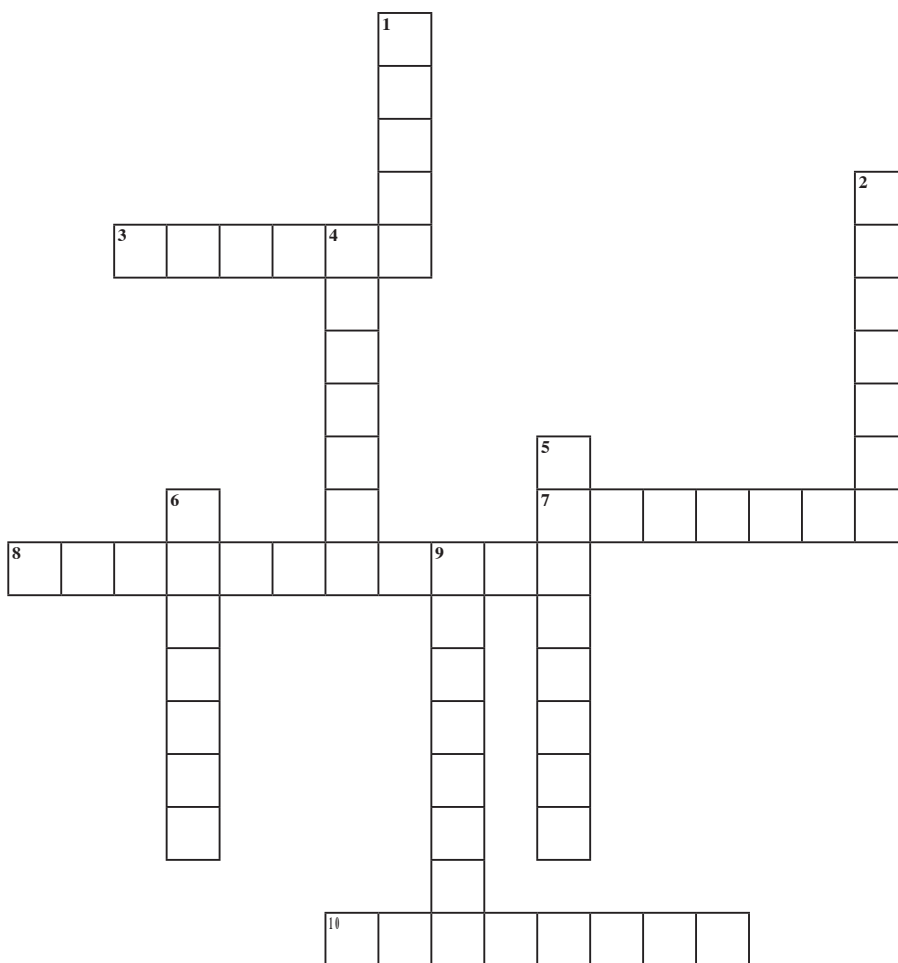


Unit 1

Wrestling with Cultural Differences

單字測驗：Crossword



縱向

1. difficult to deal with
2. to plan or prepare for something
4. an idea of how something is or what something should be done
5. to guess the cost, amount, value, etc., of something
6. to communicate with someone by writing to or calling him or her
9. special attention or importance that is given to something

橫向

3. to try to find someone or something by looking carefully
7. to continue to live or exist
8. an arrangement to do something at a specific time
10. the amount of space between two things or places

畫畫看：Visualizing

1. athlete (n.)

2. machinery (n.)

**超素單字題**

- () 1. Which of the following affixes can be added to “**appoint**” to form a noun?
(A) dis- (B) -ment. (C) co-. (D) -ism.
- () 2. Which of the following words is the same as “**severely**” in the part of speech?
(A) Loose. (B) Machinery. (C) Flexible. (D) Altogether.
- () 3. Which of the following affixes can be added to “**furious**”?
(A) -ful. (B) in-. (C) -ness. (D) over-.
- () 4. Which of the following words **CAN’T** be used as a verb and a noun?
(A) Tight. (B) Search. (C) Contact. (D) Distance.
- () 5. Which of the following words can the suffix “**-ion**” be added to?
(A) Arrange. (B) Adopt. (C) Punish. (D) Survive.
- () 6. Which of the following words can replace “**altogether**” in the sentence below?

The environmental organization warns that whale sharks may soon disappear **altogether** because of overfishing.

- (A) Tightly. (B) Ideally. (C) Completely. (D) Patiently.
- () 7. What does the word “**arrange**” mean in the sentence below?

The clerk was made to **arrange** the books on the shelf according to the sales rank.

- (A) To put a group of people or things in order.
(B) To plan or prepare for something.
(C) To guess the cost, amount, value, etc. of something.
(D) To try to find something by looking carefully.

課文問答

1. Why did Kyokushūzan Noboru leave Mongolia and go to Japan at age eighteen?
(paragraph 1)

2. Among the challenges Noboru faced, which one was more challenging? Please check (✓)
(paragraph 1)

	()	()
Challenges	Stress on improving his sumo wrestling skills.	Difficulty he had in adapting to the pace of life in Japan.

3. What was the toughest challenge for Noboru when he stayed in Japan? (paragraph 1)

4. Why do people in Noboru's Homeland tend to follow loose schedules? (paragraph 2)

5. How do Mongolians and the Japanese define "being on time" respectively? (paragraph 2, 3)

6. When did the emphasis on being on time start in Japan? (paragraph 3)

7. What happened to Noboru and some other junior Mongolian wrestlers after they lost track of time and returned late from an evening birthday party? (paragraph 4)

8. What was the lesson Noboru and other junior Mongolian wrestlers learned? (paragraph 4)



9. What might Germans think of having a two-hour lunch break? (paragraph 5)

10. According to the author, which one has more influence on people's concepts of time: time or culture? (paragraph 5)





For questions 11 to 12, please read the information graphic on p. 9 in the textbook.

11. If a South Korean manager wanted to hire an employee, people from which TWO countries would likely not be hired?

12. When a German has an appointment with a Malaysian, how long might the German have to wait for the Malaysian?

圖表式閱讀測驗

“Time is relative,” said Albert Einstein. In different cultures, people have their own ways to understand “being on time.” The following chart illustrates 4 different ways of understanding about “being on time.”

Country	Attitude
Malaysia (5 mins = 1 hour OK) 	When people say they will be 5 minutes late, it might mean one hour late. However, Malaysians won't apologize for this “5” minutes late.
South Korea 	According to the Confucian principles, South Koreans believe that “being on time” is considered a great virtue that everyone should do.
Japan 	Young Japanese may think it is okay to be a few minutes late. On the other hand, traditional Japanese won't tolerate even 1 minute late. For them, “being on time” means exactly “being on time.”
China (10–20 mins late = OK) 	In China, being for 10 or 20 minutes late is acceptable for casual appointments with friends. In fact, Such an understanding is very common among the Chinese.



1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- () 2. Harry and Fiona had a date yesterday at 15:00. After the date, Harry was very angry. According to the following chart, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

<p>Harry →</p> <p>Age: 17</p> <p>Male</p> <p>Country: Japan</p>	<p>Fiona →</p> <p>Age: 17</p> <p>Female</p> <p>Country: Malaysia</p>

- (A) Fiona thought she was on time, so she didn't understand why Harry was so angry.
- (B) To Fiona, she was on time. In contrast, Harry felt Fiona was an hour late.
- (C) Due to their cultures, Harry and Fiona have different points of view about being on time.
- (D) Because of Japanese culture, Harry was mad at himself since he was late for about 1 hour late.
- () 3. According to the passage, who will be the earliest to arrive for an appointment?
- (A) Malaysian and Chinese.
- (B) Chinese and South Korean.
- (C) Japanese and South Korean.
- (D) South Korean and Malaysian.
- () 4. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Chinese follow the Confucian principles to be on time for any occasion.
- (B) South Koreans are usually late for their dates to show respect for others.
- (C) In Malaysia, "being on time" is hard to define.
- (D) If you were 10 minutes late, people in Japan would still think you were on time.



寫作練習

生活在臺灣的我們對這裡的文化及生活樣貌應該都很熟悉，但你是否想過外國人如何看待臺灣的生活及文化呢？請上網找一段外國YouTuber談論他們在臺灣生活的經驗及感想，看完後先回答以下三個問題，再寫一篇文長90–120個單詞(words)的短文。第一段請簡單介紹影片內容，第二段請說明影片中YouTuber所呈現的臺灣文化或生活樣貌，是否與你的個人經驗相符，並說明你個人的看法。

❶ What is the title of the video clip?

❷ Please briefly introduce the video clip.

❸ Do you agree with the things mentioned in the video clip?
