaps they didn't tip enough."
-
- 5 "I was over in Kyoto during my summer break from college, and we met some local students in a café. We were all really excited, and I tried to give everyone a high five to greet them, but none of them high-fived me back. I thought it was unusual. I was a bit surprised."
-
- 6 "I have a Japanese girlfriend, and she lives with her mom in Osaka. I flew out to see her last week, and I met her mom for the first time. I went to dinner at her mom's house, and I took a scarf to give her as a gift. But her mom looked offended. Maybe she didn't like the scarf."
-



Progress Check

Lesson 1

I can understand cultural awareness.
To review, go to LIFE SKILLS, p. 34.

I can use negative prefixes for adjectives.
To review, go to VOCABULARY A & B, pp. 34–35.

I can use verbs with gerunds and infinitives with a change in meaning.
To review, go to GRAMMAR A & B, p. 35.

I can write using sentence variety.
To review, go to WRITING B & C, p. 36.

I can talk about my eating habits.
To review, go to SPEAKING, p. 36.

Lesson 2

I can understand what culture shock is.
To review, go to READING, p. 37.

I can use vocabulary to talk about feelings.
To review, go to VOCABULARY A & B, p. 38.

I can use *be/get used to* to talk about actions and habits.
To review, go to GRAMMAR A & B, p. 38.

I can talk about culture shock.
To review, go to SPEAKING A & B, p. 39.

Lesson 3

I can understand people talking about cultural diversity.
To review, go to LISTENING B & C, p. 40.

I can use dependent prepositions.
To review, go to VOCABULARY A & B, p. 40.

I can recall information.
To review, go to THINKING SKILL B, C, & D, p. 41.