



Family and friends (interpersonal relationships)



reading: flow chart completion





Family and friends vocabulary



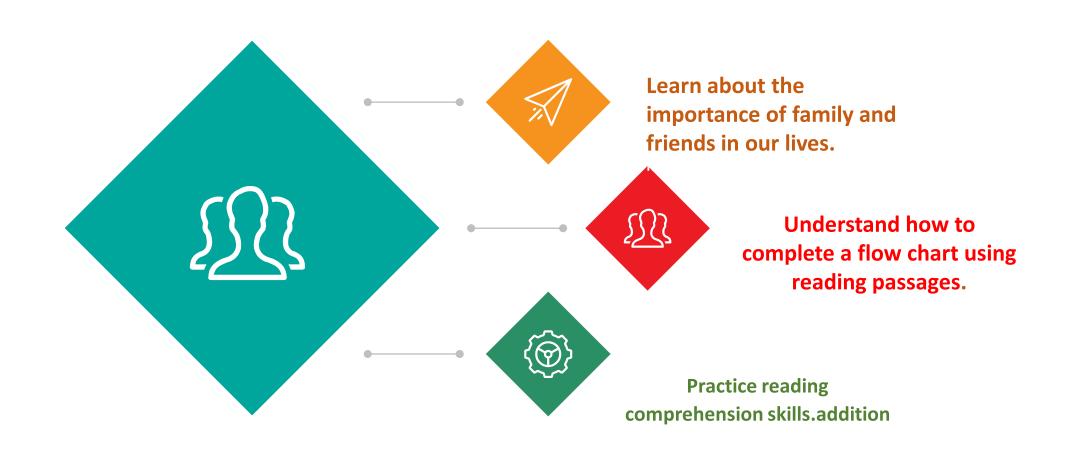
Interpersonal relationships

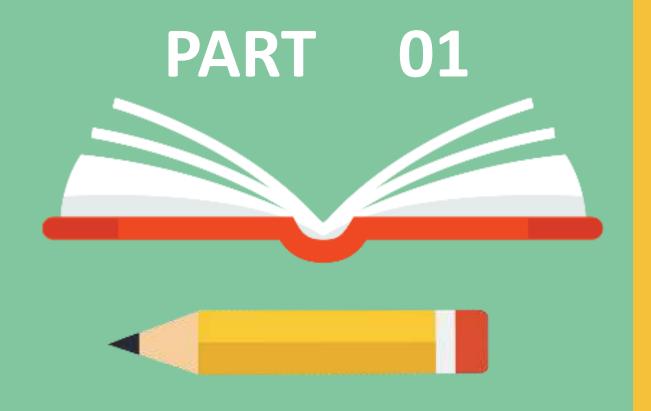


Reading flow chart



Objectives







Family and friends vocabulary



Topic vocabulariers



Types of family

Nuclear Family: Parents and children living together.

Extended Family: Includes grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins.

Blended Family: Families with stepparents or step-siblings.

Family Members

Parent: A mother or father.

Sibling: A brother or sister.

Child: A son or daughter.



Marriage and Legal Relationships

Spouse: A husband or wife. **In-laws:** Relatives by marriage, such as a mother-in-law or brother-in-law.

Guardian: A person legally responsible for caring for a child.

Other Relatives

Grandparent: A parent of your mother or father.

Cousin: A child of your aunt or uncle.

Relative: A person connected to you by blood or marriage.



Why friends are important?

Friends share our joys, celebrate successes, and support us in tough times.

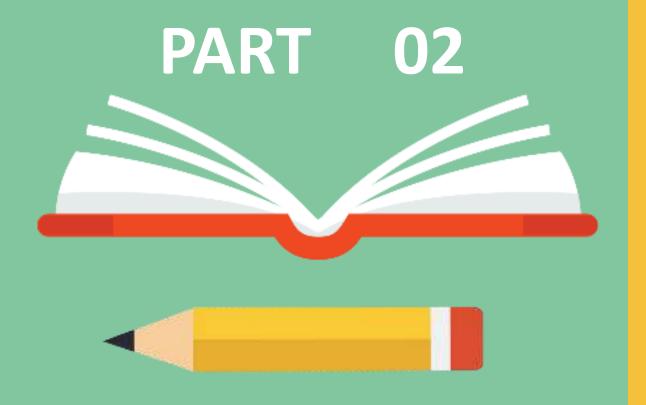
They teach us trust, empathy, and effective communication skills.

They provide honest advice and help us grow as individuals.



Good friends boost our confidence and mental health.

Friendships help reduce stress and create lifelong memories.





Interpersonal relationships



Types of Interpersonal Relationships

Friendships: Voluntary connections based on trust and shared interests.

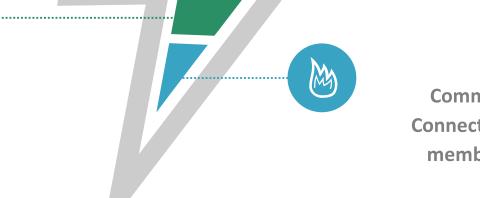
Romantic Relationships: Intimate bonds between partners

Professional Relationships:
Workplace connections
with colleagues or mentors.

Family Relationships: Bonds

between parents, siblings, and extended family

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Community Relationships:
Connections with neighbors or
members of a social group.

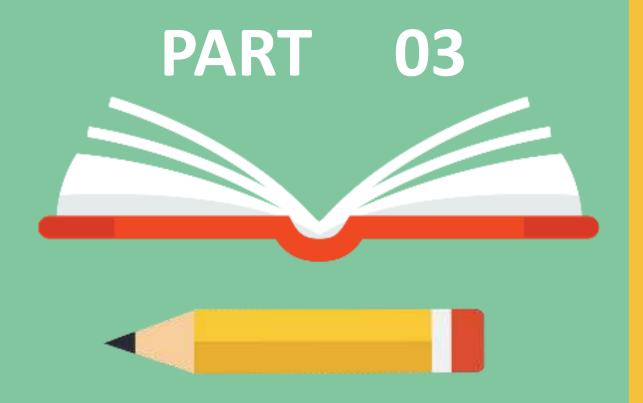


Benefits of healthy relationships

Improve mental health by reducing stress and anxiety.

Boost selfesteem through mutual respect and encouragement.

Foster a sense of safety, love, and acceptance





Reading flow chart



Steps to Complete a Flow Chart



Steps: Look for sequential information.

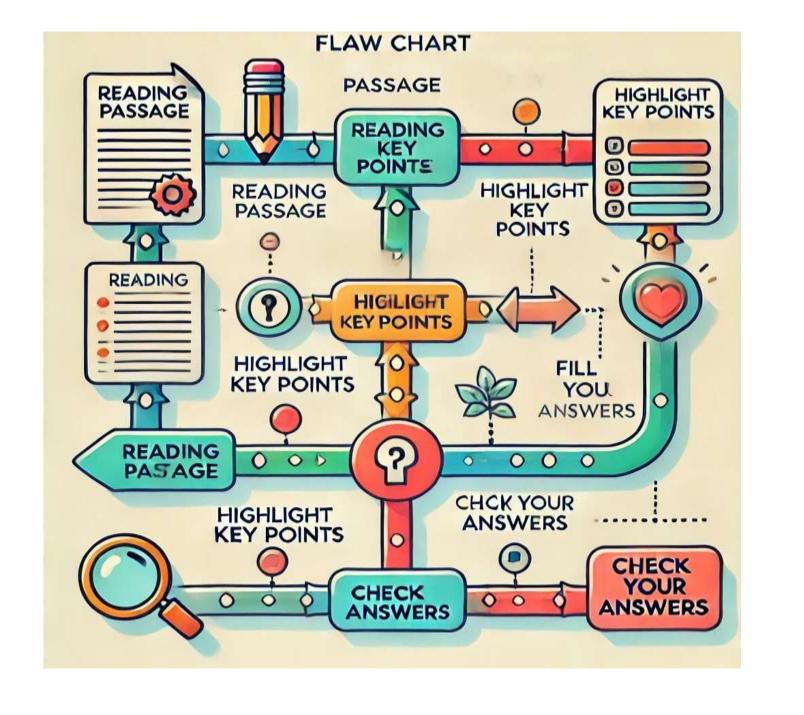


Match Information to the Flow Chart: Fill in the blanks using keywords or phrases.

Read the Passage

Carefully: Understand the main idea and details.

Check for Logical Order: Ensure the flow chart makes sense





Example of flow chart

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 34-39 on your answer sheet.

Method of determining where the ancestors of turtles and tortoises come from

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Step 1

71 species of living turtles and tortoises were examined and a total of 34 _ were taken from the bones of their forelimbs.



Step 2

The data was recorded on a 35 (necessary for comparing the information).

Outcome: Land tortoises were represented by a dense 36 of points towards the top.

Sea turtles were grouped together in the bottom part.



Step 3

Outcome: The points for these species turned out to be positioned about 38up the triangle between the land tortoises and the sea turtles.



Step 4

Bones of P. quenstedti and P. talampayensis were examined in a similar way and the results added.

Outcome: The position of the points indicated that both these ancient creatures were 39 ______.







Thanks for your attention