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| The standards by which members of a society define what is good or bad, holy or unholy, beautiful or ugly. They are assumptions that are widely shared within the society. They are a central aspect of the nonmaterial culture of a society and are important because they influence the behaviour of the members of a society. | Values |
| A society’s rules of right and wrong behaviour— are another aspect of nonmaterial culture. These are shared rules or guidelines that define how people ought to behave under certain circumstances. | Norms |
| The ability to develop targeted knowledge, skills and attitudes that lead to visible behaviour and communication that are both effective and appropriate in intercultural interactions. | Intercultural competence |
| Skills required to communicate or share information, with people from other cultures and social groups and are not limited to verbal communication. | Intercultural communication skills |
| A complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by [a human] as a member of society | Culture |
| The ability to evaluate critically and on the basis of explicit criteria perspectives, practices and products in one’s own and other cultures and countries”. It is “a conscious understanding of the role culturally based forms, practices and frames of reference can have in intercultural communication, and an ability to put these conceptions into practice in a flexible and context specific manner in real time communication | Cultural awareness |
| Cultural conventions that concern true or false assumptions, including specific descriptions of the nature of the universe and humanity’s place in it. Values are generalized notions of what is good and bad; these are more specific and, in form at least, have more content. | Beliefs |
| The movement of students and teachers in vocational education or training (VET) to another institution inside or outside their own country to study or teach for a limited time. | Mobility |

**Trainer’s answer sheet**

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| A society’s rules of right and wrong behaviour— are another aspect of nonmaterial culture. These are shared rules or guidelines that define how people ought to behave under certain circumstances. | ? |
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| Skills required to communicate or share information, with people from other cultures and social groups and are not limited to verbal communication. | ? |
| A complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by [a human] as a member of society | ? |
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**Participant sheet**