

2. Read the text. Then explain to a partner in your own words what the proverb means. Is there an equivalent proverb in your language?



In English, people often say 'when in Rome, do as the Romans do', or just 'When in Rome.' It means that you should act like local people, when you visit somewhere different. It is said that this proverb comes from the 4th Century, when the church didn't permit people to eat on Saturdays in Rome, but permitted it in Milan, in Italy. Visitors to Milan didn't know if they should eat or not, and one visitor asked the advice of Januarius, an important bishop from Naples. His advice was: 'When I am in Rome, I do not eat on a Saturday. When I am in Milan, I eat on a Saturday.' Over time, this became the expression that we know today.

1. What is the main meaning of the proverb "When in Rome, do as the Romans do"?

- A) You should teach local people your culture when you travel.
- B) You should behave like local people when you visit a new place.
- C) You should always visit Rome and Milan on Saturdays.
- D) You should eat the same food every day.

2. According to the text, when did this proverb originate?

- A) In the 4th Century.
- B) In the 14th Century.
- C) Last century.
- D) A few years ago.

3. Why were visitors confused when they went to Milan?

- A) They didn't know where to find a church.
- B) They didn't speak the local language.
- C) They didn't know if they were allowed to eat on Saturdays.

- D) They didn't know how to travel to Rome.

4. Who was Januarius?

- A) A famous king of Italy.
- B) A tourist visiting Rome.
- C) An important bishop from Naples.
- D) A chef from Milan.

5. What did Januarius do when he was in Milan on a Saturday?

- A) He fasted all day.
- B) He ate on Saturday.
- C) He traveled back to Rome.
- D) He asked the church for permission.

6. What is another short way people say this proverb?

- A) "Do as you like."
- B) "When in Naples."
- C) "When in Rome."
- D) "Act like a visitor."

2. Look at five more English proverbs. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. A bird in the hand ... | make light work. |
| b. The grass is always greener ... | is worth two in the bush. |
| c. Actions speak louder ... | in the mouth. |
| d. Never look a gift horse ... | on the other side. |
| e. Many hands ... | than words. |

Living in Colombia

Have you recently moved to Colombia? Some things will be new and strange for you. But don't worry - I'm sure you're going to have a fantastic time in our country. Let me tell you about living in Colombia.

One of the most incredible things about living in Colombia is its people. You will feel the warmth of Colombians - you must be prepared to receive lots of kisses and hugs! Colombians are also very friendly and sociable. There are a lot of colourful festivals to enjoy throughout the year. **Colombians are famous for dancing - you should definitely try Salsa or Cumbia if you can.** Or watch other people doing it!

Colombians are caring people, and they always give up their seats on a bus to elderly people or pregnant women. You mustn't forget to do this, or people might think that you are selfish.

Colombia has 59 beautiful National Natural Parks, so you don't have to go into the Amazon jungle to see some amazing wildlife.

Finally, if you want your family and friends to come and visit you, people from most countries don't have to get a visa. Colombia is open to visitors from all over the world. However, everyone who enters the country must have a valid passport.



1. What can be inferred about Colombian culture regarding public behavior on buses?
 - A) People prefer to stand rather than sit during bus trips.
 - B) Social courtesy and respect for vulnerable people are highly valued.
 - C) Buses are usually empty, so finding a seat is easy.
 - D) Only older people are allowed to ride public transportation.
2. Why does the author mention that visitors do not have to go into the Amazon jungle to see wildlife?
 - A) Because the Amazon jungle is closed to tourists.
 - B) Because incredible wildlife can be found in many other national parks across the country.
 - C) Because Colombia's national parks do not have any animals.
 - D) Because going to the Amazon is dangerous for foreigners.
4. What does the text imply about traveling to Colombia for tourists from most countries?
 - A) The entry process is relatively accessible because they do not need a visa.
 - B) It is very difficult to get permission to visit the country.
 - C) Tourists are required to stay for at least one month.
 - D) Foreigners must apply for a visa several months before traveling.
5. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this text?
 - A) To criticize foreign tourists who do not follow local Colombian customs.
 - B) To welcome new residents and highlight positive aspects of living in Colombia.
 - C) To explain the legal visa application process for moving to South America.
 - D) To convince readers to move to the Amazon jungle.
6. In the sentence 'Colombians are caring people, and they always give up their seats on a bus...', who does the word 'they' refer to?
 - ☐ A. Visitors
 - ☐ B. Colombians
 - ☐ C. pregnant women
 - ☐ D. elderly people

7. In the sentence 'Or watch other people doing it!', what does the pronoun 'it' refer to?
- ☐ A. Going on a bus
 - ☐ B. Dancing Salsa or Cumbia
 - ☐ C. Visiting Colombia
 - ☐ D. Receiving kisses and hugs
8. In the example sentence 'He wasted all his money on useless gadgets,' who does the pronoun 'he' refer to?
- ☐ A. The gadgets that were bought
 - ☐ B. The money itself
 - ☐ C. A group of people
 - ☐ D. The male person who spent the money

Listen

- 38  10. Listen to two stories of people experiencing cultural shock. Which expressions from exercise 8 do you hear?
- 38  11. Listen again. For each sentence, say UK, France, or both.
- a. People greet in different ways in different regions.
 - b. People often aren't sure how to greet each other.
 - c. Some people seem formal when you greet them.
 - d. People offer you something to drink.
 - e. Everyone kisses their friends.



Resumen del uso de los modales

- **Must:** Obligación personal / norma muy fuerte (*I must study for the test*).
- **Mustn't:** Prohibición estricta (*You mustn't smoke here* = Está prohibido).
- **Have to:** Obligación externa o regla (*You have to wear a uniform*).
- **Don't / Doesn't have to:** Ausencia de obligación (*You don't have to come early* = No es necesario, es opcional).

Exercise 1: Behavior Classification (Binary / Multiple Choice)

Read each cultural norm from around the world. Decide if the behavior is **Mandatory** (Obligatorio), **Optional / Not necessary** (No es necesario), or **Forbidden** (Prohibido/Mala educación).

1. In Japan, you **don't have to** tip your waiter after a meal.
 - ☐ [] Mandatory
 - ☐ [] Optional / Not necessary
 - ☐ [] Forbidden
2. In Saudi Arabia, you **mustn't** show the soles of your shoes to someone while sitting.
 - ☐ [] Mandatory
 - ☐ [] Optional / Not necessary
 - ☐ [] Forbidden
3. In Germany, drivers **have to** keep right on the Autobahn unless overtaking.
 - ☐ [] Mandatory
 - ☐ [] Optional / Not necessary
 - ☐ [] Forbidden
4. In South Korea, you **must** use both hands when accepting a business card or gift.
 - ☐ [] Mandatory
 - ☐ [] Optional / Not necessary
 - ☐ [] Forbidden

Exercise 2: Cultural Matching (Processing Meaning)

Match each non-verbal or verbal situation with the correct cultural rule based on the meaning of the modal verb.

Situation / Country	Cultural Rule
1. Visiting a home in Sweden (Indoor hygiene).	A. You don't have to pay for bread; it is included in the meal.
2. Eating at a restaurant in Italy.	B. You mustn't make direct eye contact with elders for too long.
3. Talking to an elder in some Asian cultures (Respect).	C. You have to take off your shoes before going inside.
4. Boarding a bus in the UK (Queue etiquette).	D. You mustn't cut the line; you must wait for your turn.

Exercise 3: Truth Identification (Culture & Meaning Test)

Read the cultural statements. Based strictly on the modal verb used, mark if the statement is **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

Statement 1: "In France, you **don't have to** speak fluent French to travel, but saying 'Bonjour' is polite."

- *Meaning:* Speaking perfect French is a strict requirement for tourists.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False

Statement 2: "In Singapore, you **mustn't** chew gum in public places."

- *Meaning:* Chewing gum is completely prohibited by law.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False

Statement 3: "In Brazil, people **have to** greet friends with light kisses on the cheek."

- *Meaning:* Physical contact during greetings is part of the social norm.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False

Exercise 4: What Does the Gesture Mean? (Forced Choice)

Select the option that correctly explains the non-verbal behavior based on the modal verb.

1. *Rule:* "In Bulgaria, nodding your head up and down doesn't mean 'yes'. You **don't have to** nod to agree."
 - ☐ A) Nodding is mandatory if you agree with someone.
 - ☐ B) Nodding is not the standard way to show agreement there.
2. *Rule:* "In Greece, you **mustn't** show your open palm towards someone's face (the *Moutza* gesture)."
 - ☐ A) It is considered an offensive and prohibited gesture.
 - ☐ B) It is a polite way to tell someone to stop.
3. *Rule:* "In the UK, when waiting for a train, you **have to** stand behind the yellow line."
 - ☐ A) Staying behind the line is optional depending on how busy it is.
 - ☐ B) Staying behind the line is a mandatory safety rule.