

# Keeping Culture in Mind

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An Intensive course on culture.

Student's Book

High Elementary to Advanced

Valley Music Publications (VMP)

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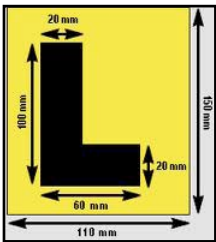
2014

## Unit 6

### Overview of learning outcomes:

to learn about politics, government and their impacts on culture	to learn about: royalty; values; laws; rules	to learn about: handshakes; proxemics; power and respect	to learn about: feelings; order of viewing; prediction; background and foreground; symbols; perspective; colours; language; numbers in images	to learn about: titles and addressing important people
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Unit 6



*What do you think about 1-5?*  
*In small groups talk about your answers.*

1. I think this unit is about the environment

Yes/No

Why or why not?

2. I think this unit is about politics and laws

Yes/No

Why or why not?

3. I think this unit is about birds

Yes/No

Why or why not?

4. I think this unit is about getting married anywhere

Yes/No

Why or why not?

5. I think this unit is about fuel and energy

Yes/No

Why or why not?

How many of us agree?

Reading illustrations (pictures, photos etc)

*In small groups answer the questions below:*

1. Which illustration did you look at first? Why?

Is it normal to look just one way at a group of illustrations in your culture? Yes/No

How many of us are the same? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the people doing in one picture?

Is this acceptable in your culture? Yes/No

Do they make you feel comfortable or uncomfortable? Why?

What parts of the body are touching? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

Are the two people comfortable with the touching? Yes/No Why or why not?

Is this possible in New Zealand? Yes/No/ don't know (ask your teacher)

What feeling is the photographer trying to get?

Are they inside or outside? How do you know?

What time of day is it? (Hint: look at the man's shadow)

How important is the background and the light in the success of the picture?

Not at all      A little      quite a bit      very important

Could it be a studio background? Yes/No Why or why not?

How many of us agree? \_\_\_\_\_

3. a) Two of these pictures have got white topped waves in the sea. Without using a dictionary, which pictures are they probably? (Use your finger and point to it and say, "This one and this one!")

Did you agree with everyone? Yes/No

How did you guess? What in the picture helped you? What word(s) helped to you guess the meaning of white topped waves? \_\_\_\_\_

Which beach is cleaner, the top or the bottom photo? How did you guess?

What colour does the photographer repeat in the photo of the people to show cleanliness? \_\_\_\_\_

What other meanings in English does this colour have? \_\_\_\_\_

Are any of the same English meanings for white in your culture? Yes/No

Who said, "No!" \_\_\_\_\_ What does it mean to them? \_\_\_\_\_

What does the colour red mean in three of the illustrations? \_\_\_\_\_

What about yellow? Does this mean 'be careful', 'warning', 'take care' in your culture? Yes/No

Who said, "No!" \_\_\_\_\_ What does it mean to them? \_\_\_\_\_

Orange usually means look at this. What does it mean in your culture? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the same meaning? Yes/No

How many said, "Yes!" \_\_\_\_\_

b) One illustration is a famous political building. Which country is it in? How do you know? What city is it in ? When you take a photo looking up at a building, does it look more or less important?

What feeling is the photographer trying to give you? \_\_\_\_\_

c) You are looking down on the cars. Does this make them look more or less important than you?

What time of day is it? (Hint: look at the car lights and shadow.)

How do you feel when you see all those cars so close? \_\_\_\_\_

4. It is common to see CAPITAL LETTERS on signs to show importance. Yes/No

Which illustrations have CAPITAL LETTERS and what do they mean?

What does capital L mean? \_\_\_\_\_

The numbers you can see are only about age. Yes/No

Where do you usually see these age symbols? \_\_\_\_\_

What do the other numbers mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Have you seen any of those birds on the money? Yes/No Why not?

Why do you think they are there?

Who agrees with you? \_\_\_\_\_



Unit 6: About Society

1. How different is your culture to New Zealand culture?

1a) Choose the best letter(s) from the box to link to the illustration and write the letter(s) in the space next to the illustration. There are extra words.

- a) cities   b) sport   c) night life   d) nature   e) food   f) industry   g) no nuclear power  
h) biculturalism   i) art   j) peacefulness   k) (place in world) history  
l) links with Great Britain   m) politics in the ‘Beehive’   n) birdlife   o) freedom



1. \_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_

1.b) From the pictures, your general knowledge and the other words in the box, what do you think is really important to most New Zealanders? \_\_\_\_\_

c) Listen. What is important to New Zealanders?  
Which words in the box doesn't the speaker say? Write the letters: \_\_\_\_\_

Write the summary according to the speaker: \_\_\_\_\_



2. What about your culture? Fill out the table below with ~% think it is important and add some ideas.

	for myself or my family	for single people	for young married couples with children	for old retired people	for the government
night life/ entertainment					
sport					
royalty					
politics					
nature/ environment					
industry and jobs					
place in world history					
religion					
freedom of choice					
health care					

Tell your partner what is the most important.  
My partner agrees with me: not at all   a little   about most things   a lot

Social Organisation

1a). Learning about laws. A Student Vocabulary you need on Quizlet  
All A group work together to write the questions to ask for the missing spaces.  
Then one A and one B work together. Ask your B partner (on the next page) for the missing information and write the answers into the table. A group: the answers to any questions from B are below.

You can ____ after 2 years of PR (Permanent Residence).	NZ was the ____ country to give women the vote	A democracy, with elected politicians and a Prime Minister	You can vote from ____ years old. (How old...)	Homosexuality is ____ and same sex ‘marriage’ is legal	Equal pay for men and women
You can buy ____ from 18 years old (What...)	You can buy cigarettes from ____ years old (When...?)	Schools receive some financial help	Abortion is ____ but there is no restriction on family size	Care of the environment is very important	There is no ____ for crime (What is there not?)
There is no censorship of Internet sites	16 and 18 are censorship age laws for some DVDs, movies and TV	Dress code is ‘no private parts on display’; some special events are different	Public displays of affection e.g. kissing, is legal but not really sociable	Treaty of Waitangi is the foundation of biculturalism in society	Freedom of religious and political belief
____ and state are separate (What...)	Strict pollution laws	Supports 750 new refugees each year	Earliest school leaving age is 16	Higher education: it is easier to enter university than it is to graduate	There is under 5 free child care and some health support
You can marry at 16 with your parents’ permission	Prostitution and brothels have been legal (since 2003)	Marijuana, and addictive drugs e.g. ‘P’/ Ice are illegal	You can drive with a Learner’s Driver’s Licence from 16	Liberal laws, social support services but high taxes	Unemployment, solo parent and sickness payments

b) When you finish, check your answers are the same (in group A or B).  
How many of the 30 political views are the same in your culture? \_\_\_\_  
Talk to someone from another culture in small groups (from A or B) about your views of New Zealand laws and important issues in society. Which ones are VERY different?  
Which law would you like to change, if any? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

Problem solving

There is no right or wrong answer to this problem.  
Your female teacher starts shaking hands with everyone in the class to show you all the custom. You are next (and a young man). What do you do?  
a) you explain it is against your religion to touch another woman and apologise for not shaking hands.  
b) you feel uncomfortable but you shake hands and explain that it is not usual to shake hands with women in your culture.  
Discuss your answer with another student.  
My partner has nearly the same answer as me. O  
My partner is completely different to me. O

1a). Learning about laws. B Student Vocabulary you need on Quizlet  
All B group work together and write the questions to ask for the missing spaces. Then one A and one B work together. Ask your A partner (on the previous page) for the missing information and write the answers into the table. B group: the answers to any questions from A are below.

You can vote after 2 years of PR (Permanent Residence)	NZ was the first country to give women the vote	NZ is a democracy, with elected politicians and a Prime Minister	Voting from 18 years old	Homosexuality is legal and same sex ‘marriage’ is legal	Equal pay for men and women
You can marry at ____ with your parents’ permission (How old...?)	Prostitution and brothels have been legal (since ____ )	Marijuana, and addictive drugs e.g. heroin, ‘P’/Ice are illegal	You can drive with a Learner’s Driver’s Licence from ____	Liberal laws, good social support services but ____ taxes (Are taxes...)	Unemployment, solo parent and sickness benefit
You can buy alcohol from 18 years old	You can buy cigarettes from 18 years old	Schools receive some financial help	Abortion is legal but there is no restriction on family size	Care of the environment is very important	There is no death sentence or capital punishment for crime
There is no censorship of ____ (What is there no....)	16 and 18 are censorship laws for some DVDs, movies and TV	No private parts on display – but some special events are different	Public displays of affection e.g. kissing, is legal but not really sociable	Treaty of Waitangi is the foundation of biculturalism in society	Freedom of ____ and ____ (What is there freedom of?)
Religion and state are separate	Strict pollution laws	Supports ____ each year (What does NZ...?)	Earliest school leaving age is 16	Higher education: it is easier to enter university than it is to graduate.	Under ____ free child care and some health support (How old is free....)


b) When you finish, check your answers are the same (in group A or B).  
How many of the 30 political views are the same in your culture? \_\_\_\_  
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Which law would you like to change, if any? Why? \_\_\_\_\_






Gestures and Body language


1a. **Power and respect.** Match the following words to the pictures: a) salute b) curtsy c) kneel d) bow e) eye contact (x2) Write the correct letter in the space.




1.\_\_\_\_




2.\_\_\_\_




5.\_\_\_\_



3.\_\_\_\_




4.\_\_\_\_



6.\_\_\_\_

In small groups answer the questions below:  
b. When do you bow, salute, kneel, curtsy?  
Who do you stand up for, when they enter a room?  
Is it OK to have constant eye contact with everyone?  
Tell someone from another culture your view. Who agrees with you? \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Handshakes



Listen and learn about handshakes.

Match the meanings below to the order you hear them from the speaker.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Soft handshake means not trustworthy, or a weak female.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Firm handshake means I trust you.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A painful or too firm handshake means I think you are less than me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ City people tend to be close together when they shake hands but people from the country tend to shake hands from a distance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Shaking your hand for too long means they are stupid or don't know the custom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Shaking fingers not hands - the space between the thumb and first finger is firmly touching both of you- means I don't know the custom or I expect you to kiss my hand to show respect.

What extra thing did the speaker tell you about? .....

In small teams shake hands with women and men in the class and from different distances apart.  
How did you feel? \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Do you like shaking hands or do you think it is a dirty custom? Yes/No/Sometimes  
ii) Do you feel uncomfortable shaking hands man to woman or woman to woman? Yes/No/Sometimes

Words and language (literacy)

1. What's your name or title?  
a) Write the correct letters from a) to m) from the box in the 10 gaps below in the text.

- a) powerful    b) princesses    c) hospitals    d) court    e) most    f) last  
g) no    h) titles    I )parliament    j) ideal    k) first    l) names    m) ask

'Titles in every day situations in New Zealand - some are from the \*Honours List'  
We talk to \_\_\_\_\_ people with their titles to show \*heirachy and respect eg British \_\_\_\_\_ like 'Your majesty' (for kings, queens, princes and \_\_\_\_\_), 'Sir', 'Lord' etc, 'Mr Speaker' (in parliament), 'the honorable (politician's name)' ( in \_\_\_\_\_), 'Your honour' (the judge in court), 'Professor' (at university), 'Doctor (the university lecturer with a Doctorate in a non-medical subject like Art History) and their last name. Doctors and surgeons in \_\_\_\_\_ have recently changed: Younger doctors prefer \_\_\_\_\_ names but some older ones still prefer the title Doctor Smith. Apart from Parliament and \_\_\_\_\_, however, \_\_\_\_\_ New Zealanders prefer first names in nearly all every day situations. It is an \*egalitarian society so to show their respect or this \_\_\_\_\_, many important people \_\_\_\_\_ you to use their first names.  
\*Note: The (new) Queen's Birthday Honours List is in the media June every year.  
\*heirachy: the order of importance of people in society from top to bottom  
\*egalitarian: describes a society where everyone is equal 'Titles in every day situations in New Zealand'

b) Listen and check



c. How do you greet people in everyday life in your culture? Do you use their title and their last name e.g. Dr Smith, or do you use their first name e.g. John or Alice (when they are your doctor)?  
Cross out the way you never (or hardly ever) use:  
i) Your doctor First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
ii) Your teacher First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
iii) Your close friend's parents? First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
iv) Your colleagues with a name badge First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
v) Your boss First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
vi) Your cousins or close family? First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
vii) Your neighbours First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
viii) The shop assistant with a name badge First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
ix) A government official with a name badge First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
x) A married woman or man (not family) First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
xi) An unmarried woman (not family) First Name? Title with last name? S/D  
xii) What about Mr and Ms? (Ms means a woman, married or maybe not, but equal to Mr.)  
What do Mrs and Miss mean? Which do you prefer? \_\_\_\_\_  
Does your culture have different titles for married and unmarried women or another word? Yes/No  
d. Go back and mark the S/D at the end of each question. S for the same as you or D for different.  
Ask someone from another culture "What do you call (i to xii)?" Circle their answer:



How many are the same? \_\_\_\_

2. Reading graphs  
Do this survey on better life and compare yourself to other people in OECD countries  
Create your better life index: rate + or - the topics in the box on the right and submit.



# Reflections

1. What is the most interesting difference between your culture and NZ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Every culture has good points but not as many as my culture. *Put an X on the line to show your view:*  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
3. It is not important for me to understand the politics and social values of a country if I am not going to live a long time there.  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
4. I spend nearly all of my free time with my own ethnic group (or extended family) so I do not need to understand the politics and social values of any other country.  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
5. It is important for me to have this country and people from my own culture accept me.  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
6. My family have very different customs every day and have very different cultural values to most New Zealanders.  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
7. I feel comfortable with my own **10** the New Zealand cultural values.  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
8. The group I belong to is important for my identity.  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
9. My culture is not very different to New Zealand values and customs.  
I agree completely \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree a lot.
10. Look at least three different partners’ (from a different culture) results from this unit:  
(nationalism, social organization, titles, body language and literacy).  
Who from another culture thinks nearly the same as you?  
(Name) \_\_\_\_\_ What country did they come from? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why do you think you have similar values to them? Religion, age, gender, class, extended family values  
or any other reason? \_\_\_\_\_



# Plans for the future

- I am going to think more carefully about my communication with someone from a different culture.  
Yes/No/Maybe
- I am going to insist on my own titles (if any). Yes/No/Maybe
- I am going to learn more about the laws of the country I live in. Yes/No/Maybe
- I am going to educate my children about my culture. Yes/No/Maybe
- I am going to forgive or try and forget about old bad feelings against some nationalities. Yes/No/Maybe
- I am never going to \_\_\_\_\_

## Answers:

1a) link the letter(s) to the illustration:  
1 - h, 2 -l, 3-b (she is holding a team sport uniform), 4- m the Beehive is the name of NZ Parliament building, 5-k, 6-k, 7-n birds are on the notes, 8-g, 9-d/j a beach is an example of nature and where is everybody?, 10-a/c  
**Audio 6.1** What is important to New Zealanders?  
Well, if you ask men, they will tell you sport is important... Rugby...more women got into it with the Rugby World Cup in 2010, um, but everyone likes to be outdoors when they can. We like to think it’s clean and green here with lovely beaches, lakes, rivers and mountains, unusual birdlife - you know they’re on our coins and notes, the kiwi for example. And did you know we have over 300 ferns here? The fern is symbolic and it’s on our passports, national airline, money... Umm... it’s a great place to bring up a family and although heaps of us have lived and worked overseas, we always come back. And it’s not because of the night life! Compared to cities in other countries, our clubs and nightlife are disappointing for most young tourists. It’s just a safe place for everyone, kids especially - the great outdoors, you know? Arrh what else? Freedom of choice in politics and religion I guess. And in fact we were the first country in the world to give women the vote. Kate Shepherd is on the \$10 note and she started that movement of equality for women here. Come to think of it, we are pretty proud of our scientists, Rutherford - the man on the \$100 note and adventurers like Sir Ed (Hillary). Biculturalism of course is important too. Before 2000, when we increased immigration from countries other than Britain, nearly everyone had some Maori in them or in their family. And they’re proud of it. Arrh...there’s a bit of debate over our flag, whether to forget about the Queen and links to Great Britain. A lot of people want more Maori input into a new kind of flag. No Nukes. Pretty much everyone agrees on that and we are still nuclear free. We are not rich here but there are other things that are important. So... sport, the great outdoors, a safe peaceful environment and free... freedom of choice. That’s what’s important here.

6.b) Which words in the box doesn’t the speaker say from box 1?  
Write the letters: d), e), f), g) nuclear free not no nuclear power, i), j) peaceful not peacefulness, k)

**Audio 6.3** Learning about handshakes  
New Zealanders like to shake hands when they first meet each other, especially men and we often shake hands after a team sport when we have won to show um there is no bad feelings between us. It has this meaning of I trust you. Erm originally the hand shake showed he had no um weapon in our hands or some people thought this. And generally it’s insulting if you have a wet or a dirty or an injured hand or you just coughed on your hand and you want to shake hands with someone. Men generally stand close together and firmly shake the two hands together. A lot of people are from the country in NZ, not from the cities, and they tend to stand further apart when they shake hands. It is very common in NZ for women to shake hands with men too. Don’t have your fingers out like you want them to kiss them, you are meant to shake hands just like a man but not strongly to show you are a strong person, just firmly. A weak handshake um shows that you usually are a weak person so um and the opposite is true as well. If you shake really strongly, almost painfully, then people think you are trying to show that you are a dominant, you are more important than the other person. Um in NZ if this happens put your other hand on top of the shaking hand. This kind of stops them because to put their hand on top again becomes a silly child’s game but it shows the other person that you are aware of what they are doing: trying to show they are more important than you. Similarly don’t feel you have to shake a person’s hand really strongly just because they look like a big tough guy.

6.3 The order: 4 Soft handshake means not trustworthy, or a weak female. 1 Firm handshake means I trust you.  
5 A painful or too firm handshake means I think you are less than me. 2 City people tend to be close together when they shake hands but people from the country tend to shake hands from a distance.  
**Not given** Shaking your hand for too long means they are stupid or don’t know the custom.  
3 Shaking fingers not hands - the space between the thumb and first finger is firmly touching both of you- means I don’t know the custom or I expect you to kiss my hand to show respect.

**Audio 6.4** Titles in everyday New Zealand situations  
We talk to **powerful a)** people with their titles to show \*heirachy and respect eg British **titles h)** like ‘Your majesty’ (for kings, queens, princes and **princesses b)**, ‘Sir’, ‘Lord’ etc, ‘Mr Speaker’ (in parliament), ‘the honorable (politician’s name)’ ( **in parliament I)**, ‘Your honour’ (the judge in court), ‘Professor’ (at university), ‘Doctor (the university lecturer with a Doctorate in a non-medical subject like Art History) and their last name. Doctors and surgeons in **hospitals c)** have recently changed: Younger doctors prefer **first k)** names but some older ones still prefer the title Doctor Smith. Apart from Parliament and **court d)**, however, **most e)** New Zealanders prefer first names in nearly all every day situations. It is an \*egalitarian society so to show their respect for this **ideal j)**, many important people **ask m)** you to use their first names.  
\*heirachy: the order of importance of people in society from top to bottom  
\*egalitarian: describes a society where everyone is equal

## Further Reading:

- Age
- Censorship
- Statistics
- Work and income