

Keeping Culture in Mind

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An Intensive course on culture.

Student's Book

High Elementary to Advanced

Valley Music Publications (VMP)

www.englishteacher.co.nz

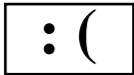
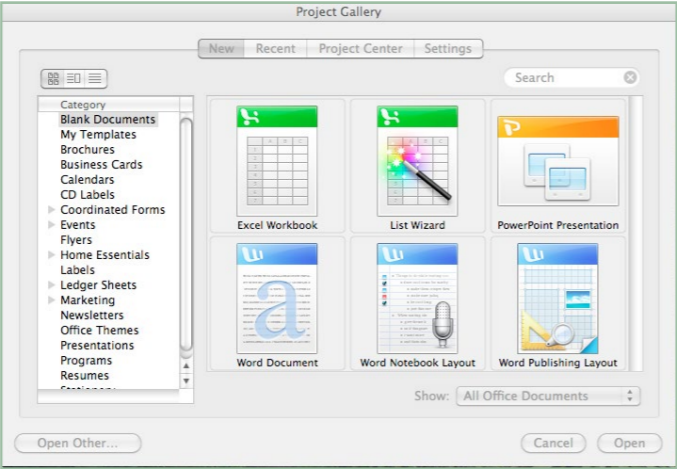
2014

Unit 1

Overview of learning outcomes:

to learn about New Year, birth and its impact on culture	to learn about: reciprocity/gift giving; face; summer; naming; registration; greetings; familiarity	to learn about: giving and receiving gifts; the use of congratulations	to learn about: feelings; audience; perspective; order of viewing; form filling; colours	to learn about: familiarity with ending -ee sound; writing a card; appropriate names
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Unit 1



BDM93B
Request for New Zealand Birth Certificate or Printout
Please note that you may be able to order your certificate and/or printout by ☎ Freephone 0800 22 77 77 (+64 4 474 8101 if outside New Zealand)

INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Te Tari Taiwhenua

Part A My Details

Surname First names

Surname at birth (if different from above) First names at birth (if different from above)

Place of birth (town or city) including country if not New Zealand Date of birth

Phone number (daytime) Email address

Part B Delivery Address

Delivery name (if different from above)

Flat number (if applicable) Street number Street

Suburb or rural locality



What do you think about 1-4?
In small groups talk about your answers.

1. I think unit 1 is about a new year. Yes/No Why or why not?
2. I think unit 1 is about flowers Yes/No Why or why not?
3. I think unit 1 is about the start of something Yes/No Why or why not?
4. I think unit 1 is about birthdays Yes/No Why or why not?
How many of us agree? _____

Reading illustrations (pictures, photos etc)

In small groups answer the questions below:

1. Look at the two photos of people. Which feelings do they suggest?
Are they any from a) to e) or something else?
a) I am really happy
b) I am sad
c) I am really unhappy
d) I am lucky
e) I am hurt
How did you guess? What in the picture helped you? eg The eyes look..... the mouth looks....

2. Which illustration shows a feeling but is not a photo of a human face?
(Use your finger, point to them and say, "This one!") Which feeling does it suggest?
a) I am lucky
b) I am unhappy
Do you ever use this kind of 'feeling picture' (emoticons) in your emails to friends or relatives? Yes/No
How many of you said, "Yes!" Write the number in the space below:
_____ of us use this kind of 'feeling picture' (emoticons)

3. Now look at the photo of the family. What are they doing and why? How do they feel?
What parts of the body are touching? _____ and _____.
Are they comfortable with the touching? Yes/No Why or why not?
In which illustrations does the person meet your eyes (look directly at you)?
(Use your finger, point to them and say, "This one!")
Do the eyes make you feel comfortable or uncomfortable? Why?
Do people from your culture use their face and eyes in the same way to suggest feelings?
Yes/No How many of us said, "Yes!" _____
Where are the family? In hospital, at home, at a school, at a restaurant, at a bank? How do you know?
Who is the photo for? Friends, family, relations, the hospital staff, anyone? How do you know?
Who has nearly the same body language for men and women with a baby? _____

4. When you looked at **any** words or any text on the opposite page:
did you look from left to right? or right to left? or top to bottom?
or bottom to top? or from the centre out to the edge of the page?
or from the left and go around in a circle?
What do you know about English writing?
Is it the same direction or way as your language?
What do empty boxes on a form mean? - look at the Request for a New Zealand Birth Certificate.
What do you need to do?
Government forms often want you to use BLOCK letters (capitals). In your culture is their a special way to write information for government departments? Yes/No
How many of us said no? _____

5. What are the main colours of the birthday or baby cards? red blue green pink purple black orange
Do girls have one colour and boys another in your culture? (Pink means a girl and blue means a boy in European culture.) How many of us have similar colours for boys and girls, men and women? _____
Green is a colour we think of for New Zealand because our forest is evergreen. Our common native flow-ers are mainly red or white, especially pohutakawa in summer time. Bright colours are popular on New Year's cards as well. What do these colours mean to you?
Is anybody the same as New Zealand culture? Yes/No

In New Zealand white is the colour for hospital bed clothes, blankets and often for babies' clothes.
Is anybody the same as New Zealand culture? Yes/No

Unit 1: New Start

1. 1 How different is your culture to New Zealand culture?
Go to quizlet to practise or learn useful vocabulary for this activity.

- a) sunrise b) midnight c) Gisborne d) world
e) beach f) greet g) celebrate (x2) h) sales
i) school j) factories k) resolutions

Work with a partner. Put one letter from a-k of the words above into the best space for the meaning:
At exactly ____on the thirty first of December New Zealanders make a lot of noise to ____ the New Year e.g. ring church bells, honk car and boat horns or people play games loudly outside. Sometimes there are fireworks as well. Maori also celebrate Maori New Year (*Matariki- a star group*) in April, May or June depending on the lunar (moon) calendar. New Year’s parties keep going until the early hours of the morning and some people stay in bed until late on January the first. A few get up early to see the first ____, especially in or around ____because the East Coast is the first place in the world to see the new day. But they hardly ever keep their New Year’s _____. Those New Year promises are just party small talk!

For the first few days of the year they ____ each other by saying, “Happy New Year!” and reply, “You too!” However, new immigrants from other cultures occasionally do different things like have an extended family day with big meals to ____ or have different gift giving customs too. Kiwis (New Zealanders) don’t usually give presents on this day.

In Auckland there are the New Year’s Day (January First) Horse Races at Ellerslie. Department stores also have big ____ so children and adults often spend any Christmas gift money at this time.

It is ____ summer holidays in December and January; ____and many work places also close for two weeks; Maori, Pacific Islanders and European New Zealanders all do the same things: relax on holiday! Some go to the ____ or parks for a picnic and others go away to see relatives or new places.

🔊 Listen and check
Is the text exactly the same? Yes/No
Which word or words are different? _____

1.2 Match each picture to a word or words in the text. Why did you choose the word? Are your choices the same as a partner? Yes/No



m. ____



n. ____



o. ____



p. ____

q. ____



r. ____



s. ____



2. Your experiences
Read and answer the questions below.

In your culture on January the first:	Yes	No	Sometimes
do you say, “Happy New Year!”?			
do you sleep in?			
do you relax, have a picnic or go for a walk?			
are you on holiday from work or school?			
are shops and factories open?			
do big department stores have sales?			
do you think about your New Year’s resolutions (promises for next year) or plans for the New Year?			
do you celebrate New Year at another time e.g. Maori celebrate Matariki according to the lunar calendar - around April/May/June.			
do you give presents to family and friends?			

- a) Are you the same / different to most New Zealanders?
- b) How many of the activities from 1.1 in your culture are the same as or similar to the activities of most New Zealanders ? ____

3. Reciprocity (giving back)
Write your answers to a)-e).
In small groups find out the information and compare answers to the questions:
a) Do you give gifts to officials or bosses in your culture? Yes/No When?
.....
How many people said yes? ____
b) Do you ‘regift’ (you don’t like or need the gift so you give it to another person)? Yes/No
How many people said no? ____
c) What is a good gift for a new baby and/or new parents and why?
.....
d) When is the best time to open ANY gift and why?
.....
e) Is it important to give money or a gift before or after a special time or date?
How many people agree with you? ____

Social Organisation

1. New Year

a) **Student A** Talk and read to a **Student B** to find what 4 things are the same? Underline them.
Arbor Day is June the sixth but many communities in New Zealand are starting to celebrate ‘Matariki’ (Maori New Year) on Queen’s Birthday weekend (the first weekend in June) now. This is a changing custom. We plant trees near streams and in parks and this is a blend of both Maori and pakeha culture. Some Maori plant kumara on or near their local ‘marae’. Other celebrations are for several days or more.

Use Quizlet for useful vocabulary, new words and revision

Student B Talk and read to a **Student A** to find what 4 things are the same? Underline them.
See page 17 under Body Language activities.



A kumera is on the left/right
Matariki is on the left/right



b). Who decides what and when to do things at New Year in your culture?

Write the letter(s) next to the idea:

A religious leader (R) The government (G) I decide (I) Family (M&F)

i. The official date of New Year _____ ii. What to do at New Year _____

Look at the answers of someone from a different culture.

How many of your answers are the same ? _____ Ask about differences.

Write one different answer: _____

2. The Start of a New Life

i. Write the best letter for the space in conversation 1:

a) member b) problem c) tired d) birth (2) e) anyway f) visiting g) Birth (2)
(There is a baby crying in the background.)

Nurse: Excuse me but it isn’t the _____ hours for this hospital. Are you a family _____?

Jennie: Ah... well, nah...actually I’m a close friend from Anne’s work.

Nurse to mum: You said you didn’t want any visitors except family in the first 24 hours. Did you change your mind?

Anne (mum): Arh..no. Oh Jennie, thanks for the flowers but you’d better go now. I’m a little _____. Do you mind? When I go to the _____ Centre tomorrow, you can visit at any time.

J: Sure no worries. Why isn’t Dylan here? I thought he was going to stay for the _____.

A: Oh there was a _____ at work and he had to go. But he was helping me before. I don’t think he really wanted to be here for the _____....He’s going to take me to the _____ Centre when he gets back.

Problem solving: Reciprocity There is no right or wrong answer to this problem.

Your friend (from another culture) gives you a very, very expensive present for helping them.

Which one do you choose and why?

a) You can’t accept it because it is inappropriate. You usually help others without getting gifts.

b) You accept the gift and give back something of equal or more value - or wait for a time when you need a favour (their help).

What if you are more important than your friend in your culture? Does your answer change?

What if your friend gives you the gift BEFORE you have helped them? Does your answer change?

Discuss your reasons for your choice with another student.

2. The Start of a New Life

ii. Read the two conversations on the wiki Famous New Zealanders

Put the four activities in the pictures in order of time: a. is first (1) .

Write 2, 3, 4 next to the correct pictures to show what happened in the next few hours and days.

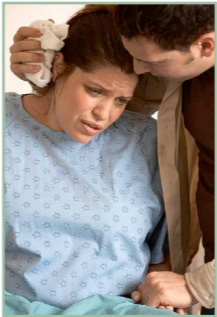
Look carefully to the tenses and words we use with the tenses. Were you correct? Yes/No

a. 1

b. ____

c. ____

d. ____



iii) Read the two conversations again on the wiki Famous New Zealanders.

Write 1 for conversation 1 or 2 for conversation 2 next to the pictures h) to k).

i. ____

h. ____

Request for New Zealand Birth Certificate or Printout

Part A My Details

Part B Delivery Address



j. ____

k. ____



3. Who decides what and when to do things in your culture?

Write the letter(s) next to the idea:

I decide (I) The mother and father (M&F)

Extended family (aunts, uncles etc) (E) A religious leader (R)

The government (G) Hospital staff (H) Some other person? (O) Who?

a. The official name of the baby _____ b. Other names of the baby _____

c. Who can stay with the mother having the baby _____

d. Where the baby is born _____ e. Customs or rules about newborn babies _____

f. A gift for a family member for their birthday _____

h. A gift for others for their birthday _____

Look at the answers of someone from a different culture.

How many of your answers are the same ? _____

Ask about any differences.

Gestures and Body language

1. CONVERSATION 2

Bob and Lisa: Congratulations on your new baby!

Anne & Dylan: Thanks. (Dylan and Bob shake hands.)



In pairs or small groups, including someone from another culture, answer the following questions:

1. Do you have any special body language to show congratulations in your culture? Show the class.
2. Do you usually clap when others clap to congratulate you?



In small groups of different nationalities and cultures talk and show each other the following body language:

1. How do you hold a baby? Can friends of the family hold a newborn baby?
2. How do you give a gift?
3. How do you receive a gift?
4. Do you do have any special body language for family at New Year?
5. Do you do have any special body language for religion at New Year?
6. Do you do have any special body language for strangers at New Year?

Is anybody the same as you? Who? _____

Is any body language the same? Yes/No/some but not all

Go to this site and learn about greetings. Write about one new gesture information.

1 a) **Student B** Talk and read to a **Student A** to find what 4 things are the same. Underline them. Use Quizlet for useful vocabulary, new words and revision

When you finish, ask your partner , “Are any customs changing in your culture? Why?”

Then tell your partner about any changing customs.

Together choose the best answer:

Customs and traditions never change. O

Customs and traditions sometimes change. O

Look at the pictures together on Social Organisation page 15.

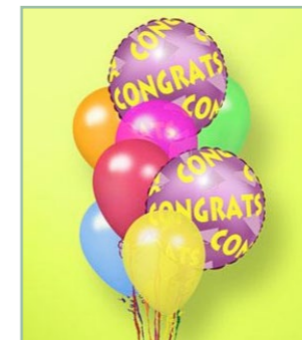
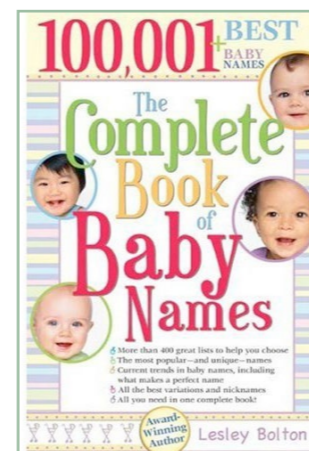


Maori celebrate New Year when they see ‘*matariki*’ in the night sky. This is a group of stars called ‘12 sisters’. It means a new cycle, time to plant *kumara* again, sing, dance and do crafts. It is usually several days of celebration in May, or June. It depends on the full moon (lunar calendar). Celebrations are on ‘*marae*’ throughout New Zealand.

Words and language (literacy)

1. honey baby sweetie 2. piggie horsie pussy mousie
3. surfie truckie sparky techie 4. Tommie Susy Annie Mummy Daddy aunty

1. Talk with a partner about vocabulary group names 1-4 in the box above and answer questions a-g.
- a) Which group number is about animals? ____
- b) Which group number is people's names? ____
- c) Which group number is about job names or a popular sports person? ____
- d) Which group number is about names for lovers? ____
- e) What same sound do all the ends of the words have ? ____
- f) Choose one: This sound 'ee' at the end of a word is friendly/dangerous/rude
- g) Do you have a similar informal sound in your language? Yes/No What?
2. In this unit there are several pictures of cards: for a new baby, birthday cards and for New Year.
- What do you usually write in these cards? What are the best words to write for a *classmate/friend/family member/or new workmate?
- Are your ideas the same or different to other students in the class? _____
3. Now choose one of the *people above and one of the cards from the unit and write a message to them in your language. Translate it to others.

[illegible]

4. *Your experiences and names*

In small groups with at least one partner from a different culture ask and answer a) to g):

- Do you have the same customs around naming babies? Yes/No What?*
- When and how do you decide the names of babies?*
- What is the meaning of your first name, (middle name) and last name in your culture (at school, work, home or a formal occasion)?*
- Is the order the same as in English i.e first name then surname? Yes/No*
- What's not a good first name or nickname in New Zealand? _____*
- How many names can you have? _____*
- Can you change your name? (This is legal in New Zealand by Deedpoll from 20 years old.) Yes/No*

How many partners have similar customs or are the same as you? _____

Reflections



1. Look at least three different partner’s results of Unit 1.

Who from another culture thinks nearly the same as you?

(Name) _____

Think about one partner from another culture. Does this person:

have the same gender (male or female)? Yes/No

have the same religion? Yes/No have nearly the same age as you? Yes/No

come from the same part of the world eg Asia or central Europe? Yes/No

have the same family position eg single teenager or society eg upper class? Yes/No

have nearly the same family values not because of religion? Yes/No

like learning in a team more than on their own? Yes/No

Where are **you** on the line between 2 main cultural approaches?

Individualist: the individual is more important than the family (collectivist)

Mark (X) your result on the line below:

Individualist_____Collectivist

2. Is it easy to talk about differences in New Year traditions? Yes/No

Is it easy to talk about birth? Yes/No

No? Check (x) the O for one or more of the reasons why:

a) religion O b) family values (the group or the individual) O

c) gender O d) government laws O

e) my age at the moment O h) my social class O

i) other (What?) _____

3. What is the most interesting difference about birth of a child and giving babies names?

What did I learn about gift giving in different cultures?

4. Choose a) b) c) or d)

When I last had a language communication difficulty, it was because...

a) of my cultural background – gender, age, social group, religion, family.

b) I didn’t understand the ways of (New Zealand/country I was in at the time).

c) I didn’t understand the other person’s cultural background.

d) other? Write: _____



Plans for the future

I am going to:

a) ask about the other person’s background

to help me understand any differences between us. Yes/No/Maybe

b) only celebrate New Year in the way of my culture. Yes/No/Maybe

c) think carefully about choosing an ‘English’ name. Yes/No/Maybe

d) try harder to understand someone when I have a language difficulty. Yes/No/Maybe

What am I never going to do and why?

ANSWERS

1.1. At exactly MIDNIGHT (b) on the thirty first of December New Zealanders make a lot of noise to CELEBRATE (g) the New Year e.g. ring church bells, honk car and boat horns or people play musical instruments loudly outside. Sometimes there are fireworks as well. Maori also celebrate Maori New Year (Matariki) in April or May sometime.

New Year’s parties keep going until the early hours of the morning and some people stay in bed late on January the first. A few get up early to see the first SUNRISE (a), especially in or around GISBORNE (c) because the East Coast is the first place in the world to see the new day. Haha! But they hardly ever keep their New Year’s RESOLUTIONS (k) ! Those New Year promises are just party small talk!

For the first few days of the year they GREET (f) each other by saying, “Happy New Year!” and reply, “You too!” However, new immigrants from other cul- tures occasionally do different things like have an extended family day with big meals to CELEBRATE (g) or have different gift giving customs. Kiwis (New Zealanders) don’t usually give gifts on this day.

In Auckland there are the New Year’s Day (January First) Horse Races at Ellerslie. Shops also have big SALES (h) so children and adults often spend any Christmas gift money at this time.

It is SCHOOL (i) summer holidays in December and January; FACTORIES (j) and many work places also close for two weeks; Maori, Pacific Islanders and European New Zealanders all do the same things: relax on holiday! Some go to the BEACH (e) or parks for a picnic and others go away to see relatives or new places.

1.1 Is the text exactly the same? No Which word or words are different? musical instruments gifts Department stores

1.2 m. New Year/people greet each other and say n. New Year promises/New Year resolutions o. Gisborne/East Coast p. sunrise

q. beach r. Horse races s. Matariki/Maori New Year

Social organisation

1. New Year

What 4 things are the same? Matariki (Maori new Year), in June, plant kumara, marae celebrations

Kumera is on the left

Matariki is on the right

2.The start of a new life

i. Words into a conversation:

Nurse: Excuse me but it isn’t the visiting hours for this hospital. Are you a family member?

Jennie: Ah... well, nah...actually I’m a close friend from Anne’s work.

Nurse to mum: You said you didn’t want any visitors except family in the first 24 hours. Did you change your mind?

Anne (mum): No. Oh Jennie, thanks for the flowers but you’d better go now. I’m a little tired. Do you mind? When I go to the Birth Centre tomorrow, you can visit at any time.

J: Sure no worries. Why isn’t Dylan here? I thought he was going to stay for the birth.

A: Oh there was a problem at work and he had to go. But he was helping me before. I don’t think he really wanted to be here for the birth anyway....He’s going to take me to the Birth Centre when he gets back.

ii.) a) 1 (first) c. 2 (second) b.3 (third) d.4 (fourth or last)

iii) Which conversation is which photo?: h. 2 i. 2 j. 1 k. 1

Words and language -literacy

a) Which group number is about animals? 2 b) Which group number is people’s names? 4

c) Which group number is about job names or a popular sports person? 3

d) Which group number is about names for lovers? 1 e) What same sound do all the ends of the words have ? ee

f) Choose one: This sound is friendly

Further Reading:

[Maatariki](#)

[Marae information](#)

www.englishteacher.co.nz