

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Misamis Street, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS (USLeM)



ENGLISH 7 Week 7

MANAGEMENT TEAM

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(INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO USE SLeM)



LESSON 1: INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

EXPECTATIONS

This Supplementary Learning Material will help you to:

- A. identify and demonstrate interpersonal communication;
- B. listen actively and speak appropriately; and
- C. practice good non-verbal skills.

PRE-TEST

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer that best answers the question.

1. What is non-verbal communication?
 - a. Communicating using non-verbal gestures
 - b. Using your body language
 - c. Getting messages
 - d. All of the above
2. Which of this is not an example of verbal communication skills?
 - a. The speed of our speech
 - b. Language used
 - c. Eye Contact
 - d. Volume of Speech
3. Communications achieved using eye contact movements, and gestures?
 - a. body language
 - b. tone
 - c. eye contact
 - d. rate
4. Act of using one's body part, usually arms, legs as a means of expression
 - a. gestures
 - b. vocal distractions
 - c. focal gestures
 - d. fluency
5. Communicating ideas and emotions non -verbally usually by face.
 - a. verbal
 - b. physical
 - c. non- verbal
 - d. environmental

LOOKING BACK

Activity 1

Directions: Read the statements carefully. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and change the underlined word/phrase if it is incorrect.

- _____ 1. The three main parts of an essay are the introduction, body, and rebuttal.
- _____ 2. The thesis statement is the main idea of an essay.
- _____ 3. The topic sentence tells the main idea of a/an essay.
- _____ 4. The middle paragraphs of an essay are called supporting details.
- _____ 5. The purpose of an expository essay is to provide details or explain the steps of a process.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Interpersonal communication is the process of exchange of information, ideas, and feelings between two or more people through verbal or non-verbal methods. It often includes

the face-to-face exchange of information, in a form of voice, facial expressions, body language, and gestures.

Nonverbal expressions often, but not always go along with the verbal conversation. The typical aspects of nonverbal behavior are:

- Face expression
- Eye contact
- Gestures
- Postures and movements
- Proximity and distance
- Physical contact
- Look

ACTIVITIES

Activity 2

The teacher will prepare a numbered piece of paper with the dialogue in it. The teacher will let the students choose what number and the teacher sends in the messenger the message the student chose. Students must get a message from the teachers with a piece of paper who must recite the dialogue written in the piece of paper to make himself/themselves understood. The other student must interpret the message.

- It's time to go
- Can I borrow your mobile?
- You've got a ladder in your tights.
- I'm having a terrible time
- I need something to eat
- Let's go home
- Can we be friends
- I'm sorry
- I love you
- Please forgive me

REMEMBER

Nonverbal communication is the transfer of information through the use of body language including eye contact, facial expressions, gestures, and more. For example, smiling when you meet someone conveys friendliness, acceptance, and openness. Everyone uses nonverbal communication all the time whether they know it or not. Nonverbal communication is dependent on seeing and analyzing physical movements as opposed to verbal communication, or the use of language to transfer information through written text, speaking or sign language.

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Activity 3

Directions: Read and answer the following questions.

1. What is non- verbal communication? _____
2. What are the different types of non- verbal communication? _____
3. When do we use nonverbal communication? _____
4. Why do we use it? _____

POST-TEST

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer that best answers the question.

1. What is non- verbal communication?
 - a. Communicating using non-verbal gestures
 - b. Using your body language
 - c. Getting messages
 - d. All of the above

2. Which of these is not an example of verbal communication skills?
 - a. The speed of our speech
 - b. Language used
 - c. Eye Contact
 - d. Volume of Speech

3. Communications achieved using eye contact movements, and gestures?
 - a. body language
 - b. tone
 - c. eye contact
 - d. rate

4. Act of using one's body part, usually arms, legs as a means of expression
 - a. gestures
 - b. vocal distractions
 - c. focal gestures
 - d. fluency

5. Communicating ideas and emotions non -verbally usually by face.
 - a. verbal
 - b. physical
 - c. non- verbal
 - d. environmental

REFERENCE

- Introduction: Nonverbal communication. (n.d.). CaseWORK. <https://casework.eu/lesson/introduction-nonverbal-communication/>
- *Tips for teachers: Working with gestures and mime: 5 classroom activities.* (n.d.). Collins ELT | English Language Teaching Blog. <https://news.collinselt.com/tips-for-teachers-working-with-gestures-and-mime-5-classroom-activities/>
- <https://blog.smarp.com/interpersonal-communication-definition-importance-and-must-have-skills>

LESSON 2: FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE

EXPECTATIONS

This Supplementary Learning Material will help you to:

- A. determine the difference between formal language from informal language;
- B. construct colloquial phrases to formal language.

PRE-TEST

Directions: Read the following sentences. Write F if the example is written in formal language and write I if it is written in informal language.

- _____ 1. I should go now; my parents are waiting.
- _____ 2. Hey! Let's catch a movie sometime.
- _____ 3. Come again? I did not understand.
- _____ 4. Me and the fam are going to the mall later.
- _____ 5. Could you please repeat what you said?

LOOKING BACK

Activity 4

Directions: Read the sentences carefully. Write **FACT** if the sentence is true and change the underlined word/phrase if the sentence is incorrect.

- _____ 1. The tone is an example of nonverbal communication that uses eye contact movements and gestures.
- _____ 2. Body language, eye contact, and tone are examples of verbal communication.
- _____ 3. Intonation refers to the total pattern of pitch change within a statement.
- _____ 4. The factor that defines the space around an individual is called proximity.
- _____ 5. A facial expression is a form of nonverbal communication that shows the emotional state of a person.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Formal and informal language serve different purposes. The tone, the choice of words, and the way the words are put together vary between the two styles. **Formal language** is less personal than informal language. It is used when writing for professional or academic purposes like school assignments. Formal language does not use colloquialisms, contractions, or first-person pronouns such as 'I' or 'We'.

Informal language is more casual and spontaneous. It is used when communicating with friends or family either in writing or in conversation. It is used when writing personal emails, text messages, and in some business correspondence. The tone of informal language is more personal than formal language.

Examples:

Informal Language	Formal Language
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My cousins are always rowdy during holiday breaks.	My cousins behave unruly during holiday breaks.
Lara got the names mixed up .	Lara was confused with the names.
It was raining cats and dogs .	It was raining heavily.
Uncle Ben isn't happy.	Uncle is not happy.

ACTIVITIES

Activity 5

A. Directions: Read the sentences carefully. Match the informal phrases in Column A with the formal sentences in Column B.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Let's get going. | A. I need to use the restroom. |
| _____ 2. That's dope! | B. He was surprised. |
| _____ 3. Hold on, I gotta pee. | C. We should leave now. |
| _____ 4. That song is lit | D. He was shaken. |
| _____ 5. He was shook. | E. That is remarkable! |
| | F. That song is beautiful |

Activity 7

B. Directions: Rewrite the following informal sentences using formal language.

- Dara doesn't know if Miko is going to the party. _____
- Her fam' are amazing' people. _____
- Lisa doesn't want your money. _____
- The students have lots of explaining to do. _____
- James got nothin'. _____

REMEMBER

Colloquial or informal language is normally used in everyday speech, it is not wrong to speak using such language but one should always know when and when not to use it. This is used in levels such as ordinary conversations, like speaking with classmates or friends.

Formal language on the other hand is used in less personal situations that are serious and that involve people one does not know well. Formal language is also most commonly used in writing.

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Activity 6

Directions: Perform the following tasks and refer to the given rubric.

Goal: To write a short play about being a teenager with the use of proper and colloquial language.

Role: The students will show different changes that happened to them when and while becoming teenagers and how they were affected by it.

Audience: The teachers and their other classmates will be the audience.

Situation: The activity will be done in groups or individually.

Performance: The students will present or write their short act.

Standards: The performance will be graded based on the rubric presented by the teacher.

CRITERIA	EXCEPTIONAL (5)	ADMIRABLE (4)	ACCEPTABLE (3)
Understanding of Topic	Factual information is accurate Indicates a clear understanding of the topic	Factual information is mostly accurate Good understanding of the topic	Factual information is somewhat accurate Fair understanding of the topic
Cooperation	Accepts ideas of others; able to compromise All members contributed	Accepts most ideas without negative comments; able to compromise Some members contributed	Unwilling to compromise Few members contributed
Presentation	Shows confidence Informative Entertaining; engages the audience	Shows some confidence Presents some information Engages audience	Unsure of responsibility Somewhat informative Engages audience intermittently
Use of Formal and Informal Language	Use of each language is profoundly evident in the presentation	Use of each language is occasionally heard in the presentation	Both languages were hardly utilized in the presentation

Post Test

Directions: Read the following phrases. Write F if the example is written in formal language and write I if it is written in informal language.

- _____ 1. I should go now: my parents are waiting.
- _____ 2. Hey! Let's catch a movie sometime.
- _____ 3. Come again? I did not understand.
- _____ 4. Me and the fam are going to the mall later.
- _____ 5. Could you please repeat what you said?

REFERENCES:

- *Formal and informal language.* (2020, July 23). University of Technology Sydney. <https://www.uts.edu.au/current-students/support/helps/self-help-resources/grammar/formal-and-informal-language>