BÀI GIẢNG: CLIL
CHUYÊN ĐỀ: UNIT 2: A MULTICULTURAL WORLD
TIẾNG ANH 12 MỚI – SGK GLOBAL SUCCESS
GIÁO VIÊN: NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC ANH– TUYENSINH247.COM

OBJECTIVES

- *Making introductions and responding to them*

Everyday English

I. Listen and complete the conversations with the expressions in the box. Then practise them in pairs.

A. It's nice to meet you all B. I'd like you to meet

C. this is D. Pleased to meet you

1.

Ms Hoa: Good morning, class. (1)_____Mr Paul Smith. He's a culture specialist. Today, he'll talk about cultural diversity in the UK.

Mr Smith: Hello, everyone. (2)_____.

Class: Good morning, Mr Smith. It's nice to meet you too!

2.

Mai: Nam, (3)_____Alan Samson, our new classmate from Australia ... Alan, this is my friend, Nam.

Nam: (4)_____, Alan.

Alan: Pleased to meet you too.

Gợi ý: *1-B; 2-A; 3-C; 4-D*

II. Work in groups of three. Use the models in 1 to make similar conversations for these situations. One of you is A, the others are B and C. Use the expressions below to help you.

1. A is a teacher, B is an exchange student from America, and C represents the class. A introduces B to the whole class. B and C respond to the introduction.

2. A is a member and B is the president of ASEAN culture club. C is a new member. B introduces C to A. A and C respond to the introduction.

Useful expressions	
Introducing people	**Responding**
Formal/Semi-formal • I'd like you to meet ... • I'd like to introduce/present ... • It's a pleasure to introduce ... • May I introduce/present ...?	**Formal/Semi-formal** • It's nice to meet you. • How nice to meet you. • It's a pleasure to meet you. • How do you do?
Informal • This is ... • I want you to meet ... • Let me introduce you to ... • Please meet ... • Have you met ...?	**Informal** • Hi, great/nice to meet you. • Pleased/Happy to meet you.

Gợi ý: *1-*

A:

Hello class. I would like to introduce Mark - a new member of our class. He is an exchange student from America. Please welcome him.

B:

Hello, everyone. My name is Mark. It's nice to meet you.

C:

Hi, Mark. Nice to meet you, too. Welcome to our class!

2 –

B:

Hey, Long. Have you met Jack? He has just joined our culture

club this week.

A:

Not yet. Hi, happy to meet you, Jack. I'm Long.

C:

Hi Long, great to meet you, too.

Culture

I. Read the text and and put a tick (√) or a cross (X) in the box next to the pictures to show the appropriate behaviour in different cultures.

Culture SHOCK

Culture shock refers to feelings of confusion or anxiety that people may have when experiencing a new and different culture. Culture shock can be caused by language barriers, unfamiliar lifestyles, different climate, or strange food. For example, visitors to the US find it hard to get used to the local tipping culture. By contrast, tipping in Japan can be considered rude and even insulting in many situations.

The best way to overcome culture shock is to start learning about the new culture before moving there. You should try to focus on the positive aspects of your new experiences and keep an open mind. Learning about cultural diversity helps understand different ways of thinking about the world, gain new knowledge and experiences, and promote personal growth.

Research says that almost two-thirds to three-quarters of the world drive on the right, while only one-third to a quarter of the world drive on the left including the UK and Australia. Or you may find out that things that you're used to are banned in another country. In Singapore, for example, the sale of chewing gum is illegal and Singaporeans take this law very seriously. So always remember that culture shock is not a bad experience, but the beginning of an exciting learning journey to cultural diversity.

1. The US



2. Japan



3. The UK



4. Singapore



Gợi ý: - *1 - √; 2 – X; 3 - √; 4 – X*

II. Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

What kind of culture shock do you think foreigners may experience in Viet Nam? What will you do help them overcome it?

Gợi ý: - *Visitors may experience different kinds of culture shock when they come to Viet Nam. For example, they may not be used to using chopsticks when eating or enjoying many dishes in streets. Some may find Vietnamese people in different regions (the North, Middle and the South) have different dialects.*

To help these visitors, we can make friends with them and guide them when they want to explore our cities or Vietnamese culture. Moreover, we can design some clips or leaflets to introduce special features of Vietnamese culture and some taboo topics they should avoid.

WRAP UP