

Intercultural Communication — Exercícios

10.º Ano Inglês 4 páginas 12 exercícios

Revisão rápida — falar entre culturas

Comparar: "In Portugal we..., *whereas* in Japan..." · "Unlike coffee, tea..." · "Both cultures value..., *but*..."

Atenuar (evita estereótipos): X "All Portuguese are late." → ✔ "Portuguese people *tend to*..." · "Many..., *often, in my experience*" — nunca *all / never / nobody*.

Reagir a diferenças: "At first I found it strange that..., *but I got used to it*." · "What struck me most was..." · "It took me a while to get used to..."

Mal-entendidos: "I didn't mean to be rude — in my culture..." · "Sorry, in my culture X *means* Y." · Confirma combinados: "So, shall we say 7, *here*?"

Exercícios

1. Frase segura: a) "All Portuguese are late." b) "Portuguese people tend to arrive a bit late to social events." c) "Portuguese never arrive on time." → escolha: ____ · porquê? ____

2. Comparar culturas: a) ____ Portugal we greet with two kisses, ____ in Japan people bow. b) Unlike coffee, tea ____ (contain) less caffeine. c) Both cultures value family, ____ they express it differently. d) Lunch in Brazil is a big meal; ____ contrast, lunch in the UK is often quick.

3. Reagir a diferenças: a) At first I found it strange that strangers talk to you on the bus, _____. b) _____ me most was how early shops open. c) It _____ me a while to get used to the food. d) I didn't _____ to be rude — in my culture, directness is normal.

4. Estereótipos: a) "Germans are all organised." → estereótipo? ____ (porquê: ____) b) reescreve de forma segura: ____ c) porquê é perigoso? ____

5. Mal-entendido: um colega britânico achou-te rude porque falaste sem rodeios. Escreve 2 frases: (i) explica a diferença cultural (ii) diz que não era intenção tua.

6. Atenua os absolutos: a) "We always eat dinner at 9." → ____ b) "British people never talk about feelings." → ____ c) "Italians shout when they talk." → ____

7. Interpreta o comportamento: a) O anfitrião diz "It's nothing" depois de elogiáres a comida → é ____ (não desinteresse). b) Japoneses inclinam-se em vez de apertar a mão → ____ (saudação respeitosa). c) Britânicos dizem "sorry" por tudo → ____ (cortesia ritual, não desculpa a sério). d) Estrangeiros sorriem-te na rua → they ____ be just being friendly. (might/must)

8. Citação — analisa:

"When I studied in Finland, my flatmate said 'we should meet sometime'. I waited for an invitation that never came. Back home, that sentence is an invitation; in Finland it was just politeness."

a) O mal-entendido veio de ____ b) Lição prática: ____

9. Escolhe a frase adequada: a) pedir para usar o telemóvel à mesa: (i) "Can I use my phone?" (ii) "Would it be alright if I checked my phone quickly?" → ____ b) explicar um atraso típico: (i) "Sorry, in my family we usually arrive a bit late to parties." (ii) "We are always late." → ____ c) elogiar sem estereótipo: (i) "You're so organised — you're German, right?" (ii) "I really admire how organised your workspace is." → ____

10. Vocabulário — liga: a) stereotype · b) to get used to · c) culture shock · d) to be reserved → 1. reservado 2. estereótipo 3. adaptar-se 4. choque cultural → a-____ b-____ c-____ d-____

11. Produção — parágrafo: 5-6 frases sobre uma diferença cultural que te surpreendeu — usa *at first... but I got used to*, 1 atenuador (*tend to/often*) e 1 comparação (*whereas/unlike*).

12. Projeto de intercâmbio: escreve 5 frases sobre um intercâmbio virtual com o Japão: (i) o que esperas encontrar (ii) 1 mal-entendido possível + como o resolverias (iii) o que levarias da tua cultura.

Dica de prova: generalização boa leva *tend to / often / many / in my experience*; comparação boa leva *whereas / unlike / both...but*; reação boa conta a evolução: *at first → but → now*.

Soluções — Intercultural Communication

1. b) — "tend to" apresenta uma **tendência**; "all/never" (a, c) são absolutos que tratam todo um país como igual — é a definição de estereótipo.
2. a) In ... **whereas** b) **contains** (sujeito singular: tea) c) **but** d) **in**.
3. a) **but I got used to it** b) **What struck** c) **took** d) **mean**.
4. a) **sim** — "all" é um absoluto b) **"Germans tend to be organised."** (ou: "Many Germans I met were very organised.") c) porque **ignora as diferenças individuais** — reduz milhões de pessoas a uma imagem e pode ofender quem não corresponde.
5. (modelo) *"I'm sorry if I sounded rude earlier — in my culture, being direct is a sign of trust, not disrespect. I didn't mean to upset you; please tell me if I cross a line."*
6. (qualquer variante atenuada) a) **We often eat dinner around 9.** (tend to / usually) b) **British people tend to be more reserved about feelings.** c) **Italians often speak louder than some northern Europeans — it is their normal volume.** (não é "shout")
7. a) **modéstia / cortesia** — recusar o elogio com humildade, não desinteresse b) **saudação cumprimento respeitoso** (bow) c) **polidez ritual** — forma de suavizar, raramente pede desculpa a sério d) **might**.
8. a) a **mesma frase com expectativas culturais diferentes** (convite vs fórmula de cortesia) b) **confirmar os combinados explicitamente** (hora, lugar, tipo de encontro) e não projetar as normas da tua cultura nos outros.
9. a) (ii) — modal de cortesia (would it be alright) b) (i) — atenua sem absolutos c) (ii) — elogia o comportamento concreto, não a nacionalidade.
10. a-2 · b-3 · c-4 · d-1.
11. (exemplo) *At first I found it strange that shops close in the middle of the afternoon in Spain, but I got used to it after a week. Spaniards tend to eat dinner later than we do, whereas lunch is taken very seriously. What struck me most was how long meals last with the whole family. Now I actually miss the siesta hours when I'm back home.* —
cumpre: at first/but · tend to · whereas.
12. (exemplo) (i) *I expect people to bow instead of shaking hands and to remove their shoes indoors.* (ii) *A possible misunderstanding: I might speak too directly and seem rude — I would explain that directness shows trust in my culture and ask them to tell me if I cross a line.* (iii) *I would take the tradition of a big Sunday lunch and the habit of greeting everyone with two kisses. We could compare how both cultures show respect to elders.*