**Classroom Activities Correction**

1. **Define the following terms :**
* **Multiculturalism:**
* The view that [cultures](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cultures), races, and [ethnicities](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ethnicities), particularly those of [minority](https://www.britannica.com/topic/minority) groups, deserve special acknowledgment of their differences within a dominant political culture.
* The state of a society or the world in which there exists numerous distinct ethnic and cultural groups and all are accepted and respected.
* The practice of giving equal attention to many different backgrounds in a particular setting.
* The political or social policies which support or encourage the existence of many different ethnic or national cultures.
* **Assimilation**
* The process whereby a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture.
* **Ethnic diversity:**
* The existence of people from various ethnic and cultural backgrounds or identities.
* It is the cultural diversity you find within a single entity. This entity can be as small as a business or community, or as large as a country or nation.
* **Legal immigration**
* The legal admission of foreign-born people to a country.
* Gaining permanent residence status, or holding a green card for foreign-born people.
* **Illegal immigration:**
* The migration of people across national borders in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destined country.
* **Refugees:**
* People who escape from their home or country because of harm, such as in time of war or political or religious persecution.
* **Asylum seeker:**
* Someone (a refugee) who seeks protection in a destined place where he or she flees to.
* **Citizenship**:
* It is a legal status that means a person has a right to live in a state and that state cannot refuse them entry or deport them.
* Relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection.
* **Dominant language:**
* The language that is spoken by the majority. It is the most powerful and the most influential.
* It is the language with which a bilingual or multilingual speaker has greatest proficiency and/or uses more often
* **Minority groups**
* A culturally, ethnically, or racially distinct group that coexists with but is [subordinate](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/subordinate) to a more dominant group.
* A group of people whose race is different from that of most people in a country
* **Identity**:
* The qualities that a group of people have that make them different from other people
* **Distinct** **group**: clearly different or separate
1. **What is the culture of a country? Which of the following would you mention to describe “culture”?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * beliefs
* cities
* climate
* customs
* dance
* food
* geography
 | * government
* history
* holiday
* houses
* literature
* music
 |

1. **Fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph below. Choose from the words defined in activity one (or words from the same family to suit sentence structure).**

What qualities give people a national identity? Do they have to have characteristics that are distinct from those of other countries? The people who are part of a minority group may feel that they have a set of characteristics that differ from those of the majority in their country. Usually, in multicultural nations, like the USA, there are concerns over the issue national identity.

 **Homework: Test your context understanding**

 **Fill in the blanks in the paragraphs below with the suitable words, phrases or expressions to complete the ideas expressed:**

 Immigrants and imported black African slaves have considerably affected public life at different times in US history. But they have also experienced difficulties of integration into the existing society due to language problems, social position or cultural practices. There have been conflicts and racial tensions between settled groups, Native Americans, African Americans and immigrants which have sometimes erupted into violence. These factors have revealed nativism (discrimination towards others by the majority indigenous population) and racism in many areas of American life.

 Ethnic diversity has brought both advantages and disadvantages over time. It has also gradually reduced the dominance of the original Anglo-American Protestant culture, which had to take account of a growing social pluralism. It is argued that the USA has historically managed to integrate its immigrants successfully into the existing society at varying levels, and newcomers have generally adapted to American life. However, despite significant improvement from the 1950s, racial and ethnic divisions still continue to disfigure American society in both covert and overt forms, and attitudes to immigration remain volatile.