

2^o Graders

English Language

Answer these questions according to the text.

- ▶ 1. What is the definition of communication according to the text?
 - ▶ Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages through verbal or nonverbal means, including speech, or oral communication; writing and graphical representations and signs, signals, and behavior.
- ▶ 2. What is the ability that differentiate animals from humans in terms of communication?
 - ▶ It's the ability of humans to use words and language to transfer specific meanings that sets them apart from the animal kingdom.
- ▶ 3. Name the components of communication.
 - ▶ Sender and a receiver, a message, and interpretations of meaning on both ends.

4. Name some aspects of non-verbal communication?

▶ nodding in agreement or looking away and sighing or other myriad (many) gestures.

▶ 5. What is the meaning of Rhetorical Communication and where is used nowadays?

▶ writing as a means of communication.

▶ Example: Instant message or a text, a Facebook post or a tweet.

Linking words in English...

- ▶ What Are **Connectors (linking)**?
- ▶ • They connect ideas in sentences (oraciones) and paragraphs.
- ▶ • They help your reader follow your reasoning.
- ▶ • They are essential in producing good writing.

Linking words representation



Sentences : Oraciones

- ▶ Sentences:
- ▶ **AND-BUT**
- ▶ Martha has a red car **AND** a white house. (PROOF WRITING)

Because: (coz - cos)

- ▶ Because: Se utiliza para explicar la razón de algo.
- ▶ Example: She learnt English **because** she travelled abroad.

Or (Ó)

- ▶ Or: Se utiliza para dar opciones.
- ▶ Example: Do you want a cup coffee **OR** a cup of tea?
- ▶ Would you like an orange or a peach?

So (ENTONCES, POR LO TANTO, POR ENDE...)

- ▶ So: Es utilizado para expresar el **resultado** de algo.
- ▶ Example: I was very hot,**SO** I opened the window.

- ▶ This place is **so** beautiful.
- ▶ Thank you!
- ▶ Thank you very much! This is **so** kind of you! (es un muy lindo gesto de tu parte)

And: \wedge

- ▶ And: Para agregar algo a una secuencia.
- ▶ Example: He likes reading **AND** writing (*proof writing*)

But: PERO...

- ▶ But: Esto expresa una idea contraria entre dos oraciones.
- ▶ Example: I bought a sandwich **BUT** I didn't eat it.

Complete these sentences with the correct linking word.

- ▶ 1. I couldn't sleep because (coz) there was a party next door.
- ▶ 2. I phoned all my friends and invited them to come to my house.
- ▶ 3. It was very cold outside, So I put on my warmest clothes.
- ▶ 4. We couldn't go out because the weather was so bad.
- ▶ 5. He looked through the window for a minute or two, and then went inside.
- ▶ 6. We didn't have any money so we couldn't go to a restaurant.
- ▶ 7. He closed all the doors and windows, and then he left the house.
- ▶ 8. I was feeling very tired, so I went to bed very early.
- ▶ 9. Betty is usually on time, but tonight she arrived half an hour late.
- ▶ 10 I couldn't buy anything because I forgot my wallet.
- ▶ 11. Do you want to go out or do you want to stay at home?

NEITHER... NOR, ALTHOUGH, SO THAT, UNTIL:

- ▶ **NEITHER... NOR:** Used in a sentence in the negative sense when you want to say that two or more things are not true. It means in Spanish: “Ni...ni....”
- ▶ Example: **Neither** Brian **nor** his wife mentioned anything about moving house.
(Ni Brian Ni su esposa mencionaron nada acerca de mudarse de casa).
- ▶ **Neither** Leila **nor** Nancy is going to write the report. (Ni Leila ni Nancy van a redactar el informe)

Although: “aunque, sin embargo”

- ▶ **ALTHOUGH:** Although is used to link two contrasting ideas or show that one fact makes the other fact surprising. It can be used at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.
- ▶ Example: **Although** she said the words "I love you," several times, **she didn't mean it.** (A pesar de que ella dijo “te amo” muchas veces, ella no lo sentía).
- ▶ The normal rate is 20 per cent, **although** there are exceptions. (La norma o la media es de 20%, sin embargo hay excepciones).
- ▶ I'll be there, **although** I may be late... : yo estaré ahí, **aunque** quizá llegue más tarde...
- ▶ **Aquí hay un hombre diciendo ¡ay!**

So that: por este motivo...

- ▶ **SO THAT:** An action/plan may be followed by **so that** + **a clause** that **expresses purpose or goal**. The clause after so usually includes a modal, such as **can, could, will, would, may or might**, all of which express general timing. The time of the purpose is usually (but not always) later than the time when one makes the plan. A similar meaning can be expressed with **in order** + infinitive clause.
- ▶ Su traducción al español sería: “**para, de tal modo, para que**”
- ▶ Example: *I'll go by car **so that** I **can** take more luggage.* (Iré en auto para poder llevar más equipaje)
- ▶ *We decided to stay out all night, **so that** we **could** watch a shooting star.* (Decidimos quedarnos afuera toda la noche, **para** poder ver una estrella fugaz)

Until, (till-til) (hasta)

- ▶ **UNTIL**: Until is a preposition and a conjunction. Until is often shortened to **till** or **'til**. Till and 'til are more informal and we don't usually use them in formal writing.
- ▶ Example: Let's wait here **untill** the rain stops. (Esperemos aquí **hasta** que pare la lluvia).
- ▶ We played chess **until** midnight. (Jugamos ajedrez hasta media noche)

Complete las siguientes oraciones con los conectores que hemos visto.

Neither... nor, until, so that, although

- ▶ 1. Although I'm bad at soccer, it's fun to play. I am really bad at.... Playing chess
I am really good at...
- ▶ 2. Hold it up _____ we can see it.
- ▶ 3. We took some blankets _____ we can keep ourselves warm.
- ▶ 4. _____ Sue _____ Sara will help you with your homework. They are both busy at the moment.
- ▶ 5. we didn't really know each other, _____ we saw each other every day,
- ▶ 6. Mark lived with his family _____ he turned eighteen, then he went to Italy with his girlfriend.
- ▶ 7. The film didn't end _____ eleven o'clock.
- ▶ 9. _____ the teacher _____ the students were in the classroom this morning.

Linking words in sentences and phrases

1 Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special ways of **communicating**. For example, they can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the mouth of the speaker. This is called lipreading. Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they cannot hear their own voices. However, it is possible
5 with special training. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most **practical** and popular way of communicating is with sign language.

2 In many ways, sign language is **similar** to spoken language. The words of sign language are made with signs, which are formed with movements of the hands, face, and body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and can be
10 combined to form sentences. Signed languages also have their own grammar. The alphabet of sign language is special hand signs that **stand for** letters; they make spelling possible. The signs combine to form a rich language that can express the same thoughts, feelings, and ideas as any spoken language. And just as people from different countries speak different languages, most countries have their own
15 variety of sign language.

3

In addition to knowing sign language, it is also helpful to know something about how deaf people communicate. Since they rely so much on actions, deaf people are generally not very **formal** when they “talk,” and may touch your arm or shoulder a lot to make sure you know what they’re saying. It is not seen as rude among deaf people to lightly touch someone you do not know to get their attention. It’s also okay to wave your hands or hit the table or floor. Also, lots of eye contact¹ is necessary.



4

There are many ways to learn a few signs. Community colleges often teach **introductory** classes. For self-learners, bookstores and libraries have books for learning sign language. There are also instructional² videos on the Internet, with actors **demonstrating** signs and performing interesting stories and conversations for you to see. With practice, you’ll soon **get the hang of** this useful method of communicating!