

**Внимательно прочтите текст:
“Culture shock”**

Sometimes work, study or sense of adventure take us out of our familiar surroundings to go and live in a different culture. The experience can be difficult, even shocking.

Almost everyone who studies, lives or works abroad has problems adjusting to a new culture. This response is commonly referred to as “culture shock”. Culture shock can be defined as “the physical and emotional discomfort a person experiences when entering a culture different from their own”.

Scientists describe culture shock as a process of change marked by four basic stages. During the first stage, the new arrivals are excited to be in a new place, so this is often referred to as the “honeymoon” stage. Like tourists, they are intrigued by all the new sights and sounds, new smells and tastes of their surroundings. They may have some problems, but usually they accept them as just part of the novelty. At this point, it is the similarities that stand out, and it seems to the newcomers that people everywhere and their way of life are very much alike. This period of euphoria may last from a couple of weeks to a month, but the letdown is inevitable.

During the second stage, known as the “rejection” stage, the newcomers start to experience difficulties due to the differences between the new culture and the way they were accustomed to living. The initial enthusiasm turns into irritation, frustration, anger and depression, and these feelings may have the effect of people rejecting the new culture so that they notice only the things that cause them trouble, which they then complain about. In addition, they may feel homesick, bored, withdrawn and irritable during this period as well.

Fortunately, most people gradually learn to adapt to the new culture and move on the third stage, known as “adjustment and reorientation”. During this stage a transition occurs to a new optimistic attitude. As the newcomers begin to understand more of the new culture, they are able to interpret some of the subtle cultural clues which passed by unnoticed earlier. Now things make more sense and the culture seems more familiar. As a result, they begin to develop problem-solving skills, and feelings of disorientation and anxiety no longer affect them.

In the fourth stage, newcomers undergo a process of adaptation. They have settled into the new culture, and this results in a feeling of direction and self-confidence. They have accepted the new food, drinks, habits and customs and may even find themselves enjoying some of the very customs that bothered them so much previously. In addition, they realise that the new culture has good and bad things to offer and that no way is really better than another, just different.

Read the text and say which of the following statements are TRUE, which are FALSE and which are NOT STATED.

1. Culture shock affects most people who spend time living in another country.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

2. Culture shock affects certain types of people more strongly than others.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

3. Culture shock is particularly vivid when one is travelling to remote countries whose cultures are different from one's home culture far too much.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

4. Novelty is at first accepted with enthusiasm.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

5. The first stage may last from three weeks to almost a year.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

6. The second stage is considered to be most important for cultural adaptation.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

7. The second stage is often associated with adjustment and reorientation.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

8. The third stage is marked by disorientation and anxiety.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated
9. During the last stage, newcomers no longer suffer from the differences in the way of life they have borrowed from the new culture.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated
10. Finally, the newcomers realise that the new culture has both positive and negative sides.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not stated

Writing task:

Have you ever met people from a different culture? If so, how do you feel about them? Describe the differences from your own culture you have observed. Write 150-200 words to answer the questions and support your answer with relevant examples.

БЛОК 2. ВАРИАНТ 13

Выберите один правильный вариант из предложенных в скобках:

Until the early part of the XXth century there **1** (has been, was, wasn't) certainly a distinction between popular music, the songs and dance tunes of the masses, and what we **2** (came, come, have come) to call classical music. Up to that point, however, there were at least some points of contact **3** (with, between, by), and perhaps general recognition of what made a good voice, or a good song. With the development of mass entertainment, popular music split away and has gradually developed a stronger life of its own, to the point where it has become incompatible with the classics. In **4** (any, some, few) respects, it is now dominated by the promotion of youth culture, so that a concert by Elton John is just as much a fashion event, and other artists may be promoting dance styles, or social protest. For this **5** (sense, respect, reason), it is impossible to talk about popular music as if it were a unified art. The kind of music you like **6** (should, must, may) depend on what kind of person you are. Curiously, there are now classical musicians and operatic singers who have achieved the status of rock stars, and have been marketed in the same way. This seems **7** (to offer, to suggest, to propose) that many young people enjoy classical music but do not wish **8** (to have associated, to have been associated, to be associated) with the lifestyle of those who are traditionally supposed to enjoy it. Or it may simply be that recording companies **9** (are discovering, have discovered, discover) that there is an unsatiated desire for 'sounds', and that classical music is beginning to sound **10** (excited, exciting, excitingly) to a generation raised on rock but now settling into affluent middle age.

Из представленных в беспорядке предложений восстановите исходный текст. Обратите внимание на логическую и смысловую связь предложений.

Trojan Horse

3. 0 After the events of the Iliad and the death of Hector, the Trojan War still wasn't over. Neither the Greeks nor the Trojans seemed to be able to win, until one of the Greek kings, Odysseus of Ithaca, had an idea.
3. ____ 1. Well, the Trojans didn't want to upset Athena either, so they rolled the big horse into the city of Troy.
3. ____ 2. "Build a big wooden horse on wheels," he said, "big enough for a bunch of Greek soldiers to hide inside it."
3. ____ 3. But really they hid just around the corner.
3. ____ 4. So the Trojans asked him what the horse was for. He said it was an offering to Athena.
3. ____ 5. "What is it?" they asked each other. Nobody knew. (The Greek soldiers hiding inside kept very quiet).
3. ____ 6. So the Greeks did. Then the Greeks all pretended to sail home (except the ones hiding inside the horse!).
3. ____ 7. Soon the Trojans found the horse.
3. ____ 8. They left it at the temple of Athena, and then the Trojans had a big party to celebrate the end of the war.
3. ____ 9. Then they found a Greek soldier hiding nearby. He said that the other Greeks hated him and they had left him behind.
3. ____ 10. They acted as if they had given up and left.
3. 11 Finally everyone fell asleep, and the Greek soldiers came out of the Trojan Horse and killed the guards on the walls. There was a big battle and the Greeks won. All the Trojan men were killed, and all the women and children were taken back to Greece as slaves.