

# Defining Culture

## Chapter 3

Class \_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

ID \_\_\_\_\_

On pg. 27, Moran uses a well-worn metaphor with respect to defining culture: an iceberg. Not unlike an iceberg, much of what we come to know about a culture is below the surface. When we first arrive in a new culture, we are possibly met with a new and wide range of sensory stimuli that quickly introduce us to the culture. However, if we have the good fortune to spend some time in a new and unfamiliar culture, we become more deeply acquainted with aspects that reveal themselves over time.

In the spaces below, write down aspects of culture in general (not Korean culture per se) that are visible, i.e., above the surface.

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In the spaces below, write down aspects of culture in general (not Korean culture per se) that are hidden, i.e., below the surface.

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Choose one of the following significant cultural events from another culture and compare it to Korean culture along the dimensions of *products*, *practices*, *perspectives*, *persons*, and *communities*. (Choose a marriage ceremony, **or** funeral, **or** birth of a child.) Please note that in your comparison, you **cannot** write down North American culture, for example. North America, as you know, is a continent, therefore, if you are going to focus on North America, you have to focus on one of the many cultures that make up America's *melting pot* or Canada's *multi-cultural mosaic*. Of course, you are free to choose any culture anywhere, as long as you thoroughly research the required dimensions below.

### Korean Culture

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Products

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#### Practices

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#### Perspectives

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#### Persons

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#### Communities

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\_\_\_\_\_ Culture

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Products

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Practices

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Perspectives

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Persons

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Communities

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