

# INTERACTIONS 1 Reading

## CHAPTER 6

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## 6. Understanding the Point p.112

- 2. For other thinkers, civilization didn't include old architecture or art; it also meant **human scientific and technological discoveries** in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, weapons, city building, and the like.
- 3. Young people around the world **want** to think about food, media, music, or clothes as culture because those things are **modern** and **everybody** seems to like the kind.
- 4. According to others, diversity is **more significant** than sameness in discussions about culture; such speakers say that people should **increase and remember** their differences.
- 5. People from various **countries and cultures** around the world have different views on the meaning and importance of the concept "culture." In fact, it's common for them to express their ideas in **different** ways.

## Part 3 Understanding New Vocabulary in Context p. 120

- 1. castles are some examples of old architecture. Some examples of modern architecture are skyscrapers in cities, apartment buildings, museums, schools etc.

### **Meaning: A**

- 2. It began in the Middle East and Africa over five thousand years ago. Civilization had astronomy, mathematics, medicine, government, and so on.

### **Meaning: C**

- 3. A legacy comes from the past. A legacy might include cities, governments, tools, and weapons.

### **Meaning: B**

- 4. According to Karen, modern things are part of culture. Karen thinks that people who like classical art and music will disagree with her. Karen and Mei have different opinions.

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**Meaning: A**

- 5. Some examples of the worldwide media are movies, TV, CDs, the Internet, newspapers, and magazines. The media gives information, music, and jokes.

**Meaning: C**