



Level 2

# Intercultural Awareness

STUDENT WORKSHEETS

**Sample!**



# Contents

---

Note to the Students  
Programme Overview

## UNDERSTANDING CULTURE

Assessment Brief 1

Your learning journal

- A. What is culture?
- B. Different types of culture
- C. Why is culture important?
- D. Features of culture
- E. Famous sights
- F. Physical artefacts
- G. Languages
- H. Signs and symbols
- I. Celebrations
- J. Sport and activities
- K. Religions and worldviews
- L. Superstitions
- M. Cuisine
- N. What is diversity?
- O. Understanding the terms of culture



## OTHER CULTURES AND YOURS

Assessment Brief 2

- A. Other cultures within your community
- B. Influences on Irish culture
- C. Exploring your personal identity
- D. Personal profile
- E. Own cultural identity

## PROMOTING RESPECT, TOLERANCE AND ACCEPTANCE

Assessment Brief 3

- A. Importance of respect and tolerance
- B. Definitions
- C. Cultural bias
- D. Promoting respect and tolerance



## A. What is culture?

---

1. Read:



- **Here are some definitions of culture:**
- **Culture can be understood as the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time.**
- **Culture includes language, ideas, beliefs, customs, codes, institutions, tools, techniques, works of art, rituals, and ceremonies, among other elements.**
- **Culture has been called "the way of life for an entire society." As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, art.**

2. Write your own definition of culture.

---

---

---

---

---

---

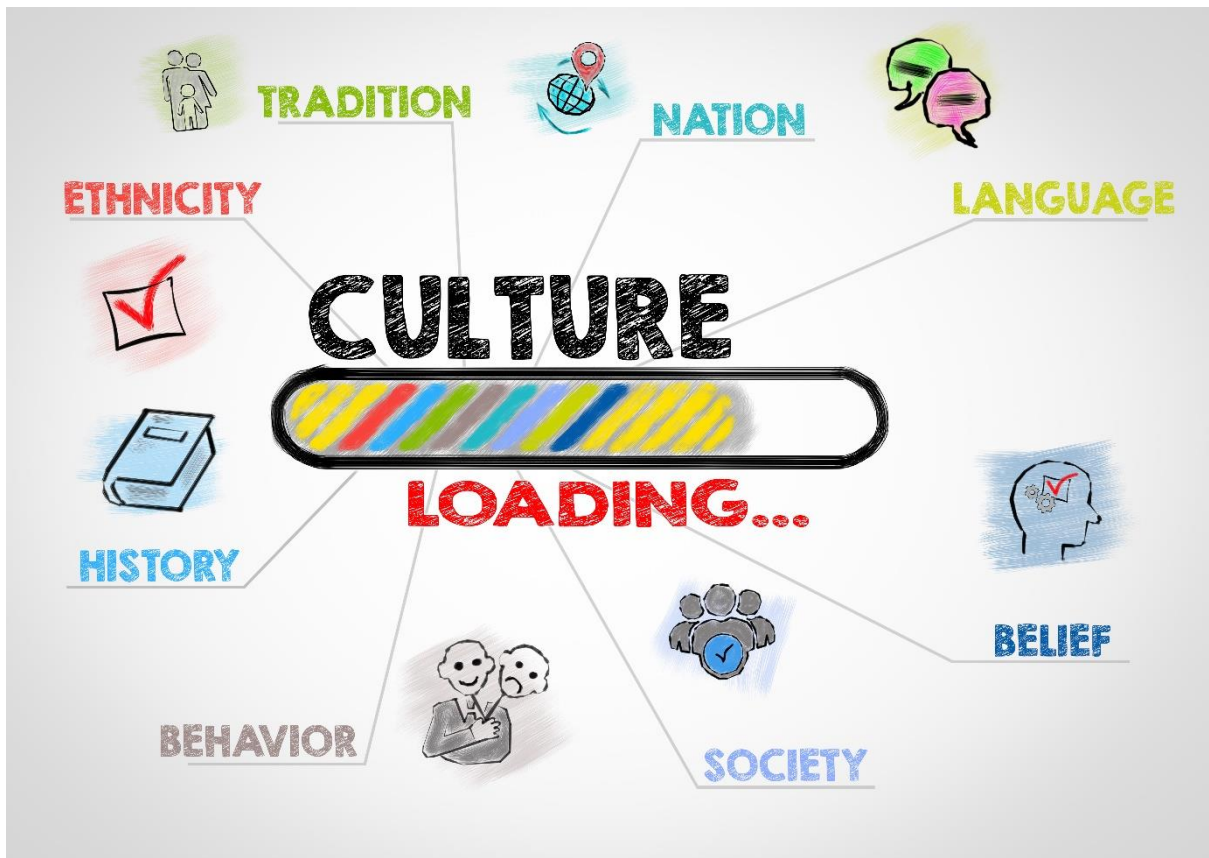
---

---

---

---

3. Here are some parts of culture:



1. Which parts of your culture do you identify with?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## G. Languages

1. Read:

- A particular language points to the culture of a particular social group.
- Learning a language is not only learning the alphabet, the meaning, the grammar rules and the order of words, but it is also learning the behaviour of the society and its cultural customs.
- Even the same language can differ in cultures, e.g., some words are different in American and British English

2. Say 'hello' in different languages.



3. Say thank you in a few different languages:

LANGUAGE	THANK YOU	CAN YOU PRONOUNCE IT?



## I. Celebrations

---

1. Research these cultural activities online. Write one or two sentences about each.

a) Carnival, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

b) Dia de los Muertos (Day of the Dead Festival), México

c) Oktoberfest, Germany

d) Holi Festival, India

e) Sundance Film Festival, Utah, USA

f) King's Day, Amsterdam, Netherlands












## K. Religions and worldviews

1. What religions/worldviews do these symbols represent?

Choose from the words below:

*Buddhism, Shinto, Islam, Judaism, Christianity,  
Taoism, Atheism, Hinduism, Sikhism*

SYMBOL	RELIGION/WORLDVIEW
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	



## N. What is diversity?

Diversity refers to the variety of differences among people, encompassing race, gender, age, experiences, talents, skills, and opinions.

1. In your own words, describe a diverse community:



2. Think of a person that you know that has a different culture to your own.

Name 2 ways in which your culture is different.

Name 2 ways in which your culture is similar.



4. Choose two different cultures that you have not mentioned on the previous page and compare them, using these headings. (Give one example for each)

	OTHER CULTURE:	OTHER CULTURE:
Food		
Music		
Art		
Traditional clothing		
Religion		
Customs		
Celebrations		
Language/s		
Nationality		
Lifestyle		



MAMALIGA



KURTOSH KALACH  
(traditional pastry)



PAPANASI  
(traditional pastry)



ROMANIAN



ROMANIAN

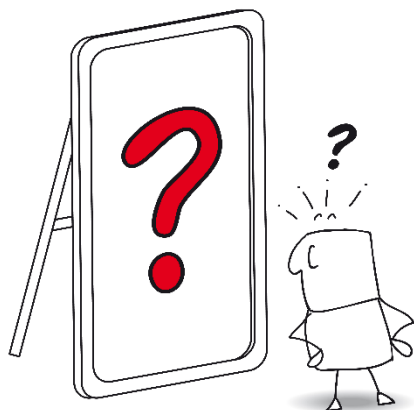


BRAN CASTLE (CASTLE OF DRACULA)

Romanian  
culture

2. Read:

- **Your personal identity is your concept of self that develops and evolves over time.**
- **It is your self-image - your beliefs about the sort of person you are and how you differ from others.**
- **Your personal identity is a mix of how you see yourself and how others see you.**
- **Key examples of personal identity include your personality, achievements, gender, ethnicity, nationality, social status, social class, beliefs, values, and culture. Together, these features make us all unique individuals!**



3. Find words in the text above that have these meanings:

a) the status of belonging to a particular nation

b) a person's standing or importance in relation to other people within a society

c) develops gradually

d) being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else

e) things done successfully with effort, skill, or courage

f) the idea one has of one's abilities, appearance, and personality

4. Tick the stereotypes.

- All girls like reading.
- Some women like to play soccer.
- All children like to draw.
- People who wear glasses are smart.
- Some boys like pink and purple.
- Some men and women like to sing.
- Men are better than women at doing DIY.
- Boys are more aggressive than girls.
- Women love shopping, but men don't.
- Men don't cry.
- Women friends are mean to each other.
- Women are better at looking after children than men.



5. Discuss these stereotypes:

Females	Males
Females are more docile and want to please others.	Males are not as good at listening to instructions and are less attentive.
Females will sometimes sulk too long over next to nothing.	Conflicts between males are easier to resolve and less dramatic.
Girls only like role playing, dolls and taking care of young children.	Boys are only interested in playing with cars and trucks and building things.
Females can keep busy doing things at home.	Males find it very hard to stay indoors all day.
Females are quieter and more patient.	Males are constantly moving and they are louder.
Females don't understand the rules of sports.	Males understand the rules of sports and they watch sport often.
Females are more manipulative.	Males are more direct.
Females are more fragile.	Males don't cry.
Females are interested in fashion.	Males don't care what they wear.
Females are more perfectionist and better at housework.	Males are more disorderly and less meticulous in doing household chores.
Females are good with language.	Males are good at maths.
Females study better.	Studying is not suited to males.



## Mapping of Learning Outcomes

---

1. describe the basic concepts underpinning culture, including cultural activities, values/beliefs, physical artefacts and diversity

- Pages 9 to 10 (what is culture)
- Pages 11 to 14 (different types of culture)
- Pages 15 to 16 (why is culture important)
- Pages 17 to 20 (features of culture)
- Pages 21 to 23 (famous sights)
- Pages 24 to 27 (physical artefacts)
- Pages 28 to 30 (languages)
- Page 31 (signs and symbols)
- Pages 32 to 35 (celebrations)
- Pages 36 to 38 (sport and activities)
- Pages 39 to 42 (religion and worldviews)
- Pages 43 to 46 (superstitions)
- Pages 47 to 51 (cuisine)
- Pages 52 to 57 (what is diversity)
- Pages 65 to 70 (other cultures within your community)
- Pages 84 to 85 (own cultural identity)

2. explain the common terms associated with culture including race, ethnic, culture, nationality, society, customs/etiquette, religion, bias/prejudice and stereotype

- Pages 17 to 20 (features of culture)
- Pages 52 to 57 (what is diversity)
- Pages 58 to 61 (understanding the terms of culture)
- Pages 89 to 90 (importance of respect and tolerance)
- Pages 91 to 95 (definitions)
- Pages 96 to 99 (cultural bias)
- Pages 100 to 104 (promoting respect and tolerance)

3. describe other cultures within local community including similarities and differences with own culture

- Pages 21 to 23 (famous sights)
- Pages 24 to 27 (physical artefacts)
- Pages 28 to 30 (languages)
- Page 31 (signs and symbols)
- Pages 32 to 35 (celebrations)
- Pages 36 to 38 (sport and activities)
- Pages 39 to 42 (religion and worldviews)
- Pages 43 to 46 (superstitions)
- Pages 47 to 51 (cuisine)
- Pages 65 to 70 (other cultures within your community)

4. compile a personal profile by exploring the main personal, social and cultural factors which influence personal identity

- Pages 74 to 76 (exploring your personal identity)
- Pages 77 to 83 (personal profile)
- Pages 84 to 85 (own cultural identity)

5. demonstrate an awareness of own cultural identity by exploring cultural heritage, local and national traditions, folklore, learning and music

- Pages 84 to 85 (own cultural identity)
- **Separate: Project on cultural identity**

6. compare cultures of countries other than native country, by exploring the main cultural features such as food, family structure, music, dress, religion, and customs/etiquette

- Pages 21 to 23 (famous sights)
- Pages 24 to 27 (physical artefacts)
- Pages 28 to 30 (languages)
- Page 31 (signs and symbols)

- Pages 32 to 35 (celebrations)
- Pages 36 to 38 (sport and activities)
- Pages 39 to 42 (religion and worldviews)
- Pages 43 to 46 (superstitions)
- Pages 47 to 51 (cuisine)
- Pages 52 to 57 (what is diversity)
- Pages 65 to 70 (other cultures within your community)

7. identify some features of contemporary Irish culture which have been influenced by other cultures or societies, including language, music, fashion, clothing, art

- Pages 71 to 73 (influences on Irish culture)

8. identify ways of promoting respect, tolerance, and acceptance in a familiar multi-culture community.

- Pages 52 to 57 (what is diversity)
- Pages 58 to 61 (understanding the terms of culture)
- Pages 89 to 90 (importance of respect and tolerance)
- Pages 91 to 95 (definitions)
- Pages 96 to 99 (cultural bias)
- Pages 100 to 104 (promoting respect and tolerance)

- **Separate: Learning Journal**