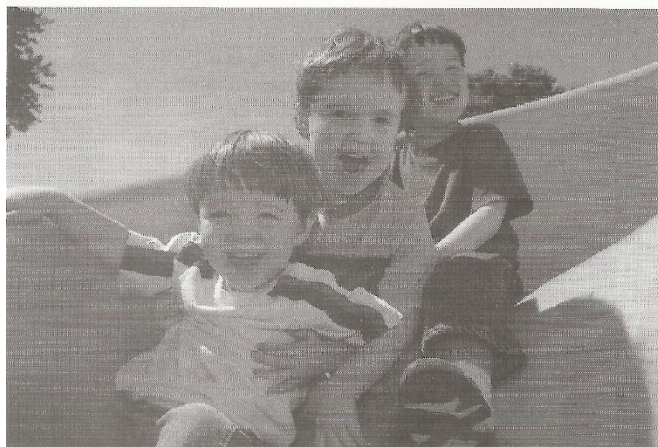


Unit 10 Customs and behavior

10a Child behavior



Grammar habitual actions: present tenses, *will*

- 1 Complete the short passages about growing up and child behavior. Use the present simple, present continuous, and *will*.

1
Some parents ¹ _____ (take) their children out of school because they ² _____ (think) that they are not being challenged enough. These parents then ³ _____ (teach) their children at home, giving them structured lessons each day. Some ⁴ _____ (follow) a curriculum specially written for home schooling, others ⁵ _____ (design) their own curriculum of lessons and activities.

2
Parents complain that their children ⁶ _____ (always / fight) and ⁷ _____ (squabble). It is of course the case that most children do this when they are young. Even older siblings ⁸ _____ (argue) and fight as they struggle for their parents' approval. But psychologists ⁹ _____ (say) that this is normal behavior and it ¹⁰ _____ (help) to prepare them for other relationships later in life.

3
There is quite a lot of literature written about the personality traits of children according to their birth order. First-borns ¹¹ _____ (tend) to be model children: conscientious and reliable and high-achievers. They ¹² _____ (generally / follow) a career that their parents approve of and ¹³ _____ (be) successful at it. Middle children are more difficult to categorize, but they ¹⁴ _____ (always / follow) a different path from their elder brother or sister. Last-borns are sociable and fun-loving and ¹⁵ _____ (often / get) all the attention when in a group.

- 2 Look at these examples of annoying behavior. Complete the sentences using the present continuous with *always* of the verbs.

ask leave play spend talk talk

- 1 A girl is on her cell phone all the time.
She's *always talking* to her friends on the phone.
- 2 In the car, a young boy says: "Are we nearly there yet?"
He _____ we're nearly there yet.
- 3 A teenage girl spends ages in the bathroom so no one else in the family can get in.
She _____ in the bathroom.
- 4 At mealtimes, a young boy never swallows his food before speaking.
He _____ with his mouth full.
- 5 A teenage boy is obsessed with computer games.
He _____ computer games.
- 6 A young girl never tidies her bedroom up.
She _____ her room in a mess.

10b Globalization of the food market

Grammar *used to, usually, be used to, and get used to*

- 1 Read about a person living 100 years ago. Which of the underlined verbs can be replaced with *used to*, *would*, or *was/were used to*? Write the alternative.

"We ¹ didn't cook on a stove, because we didn't have one. We ² cooked everything over a fire. For example, if we ³ wanted to cook sausages, we ⁴ hung them on hooks over the fire. But if it ⁵ was a special occasion and we had a lot of things to cook, then we had to take it down the road to the hotel that ⁶ had a proper oven and for a few pennies they ⁷ cooked it for us. It seems strange now, but we ⁸ did that whenever all the family got around the table."

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | <u>didn't use to cook</u> | 5 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 6 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 7 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 8 | _____ |

Vocabulary food types

- 2 Look at what these people ate for lunch. Which of the following did they have? Write staple food (S), dairy product (D), processed food (P), and fresh fruit and vegetables (F).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Simone
cheese sandwich _____
bag of chips _____ | 3 David
rice and stir-fried vegetables _____
instant coffee with milk _____ |
| 2 Pilar
mixed salad _____
grapes _____
can of soda _____ | 4 Ivan
hamburger and French fries _____
strawberry milkshake _____ |

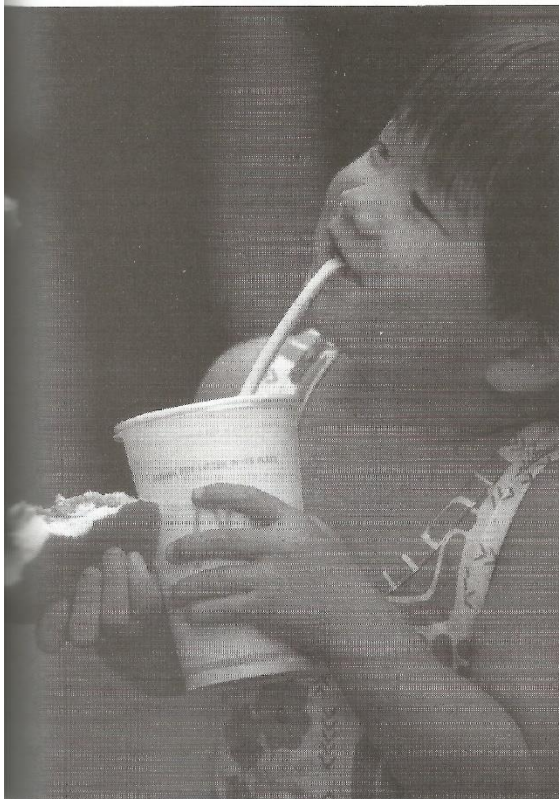
Vocabulary review raising children: verbs

- 3 Complete the sentences using the correct verbs. The first letter has been given for you.

My father worked overseas for most of my childhood so we were ¹ **b** _____ up by my mother. When he came home, he used to ² **s** _____ us, buying us presents and taking us out. He never ³ **p** _____ us if we were naughty, because he wanted enjoy to his time with us. He left it to my mom to ⁴ **d** _____ us. That was tough on her, because we used to ⁵ **d** _____ her often—playing outside when she had told us not to.

It's difficult to be a single parent raising your children alone. You are always ⁶ **n** _____ them to do things, when really you want to enjoy the time you have with them.

It isn't easy being a parent. My own kids are always ⁸ **p** _____ me to buy them things that other children have, but I try not to ⁹ **g** _____ in to these demands. Of course when they do something good, I might ¹⁰ **r** _____ them with a present, but I don't want them to be spoiled!



10c Body language

Reading Desmond Morris

Desmond Morris studied to be a zoologist and in that capacity, he observed the behavior of many different species of animals. However, his lifelong interest has been human rather than animal behavior, and unlike the traditional experts in human behavior—the psychologist, the sociologist, and the anthropologist—he is not so interested in what people say, but rather in what they do. In fact, he gives little attention to human speech because he feels that human actions tell us far more about people than anything they might say. Indeed, it is said that in human communication, as much as 90% is non-verbal.

In an interview, Morris gave a fascinating example of this. The non-verbal communication that he described was called “postural echo” and this is how he explained it. Morris and the journalist were sitting discussing Morris’s work in a radio studio. They were both sitting down facing each other across a table. Both had one forearm resting on the table and the other forearm upright with their chin resting on one hand. Both were leaning forward interestedly as they talked to each other. They had adopted what Morris called postural echo: that is to say, because they had a common interest, they were imitating each other’s posture. This particular posture I’ve just described is typical when people are showing interest in what they are hearing.

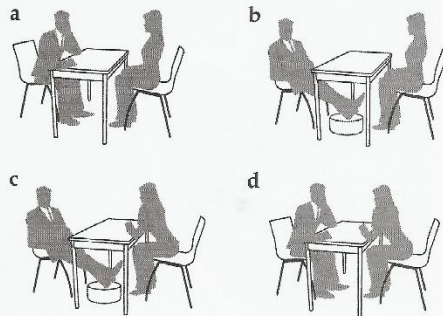
In another situation, though, such postural echo might be totally inappropriate. The example Morris gave was that of a job interview. Imagine you are being interviewed for a job and the boss who is interviewing you sits back in his chair and puts his feet up on a stool. His posture is showing that he is in a relaxed and dominant position. Your posture, on the other hand, should show that you are in a subordinate position: in other words you should be sitting upright, perhaps leaning forward a little to show interest, with your hands on your lap. If you were to echo his posture, it would send the message that you felt as relaxed as him and he is not hiring another boss—he is looking for a subordinate. At best, you would not get the job; at worst, the boss would find it very insulting and end the interview immediately.

- 1 Based on the article about the work of Desmond Morris, are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Desmond Morris studied as a zoologist and a psychologist.
- 2 More than 90% of human communication is made using speech.
- 3 The first example describes the body language of Desmond Morris and journalist.
- 4 Postural echo involves imitating someone’s facial expressions.
- 5 In the second situation, it would be right to use postural echo.
- 6 Leaning back in your chair shows that you feel in control.

- 2 Look at the diagrams and answer the questions.

- 1 In the first situation, how are Desmond Morris and the journalist sitting? Choose the correct diagram.
- 2 How should the boss and the interviewee be sitting? Choose the correct diagram.



- 3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then read the article again and check.

- 1 Morris’s lifelong interest has been human *more/rather* than animal behavior.
- 2 *Unlike/As* the traditional experts in human behavior, he is not so interested in what people say, but rather in what they do.
- 3 In fact, he gives *few/little* attention to human speech.
- 4 In another situation, though, *that/such* postural echo might be inappropriate.
- 5 *The worst/At worst*, the boss would find it deeply insulting.

10d Wedding customs

Vocabulary weddings

- Write the words for these definitions.
 - a post-wedding vacation _____
 - promises the couple make to each other _____
 - a pre-wedding party for men only is a "_____ party"
 - a covering for the bride's face _____
 - what you hear when a wedding is approaching _____
 - the man on his wedding day _____
 - an offer of marriage _____

Real life describing traditions

- Read the description of the custom of dowry-giving and answer the questions.

Dowry-giving, the gift of money from one family to another on the occasion of a marriage, is still common in certain parts of the world. It symbolizes different things. For example, it can be a sign of wealth and increase social status. It can have a historical and practical meaning: as a rule, in the past, brides did not work, so this was her financial contribution to the marriage. It's customary for a dowry to be given by the bride's family to the groom's family, but it can work the other way around, as in Nigeria, where a small dowry is given by the groom's family.

The engagement ceremony in Nigeria marks the beginning of the wedding celebrations and is an occasion for people to celebrate and have fun before the official ceremony, and also to give gifts to the couple. It takes place on the evening or a couple of nights before the wedding itself. During the party,



there's a lot of music, often played by a live band, and dancing. It used to be traditional for money to be thrown at the couple's feet while they danced, but now people usually bring regular wedding gifts. After the party, the groom's family delivers a kind of dowry to the bride's family's house in the form of a gift of traditional clothes and jewelry. It's not the last time the groom has to visit the bride's house. On the night of the wedding, after the reception party is finished, the bride goes back to her own house where she waits until she's claimed by the groom and taken to their new home.

- What is a big dowry a sign of?

 - What did the dowry act as compensation for?

 - Which family normally gives the dowry?

 - Which family gives the dowry in Nigeria?

 - What do the guests at a Nigerian engagement party do, as well as dancing and having fun?

 - What two things does a Nigerian dowry consist of?

- Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then read again and check.

customary marks occasion on place
rule symbolizes traditional

- Dowry-giving _____ different things, for example, a sign of wealth.
- As a _____, in the past, brides did not work.
- It's _____ for a dowry to be given by the bride's family.
- The engagement ceremony in Nigeria _____ the beginning of the wedding celebrations.
- The ceremony is an _____ for people to have fun.
- It takes _____ on the evening or a couple of nights before the wedding itself.
- It used to be _____ for money to be thrown at the couple's feet.
- _____ the night of the wedding, the bride goes back to her own house.

10e Cultural differences

1 Writing skill elision in informal writing

Read the formal email (1) and the informal version (2). There are 16 differences. Find and underline as many as you can.

1

Dear Annabelle,

It was very good to see you the other day. I hope you had a safe journey back to Leipzig. I forgot to mention that I am traveling to Poland next month on business to visit a supplier. I am unfamiliar with business customs in Poland and wondered if there was anything that I ought to be particularly aware of. For example, should I take some gifts with me? Will they be offended that I do not speak any Polish? I certainly do not want to offend my hosts in any way.

I do not want to inconvenience you, but if you have a moment to write a few words of advice, I would be most grateful.

With kind regards,
Paul

2

Hi Annabelle,

Very good to see you the other day. Hope you got back to Leipzig safely. I forgot to mention that I'm traveling to Poland next month on business to visit a supplier. I have no idea about business customs in Poland and wondered if there was anything special I should know. For example, should I take some gifts with me? Will they be put out that I don't speak any Polish? I certainly don't want to seem rude to my hosts in any way.

I don't want to bother you, but if you've got a moment to write a few words of advice, I'd be really grateful.

Best,
Paul

Writing an informal email

2 Look at Annabelle's reply. Rewrite the underlined words and phrases so that they are in a more informal style.

¹ Dear Paul

² I enjoyed seeing you also and ³ thank you very much for ⁴ assisting me with my resume. ⁵ I regret to say I don't know very much about Polish business customs but ⁶ here is a little advice.

A small gift—a souvenir of your city perhaps—would be appreciated, I think. But ⁷ do not give them anything too ⁸ substantial as that would ⁹ cause embarrassment for them. ¹⁰ You will find that Polish business people ¹¹ appear to be quite formal at a first meeting. ¹² That is perfectly normal. Just spend time getting to know them and I ¹³ have no doubt that ¹⁴ they will relax.

¹⁵ Regarding the language, "Milo mi" means

¹⁶ "It is nice to meet you" and "Dziekuje" means "Thank you."

¹⁷ I hope it all goes well. Do ¹⁸ inform me about it

¹⁹ when you return.

²⁰ Yours sincerely,

Annabelle

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 | 11 |
| 2 | 12 |
| 3 | 13 |
| 4 | 14 |
| 5 | 15 |
| 6 | 16 |
| 7 | 17 |
| 8 | 18 |
| 9 | 19 |
| 10 | 20 |

Wordbuilding word pairs

- 1 Make matching pairs. Match the words in box A with their "partners" in box B.

A bride husband friends suit food
singing plans formality fun

B arrangements dancing drink ceremony
family games groom tie wife

- 2 Complete the sentences with matching pairs from Exercise 1.

- We wanted a simple wedding, without the _____ of a normal wedding.
- It was a small wedding. We just invited a few _____.
- The woman usually wears a white dress and the man wears a _____.

Learning skills making full use of your teacher

- 3 Use your teacher as a resource. Read these tips to help improve your English.
- Pay attention to the way your teacher pronounces words and phrases and try to imitate them.
 - Every teacher uses certain idiomatic phrases and expressions. Ask them what they mean.
 - Ask the teacher to correct your mistakes, particularly your pronunciation. Even teachers can feel shy about doing this.
 - Ask your teacher what they think your main fault in English is and how you can correct it.
 - Tell your teacher what kinds of books you like to read and ask them to recommend some in English.
 - Make sure that you have the vocabulary you need (e.g., to describe your job). Ask your teacher to supply these words.

- 4 Answer these questions. Then check with your teacher. Does your teacher agree with you?

- Can you pronounce these words from Unit 10?
 - disobey
 - dairy
 - future
- Which one of these do you think you have most difficulty with?
 - using the right tense
 - lack of vocabulary
 - pronouncing things correctly
- What can you do well in English?
 - study
 - communicate at work
 - get around in a foreign country

Check!

- 5 Complete these phrasal verbs and idiomatic phrases. You can find all the answers in Student Book Unit 10.

Quiz Time

- Try not to give _____ to all your children's demands. (preposition)
- We don't eat _____ much these days because restaurants are so expensive. (preposition)
- Parents who are very relaxed and laid-_____ don't push their children to be high achievers. (preposition)
- Sarah and I have a lot _____ common. (preposition)
- Bringing up children is complicated*, but if you use your common _____ you won't go far wrong. (noun)
- We didn't agree at first, but in the end we found some common _____. (noun)