



BODY LANGUAGE



Lead-in

When you are happy, what will you do to show your happiness?

What means of communication are used to show your happiness?

Which means of communication do you think is more powerful?

“I feel so happy!”

“I’m thrilled!”

“I’m in heaven!”

“I’m walking on air!”

Spoken Language
(Verbal Communication)



Body Language
(Non-verbal Communication)

Some psychologists believe that we communicate **65%** of our ideas and feelings **without words!**

Act and Guess

One student will be invited to come to the front; **act the words out by using body language**, and the other students try to guess what he/she means.



Lead-in

satisfied

curious

impatient

astonished

frightened

regretful

embarrassed

confused

crazy

furious

delighted

relaxed

indifferent

anxious

exhausted

frustrated

moved

jealous

SHOWING OUR FEELINGS



Reading for Structure

Before writing, authors usually make a writing outline. Complete this outline in your own words, using these steps:

- ❑ *Use the topic sentences of the first and the last paragraphs to help you write the main idea.*
- ❑ *Use the topic sentences of the middle paragraphs for the supporting points.*

Main idea: _____

- Points:*
1. Showing happiness
 2. Showing unhappiness or anger
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

Reading for Structure: Topic sentences

Para. 1	Of course, body language can be misread, but many gestures and actions are universal.
Para. 7	With so many cultural differences between people, it is great to have some similarities in body language.

Tip for Summary: the first or the last sentence of a paragraph in an informative or argumentative writing is often the topic sentence.

Reading for Structure: Topic sentences

Para. 2	The most universal facial expression is, of course, the smile – its function is to show happiness and put people at ease.
Para. 3	From the time we are babies, we show unhappiness or anger by frowning.
Para. 4	*There are many ways around the world to show agreement , but nodding the head up and down is used for agreement almost worldwide.
Para. 5	How about showing that I am bored ? Look away from people or yawning will, in no case, make me appear to be uninterested.
Para. 6	Being respectful to people is subjective, based on each culture, but in general it is probably not a good idea to give a hug to a boss or teacher.

Main idea: Body language has many universal gestures.

Points: 1. Showing happiness

2. Showing unhappiness or anger

3. Showing agreement or disagreement.

4. Showing boredom.

5. Showing respect.

Reading for Details: Universal Body Language

*Fill in the form
and act them
out.*

feelings	body language
happiness	smile
anger or unhappiness	frown; turn against sb ; make a fist & shake it
agreement	nod the head up and down
disagreement or refusal	shake the head from side to side
boredom	look away from people or yawn
interest	turn toward & look at someone or something
disbelief or dislike	roll my eyes and turn my head away
respect	don't give a hug to a boss or teacher don't stand too close to someone of a higher rank stand at a little distance with open hands

1. Why did people give false smile sometimes?

They want to hide their feelings and don't want to lose face.

2. What are some jobs in which using body language is extremely important?

Teachers; medical care people; interviewers & interviewees; People in diplomatic jobs & in some government jobs, etc.

3. Does the same body language always have the same meaning in different cultures?

Not exactly. For example, “thumbs up” means “good job” in most countries but is a rude gesture in Niagara; and “shaking the head from side to side” mostly means disagreement but in India it becomes “yes”!

Writing: Letter of concern

One of your classmates came in this morning looking sorrowful. When you tried to communicate with him, he used his body language to show his refusal. Then, you decide to write him a short letter to ask about what is wrong and whether you can help. Use the structure below to help you.

Dear (friend's name),

(1st paragraph: describe the body language that you noticed)

(2nd paragraph: ask if something is wrong; perhaps make some guesses)

(3rd paragraph: offer to help; remind him/her that you are a good friend)

(closing),

(your name)

Writing: Letter of concern

1. 开头常用语:

(1) It **broke my heart** to notice that...

(2) I just can't tell you how sad I was when I notice that...

(3) I'm writing to **express my deep sympathy and care for** you.

2. 结尾常用语:

(1) If I can be of any help, please don't **hesitate** to let me know.

(2) I hope our caring will help to comfort you.

(3) I hope that **time will take away the sorrow of your recent loss.**

(4) Remember that **my heart and my thoughts are always with you.**

Writing: Letter of concern

Dear Lin Pei,

I noticed this morning that you seemed **in great sorrow** because your eyes are red, swollen and watery. So I **approached** you, hoping to figure out what had happened and **ease** your sadness. Though you put your head down and left immediately, I still want to write this letter to **express my deep sympathy and care for you**.

Is there anything bothering you or even **afflicting** you? I heard that your mum had been ill for long and that you were really **exhausted** by doing all the housework at home. Is that true?

Anyway, I just want to let you know that I will be always **available for** having a little **heart-to-heart** or sharing your housework. **Please don't hesitate to pour your sorrow to me. Your sorrow will definitely be reduced by half.**

Yours,
Oscar

Assignment

- 1. Summarize the passage by using your own words.**
- 2. Surf the internet to find more information about the same body language's different meanings in different customs.**

Thank you for
your participation!

