



## Workshop Title: Elements of culture around the world

CODE: CA\_L2\_WA2\_W3

KEY COMPETENCE: Cultural Awareness and Expression

LEVEL 2

WORK AREA 2: (Cultural Diversity) Attitudes and Perceptions

PARTNER: DIMITRA

Duration: 4 hours



## ANNEXES

### Annex 3

#### Annex 1

#### Presentation\_Culture\_PPT



PPT\_EMKIT2\_...pptx

[http://emkit2.projectsgallery.eu/ppt\\_emkit2 /](http://emkit2.projectsgallery.eu/ppt_emkit2/)



## Annex 2

### Questions

- 1) When my boss does something that I consider wrong, I can tell it to him openly.  
Information: Typical for cultures with a small power distance like Northern Europe, Northern America
- 2) For me it's important to concentrate on one thing, until I have finished it. Before starting a new thing, I have to completely finish another one.  
Information: Typical for monochrone cultures with the idea of „time line“; Central and Northern Europe, Northern America, Asia)
- 3) It is important that laws and rules are followed strictly, even if some of them seem not to make sense.  
Information: Uncertainty avoidance is typical for rather collectivist societies; everybody must follow the common rules to strengthen social cohesion.
- 4) Once you have made a decision, you can always change it, if circumstances change and require a new plan.  
Information: Typical for a polychrone culture, which is very flexible if something unexpected happens.
- 5) No risk, no fun“  
Information: Culture with low uncertainty avoidance like e.g. Denmark)
- 6) I would like to become a big boss and have a lot of power and privileges.  
Information: Cultures with a high power distance, where famous and rich people have a lot of privileges and the others obey them)
- 7) There is a lot of wisdom in the traditions of my country. We should follow these traditions.  
Information: Long-term oriented cultures appreciate the past traditions and religions. Traditions assure the cohesion of the society. Typical in Africa and the Middle East.

**Source:** Katrin Boeck and Thorsten Kindermann, Baden-Württemberg Staatliches Seminar Für Didaktik Und Lehrerbildung (Berufliche Schulen) Karlsruhe





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Annex 3

A.

It is pretty widely known that Indians traditionally eat with hands. However, this practice is not limited to traditional Indians only. Many urban Indians today, whether living in India or not, maintain the practice of eating using their hands. Some say it is more delicious to do so, perhaps due to the ability to personally mix your food and curries to your precise taste.

B.





The use of chopsticks when eating Chinese cuisine is one that needs practice. To hold the chopsticks properly, first hold the first stick like a pencil, and the second stick between your thumb and your ring finger. Your middle finger should be in between the two chopsticks, acting as somewhat of a fulcrum.



In the Middle East, in general, it is not uncommon to eat with your hands. In Iran, bread is commonly served whole on the centre of the table (sometimes directly on the table), and guests are expected to help themselves to the bread using their hands. Sometimes, accompanying side dishes are also served at the centre of the table.



	 
<p>Depending on which part you are visiting in England, the term “dinner” can refer to the afternoon meal, or lunch as some of us know it. What we know as dinner is sometimes called tea or supper, depending on how late it is consumed. Supper is generally a lighter meal taken later in the evening. The English breakfast meal from the other hand is considered to be quite heavy.</p>	

	 
<p>Russians eat lunch as their main and heaviest meal, sometime between 1pm to 3pm. For dinner, their meals are typically lighter and sometimes consist of a simple breads, meats, and vegetables. Tea is usually served after the dinner. When drinking vodka in Russia, drink it plain, without any mixers or ice. Mixing vodka with anything else is considered to be ruining the purity of the alcohol.</p>	