LEVEL 6 – UNIT 6 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY WORKSHEET

Name: _____

LISTENING 1

Listen. What situations are the people talking about? Number the pictures from 1 to 5. (There is one extra picture.)



Listen again. How do they feel about the situations? Circle the correct answers.

1 The man feels uncomfortable because

a. he doesn't know Amy well.

b. he doesn't like Amy.

2 The woman thinks the man

a. stands too close.

b. makes too much eye contact.

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3 The woman thinks the people are not

a. polite.

b. in love.

4 The woman feels strange because the man

a. touches her.

b. stands too close.

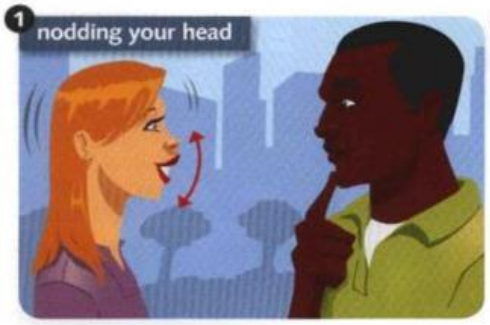
5 The husband thinks

a. his son will feel uncomfortable.

b. his wife will feel uncomfortable.

LISTENING 2

Listen. People are comparing gestures from around the world. Which two countries are they talking about? Circle the correct answers.



a. Brazil

b. France

c. Greece



a. Peru

b. Spain

c. Tonga



a. Argentina

b. Canada

c. Turkey



a. Nigeria

b. South Korea

c. the U.S.

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Listen again. Write the correct information.

Where does the gesture mean...?	country
1 no	_____
2 money	_____
3 someone is crazy	_____
4 come here	_____

READING 1

The smiling stranger

Last year, Carla went to Thailand for a cultural exchange program. She was excited and wanted to be polite, so she smiled at everyone she met. In her country, people usually smile to show happiness or friendliness. On the street, some people smiled back, but others looked confused or surprised.

One day, she smiled at an older woman at the market, and the woman frowned. Carla felt embarrassed and didn't know why. Later, her host sister explained something interesting: in Thailand, a smile can have many different meanings. It might mean happiness, but it could also mean nervousness, apology, respect, or even sadness. The same smile can be used in many situations. Carla was surprised and realized that she had misunderstood people's reactions.

From that day on, Carla became more careful. She began to ask her friends about the meaning of different expressions and gestures. She learned that understanding cultural differences in body language is just as important as learning words. "A smile," she said, "definitely means something—but not always what you think!"

Read and choose the correct answer

1. Why did Carla smile at people in Thailand?

a) She was nervous

b) She wanted to be polite

c) She was angry

d) She didn't know what to say

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2. What surprised Carla at the market?

a) The woman smiled

b) No one looked at her

c) The woman frowned

d) Someone gave her flowers

3. What did Carla realize?

a) A smile always means the same

b) Thai people don't smile

c) A smile has many meanings

d) She smiled too much

Read the text and write true or false

4. Carla smiled at people because she wanted to be polite. _____

5. Everyone smiled back at Carla. _____

6. Carla said a smile always means the same in every country. _____

Read and complete the missing word

7. In Carla's country, a smile usually means _____ or friendliness.

8. In Thailand, a smile might show apology, sadness, nervousness, or _____.

9. Carla learned that body language is just as important as _____.

READING 2

The handshake misunderstanding

When Anna traveled to South Korea for a business trip, she wanted to be polite and professional. In her home country, Germany, people usually greet each other with a firm handshake and direct eye contact. It shows confidence and respect.

On her first day at the office in Seoul, Anna walked into a meeting room and shook everyone's hand while smiling and looking directly into their eyes. To her surprise, some of her Korean colleagues looked uncomfortable. One person even stepped back slightly.

Later, her Korean coworker politely explained that in South Korea, too much eye contact might feel aggressive or disrespectful, especially toward someone older or of higher status. Also, while handshakes are common, they are usually softer

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and may be accompanied by a slight bow. Using both hands or touching the other arm while shaking hands shows more respect.

Anna was surprised but thankful. She realized that her greeting style might have seemed too direct or even rude. “I just wanted to be respectful,” she said. Her coworker smiled and replied, “And you were—but in your own way.”

Since then, Anna has tried to adapt to Korean customs. “It might take time,” she said, “but learning these small things can make a big difference in international relationships.”

Choose the correct answer

Why did Anna use a firm handshake and eye contact?

a) She was angry

b) It is a sign of respect in her culture

c) She wanted to make people uncomfortable

d) She copied her coworker

How did some Korean coworkers react to Anna’s greeting?

a) They laughed

b) They ignored her

c) They seemed uncomfortable

d) They hugged her

What is the Korean custom for respectful handshakes?

a) No handshake at all

b) Only shaking hands with women

c) A soft handshake with a bow or using both hands

d) A handshake with applause

Read and fill in the blanks:

- In Germany, a firm handshake shows _____ and respect.
- Anna learned that too much _____ might feel aggressive in Korea.

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- In Korean culture, using both hands during a handshake shows more _____.

Write True or False:

- Anna refused to change her behavior after learning about the Korean custom. _____
- Anna's coworker was rude when explaining the cultural difference. _____
- Anna said that learning cultural gestures might improve international relationships. _____

WRITING TASK 1

Write a short paragraph (70–100 words) comparing two gestures in your culture and another culture. Use at least 4 modals of possibility or adverbs (e.g., might, must, could, maybe, probably, definitely).

Example:

In my country, pointing at someone might be rude. In the U.S., people probably use it more casually. A smile here definitely shows respect, but in Japan, it could mean confusion or even apology.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

WRITING TASK 2

Write a short paragraph (80–100 words) about five different gestures and what they might, could, must, may, or can't mean in different contexts or cultures. Be specific about each gesture and use a variety of modal verbs to express degrees of possibility.

You should also explain the situation or emotion the gesture might represent (e.g., confusion, respect, anger).

Example:

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Crossing your arms might mean a person is feeling cold, but it could also mean they are uncomfortable or angry. A smile may show politeness, or it might mean someone is nervous...

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