

The background image shows a campus scene. On the left, a bronze statue of a man in a suit sits on a bench. Behind it is a modern building with a glass door. To the right, a stone wall with a decorative archway is visible. The foreground is a lush garden with a large bed of yellow chrysanthemums and a smaller patch of red flowers on the left. Tall green trees and a city skyline are in the background.

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Reading

Culture Shock

According to the United Nations Population Fund, in 2013, 232 million people, 3.2 percent of the world's population, lived outside their home country. In 2009, the United States and the United Kingdom were the most popular places to move to. However, people also leave these places. In 2013, the United Kingdom lost 400 citizens a day. Many of these people were college educated and looking for other job and social opportunities. There's a phrase for the effect making your home in another society and culture has on you: *Culture Shock*. A shock is a bad surprise, but that's not actually how most people experience culture shock. Culture shock is when someone feels he or she doesn't belong in a new country. First, most people feel excitement at being in a new place: there are opportunities and possibilities. However, the second stage is different. People now notice how the new place is different from home. Everyday things like ordering food in a restaurant, shopping, and using the train are different. These small things can seem big. They compare their new place to home. They think of home as better. When you know how to do things, like communicate in the language, it's easier. At this point, many people feel lonely. And feeling lonely can affect how you communicate with others. Lonely people often see other people as a danger. They don't trust them. As a result, they don't talk to others. There are people all around them, but they feel that they don't belong.

A university website gives tips for people to follow to help with culture shock: (1) Do not think things will be like they are at home. How people do business and communicate and what times of day they eat are often different. (2) Talk to people. Show you want to learn about them and their culture. (3) Do not let one person's actions affect your idea of the whole society. (4) Understand that everyday things, such as how close people stand to one another, how people wait in line, and how long people pause in conversations, are different. For example, during conversations, most Americans do not let much time pass before they feel the need to start speaking. Other cultures are much more comfortable with pauses in conversation. People in different cultures have different values. Try to notice these things and understand the new culture you are in. You may want to connect with others from home. While it can be helpful to be with people from your country, try to identify with others. This doesn't mean you have to change who you are to fit in. Think about what you can share and what you can learn. If you concentrate on these things, then you can begin to feel less lonely. Maybe you are different, but you can be different and also _____.

■ a **bad surprise**

■ when someone feels he or she **doesn't belong** in a new country

Tips from a university website:

1. Do not think things will be like they are at home.

2. Understand that everyday things are different.

3. Talk to people.

4. Do not let one person's actions affect your idea of the whole society.



Making Home in
Another Society and
Culture

Culture Shock

According to the United Nations Population Fund, in 2013, 232 million people, 3.2 percent of the world's population, lived outside their home country. In 2009, the United States and the United Kingdom were the top two countries for people to move to. However, people also leave these places. In 2010, the United Kingdom lost 100,000 citizens a day. Many of these people were not even educated and looking for the job and financial opportunities. There's a phrase for leaving your home in another country and culture naming you: Culture Shock. A shock is a bad surprise, but that's not actually how most people experience culture shock. Culture shock is when someone feels he or she doesn't belong in a new country. First, most people feel excitement at being in a new place: there are opportunities and possibilities. However, the second stage is different. People now notice how the new place is different from home. Everyday things like ordering food in a restaurant, shopping, and using the train are different. These small things can seem big. They compare their new place to home. They think of home as better. When you know how to do things, like communicate in the language, it's easier. At this point, many people feel lonely. And feeling lonely can affect how you communicate with others. Lonely people often see other people as a danger. They don't trust them. As a result, they don't talk to others. There are people all around them, but they feel that they don't belong.

A university website gives tips for people to follow to help with culture shock: (1) Do not think you will be like the people at home. You have to learn how to communicate and what time of day they eat and how things are different. (2) Talk to people. Show an interest in learning about the new culture. (3) Do not let other people's actions decide how you feel about the whole society. (4) If you do not understand something, ask someone to explain it to you. In another, how people wait in line, and how long people pause in conversations, are different. For example, during conversations, most Americans do not let much time pass before they feel the need to start speaking. Other cultures have a different time to start the conversation. In conversations, people from different cultures may offer different ways to communicate things and understand the new culture you are in. You may want to talk to others from home. While it can be helpful to be with people from your country, it is also good to talk with others. This doesn't mean you have to change who you are to fit in. In fact, you can share and learn what you can learn. If you concentrate on these things, then you will be able to feel less lonely.

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A university website gives tips for people to follow to help with culture shock: (1) Do not think you will be like the people at home. You will do things and communicate and what time of day they eat and sleep is different. (2) Talk to people. Show a want to learn about the culture and the people. (3) Do not let one person's actions decide your idea of the whole society. (4) It is not that you are doing things that are different from the people at home, another, how people wait in line, and how long people pause in conversations, are different. For example, during conversations, most Americans do not let much time pass before they feel the need to start speaking. Other cultures have different rules for when to start speaking in conversations. People from other cultures may have different ways to use things and understand the new culture you are in. You may want to learn about the differences from home. While it can be helpful to be with people from your country, it is also good to be with others. This doesn't mean you have to change who you are to fit in. In fact, you can share and learn what you can learn. If you concentrate on these things, then you will be able to feel less lonely.

tips from a website

Please write a **comment** on the passage. Give an overall **summary** at the beginning, and then include **your** **thoughts on culture shock.**

A circular frame containing a photograph of a courtyard. In the center is a large, leafy green tree. The courtyard is surrounded by red brick buildings with arched windows. In the background, there is a traditional Chinese gate with a tiled roof. At the bottom of the frame, there is a stone wall with Chinese text.

Thank you!

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