

**Escuela Secundaria Técnica No. 72**  
**“Octavio Paz” 32DST0072**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Asignatura Inglés. Grado y Grupo 2ºA.

Trabajo de recuperación 2do Trimestre- Inglés

Realiza las siguientes actividades de la siguiente forma:

Copia cada actividad en hoja de máquina para entregar en la fecha correspondiente, realiza una portada donde escriba el nombre de la escuela y del alumno, el nombre del contenido general que se desarrolló en el segundo trimestre ( Topic: Cultural & Linguistic Diversity / Assertive Communication and Grammar Focus: Modals (*Should, Can, Could*) Vocabulary: Feelings and Emotions) Nombre del trabajo de entrega ( English Activity Workbook: "Speaking My Mind, Respecting Your Roots"), grado y grupo, asignatura y fecha. ( Grade and group / subject /date)

A considera: letra legible, orden y diseño en la portada, limpieza, actividades realizadas ( contenido), entrega en tiempo y forma.

Para contestar las actividades puedes apoyarte con las notas, trabajos de tu libreta, diccionario e investigar las indicaciones de cada actividad.

English Activity Workbook: "Speaking My Mind, Respecting Your Roots"

Activity 1 : The Wheel of Emotions. In an intercultural exchange, we might feel different ways. Write, translate to Spanish and match the emotion in English with its meaning or a situation

Emotion	Situation / Meaning
Confused _____	1.-When you don't understand a cultural tradition.
Proud _____	2-When you share your language or roots with others.
Anxious _____	3.-Feeling nervous about speaking a new language.
Empathetic _____	4.- Understanding how another person feels.
Frustrated _____	5.- When communication is not clear.

2.-Draw the previous emotions using an emoji and write their names in English.

3.-Write the next in both languages: To have Assertive Communication, we use modal verbs to give advice and express possibilities.

- Should: For advice (Debería).
- Can: For ability or permission (Puede).
- Could: For polite suggestions (Podría).

4.-Write, translate to Spanish and complete the sentences using should, shouldn't, can, or could.

- 1.-We \_\_\_\_\_ listen actively when someone explains their traditions.
- 2.-If you don't understand a word, you \_\_\_\_\_ ask politely for a definition.
- 3.-You \_\_\_\_\_ make fun of someone's accent; it is not assertive.
- 4.-We \_\_\_\_\_ learn a lot from people who speak different languages.
- 5.-Maybe we \_\_\_\_\_ organize a cultural fair to show our diversity.

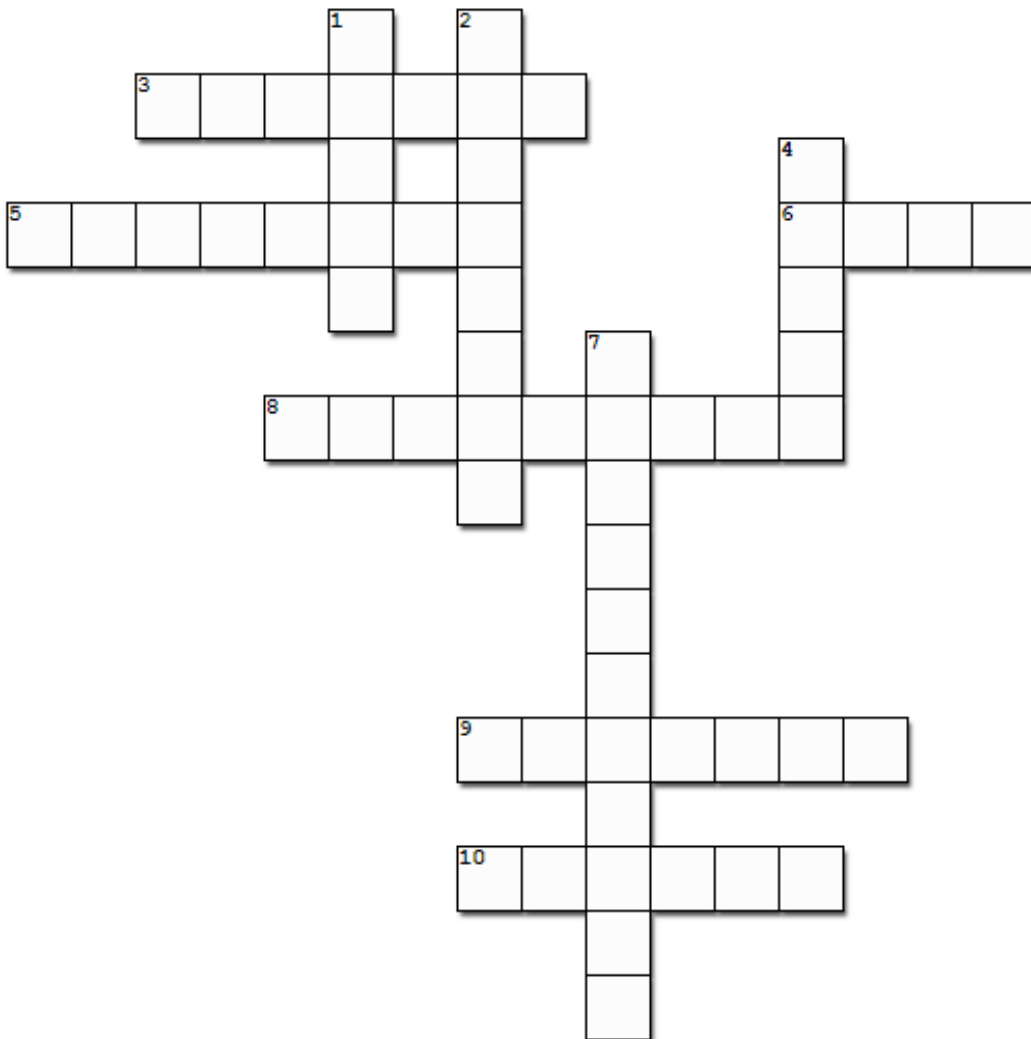
5.-Write Read and translate to Spanish the following the situation and choose the best response.

Situation: *A classmate says your traditional food looks "weird" and you feel offended.*

- A (Aggressive): "Your food is worse! Shut up!"
- B (Passive): (You stay quiet and cry secretly).
- C (Assertive): "I feel hurt when you say that because this food is part of my culture. Could you please be more respectful?"

6.- My Cultural Commitment. The Importance of Communication: Write a short paragraph (30-50 words) about why communicating assertively helps us live better in a diverse country, like Mexico.


7.- Write and translate the definitions and then complete the next puzzle. Choose the words from the box. ( Parts of a play theater)



### **Horizontal**

3. in a theatre, it is usually red; it signals the end of the show
5. what the actors say in the play or film
6. all the people in the play
8. one actor speaking for a long time
9. the background or the furniture in the film / on the stage
10. the papers that have everything the actors say and everything that happens in the film or play

### **Vertical**

1. the place in the theatre where the actors do the play
2. the person who makes the decisions and tells the actors what to do
4. a section of a play or film; the play or film is usually divided into these
7. a verb, to practice the lines of the play before there is an audience

8.- Write, Read and translate to Spanish the following text and Identify, in the text, four different ways we can communicate., then finally do a Concept map in english.

#### Body language

When we communicate with others, we express our thoughts and feelings not only through the words we choose, but also through our tone of voice, facial expression and body language. In fact, many communications experts believe that far more information is communicated non-verbally (without words) than verbally (with words). "Body language" is an important part of non-verbal communication.

Body language includes many different aspects of our every day physical behaviour: the way we greet one another; how we stand, how we sit or walk; the way we position our arms and legs or use our hands and eyes are some of the most basic.

To learn another language is more than just learning words and grammar, it involves learning about another culture, too. We learn much of our own culture's body language before we learn to speak, from the time we are children, usually without even being aware of it. And that body language varies from culture to culture, so it's something to which second language learners should pay attention.

So, how attuned are you to other people's body language? Try this little experiment. Turn the volume on the television right down while you watch people interact on the screen. You may find it is more difficult to understand what's happening between people from unfamiliar cultures.

Sometimes, cultural differences in appropriate body language can cause discomfort or misunderstandings too. For example, there are definite cultural differences in how much distance should be kept between two people who are speaking together. If you are used to people keeping their distance, you will feel very uncomfortable, and probably move away repeatedly, if someone keeps trying to stand closer to you at a party! We call this the "personal comfort zone".

Another common example of misunderstanding is the use of a smile. In some Asian cultures, a smile can show embarrassment or apology. However, smiling back at a teacher who is unhappy with you, or a stranger whose foot you accidentally stepped upon is probably not a good idea in most English speaking cultures!

Also, you should not assume that nodding your head means "yes" or that shaking your head means "no" or vice versa. Yes, you can even get that wrong, with potentially disastrous consequences.

Even speakers of the same language, such as British, American, or Australian people, may not use the same body language and must adapt if they wish to communicate successfully. British people are said to be more reserved and formal, in general, and this is reflected in their body language. Americans are considered more open and outgoing, while Australians are seen as casual and relaxed.

It's worth learning, understanding any underlying cultural or regional attitudes can help you learn how to understand and use body language to improve your communicative abilities.

Just as you should not allow a fear of making language mistakes prevent you from speaking, you should not be overly afraid of using inappropriate body language in an unfamiliar culture. Most people will understand that people from different cultures may not always use body language in the same ways. All the same, it's definitely advisable to learn as much as possible about the body language of a new culture, and to use careful observation to avoid making any mistakes.

7.- Write, translate and complete the sentences with TRUE or FALSE.

- a) When we learn a new language we should only care about the grammar and vocabulary. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Body language is the same all over the world. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Sometimes it's difficult to understand the body language from people from a different culture. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Smiling doesn't mean the same thing in different countries. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) When you nod your head, people understand you agree with them. \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Speaking the same language doesn't mean using the same body language. \_\_\_\_\_