Module 11

Body language

Module task: Making a poster about body language

Unit 1 They touch noses!

Listening and vocabulary

1 Match the pictures with the words and expression from the box.

bow ☐ kiss ☐ shake hands ☐ smile ☐



2 Listen and match the pictures with the nationality.

British ☐ French ☐ German ☐
Japanese ☐ Russian ☐

Now work in pairs and check.

— *Are they Russian?*
— *Yes, they are.*
— *What are they doing?*
— *They're shaking hands.*

3 Listen and read.

Lingling: We're going to have some Russian teachers at school tomorrow, and I'm welcoming the visitors. How do I do that?

Betty: Lingling, you know, in Russia, people usually kiss three times, left, right, left.

Lingling: What! No, I didn't know that. We Chinese often shake hands and smile when we meet visitors, and sometimes we nod our heads. But we never kiss. Only parents and children do that.

Betty: That's because people do different things in different countries.

Lingling: So what do people in the US usually do when they meet?

Betty: In the US some people shake hands, and some kiss or hug each other. In India people put their hands together and nod their heads. And do you know what Maori people in New Zealand do when they meet?

Lingling: No. What do they do?

Betty: They touch noses!

Everyday English

- What!
- I didn't know that.

Now complete the table with the correct form of the words from the box.

India kiss Russia together touch visitor

In China, people shake hands and smile	when they meet (6) _____.
American people shake hands and sometimes (1) _____	
In (2) _____, people put their hands (3) _____ and nod their heads	
In (4) _____, people kiss each other three times	
Maori people (5) _____ noses	

Pronunciation and speaking

4 Listen and repeat.

/tʃ/ **Ch**inese ea**ch** Fren**ch** tea**ch**er tou**ch**
/ʃ/ Briti**sh** **sh**ake
/pl/ peo**ple**
/fr/ **Fr**ench
/br/ **Br**itish

5 Work in groups. Talk about what you do and say when you meet:

- your teacher
- your head teacher
- your parents after school
- your best friend
- your best friend's parents
- your favourite film star
- a visitor to your school
- an American
- a Russian

— What do you do and say when you meet your teacher in the morning?
— I smile and say good morning.

Learning to learn

People in different countries may use different body language to express the same meaning and feelings. When you speak with people from other countries, try to understand and respect their body language.

Module 11

Body language

Unit 2 Here are some ways to welcome them.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Match the words with the parts of the body.

eye

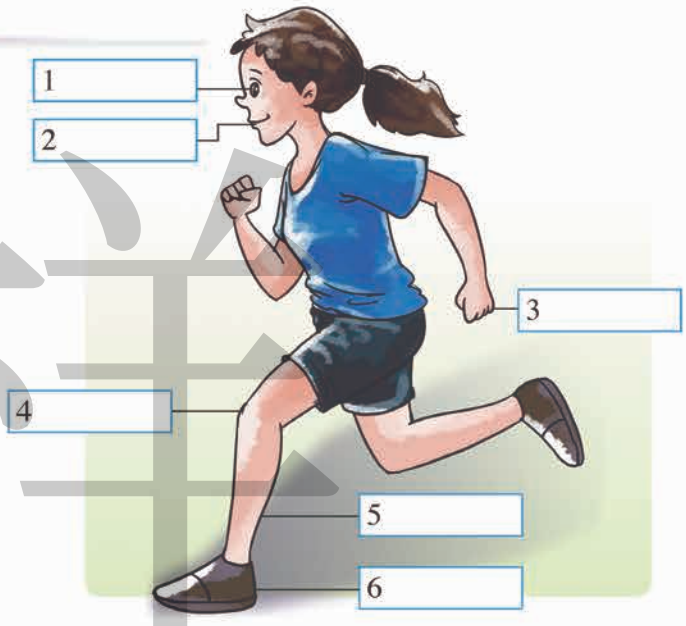
finger

foot

knee

leg

mouth



2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Body language around the world

By Wang Lingling

Our new foreign students are going to arrive very soon, and here are some ways to welcome them.

How close do you stand when you talk to a friend? You can stand close to people in the Middle East but don't stand too close to North Americans! Give them more personal space.

How about touching people? Chinese girls often walk arm in arm with their friends. South Americans sometimes hold your arm when they talk to you, so you can't move away! But in Britain many people don't like other people to touch them at all.

Do you look at people when you talk? In some places, it isn't polite to look at people when you talk, but in other countries it isn't polite to look somewhere else. In Britain and the US, people usually look at each other when they talk.

And how do you say goodbye? That's easy, wave to say goodbye. But be careful! In Greece, it's not at all polite! In fact, it's very rude!

1 Is body language the same in different countries?
2 Is it all right to stand close to people in the Middle East?
3 Do the British like touching people?
4 Do Americans look at people when they talk?
5 Do people in Greece wave goodbye?

3 Check (√) the body language you can use in different countries and places.

	Stand close	Touch each other	Look at people when talking
Britain			
Middle East			
South America			
US			

4 Complete the passage with the words from the box.

Britain fact foreign hold move personal polite rude someone wave

Lingling: People from (1) _____ countries have different body language from us. In (2) _____, people don't like to touch other people, but in South America they like to (3) _____ on to you so you can't (4) _____ away. Remember to give (5) _____ from North America lots of (6) _____ space. In some countries it isn't (7) _____ to look at people when you talk. And it isn't polite to (8) _____ goodbye in Greece. In (9) _____, it's quite (10) _____!

Writing

5 Work in groups. Talk about your class rules.

— *Shall we stand up when we answer a question in class?*
— *Yes, we shall.*

6 Make a list of class rules for new students in your school.

Stand up when you answer a question in class.
Don't be late for class.
Be polite to the teacher.
Don't eat food in class.
...

Module 11

Body language

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

Give them more personal space.
Wave to say goodbye.
Be careful!
Don't stand too close to North Americans.

1 Work in pairs. Talk about do's and don'ts in a foreign country.

	Do's	Don'ts
Britain	• Stand in line. • Shake hands. • Say "please" and "thank you". • Open doors for others. • Look at people when you talk. • Be on time.	• Touch people. • Ask a woman's age. • Stand too close. • Say anything too personal.

2 Make a list of do's and don'ts to help visitors to Britain.

- Stand in line.
- Don't touch people when you talk to them.
- ...

3 Rewrite the sentences.

It's important to listen to the teacher.
Listen to the teacher.

You cannot shout in the classroom.
Don't shout in the classroom.

1 It's important to be careful.
2 It's important to clean and tidy the lab.
3 You cannot touch anything if the teacher doesn't ask you to.
4 You cannot bring food or drink into the lab.
5 You cannot enter the lab alone.

4 Answer the questions. Use the words and expressions from the box to help you.

all right arm in arm close different hold on to
kiss three times point at shake hands with wave

1 How do the British say hello to each other when they first meet?
2 Does body language mean the same thing in different countries?
3 How do the Russians say hello to each other when they meet?
4 Is it polite to stand close to North Americans?
5 Is it all right to wave goodbye in Greece?
6 How do you usually say goodbye with body language?

Around the world



The Japanese bow

In Japan, people bow to say "thank you", "sorry", "hello", "goodbye", "you're welcome", "excuse me", and many other things. Children and young people bow lower when they greet older people. It's a way of being polite and showing respect.

Module task: Making a poster about body language

5 Work in pairs. Talk about different ways of saying hello and body language in China.

6 Write the information on your poster.

7 Find or draw some pictures to add to your poster.

8 Show your poster to the whole class.

August /'ɔːgəst/ *n.* 8 月 (54)
September /sep'tembə/ *n.* 9 月 (54)
October /ɒk'təʊbə/ *n.* 10 月 (54)
November /nəʊ'vembə/ *n.* 11 月 (54)
December /dɪ'sembə/ *n.* 12 月 (54)
writer /'raɪtə/ *n.* 作家 (54)
find out 发现；查明；弄清 (54)
real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真实的；真正的 (54)
at the age of 在……岁时 (54)
newspaper /'njuːzˌpeɪpə/ *n.* 报纸 (54)
exact /ɪg'zækt/ *adj.* 准确的；确切的 (54)
date /deɪt/ *n.* 日期 (54)
become /bɪ'kʌm/ *v.* (became /bɪ'keɪm/) 成为 (54)
in the 1860s 在 19 世纪 60 年代 (54)
play /pleɪ/ *n.* 剧本；戏剧 (56)
poem /'pəʊɪm/ *n.* 诗歌 (56)
marry /'mæri/ *v.* 结婚 (56)
successful /sək'sesfl/ *adj.* 成功的 (56)
work /wɜːk/ *n.* 作品；著作 (56)
build /bɪld/ *v.* (built /bɪlt/) 建造 (56)
on /ɒn/ *prep.* 在……河边 (56)
fire /faɪə/ *n.* 火；火灾 (56)
die /daɪ/ *v.* 死；去世 (56)
rich /rɪtʃ/ *adj.* 富有的 (56)
language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言 (56)
around the world 世界各地 (56)
* **young** /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 年轻的 (58)

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Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/ *adj.* 太平洋的 (60)
so /səʊ/ *adv.* 那么（尤指用于引出新话题）；这么；那么（用于强调质量、感觉或数量） (60)
guess /ges/ *v.* 猜；猜测 (60)
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.* 激动的；兴奋的 (60)
wow /waʊ/ *int.* 哇；噢 (60)
arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.* 到达 (62)
relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松 (62)
world-famous /ˌwɜːld 'feɪməs/ *adj.* 举世闻名的 (62)
French /frentʃ/ *adj.* 法国的；法语的 *n.* 法国人；法语 (62)
sell /sel/ *v.* (sold /səʊld/) 卖；出售 (62)
top /tɒp/ *n.* 顶端 (62)
till /tɪl/ *conj.* 直到……为止 (62)
light /laɪt/ *n.* 电灯 (62)
on /ɒn/ *adv.* 在使用中；开着的 (62)
* **wonderful** /'wʌndəfl/ *adj.* 绝妙的；了不起的 (62)
palace /'pæləs/ *n.* 宫殿 (62)

Module 11

bow /baʊ/ *v.* 鞠躬；弯腰 (66)
kiss /kɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 吻；亲吻 (66)
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* (shook /ʃʊk/) 摇晃 (66)
shake hands 握手 (66)
smile /smaɪl/ *v.* & *n.* 微笑 (66)
British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 英国的；英国人的 (66)
German /'dʒɜːmən/ *n.* 德国人；德语 *adj.* 德国的；德国人的；德语的 (66)
Japanese /ˌdʒæpə'niːz/ *n.* 日本人；日语 *adj.* 日本的；日语的；日本人的 (66)
Russian /'rʌʃən/ *n.* 俄罗斯人；俄语 *adj.* 俄罗斯的；俄罗斯人的；俄语的 (66)
visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ *n.* 游客；观光者 (66)
Russia /'rʌʃə/ 俄罗斯 (66)
what /wɒt/ *int.* 什么（表示惊奇） (66)
nod /nɒd/ *v.* 点（头） (66)
* **head** /hed/ *n.* 头；头部 (66)
hug /hʌg/ *v.* 拥抱；紧抱 (66)
each /iːtʃ/ *pron.* 各个；每个 (66)
each other 互相；彼此 (66)
India /'ɪndiə/ 印度 (66)
together /tə'geðə/ *adv.* 一起；共同 (66)

Maori /'maʊri/ *adj.* 毛利人的 (66)
touch /tʌtʃ/ *v.* 触摸；接触 (66)
* **nose** /nəʊz/ *n.* 鼻子 (66)
finger /'fɪŋgə/ *n.* 手指 (68)
* **foot** /fʊt/ *n.* (*pl.* feet) 脚；足 (68)
knee /niː/ *n.* 膝盖 (68)
* **leg** /leg/ *n.* 腿 (68)
* **mouth** /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴；口 (68)
* **body** /'bɒdi/ *n.* 身体；躯干 (68)
foreign /'fɒrɪn/ *adj.* 外国的 (68)
North American 北美人 (68)
personal /'pɜːsnəl/ *adj.* 个人的 (68)
* **arm** /ɑːm/ *n.* 臂；手臂 (68)
arm in arm 臂挽臂地 (68)
South American 南美人 (68)
hold /həʊld/ *v.* (held /held/) 握着；使不动 (68)
move /muːv/ *v.* 移动 (68)
Britain /'brɪtn/ 不列颠；英国 (68)
not at all 一点也不 (68)
polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 礼貌的 (68)
somewhere /'sʌmweə/ *adv.* 某处；某个地方 (68)
wave /weɪv/ *v.* 挥（手）；招（手）；摆（手） (68)
fact /fækt/ *n.* 事实；细节 (68)
in fact 事实上 (68)
rude /ruːd/ *adj.* 粗鲁的；无礼的 (68)
* **bring** /brɪŋ/ *v.* (brought /brɔːt/) 带来 (70)

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lively /'laɪvli/ *adj.* 活泼的；轻快的 (72)
modern /'mɒdən/ *adj.* 现代的 (72)
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ *adj.* 吵闹的 (72)
pop (= **popular**) /pɒp/ *adj.* 流行的；受欢迎的 (72)
rock /rɒk/ *n.* 摇滚乐 (72)
sound /saʊnd/ *n.* 声音 (72)
violin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ *n.* 小提琴 (72)
Western /'westən/ *adj.* 西方的 (72)
hmm /m; hm/ *int.* 嗯 (72)
by /baɪ/ *prep.* 由……创作；被；由 (72)
through /θruː/ *prep.* 穿过 (72)
both /bəʊθ/ *pron.* 两个；两者 (72)
opera /'ɒpərə/ *n.* 歌剧 (72)
voice /vɔɪs/ *n.* 声音 (72)
drum /drʌm/ *n.* 鼓 (72)
believe /bɪ'liːv/ *v.* 相信 (72)
musician /mju'zɪʃn/ *n.* 乐手；音乐家 (74)
centre (*Am E* **center**) /'sentə/ *n.* 中心 (74)
European /ˌjʊərə'piːən/ *adj.* 欧洲的 (74)
classical /'klæsɪkl/ *adj.* 经典的；古典的 (74)
century /'sentʃəri/ *n.* 世纪 (74)
composer /kəm'pəʊzə/ *n.* 作曲家 (74)
elder /'eldə/ *adj.* 年长的 (74)
waltz /wɔːls/ *n.* 华尔兹舞（曲） (74)
dance music 舞曲 (74)
another /ə'nʌðə/ *pron.* 又一个；再一个 (74)
piece /piːs/ *n.*（写作、音乐或艺术的）作品 (74)
poor /pɔː/ *adj.* 贫穷的 (74)
perfect /'pɜːfɪkt/ *adj.* 完美的 (74)
* **sad** /sæd/ *adj.* 令人悲伤的；令人难过的 (77)

Revision module B

* **slow** /sləʊ/ *adj.* 慢的 (80)
* **feel** /fiːl/ *v.* (felt /felt/) 感觉；觉得 (80)
* **ship** /ʃɪp/ *n.* 船 (81)