**Global Connections**

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Reading Lab 1: Body Language

<http://www.lichaamstaal.com/english/index.html>

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| **Question** | **Answer** |
| Section 1 : Home   1. When are words inadequate in that a person has to rely on body language to communicate? 2. Why is important to know how to communicate with body language? | 1. People rely on body language in the cases where they have no energy or don’t know how to communicate a feeling. Also, body language can used to interpret a statement\sentence said to set a point. 2. Body language in the society today can be used to leave a first, good impression, like in job interviews or meeting one’s significant other. |
| Section 2: Communication (Non-Verbal)   1. Why is it important for the sender to assume/know the history and the background of the receiver? 2. What is the definitions and differences between internal noise and external noise? | 1. Knowing the history and background is important because misinterpretation of any communication, like hand gestures can lead to horrid consequences socially and life-threatening. 2. Internal noise is when information /communication is hindered by internal factor's on the receiver's end. External noise is what distracts the receiver and disrupts communication. Internal noise is when the receiver is at fault and for example is spacing out and not listening to the teacher talking. External noise is the surrounding environment at fault in the miscommunication and distracts the receive. For example a loud jet passing by and the person is talking and cannot be heard. |
| Section 3: Body Language   1. Why is communication control important? 2. Why is it difficult for us to put in words the impressions of body behavior of other people? | 1. Communication control is important because the way you commutate can leave an impression and portray your feelings to a receiver. 2. It is difficult because our brain has different parts to transfer these words into expression and takes time. The left side of the brain deals with the language of words and is less suitable for putting the images from the right side of the brain into word. he right side of the brain deals with the more instinctive processes among other things, which are coupled with the recognition of total images. |
| Section 4: Intonation   1. What are the many interpretations of silence? 2. What makes a good speaker? | 1. Silence can be interpreted as there is nothing to say, where someone is thinking intuitively, that he/she does not want to talked to, watching someone's body language, paying attention to the one talking, mean nervousness, embarrassment, and anger. 2. A good speaker is confident and his/her speech is clear and fluent. Also, a good speaker will pay attention to the body language signals from the audience and adjust the speech when needed. |
| Section 5: Posture   1. How can your posture be closed or open? 2. Why is posture important? | 1. A person who has their arms crossed or a person who dies no feel comfortable when they are with another person will assume a closed position. A person who is open will allow intimacy with another person and likely trusts that person to allow the closeness between that person. 2. Posture is important because people can easily determine emotions and first impressions. A person who is down had sagging shoulders and their head is down. Bad or uninviting posture can discourage contact with important people or allowance for friends. |
| Section 6: Touch   1. What is intimacy? 2. What are ways to avoid intimacy? | 1. Intimacy is the frequency and intensity of touch in combination physical closeness, eye contact, smile and content of conversation. These cluster of signals can determine the level of intimacy. 2. A person can avoid intimacy by avoiding eye contact, staring at the ceiling or the floor, maintaining a closed off/neutral expression on our face and avoid conversations. |
| Section 7: Distance   1. What does distance represent in human interaction? 2. What are the zones of interpersonal space? | 1. Distance plays the roles of a signal to end or start a conversation, a display shows how an individual is intimate with another person, a topic of a discussion, and shows social rules and cultural norms in a community. 2. There are four zones in interpersonal space and was made by Edward Hall. They are intimate, personal, social, and public,. |

Reading lab 2: Presentation skills and body language

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| **Question** | **Answer** |
| Presentation Skills: Body Language  The Eyes Have It, And They're All On You...and Your Gestures  <http://totalcommunicator.com/eyes_article.html>   1. Is it significant to have your hands limping on your sides during a presentation? 2. Does amount of gestures vary on the number of people in an audience? | 1. Yes it is significant because a recent Chicago study has concluded that speaking without gesturing could cause an audience to miss large chunks of your presentation and lower your listeners ability to appreciate your ideas. 2. Yes, the bigger the audience, the bigger gestures to catch the whole audience in attention. |
| 8 presentation tips to make your eye contact more powerful  <http://www.speakingaboutpresenting.com/delivery/tips-eye-contact/>   1. What are the benefits of eye connection in a presentation? 2. How can a speaker use the audience to tell him/herself that they are talking in the right pace? | 1. The benefits of eye connection are that the audience will feel more connected because you are paying attention to them, and having eye connection makes you a speaker that is engaging and easy to listen to. 2. A good rule of thumb is to get a reaction from the audience and waiting for them to nod their heads. Nodding of a head represents confirmation and understanding, |
| Eye Direction and Lying  Eye Movement and Direction & How it Can Reveal Truth or Lies  <http://www.blifaloo.com/info/lies_eyes.php>   1. What are two visual eye cues that involve memory and what do they both represent? 2. What are two visual eye cues that involve imaging/creating things and what do they both represent? | 1. The two visual eye cues that involve remembering something is Auditory Remembered and Visually Remembered Images. Auditory Remembered is where a person looks at their right to remember something by voice/sound that they heard before. Visually Remembered Images is when looks up and to the right and think of an image they have saw before by color. 2. Visually Constructed Images and Auditory constructed are the two visual cues. Visually is looking up and to the left, representing to make an image on the top of your head. Auditory is to the left and is for thinking to conjure a sound. |

Reading Lab 3: Student discovered website

1. **Facial Expressions:** <http://www.speechmastery.com/facial-expression.html>

-This website has been picked because it describes the type of facial expression in groups, and states the traits of common facial expression in easy, understandable descriptions. The article is not too short or long.

Facial expressions fall in two groups, intentional and unintentional, which are sectioned into micro expressions. Micro expressions are the facial markers that display momentary expressions. Also, facial expressions can be expressed as positive or negative. For example, one type is surprise with a raised eyebrows, which is a micro expression, wide open eyes, and open mouth. Surprise is unintentional and is can be wither positive and negative based on the situation.

1. **Body stance:** <http://www.carolnorbeckmiller.com/body-stance-a-communication-tool-for-receiving-and-sending-information-2/>

- I picked this article it interprets body stance in an analytical way in the intro paragraph, and this article also states the different types of body stances and how to work each stance out based on body part.

Understanding body stance where leaders often need development is the emotional intelligence connection. Stance is important in presentations and in leadership roles in businesses and companies. One example is openness, which is important to get contacts and friends for a company. The stance is to put one foot slightly back with weight shifted back. Breathing is easy and gentle. The chest is open, like a container. The muscles are in a light muscular tone.

Eyes are in a soft gaze towards the other person. The face has a gentle smile, Head slightly tilted to the side Just picture Aunt Bea in The Andy Griffith Show as an example of this stance.

1. **Intercultural differences regarding body language:** <http://westsidetoastmasters.com/resources/book_of_body_language/chap5.html>

- This article is the best for this topic because it is very information in talking about culture in body languages and provides many pictures and descriptions of these hand gestures in different countries. Also, the history of multiple body languages are in the article too, which is very interesting.

People do business with people who make them feel comfortable and it comes down to sincerity and good manners. When entering a foreign country, concentrate on reducing the broadness of your body language until you have the opportunity to observe the locals. Cultural misinterpretation of gestures can produce embarrassing results and a person's background should always be considered before jumping to conclusions about the meaning of his or her body language and gestures.