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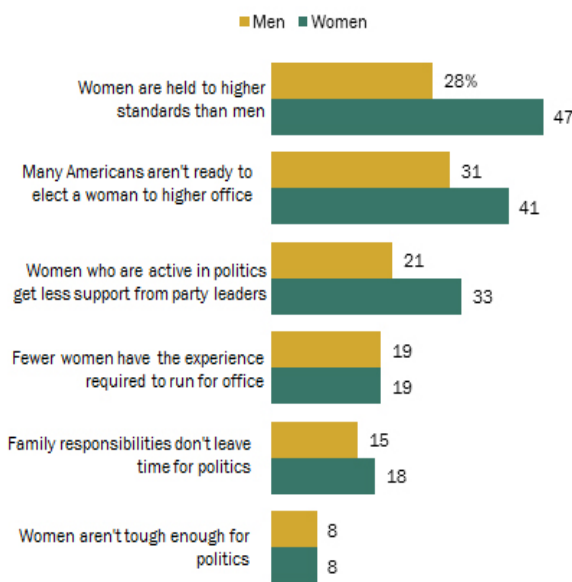
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Women as Political Leaders

There have been other female candidates for US President, but none have gotten as far in the race as Hillary Clinton. Now is a good time to look at Americans' views about women politicians.

Why aren't more women in top elective offices?

% saying each is a major reason that fewer women hold high political offices



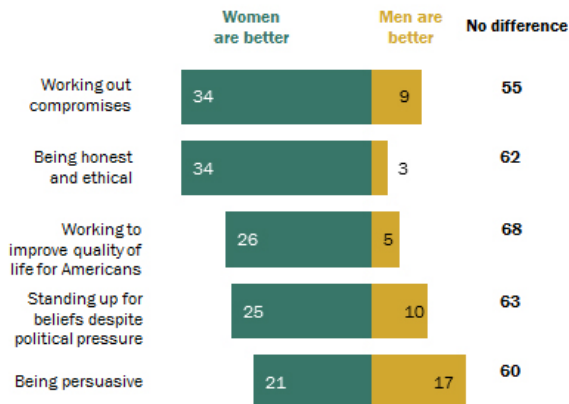
For a country that is proud of its gender equity, it is surprising that the US has not had a female president before, and has a relatively small proportion of women politicians (20% Senators, 19% Representatives, 3% state governors). Here are some of the reasons, as judged [sometimes differently] by men and women.

About 75% of both men and women say that men and women would be equally good politicians. And when judging the personal traits that are important for a political leader, most men and women say there are no gender differences on most traits.

But both women and men judge male and female political leaders differently on a few skills or traits, as seen to the right. There is a generational difference here, too. About half of older women (over age 52) agree that women are better at compromise, compared to about one-third of younger women. And about one-third of older women say women political leaders are better at working to improve Americans' quality of life, compared to one-quarter of younger women.

Are Female Political Leaders Better at Working Out Compromises?

% saying, in general, women/men in high political offices are better at ...



Note: "No answer" not shown.

Source: Pew Research Centersurvey, Nov. 12-21, 2014 (n=1,835)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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Father Facts

1) 50 years ago, most (70%) married couples with children under age 18 had one money-earner: the father. Then, in only 25% of families did the mother also work for pay. Now, 60% of families are dual income (and 30% are father-only-wage earner families). Almost two thirds of the public says it's better when both spouses both have jobs and take care of the house and children. But about three-quarters also say that having working mothers makes it harder for parents to raise children. It's complicated.

2) It is hard to find a balance between work and family life. About half of working fathers with children under age 18 (and the same number of mothers) say they would prefer to stay home with their children but work because they need the income. The other half say that they want to keep working, even though it takes them away from their families.

3) In making these judgments, today's parents may be comparing their parenting with what they experienced as children. About half say they spend more time with their children than their own parents did. 15-20% say they spend less time. Even so, nearly half of all fathers (but only 23% mothers) said they spend too little time with their children.

4) There are about 2 million stay-at-home dads (fathers who do not work outside the home) in the US. In the last 25 years, the reasons for dads to be at home have changed dramatically, with an increase from 5 to 21% saying it is because of their active choice to care for their family.

Source: Pew Research Center

Father's Day

Father's Day is the third Sunday in June (this year, June 19). Stores put away the perfume, jewelry, and women's bathrobes that they hoped to sell for Mother's Day. They get out neck ties, garden tools, house gadgets, and other items they think men will like.

Father's Day began in 1910 as a way to honor fathers' hard work and love for their families. Sonora Louise Smart Dodd of Spokane, Washington, started the holiday to honor her father. He raised six children by himself, after his wife died in childbirth. Mrs. Dodd hoped the holiday would be a time for children to thank their fathers and for fathers to remember how important they are to their children.

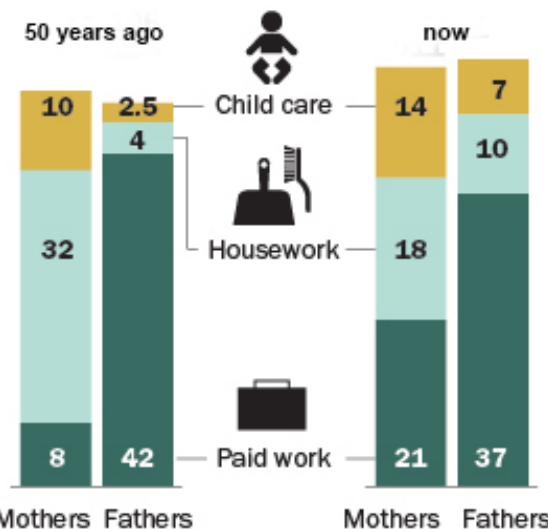
Do you think there is some special, deeply meaningful way the date for Father's Day was chosen? Not so! Mrs. Dodd got the idea for Father's Day when she was in church, listening



to a sermon about Mother's Day (in May). She put together a proposal for Spokane ministers to hold a Father's Day on June 5, her father's birthday. But the ministers needed more time so they celebrated Father's Day on the third Sunday that June. We live with that date today. If you have children, this would be a good time to discuss with them the cultural differences you have observed in how men behave as fathers in the US and in your home country.

Moms and Dads, Roles Converge, but Gaps Remain

Average number of hours per week spent on ...



Note: Based on adults ages 18-64 with own child(ren) under age 18 living in the household.

Not surprisingly, as more and more mothers begin to work in paid employment, more and more fathers are doing more housework and childcare. Fathers now do more than double the housework and spend almost triple the time with their children as they did 50 years ago.

It's still not even, though. Fathers still spend about half the amount of time in these two activities as mothers.

Source: Pew Research Center

Gift-Giving at Times of Change

June is the traditional time to graduate from high school and university. The graduation ceremony is called *commencement*. This word means beginning, and refers to the beginning of a new stage of life.

gift or hand-made craft from your home country would always be special.

Here are some gift ideas for several life events. There are not many strict rules about giving gifts in the US. But if you are invited to a party to celebrate some life event, you should bring a gift unless the invitation says, "No gifts please." In that case, do not bring one. You do not need to spend a lot of money on these gifts. We say, "It is the thought that counts." A



Life Event	Examples of Gifts	Comments
Graduation	gift certificate from a store or website that sells music or books (like an iTunes or amazon.com gift certificate), concert tickets, travel aids (cosmetics or shaving kit, waist pack), books or maps	If someone you know is finishing high school, university, or graduate school, you may want to send a card of congratulations. If you know the graduate well, or if you were invited to the graduation ceremony, then a gift would be appropriate.
A New Baby	rattle or baby toy, clothes (size 6, 9, or 12 months), cardboard or plastic book, blanket, bib, spoon and cup, photograph album, offer to baby-sit	New parents often send a birth announcement to their friends. If you get one of these, you should send a card of welcome and/or a gift.
A New House	house plant, food that can be stored till needed, stationery or labels with new address, bookends, plastic glasses and pitcher, offer to help with moving, a kitchen gadget from your home country	If you are invited to someone's new house (for a Housewarming Party, or just for a visit), you may want to bring a small gift. Unless you know the family well, these gifts are usually small and practical. You do not need to give a house gift unless you are invited to the new home.
Wedding	picture frame, equipment for couple's favorite activity, picnic basket, plate or bowl for special occasions, wine glasses, one piece (like a spoon or a dinner plate) from a silver or china pattern chosen by the couple	If you go to a wedding (or if you are invited but cannot go), you should give the couple a gift. You can mail the present before or after the wedding. Or bring it to the reception (not the ceremony). Some couples join a bridal registry at a store or online — you pick from among the items they have chosen. You may join with a friend to buy a gift.

Tipping Tips

Gift giving is one thing. What about tipping? Newcomers are also often confused about who should get a tip and who shouldn't.

Some people should not get a tip. In fact, tipping government employees (including customs officers, police officers, or fire inspectors) may be considered a bribe and is illegal. Do not tip:

- ♦ airline employees
- ♦ fast food restaurants workers
- ♦ hotel desk clerks
- ♦ teachers
- ♦ bus drivers (except airport van drivers; tip them \$1-2 per bag for baggage handling)
- ♦ gas station attendants
- ♦ store clerks
- ♦ mail delivery to your home
- ♦ receptionists
- ♦ ushers in theaters or sport stadiums

These people will expect a tip:

- ♦ restaurant server (15-20%)
- ♦ bartender (10-15%)
- ♦ coat check staff (\$1-2/coat)
- ♦ luggage handling (\$1-2/bag)
- ♦ hotel bell man for getting taxi for you (\$1)
- ♦ hotel maid (\$1-2/day)
- ♦ hair cut (15% except do not tip owner of shop)
- ♦ person who washes hair (\$2)
- ♦ valet parking attendant (\$2-5)
- ♦ taxi driver (15%)
- ♦ pizza/meal delivery (10-15%)
- ♦ flower delivery (\$2-5)

As always, use common sense here. If the person has climbed 100 stairs through four feet of snow to bring you a pizza, tip more. Or, if his service has been slow or surly, tip less.

10 Tips for Teens Going Home

1. Plan ahead, if possible. Stay in touch with friends in your home country. Email, g-chat, WhatsApp and Skype will help keep your friendships alive. Ask friends at home to send you information about clothes and music groups.
2. Find someone to talk to about how you feel about going home — the good parts and the bad. Most people feel both.
3. Be sure to say “Goodbye” to everyone who is important to you before you move home. Don’t just disappear one day.
4. Think of your favorite parts of being in the US. Plan a special day when you do your favorite things with your favorite people. Take pictures. Get your friends’ addresses and e-mail addresses.
5. Make plans to stay in touch with your friends from the US. Even if you do not plan to return here to live, it will be fun to hear about school events, parties, and friendships, and to practice English. It will also help you feel less alone in the early days back home.
6. Ask different friends to send you different kinds of information — one could send you football scores, another reports about parties or dances, etc. Sometimes a specific “assignment” helps friends stay in touch.
7. Check your schools’ website for

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Going “Home”

Paulo found some parts of working in the US frustrating. But after some adjustment, he began to value a lot about American life. He and his wife wonder whether they will be able to step back into life in Brazil when they return next month.

Ulrika was three years old when her family moved to the US from Germany. Now she is nine and they tell her it is time to “go home.” But she feels at home here.

Xiaolu immigrated to the US five years ago. She returned to China to visit her parents for a month. She was surprised at how hard it was to fit back in — she had thought of China as home, and now she felt homeless.

Those who have done it say that going home can be even harder than moving to the US in the first place. This “reverse culture shock” surprises most people — it sounds so easy to go home. Most people expect a move to a new country to be stressful, but not the move home. Their adjustment is made harder because their friends and family at home don’t understand why they seem so upset. Here’s some explanation:

- People tend to expect their lives at home to be the same as when they left. Their family and friends at home expect them to be the same, too. But everyone changes over several years, especially people who have lived in a new country. Old relationships are not the same because the people in them have changed.

- People returning home are often eager to share their experiences and tell their stories. But it is common to find that those at home are not very interested. Loneliness and disappointment can be the result.

- “Home” is supposed to be where people are completely comfortable, where they know exactly what is expected of them, where they are

accepted as they are, and where everything is familiar. All during the period of adjustment to life in the US, people may think longingly of their home country, imagining it to be a safe and comfortable base. It is a shock to find that one’s “home” is no longer such a place — they don’t know what to do and they don’t quite fit in. It is unsettling to feel homeless.

- Those who return home permanently must now re-make all the adjustments they made when they moved to the US. Work pace, family involvement, attitudes, beliefs — all have been influenced by American life. The person must learn to understand, again, the home country’s system.

- Returning employees may worry that their next assignment will not take advantage of their international experience. If this is a realistic fear, companies may lose the employee to another company.

- Children have their own special problems. Teens often worry about being accepted by peers. When they return home from a new country, they bring new haircuts, different clothes, and experiences their friends cannot understand. They may have a lonely time while they learn to re-connect to their home culture. Young children may not remember their home countries at all. In their minds, they are “leaving home,” not “going home.” (See the sidebar for some Tips for Teens.)

If you will be returning to your home country soon, I highly recommend two books:

Homeward Bound: A Spouse’s Guide to Repatriation by Robin Pascoe (Expatriate Press) www.expatriatepress.com

The Art of Coming Home by Craig Storti (Intercultural Press) www.interculturalpress.com

Birthday Biography: Helen Keller

Helen Keller, the internationally-known spokesperson for the education of blind and deaf people, was born on June 27, 1880 in Alabama.

Helen Keller was born with normal vision and hearing. When she was 19 months old, an illness left her blind and deaf. Her early years were ones of frustration, both for her and her parents, as she had little way to communicate with the world.

When she was almost seven years old, Helen's parents hired a teacher for her, Annie Sullivan. (Helen and Annie's relationship was made famous through a play — and later a film — called *The Miracle Worker*.)



The teaching technique Annie had learned (finger spelling into the other person's hand) was designed for people who were deaf but not blind. But Helen had lost her vision and hearing just at the language-learning age, and did not understand that words were connected to objects.

She wrote later of the dramatic moment when she made that connection. She and Annie were in the garden and passed a water pump:

"...my teacher placed my hand under the spout. As the cool stream gushed over one hand, she spelled into the other the word 'water,' first slowly, then rapidly. I stood still, my whole attention fixed upon the motions of her fingers. Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness as of something forgotten — a thrill of returning thought, and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me. I knew then that 'w-a-t-e-r' meant the wonderful cool something that was flowing over my hand. That living word awakened my soul, gave it light, hope, joy, set it free. There

were barriers still, it is true, but barriers that in time could be swept away."

Those barriers were, indeed, swept away. Within three months, Helen was telling whole stories with finger spelling. At age 10 she learned how to speak and to "listen" by lip-reading (putting her fingers on the lips and throat of a speaker).

Soon she was able to enter formal schooling and did so well that she was admitted to Radcliffe College (the women's university then connected to Harvard) in 1900. Annie Sullivan went to Radcliffe with her and finger spelled every text book and every lecture for her. She graduated with honors in 1904.

With this education and her remarkable life experience, Helen began to write and lecture. Her most famous work, *The Story of My Life*, has been translated into 50 languages. She began to work for the American Foundation for the Blind, traveling around the US to work for the education and rehabilitation of children and adults with disabilities.

By 1946 she was traveling around the world — 35 countries and five continents, including a 40,000-mile five-month tour in Asia at age 75.

Her optimistic spirit, hard work, and dedication to helping others made "Helen Keller" a household name. She set the stage for advances in the care, education, and rights of people with disabilities in this country. By the time she died in 1968, the basic opportunities for people with disabilities had changed dramatically, in large part because of her work.

Happy Birthday, Ms. Keller.

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news. If your American school has a newspaper, ask one friend to mail it to you regularly. Leave some stamped and addressed envelopes if you think that would help your friend do it. Or if your newspaper is sent electronically, ask the school if you can stay on the list; change your email address with them as needed.

8. Try not to talk too much about your life in the US when you first get home. Listen to your friends, and they'll listen to you. Don't be hurt if they do not seem interested in your American life. It's hard for people who have not visited the US to imagine what you have experienced.
9. Don't be surprised if you feel different from your friends at home, even those who were your best friends before. They have changed and so have you. They may think you have "become an American" even if you do not think you have. You may be surprised at — or hurt by — their views of the US. They may just be trying to figure out who you are now, and how to be friends with you.
10. At the same time, recognize that the type of person you choose for a friend may be different than before you lived in the US. Many returning teens find it is useful to look for people who have lived in the US or some other country. It will be fun to compare reactions with them.

Web Sites About Traveling with a Baby

Some useful sites:

homemade-baby-food-recipes.com/air-travel-with-baby — lots of good information about carrying food, formula, breast milk

www.tsa.gov/travel/special-procedures/traveling-children
US official information about bringing aboard milk, formula and other liquids, and about walking through a metal detector while holding a baby

www.faa.gov/passengers/fly_children/ — the Federal Aviation Administration site, with all the latest rules about safety seats needed on airplanes, for babies and children; includes a video on how to properly secure a Child Restraint System (like a car seat) into an airplane seat.

video.about.com/babyproducts/How-to-Travel-on-a-Plane-With-a-Baby.htm#vdTrn — A video chat about flying with a baby.

babyproducts.about.com/od/travel/bb/babyairtravel.htm — A collection of advice about airplane seats, diaper bags, gate-checking a stroller

www.travelswithbaby.com/
More advice, including how to change a diaper on an airplane, how to keep your baby hydrated without sugar, and much more.

havebabywilltravel.com/tips-for-flying-with-an-infant-or-toddler/
Nice advice for parents of babies and toddlers of different ages

Air Travel with a Baby

Airplane travel with an infant can be a challenge to you and those around you. Here are some tips:

Getting Through Security

- ♦ Leave plenty of time to go through Security at the airport. You will have to take your baby out of your stroller or carrier (although cloth slings may be allowed), and all baby items (blankets, toys, diaper bags, etc.) must be scanned. Your child (up to age 12 years) may leave his/her shoes on.

- ♦ You may carry your infant through a metal detector; children who can walk may be asked to pass through separately from you. Parents holding an infant cannot use Advanced Imaging Technology and must be screened through a metal detector and/or a pat-down.

- ♦ If your child is old enough to understand, explain ahead of time what will happen at Security, especially anything involving his/her belongings — like that a blanket or toy will have to go through a machine. Let older siblings show the way for younger ones.

- ♦ Despite the rule that you can only bring 100ml (3.4 oz) of liquids on board with you, you may bring larger, “reasonable” amounts of breast milk, formula, liquid medicines, food, and juice. Prepare to show these to the security officer. Nursing mothers may carry on “reasonable” amounts of breast milk even if they are not flying with their infants.

- ♦ To keep baby food fresh and still comply with security rules, consider bringing fresh fruit you can mash (a banana is allowed; jarred baby food has to pass the vague “reasonable amount” test). Ice gel packs may not be allowed. Make baby food into frozen cubes, or make your own ice pack with ice from home (before Security) then ice from a drinks vendor (after Security).

- ♦ See www.tsa.gov/travel/special-procedures/traveling-children for more details.

Managing the Equipment

- ♦ If you use a stroller, wheel it to the gate. You may be able to put it in the overhead compartment. Or, “gate check” it — leave it with the attendant at the door of the airplane. Pick it up at the door of the plane when you land or at Baggage Claim.

- ♦ You may prefer carrying the baby through the airport in a backpack or front-pack carrier. Then your hands are free.

- ♦ Families with young children are allowed to board the plane before other passengers. You can put your bags in the overhead compartment before it gets filled by other people. You can also strap in the car seat if you are using one. On the other hand, it is nice to get on the plane at the last minute, especially if you have a toddler. If two adults are traveling, one can board early with the equipment, the other at the last minute, with the baby.

A Seat for Baby?

- ♦ You are not required to buy a seat for a child under the age of two years. However, most parents and safety experts suggest that you buy one if you can. Both you and Baby will be more comfortable. Many airlines offer a discount for seats for children under two years of age. On international flights, you may have to pay 10% of the fare (plus taxes) for an infant, even if you do not buy a seat.

- ♦ The US Federal Aviation Administration urges you to use a “child restraint system” (CRS) for children weighing less than 40 pounds (18 kg). This is both for comfort and safety. The seat should have a label on it that says it is approved for use in airplanes. It recommends a rear-facing CRS for babies <20 pounds, a

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continued from page 6 - Air Travel with a Baby

forward-facing CRS for 20-40-pound children, or a CARES system for children weighing 22-44 pounds. CARES uses straps that go around the back of the airplane seat and attaches to the seat belt. (CARES does not substitute for a child seat in cars.) Other kinds of “belly belts” are not allowed in the US. Children over 40 pounds may use the airplane seat belt.

- ♦ There are different views on whether it is a good idea to ask to sit at the bulkhead. You have more leg room, including room for a bassinet (flat baby bed) on the floor (which some airlines provide). But the arm rests may not pull back on these seats so you can't have your baby stretch out on your lap.
- ♦ See www.faa.gov/passengers/fly_children, the Federal Aviation Administration site, with all the latest rules and short videos about how to install a car seat or CARES device.

Preventing Ear Aches

- ♦ Babies' ear tubes are tiny. The pressure changes during take-off and landing can cause painful ear aches. Arrange for your baby to be swallowing during these times. If possible, don't start feeding the baby as soon as you get in the plane — you might be sitting on the ground for quite a while. Don't forget that landings take about a half hour and are sometimes more painful than take-off. Plan ahead.
- ♦ If an older baby is hungry before the take-off or landing time, offer something solid (like Cheerio cereal). Then, when swallowing is important, h/she will be thirsty.

Entertaining the Baby

- ♦ Bring a combination of familiar favorite toys and new things to look at. If your baby is very attached to a stuffed animal or blanket, don't forget it! In terms of new things: “more” is better than “expensive.” Have lots of little stuff to open.

- ♦ Everyday items can be entertaining, especially if you let the baby “waste” them, just this once — a box of Band-Aids, a roll of tape, a pad of PostIt notes, a cheap set of star stickers.

- ♦ If you are going to buy new toys, these might be good: travel-size Magna-Doodle, puppets, hexagonal-shaped no-roll crayons, and pop-up books.

- ♦ Wrap each toy in wrapping paper. Unwrapping will take time!

Other Advice

- ♦ Babies have to adjust to new time zones just as adults do. A few days before you leave, start switching your child's bed time to the new time, 15-20 minutes a day. When you arrive, get immediately onto the new meals schedule (though you should still feed young infants on demand).

- ♦ Carry these baby items with you on the plane: 2-3 changes of clothes, supplies for a whole day (including formula, snacks, diapers, wipes, and pacifiers), and a bunch of different-size plastic bags (for the dirty clothes or half-eaten banana).

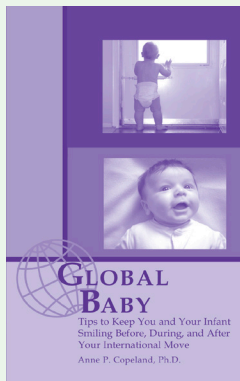
- ♦ And don't forget that a Happy Parent makes a Happy Baby. Bring snacks and water (obtained after Security clearance) for yourself, plus an extra shirt and...um...some aspirin. And keep saying to yourself, “I can do this. I am smarter than my baby.”

*I've written a small book about moving with a baby - **Global Baby:***

Tips to Keep You and Your Infant Smiling Before, During and After Your International Move.

Order it from

www.amazon.com.



Ramadan

In the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, Muslims observe Ramadan. During the month of Ramadan, Muslims *fast* (do not eat) from sunrise to sunset, as a way of showing their submission to Allah. After sunset, they eat small meals with their families and friends. It is a solemn month, a time for contemplation.

At the end of Ramadan, families and friends may gather with each other to celebrate a festival called 'Id al-Fitr. They pray and exchange gifts, and give each other greetings.

This year, Ramadan will start on June 6 in North America and will end with the 'Id al-Fitr festival on July 5. Muslim days, and therefore Muslim holidays, begin at sunset of the previous calendar day. Therefore observation of Ramadan actually began at sunset on June 5.

The Islamic calendar is based on the moon, not the sun. Most years have 354 days — 12 months that have, alternately, 30 or 29 days. Every few years, a “leap year” includes one extra day. Year 1 in the Islamic calendar corresponds to 622 AD, when the prophet Muhammad moved from Mecca to Medina to escape those who were trying to kill him.

Ramadan is always in the ninth month, but it falls at different seasons from year to year because the Islamic year is 11 days shorter than the 365-day sun-based calendar.

Newcomer's Almanac is published monthly by The Interchange Institute, for people who have recently moved to the United States. Its goal is to promote international understanding by providing information about the American holidays, customs, values, social issues, and language that often confuse and surprise newcomers. It is written by Anne P. Copeland, PhD, who is a clinical psychologist and the Director of The Interchange Institute. She is an American and has lived and worked overseas with her family.

The Interchange Institute is a not-for-profit organization that studies the impact of intercultural transitions on individuals, their families, and the organizations for which they work. From the results of this research, the Institute offers seminars and workshops, produces publications, and provides consultative services to the international newcomers, their organizations, and to host communities, recognizing that change and insight on both sides facilitates smooth transition.

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That Crazy English: How to Decide

Can't decide what you think about the American political scene? Here is some vocabulary to help!

I cannot *make up my mind*. (I cannot *decide*.)

He has *reached a fork in the road*. (He now has several choices and must choose one; the choice will be very important in what happens next.)

The *jury is still out* about whether that politician is better than the last one. (*It is not clear yet whether that politician is better than the last one*.)

She is *at sixes and sevens* about which job to take. (*She is confused, undecided, and worried about which job to take*.)

I mailed my application, so now it is *out of my hands*. (I mailed my application, so now I am no longer in control of what happens.)

I am of *two minds* about whether I should go on that trip. (*Sometimes I think I should go on that trip and other times I think I should not*.)

It is a *toss up* which car he is going to buy. (He cannot decide which car to buy and will decide in some arbitrary way.)

MUST, SHOULD AND OUGHT: RULES AND OBLIGATION

Read [Air Travel with a Baby](#) on pages 6 and 7. In this article, the advice ranges from casual to strong. Complete each of the sentences below with *must*, *have to*, *have got to*, *should*, or *ought to*. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

Use:

must to state a formal rule or law: Passengers *must* show their tickets here.
to show urgency: You *must* remember to bring the book tomorrow.
to show a strong opinion: I *must* be there; it is a very important day.

have to to state a rule (more informal than must): You *have to* show your ticket.
to state necessity: She *has to* be home by four o'clock.
to show desire and intention: I *have to* get one of those new pens.

have got to used like "have to": You *have got to* show your ticket.

should to state obligation: You *should* always say thank you when you get a gift.
to state an opinion: She *should* not wear that hat with that coat.
to recommend: You *should* read this book; you would love it.
to predict: The weather *should* clear by morning.

ought to used like should: You *ought to* read this book.

1. I _____ bring plenty of fun things for the baby to do.
2. You _____ [negative] buy a seat for a one-year-old, but most parents recommend that you do.
3. On international flights, you _____ pay 10% of the adult fare for an infant.
4. Babies _____ adjust to jet lag, just as adults do.
5. You _____ help your baby swallow during take-off and landing.
6. You _____ bring an extra change of clothing for yourself when you travel with a baby.
7. Some parents think you _____ sit at the bulkhead, and others think you _____.
8. When you travel with a baby you _____ keep your sense of humor.
9. If you bring liquid formula or medicine on the plane with you, you _____ show it to the Security Officer.

HOMEWORK

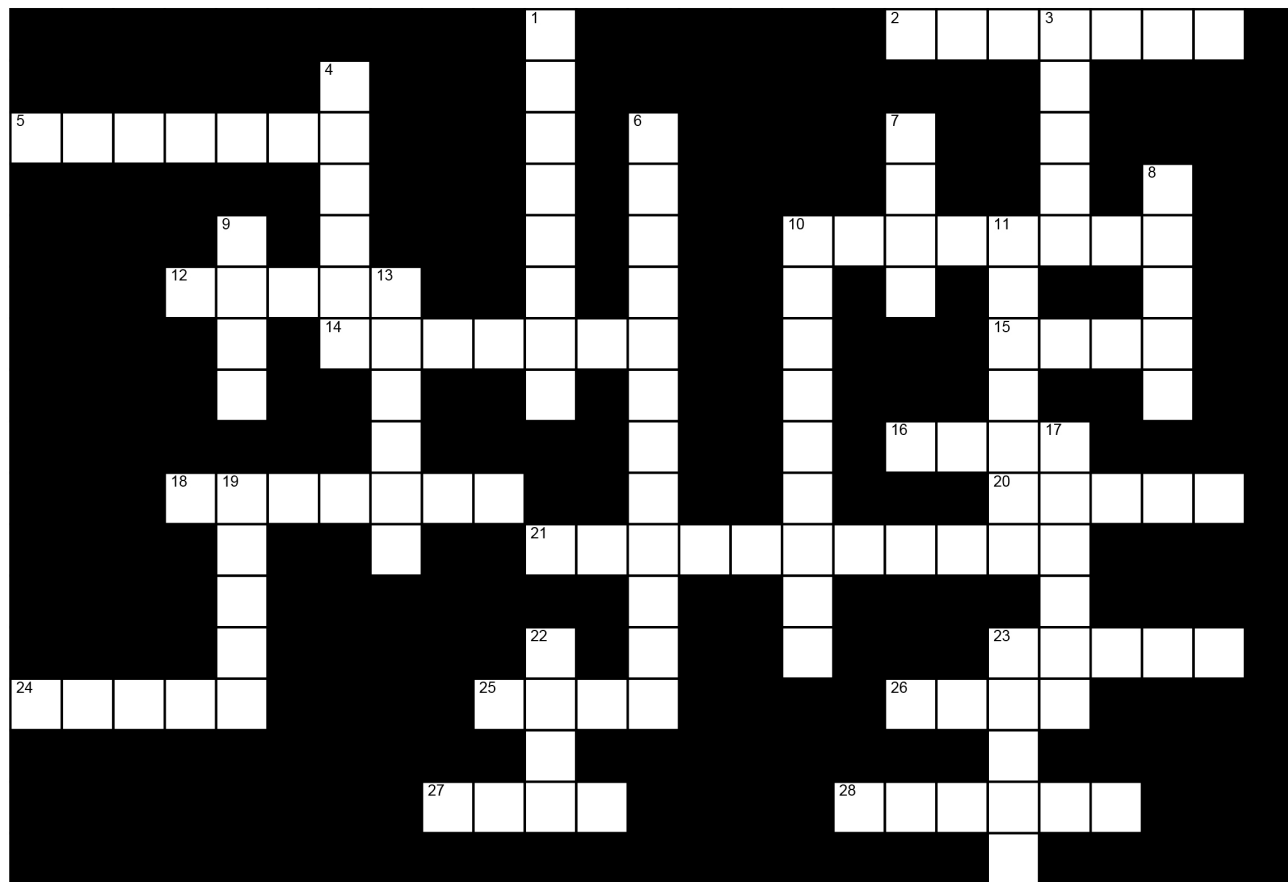
WITH A PEN

1. Read [Gift-Giving at Times of Change](#) on page 3. Write a list of gifts you might give in your home country when someone finishes school, has a baby, moves to a new home, or gets married. If you would not give a gift then, say so. Write one more list describing what you would give for some other occasion.
2. Read [Going "Home"](#) on page 4. Write a list of 10-15 words that you think of when you hear the word "home" (like "comfortable" or "sunny.") Put a circle around the words that describe your home in the US. Underline the words that you would never use to describe your home in the US.
3. Read [Going "Home"](#) on page 4. Write two lists: (a) things you like about living in the US, and (b) things you do not like about living in the US. Which list is longer? Which list was easier to write? If you have children or a spouse, ask them to write their own lists. Are there any surprises?
4. Read [Father's Day](#) on page 2. Make a list of things that, in your home country, are usually bought for men. How does this compare to what Americans seem to buy for their fathers?

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

Read [Air Travel with a Baby](#) on pages 6 and 7. Which is the better choice for each item below?

1. If you carry your baby in a soft cloth front-carrier,
 - a. you will not have to take the baby out of the carrier to go through the metal detector.
 - b. you will have to take the baby out of the carrier to go through the metal detector.
2. Adults must remove their shoes before going through security clearance;
 - a. children under age 12 do not have to remove their shoes.
 - b. children must remove their shoes, too.
3. Young children are often comforted by carrying a familiar blanket or toy;
 - a. it is a good idea to let them carry such an object through the metal detector.
 - b. it is a good idea to explain to them that they will not be allowed to carry such an object through the metal detector.
4. Passenger may carry through security:
 - a. up to 3.4 ounces (100 ml) of breast milk or formula, but no more.
 - b. a "reasonable amount" of breast milk or formula.
5. Babies under two years old:
 - a. are safer held in a parent's arms than having their own airplane seat.
 - b. are advised but not required to have their own airplane seat.
6. Child Restraint Systems are designed for:
 - a. children 22-44 pounds traveling on an airplane without a car seat.
 - b. young children who are frightened by air travel and may become disruptive.
7. CARES devices:
 - a. can also be used as a car seat at your destination.
 - b. are designed only for airplane seats.
8. Bulkhead seats:
 - a. are preferred by almost all traveling parents because they make it easy for children to stretch out and sleep in their laps.
 - b. do not allow you to put items under a seat in front of you or to put up arm-rests.
9. To prevent ear aches in your baby:
 - a. try to plan for him/her to be thirsty during take-off and landing, as swallowing helps.
 - b. try to make sure your baby is not thirsty during take-off and landing, as thirst makes ear aches more painful.



Across

2. ___ Day is a time to honor Dads.
5. Be sure to say "___" to your friends in the US before returning to your home country
10. Realizing that you do not fit in in your home country can make you feel ___.
12. Global babies have to adjust to new time ___, just like adults.
14. ___ culture shock surprises people because they think going home will be easy
15. To ___ check something means to carry it to the airplane door, then leave it with staff to put below
16. A majority of American families with children are ___-income families.
18. Finding a work-life ___ is difficult for many parents.
20. These are often given at times of change.
21. Of those who think men and women differ, most think that women are better at working out ___.
23. ___ may find that hairstyles have changed while they lived in the US.
24. of two ___, undecided
25. Muslims ___ during daylight hours during Ramadan.
26. The Islamic calendar is based on the ___.
27. ___ is still out, too soon to know what will happen
28. ___-spelling, communication for a person who is both deaf and blind

Down

1. Almost half American women think female politicians are held to a higher ___ than male ones.
3. Take a gift if you are invited to a ___-warming party.
4. Helen ___ was an important leader in improving education for blind and deaf people.
6. graduation, or beginning
7. The number of stay-at-___ fathers has slightly increased in recent years
8. You do not need to tip theater ___.
9. a ___ in the road, a choice
10. Fathers are doing more ___ now than 50 years ago.
11. Tip \$1-2 for ___-handling.
13. at sixes and ___, uncertain about what to do
17. Teens who return to their home countries should remember to ___ to their friends, not just talk about themselves.
19. Babies often get ear ___ on airplanes because their ear tubes are so small
22. Give a dollar or two to the person who washes your ___ in a salon.
23. Few men or women think women aren't ___ enough for politics.

OUT AND ABOUT

1. Read *Father's Day* on page 2. Go to a bookstore in your town. It probably will have a table with special books for Father's Day. Make a list of 7-10 titles on that table. What do these books suggest about how fathers should be? Should they be good at fixing things around the house? Playful with their children? Fun? Gentle? Good at earning money? Interested in outdoor cooking? Are these the same messages fathers get in your country? On a weekend day, as you walk through your community, how many men with children do you see? How many are also with a woman vs. alone with the children? How many are doing a leisure activity? How would this compare to what you would see in your home country?

IF YOU USE THE WEB

1. Read [Women as Political Leaders](#) on page 1. Pick and study one of the charts at www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/05/19/americans-views-of-women-as-political-leaders-differ-by-gender/. How/would the data differ in your home country?

2. Read [Birthday Biography: Helen Keller](#) on page 5. To learn more about how Helen Keller changed the perceptions about disability around the world, watch a brief biography at www.youtube.com/watch?v=oxiJ02-hpZY. And watch some amazing video of Ms. Keller finger spelling, lip reading and speaking at www.youtube.com/watch?v=8chH8pt9M8.

3. Read [Ramadan](#) on page 7. Learn more about the holiday, fasting and prayer at www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ta8j1z5LkJo.

WITH A FRIEND

1. Read [Going "Home"](#) on page 4. With a friend or partner, discuss the ways you, your spouse, or your children have changed since you moved to the US. Include:

- physical changes (new haircuts, new types of clothes)
- changes in daily living (what and when you eat, what you do during the day, how you get around town, how your home space is arranged)
- changes in what you think about and in your opinions and attitudes

If you moved back to your home country tomorrow, would any of these be hard for your family and friends there to accept?

2. Read [Father's Day](#) on page 2. Discuss with a friend or partner how fathers' roles in families in your home country are similar to or different from what you have seen in the U.S. Do fathers spend a similar amount of time with their children? Play with them the same way? Speak to them similarly?

3. Read [Tips for Teens Going Home](#) on pages 4 and 5. Pick one of the 10 tips and explain it to a partner in more detail. If you have personal experience with making changes as a teenager, share this with your partner.

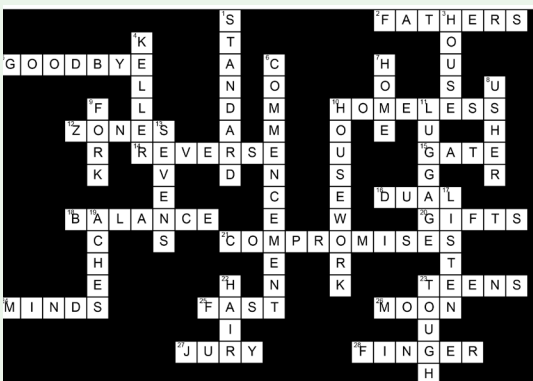
4. Read [Women as Political Leaders](#) on page 1, especially the chart at the bottom of the page. Discuss with a friend or partner whether you think men and women differ on any of these skills or traits. Do they differ in any *other* ways that would affect their leadership?

5. Read the caption to the [Father's Day](#) chart on page 2. Practice with a friend or partner using the terms *double*, *triple* and *half*.

IDIOMS

Read [That Crazy English: How to Decide](#) on page 8. Match each idiom with a situation in which you might use it:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. toss up | a. You won't know for a few weeks whether a plan will work. |
| 2. out of your hands | b. The chance of winning and losing are exactly even. |
| 3. jury is still out | c. You have two choices, with different consequences for each. |
| 4. fork in the road | d. There is nothing more you can do to affect what happens. |



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ANSWER CORNER

MUST, SHOULD AND OUGHT

Several good answers are possible:

1. should/ought to
2. do not have to
3. must/have to/have got to
4. must/have to/have got to
5. should/ought to
6. should/ought to
7. should, should not; ought to, ought not to
8. must/have to/have got to/should/ought to — whatever!
9. must/have to/have got to

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1b | 5b |
| 2a | 6a |
| 3b | 7b |
| 4b | 8b |

IDIOMS

- | |
|----|
| 1b |
| 2d |
| 3a |
| 4c |