

## 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

[continued on page 4](#)

Going “Home”	1
<a href="#">Father’s Day</a>	2
<a href="#">Meeting Up</a>	2
<a href="#">Gift-Giving at Times of</a>	
<a href="#">Change</a>	3
<a href="#">Tipping Tips</a>	3
<a href="#">Vocabulary for Today’s News</a>	4
<a href="#">10 Tips for Teens Going Home</a>	4
<a href="#">Insect Bites and Stings</a>	6
<a href="#">Apps for a Summer</a>	
<a href="#">Outdoor Day</a>	6
<a href="#">First Aid for Bites and Stings</a>	7
<a href="#">Birthday Biography: Donald</a>	
<a href="#">Trump</a>	7
<a href="#">That Crazy English: Try It</a>	8

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## Meeting Up

Are you looking to meet people in your community, or find a group that shares your interests? Check out [www.meetup.com](http://www.meetup.com), the world's largest network of local interest groups (over 272,000 of them), with more than 30 million members in 182 countries. Join an existing group or start your own.

To check it out before joining, select one of the 24 categories under the Explore heading (like 'Outdoors & Adventure,' 'Tech' or 'Family'). Select your location and the distance you are willing to travel to find a group. Groups that match your selection will appear, for you to consider.

Under "Family," for example, there may be toddler playgroups, exercise groups for new mothers, baby clothing swaps, parenting discussion groups or single parent groups. Under "Language & Culture," find English classes, groups to explore Brazilian culture, or a group for Caribbean Professionals. Under "Outdoors & Adventure" you may find a group that meets for mountain bike trips, frisbee, rock climbing, tennis, or hiking.

In short, you can find a huge range of interests. In my area, I can do folk singing in a circle; join a French conversation; meet science fiction writers and readers...and more.

Each listing notes the number of members in that group. Click to learn when their next meeting is and how to join it. As always with the Internet, use your judgment and common sense. But you might find some great connections.

# Father's Day

Father's Day is the third Sunday in June (this year, June 18). 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.

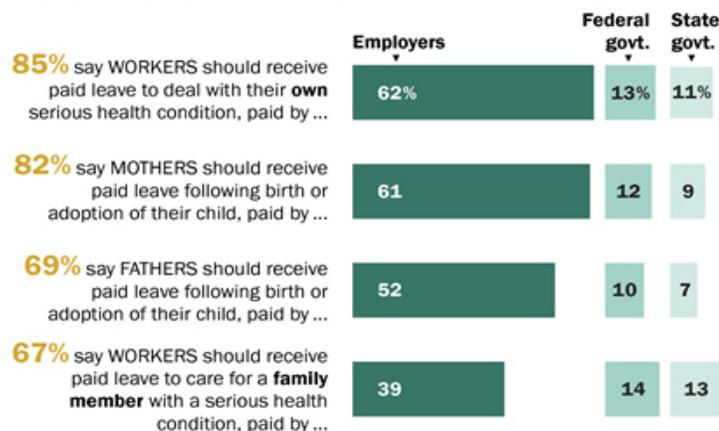
If you have children, this would be a good time to discuss with them the cultural differences you have observed in how men behave as fathers in the US and in your home country.

## Parental Leave: Paternal v. Maternal

There is no law in the US that requires employers to give mothers or fathers paid leave after the birth or adoption of a child. (In contrast, every other OECD nation requires at least two months, and many at least a year of paid leave.) The chart below shows that 69% of Americans say that fathers should receive paid leave (compared to 82% who say mothers should). For fathers, about half say the employer should pay for the leave. Most Americans see family leave as an employer's, not government's responsibility.

### Most Americans say workers should receive paid family and medical leave

*% saying each group should receive paid leave from ...*



Note: Net support for paid leave calculated before rounding. Percent saying workers should be able to take unpaid leave or should not be able to take leave and share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-Dec. 1, 2016. "Americans Widely Support Paid Family and Medical Leave, but Differ Over Specific Policies"

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While it is not required by law, many employers do offer paid or unpaid leaves to new parents. In the US, of fathers who took a leave from their job after a baby arrived, the median length of the leave was one week; 72% return to work within two weeks. In contrast, the median length of mothers' leaves was 11 weeks.

# 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.

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

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



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, plastic glasses and pitcher, small serving dish, 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
- ♦ home mail deliverers
- ♦ 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 (15-20%)
- ♦ 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, texting, g-chat, Instagram and Skype will help keep your friendships alive. Ask friends at home to send you links about current clothes and music groups. Then plan to do the same with your American friends.
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 through social media. 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.

[continued on page 5](#)

## Vocabulary for Today’s News

What a time this is in the US! Here is some background to the words you are hearing:

**subpoena:** A subpoena (pronounced *sub-PEE-na*) is a legal document that orders someone to appear before a court, legislative body, grand jury or other administrative agency. Sometimes, the subpoena requires the person to bring certain documents or other materials to the hearing. A person who refuses to do what a subpoena says (or otherwise disobeys a legal requirement) will be in **contempt of court**. The punishment for contempt is varied, and depends on the state, the judge and the circumstances.

**The Fifth Amendment:** The Fifth Amendment of the US Constitution (and part of the Bill of Rights) protects the rights of people accused of a crime in a number of ways. The most famous part of the Amendment says that no one “...shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.” For example, if a person is asked a question in a trial whose truthful answer will reveal guilt, he/she can refuse to answer it -- informally, this is called **pleading the Fifth**.

**special counsel:** a lawyer hired to discover whether a federal crime (for example, **obstruction of justice** - interfering with investigation of a crime) was committed. A special counsel does not hold public hearings, but rather investigates privately, and reports his/her findings to the head of the Department of Justice, part of the Executive branch of government and headed by the President.

*continued from page 1: Going “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 these resources:

- ♦ [www.smallplanetstudio.com](http://www.smallplanetstudio.com), an online community for those interested in re-entry
- ♦ [The Art of Coming Home](#) by Craig Storti, available at amazon.com.

### House and Senate intelligence committees:

Each house of Congress has an Intelligence Committee to oversee the agencies of the government that provide information and analysis (for example, the Central Intelligence Agency - CIA - and the National Security Agency - NSA). These Congressional committees can hold hearings, which may be open to the public. They have the power, for example, to *sanction* (punish) Russia, unlike a special counsel, who can only focus on whether a federal crime has been committed.

In context, then: Michael Flynn, the man who served as National Security Advisor for three weeks in the early days of the Trump administration and was then fired was *subpoenaed* to appear before the *Senate Intelligence Committee* investigating any involvement of Russia in the 2016 presidential election. He was also told to bring records of any dealings with Russians and any communications about Russia he had with the Trump campaign. He has announced that he will *plead the Fifth*, refusing to appear before the Committee. (There will now be much legal action to sort this out.)

Meanwhile, former FBI Director Robert Mueller has been named *special counsel* to oversee the investigation (by intelligence agencies) into possible Russian interference with the presidential election and any involvement of the Trump campaign. The special counsel and Intelligence Committees will be doing their work at the same time, often interviewing the same people; expect to hear more about the

[continued on page 5](#)

Committees, as their work will be more public.

**Watergate:** You may hear comparisons of the current political troubles with the Watergate scandal. Here is a reminder of that event: During the 1972 presidential election campaign, five men working for the re-election of then-President Richard Nixon (Republican) broke into the Democratic National Committee office in the Watergate building complex in Washington, DC. They planted listening devices and stole some documents. Nixon and his staff worked to cover up the break-in by trying to stop the FBI from investigating it, destroying evidence and firing staff who would not cooperate. A Senate Watergate Committee investigating the cover-up learned that Nixon had a tape recording system in his office. The Supreme Court ordered the tapes to be shared with the Committee. The tapes confirmed that Nixon had tried to cover up the burglary. Congress announced it would impeach Nixon; before they could do that, Nixon resigned.

Some observers have made connections between the current political situation and the Watergate scandal.

While there are many differences, you may find it useful to understand the two processes by which a President can be removed from office, as they are frequently in the news:

**impeachment:** The US Constitution describes how government officers (including judges and the President) can be removed from office: members of the House first vote on whether to proceed, then the Senate holds hearings and a final vote. A two-

thirds majority is required to remove an officer. The term *impeachment* refers only to the process - the initial House vote and the holding of the Senate hearings - not to the outcome of the final vote. Two Presidents have been impeached (Bill Clinton and Andrew Johnson); in both cases, the final vote was to allow them to remain in office.

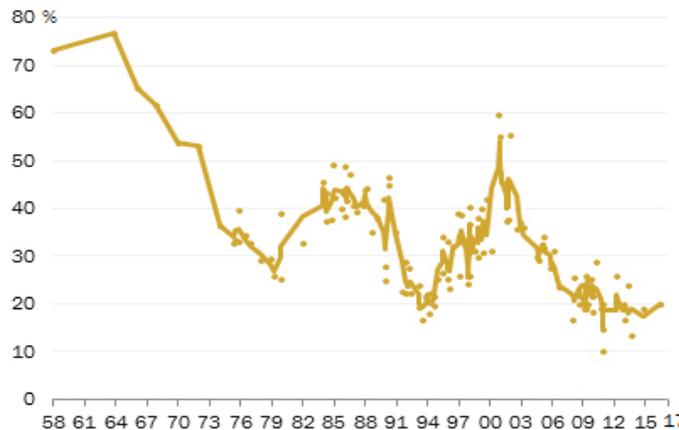
**25th Amendment:** This Amendment to the US Constitution describes what will happen if the President dies, resigns or is “unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office.” It covers a President’s death or resignation (then the Vice President becomes President) and a temporary assignment of Presidential power, for example, if the President has to undergo surgery and will be unconscious for a period of hours (then the Vice President becomes Acting President until the order is removed). It also describes a process in which the Vice President and the Cabinet can decide that the President is unfit or unable to continue to do his/her duties.

If the details of either of these processes become more relevant, I will describe them in a future newsletter.

7. Check your schools’ website for 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.

**Public trust in government remains near historic lows**

*Trust the federal government to do what is right just about always/most of the time...*



Notes: From 1976-2016 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average. Source: Survey conducted April 5-11, 2017. Trend sources: Pew Research Center, National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls.

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## Apps for a Summer Outdoor Day

Here are some apps to help you enjoy a fine summer outdoor day or night:

### For the Beach

**Tides:** Need to know when high and low tide will be? I've been happy with the very simple and free *Tide Table* app - highs and lows at selected points in every state.

**Surf Conditions:** *CRNT* tells you about surf conditions in your favorite spots: temperature, wind and water details.

### For the Woods

**Bird Identification:** *Birds Lite* (by National Geographic) gives you the basics, but if you're a serious birder, you want the *Peterson Birds of North America* app. As a beginner, I like *Merlin Bird ID*.

**Mosquito Repellent:** There are a number of apps that emit a high-frequency noise that supposedly repel mosquitoes, but all the research says they don't work. Save your pixels.

### For Walking Anywhere

Some simple apps tell you your current altitude (*Altimeter GPS*), how far you have walked, biked or kayaked (*GPS Odometer*), or what direction you are going (*Compass*). Or track and save your route through the woods or a new city, adding notes, photos, videos or sound clips, then sharing with others: try *Trails*, *LiveTrekker* or *MapMyWalk* (all have a free version).

Happy summer days!

# Insect Bites and Stings

Summer brings many wonderful things, but it also brings insects that bite or sting and leave us itching or, in a few cases, sick. These insects might be new to you. Here is a short lesson. While most bites and stings are not serious, some are; always seek medical attention if you are concerned or if you or your children are known to have allergies. For information on how to treat insect bites or stings, see [page 7](#) and/or [kidshealth.org/en/parents/insect-bite.html](http://kidshealth.org/en/parents/insect-bite.html)

**Mosquitoes.** These flying insects bite then fly away, leaving a small (quarter-inch) red, raised bump that itches. In some parts of the US, they may transmit West Nile Virus.

**Ticks:** These insects bite then bury their heads into your skin. Some deer ticks transmit Lyme Disease. For instructions on how to remove a tick safely, and to read about signs that the tick carried Lyme Disease, see [kidshealth.org/en/parents](http://kidshealth.org/en/parents) (search for 'Lyme') or call your doctor.

**Spiders:** Most spiders in the US are harmless. Exceptions are the black widow and the brown recluse (or violin) spider (found in warm climates) and the scorpion (found in the southwest).

**Bees, Wasps and Hornets:** These insects' stings cause a puffy and itchy reaction in most people. Remove the stinger by scraping the skin with a flat object like a credit card. (Trying to pull it out with tweezers may release more venom.) Some people have a dangerous allergic reaction, however (see [page 7](#)). Seek emergency care if you have any of these reactions, or if the sting was in your mouth.

**DEET.** The most common active ingredient in US-sold insect repellents is DEET (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide). DEET repels mosquitoes, ticks and other insects. Repellents vary in their concentration of DEET — the higher the concentration, the longer (note: longer, not stronger) it works. In one research study, for example, 6.65% DEET offered protection for about for two hours; 23.8% DEET lasted for five hours. Choose the concentration based on how long you will be exposed to insects, not on how many insects you are trying to repel.

The benefits reach a maximum at 30% (the highest level recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics for children and infants; DEET is not recommended for infants under two months of age).

Medical advisors suggest using the lowest concentration that suits your need and not to apply it more than once a day.

Although you may see products that combine DEET with sunscreen, medical advisors suggest not relying on these because you may want to put on sunscreen repeatedly during the day. Be careful not to get DEET in your eyes or mouth.

**Alternatives to DEET.** The Environmental Protection Agency recommends several other products as safe and effective:

- (a) oil of lemon eucalyptus (PMD; active ingredient is p-menthane 3,8-diol) (with effectiveness similar to low levels of DEET) (for children older than three years old) and
- (b) picaridin (KBR 3023). Picaridin has been sold in other parts of the world for many years (under the name Bayrepel); products

[continued on page 7](#)



# First Aid for Bites and Stings

(from [www.mayoclinic.com](http://www.mayoclinic.com))

If your precautions did not work and you got bitten or stung anyway, do the following:

## For Mild Reactions

- Remove any stinger left in the skin.
- Wash the area with soap and water to clean the area of the sting or bite.
- Apply ice to reduce swelling and pain.
- Apply hydrocortisone cream, lidocaine or pramoxine to control pain, or, to soothe itching, apply calamine lotion or one containing colloidal oatmeal or baking soda.
- Consider taking an over-the-counter antihistamine drug containing diphenhydramine or chlorpheniramine maleate.

## For Severe Reactions

Allergic reactions often progress quickly. Dial 911 if any of these occur:

- Difficulty breathing
- Swelling of lips or throat
- Faintness or dizziness
- Confusion
- Rapid heartbeat
- Hives
- Nausea, cramps or vomiting

While waiting for help, check to see if the person has a EpiPen to treat an allergic attack, and use it as directed (usually by pressing the autoinjector against the thigh and holding it in place for several seconds, then massage the site for 10 seconds). Loosen any tight clothing. Cover the person with a blanket. Do not give anything to drink. Turn the person on his/her side to prevent choking. Begin CPR if there are no signs of circulation (breathing, coughing or movement).

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*continued from page 6: INSECT BITES AND STINGS*

with 5 to 10% concentration are now sold in the US

(c) IR3535: available in 10 to 30% concentrations; interferes with a mosquito's ability to find you attractive

You can also buy permethrin, which you apply to your clothes (not your skin — it is poorly absorbed and may cause irritation), to repel mosquitoes and ticks. Apply permethrin to the outside of clothes before you put them on. Allow the clothes to dry four to six hours before wearing. Protection lasts two weeks or longer. Never spray these products onto your face or get them in your eyes or mouth. Wash them off when you go inside. Do not apply to skin that is irritated or cut.

In addition (or to avoid the use of repellents altogether), wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants, especially in the woods and at dawn or dusk, where and when insects are more likely to be active. Don't walk barefoot in the grass. Don't use scented soaps, perfumes or hair sprays. Avoid places insects love — stagnant water, uncovered food, flower gardens. And don't wear bright colors or flowery prints when going outdoors (bugs aren't very smart).

For more information see: [www.cdc.gov/westnile/prevention/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/westnile/prevention/index.html) or [cfpub.epa.gov/oppref/insect](http://cfpub.epa.gov/oppref/insect).

## Birthday Biography: Donald Trump

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You certainly know a lot about US President Donald Trump by now. I wrote a Birthday Biography about him in 2005, long before anyone predicted his political ambitions. I thought you might find his pre-politics life interesting. Here's what I wrote back then:

*Did you watch the season finale last month of that great piece of television art, The Apprentice? Then you know this month's featured birthday star, Donald Trump, born on June 14, 1946. He is most famous now as host of this reality TV show, which has become the most popular show on prime time network TV among adults age 18-49 living in homes with incomes of \$75,000+ (an advertiser's dream category). As the series progresses, contestants are dropped from the competition (as Trump famously says, "You're fired"). At the end of the series, the winner earns a position as an apprentice in Trump's business and a 6-figure salary. And a lot of TV fame.*

*So who was Trump before this show? He started in his father's New York City real estate business in the 1970s, and was very successful in getting banks and cities to back his development projects. He owns some of the most expensive buildings in New York City (and elsewhere), many with the name "Trump" attached to them — the Trump Casino, Trump International Hotel, Trump Tower — you get the idea.*

The rest is history. Happy Birthday, Mr. [President] Trump.

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: Try It

The word 'try' is found in many English idioms:

Your complaints are *very trying* to me. (Your complaints *annoy* me.)

Ignore him. He's just *trying it on* with you. (Ignore him. He's just *testing you to see if you will allow him to do that*.)

I'll *try my hand* at juggling, but I don't think I can do it. (I'll *test my ability* at juggling, but I don't think I can do it.)

Let's *try out* this new software. (Let's *use and explore* this new software.)

I am going to *try out* for that play. (I am going to *attempt to be chosen for a role in* that play.)

*Try-outs* for the team are tonight. Wish me luck! (*Tonight people who want to be on the team will demonstrate their skills and some - but not all - will be chosen by judges* to be on the team.)

I guess it's *worth a try*. (I *doubt if it will work, but it might, so we should give one attempt*.)

*Try me*. (Give me a chance to show that I can do it.)

I'm going to *try for* that prize. (I'm going to *make an effort to win* that prize.)

They are going to *try him* for murder. (*They are going to accuse him of murder and have a trial to find if he is guilty*.)

## VOCABULARY, I

Read [Vocabulary for Today's News](#) on page 4. The article includes many words with several meanings. Pick the word in Column A or B that is closest in meaning to the word as used in the article. The number in parentheses tells which paragraph includes the word.

	Column A	Column B
1. hearing (1)	listening to	formal meeting
2. orders (2)	requests	demands
3. body (2)	a person's physical structure	formal group
4. contempt (2)	refusing to obey	disdain
5. Bill (3)	invoice	law
6. refuse (3)	garbage	not obey
7. counsel (4)	lawyer	therapist
8. hearing (4)	listening	formal meeting
9. head (4)	skull	leader
10. intelligence (5)	collection of information	cleverness
11. house (5)	home	division
12. public (7)	paid for by government	open to all
13. complex (8)	complicated	set of buildings
14. planted (8)	secretly placed	put in the ground, to grow
15. initial (10)	first	first letter in a name
16. covers (11)	includes	hides

---

## 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 1. 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 1. 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 about [Insect Bites and Stings](#) on pages 6-7. Below is a label from an imaginary insect repellent. Using the information on the label and in the article, answer each of the following questions True (T) or False (F):

**BUG  
AWAY!!**

**INSECT REPELLENT  
PUMP SPRAY**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT  
N,N-diethyl-meta-toulamide  
(Deet) 8.7%

INACTIVE INGREDIENTS  
91.3%

KEEP OUT OF THE  
REACH OF CHILDREN

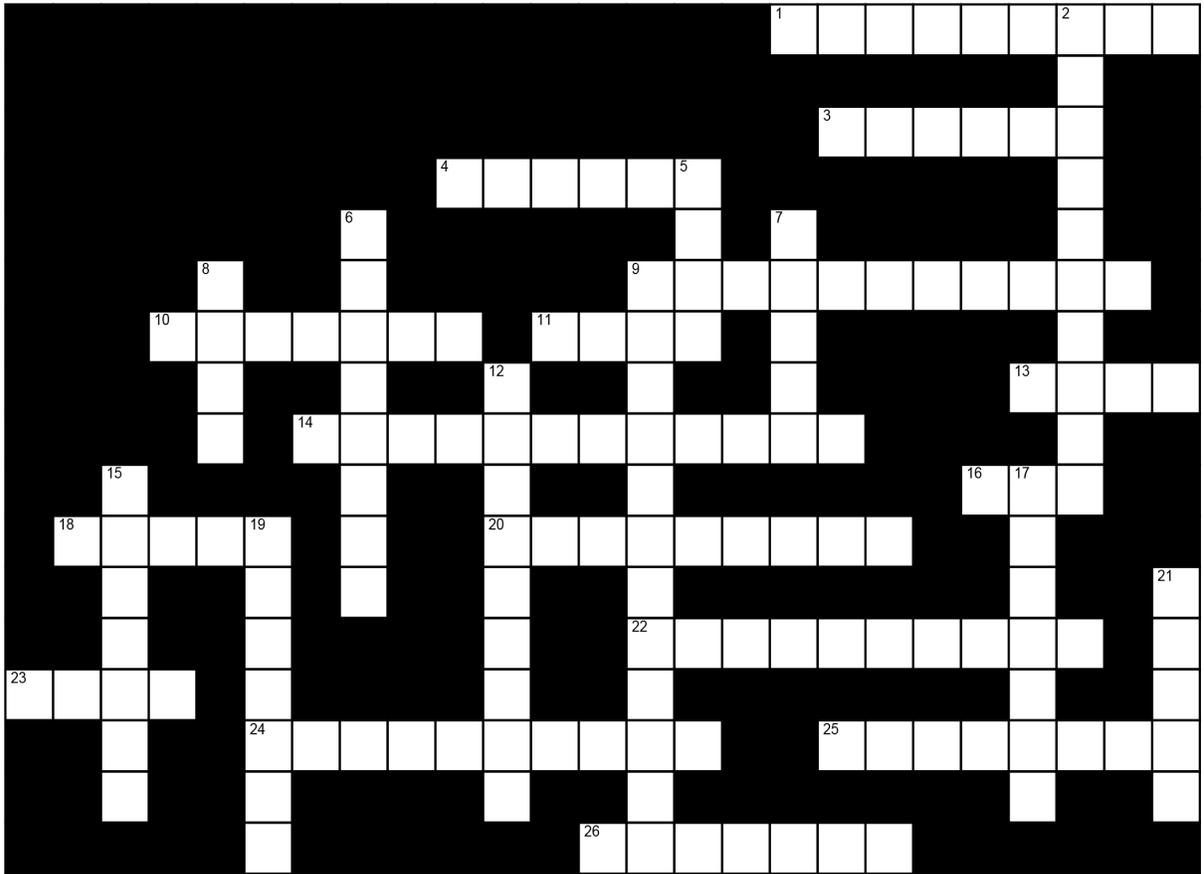
DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Hold 6-8 inches from clothing or skin. Spray, pointing away from face. Frequent reapplication and saturation are unnecessary. To apply to face, spray onto hands then spread on face. May damage synthetic fabrics, plastics, watch crystals, leather, and other surfaces.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. This product contains 8.7% Deet.   | T | F |
| 2. This would be a good repellent to send to camp with children.                                | T | F |
| 3. This type of repellent must not be sprayed on clothes.                                       | T | F |
| 4. This would be a good product to buy if you usually wear a lot of rayon or polyester clothes. | T | F |
| 5. You should put enough of this product on your clothes and skin so that they feel very wet.   | T | F |
| 6. Use this repellent every 15-20 minutes.  | T | F |
| 7. You should be careful with this product around your wrist watch.                             | T | F |

## IDIOMS

Read [That Crazy English: Try It](#) on page 8. Which idiom on the left might be used to describe each of the situations on the right:

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. to be trying  | a. You are going to play a sport you have never played before. |
| 2. try your hand | b. A person upsets and annoys you.                             |
| 3. try out for   | c. Someone will have to go to court for breaking a law.        |
| 4. be tried for  | d. You hope to be chosen for something.                        |



**Across**

1. a 1970s Presidential scandal
3. Go to www.\_\_\_\_.com to find local groups of people who share your interests.
4. 85% Americans say workers should receive paid leave to deal with their own serious \_\_\_\_ condition.
9. a process in which a President or judge may be removed from office because of wrong-doing
10. It is important to say " \_\_\_\_ " before moving back to your home country.
11. Father's Day is on the third Sunday of \_\_\_\_.
13. an insect that can cause Lyme Disease
14. a graduation ceremony
16. After an insect bite, apply \_\_\_\_ to reduce swelling.
18. a sign of an insect allergic reaction
20. Most Americans think family and medical leaves should be paid for by \_\_\_\_.
22. Tipping \_\_\_\_ employees is against the law.
23. the most common ingredient in insect repellents (abbreviation)
24. Public trust in \_\_\_\_ is near a historic low.
25. If you disobey a legal command, you will be in \_\_\_\_ of court.
26. Many people expect to have culture shock, but few expect \_\_\_\_ culture shock when they return home.

**Down**

2. the name of Donald Trump's popular TV show: The \_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_ is supposed to be where people are completely comfortable.
6. a legal document ordering someone to go to court
7. an alternative to chemical insect repellents: oil of \_\_\_\_ eucalyptus
8. Advertisers seem to think fathers like to \_\_\_\_ outdoors.
9. information and analysis of interest to security of a country
12. Mosquito \_\_\_\_ apps do not work.
15. It is common to tip a taxi driver \_\_\_\_ to twenty percent.
17. A special \_\_\_\_ reports to the head of the Department of Justice.
19. If stung by a bee, first remove the \_\_\_\_.
21. The \_\_\_\_ Amendment allows Americans to not answer a question in court that will make them look guilty.

**OUT AND ABOUT**

1. *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. What do these books suggest about how fathers should be? Good at fixing things? Playful with their children? Good at earning money? Interested in outdoor cooking? Are these the same messages fathers get in your country?

2. Read *Insect Bites and Stings* on pages 6 and 7. Go to a drug store and compare three different insect repellents. Try to find three that differ in active ingredients. Which would you pick for a child? For yourself?

## IF YOU USE THE WEB

1. Read [Birthday Biography: Donald Trump](#) on page 7. To see samples from Mr. Trump's popular TV show, go to [www.youtube.com/watch?v=7R1vT87nrUQ](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7R1vT87nrUQ). Warning: it's painful to watch.

2. Read [Meeting Up](#) on page 2. Go to [www.meetup.com](http://www.meetup.com). Choose one of the categories and explore groups in your area. Pick the smallest number of miles to travel available (then increase it as necessary to find something that interests you). Pick groups that have a number of members next to their listings — these tend to be the active groups. Anything sound fun?

3. Read [Apps for a Summer Outdoor Day](#) on page 6. Do an online search for a review of 2-3 of the apps mentioned. Do they sound useful, fun or handy to you? At the iTunes App Store, search for apps that you might like on a summer day. Read the reviews. What do the paid apps give that the free ones do not?

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## WITH A FRIEND

1. Read [Going "Home"](#) on page 1. 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 [10 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 [Parental Leave: Paternal v. Maternal](#) on page 2. Discuss with a friend or partner your home country's government laws about giving parents paid or unpaid leave from a job after they have a baby. What do most new parents do in the early months of a baby's life - stay at home, have a family member care for the baby, or hire someone?

## VOCABULARY, II

Read [Insect Bites and Stings](#) on pages 6 and 7. Choose the correct meaning of the word as it is used in the context of the article (paragraph numbers in parentheses).

- |                      |                      |                         |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. treat (1)         | a. something special | b. care for             |
| 2. transmit (2)      | a. pass on           | b. broadcast            |
| 3. tick (3)          | a. insect            | b. light clicking sound |
| 4. venom (5)         | a. blood             | b. poison               |
| 5. repellent (6)     | a. kills insects     | b. keeps insects away   |
| 6. concentration (6) | a. strength          | b. paying attention     |
| 7. apply (8)         | a. put onto          | b. request              |
| 8. stagnant (9)      | a. warm              | b. still                |

## ANSWER CORNER

Vocabulary, I  
1A 2B 3B 4A 5B 6B 7A 8B 9B 10A  
11B 12B 13B 14A 15A 16A

Understanding What You Read  
1T 2F 3F 4F 5F 6F 7T

Idioms  
1b 2a 3d 4c

Vocabulary, II  
1b 2a 3a 4b 5b 6a 7a 8b

