

Inside This Issue

Federal Government: Did You Know?

Federal Government: Did You Know?	1
President's Day	2
Presidential Facts	2
State vs. Federal Holidays	2
Valentine's Day	3
Translating Relationship Words	3
Love in the Digital Age: A Quiz	4
Black History Month	4
The Other Side of Love	5
Academy Awards	5
Translating the US Kitchen	6
Birthday Biography: W.E.B. DuBois	6
Cherry Trees and Log Cabins	7
Storytelling for Intercultural Reflection	7
That Crazy English: Love Idioms	8

As the federal government partial shutdown continues (as of this writing) for the longest period in history, many people (including me) are learning a lot about what the federal government does.

You may have read that 800,000 federal employees were affected by the shutdown. But did you know that this is only about 25% of the federal workforce? Because some (five) *appropriations* (funding) bills have already been approved, whole pieces of the government (about 75%) are fully functioning. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs are not affected, so for example, people are receiving Social Security and Medicare and Medicaid health care; the Centers for Disease Control continues to track diseases; cancer researchers at the National Institutes of Health can continue their research; and the military and veterans can still proceed as usual. The US Post Office (funded independently by sale of postage) is running normally.

But seven appropriations bills have not been approved yet; it is these jobs that are caught in the partial shutdown. The media has focused on the federal jobs most likely to be noticed -- the national park employees (in the non-funded Department of the Interior), the people who send out tax refunds (Department of the Treasury), food safety inspectors (Department of Agriculture) and the airport security officers (Homeland Security Department), for example. But the huge government machine does a lot of important work that is less visible but profoundly important. Just a few examples:

- Scientists who work in federal laboratories cannot continue their work. They cannot access their equipment, analyze data, write reports, maintain growing cells, apply for or review grant proposals, share their results or plan future projects.
- The Indian Health Service, which provides medical care to 2.2 million Americans, falls under the [funded] HHS but its funds come from the [not funded] Department of the Interior, so many of its services are affected by the shutdown.
- 39,000 mortgage applications have been stalled because various federal agencies are shutdown.

The shutdown costs the US economy an estimated 0.13% in quarterly growth for every week it continues, according to White House estimates - a result of furloughed workers not investing and not spending, damaged optimism and limited future planning.

Some government workers are *on furlough* (pronounced FUR-low) - that is, they do not go to work and do not get paid, but do not lose their employment benefits, and will return to work after the shutdown. In the past, after government shutdowns ended, those on furlough did receive their pay after all but this is not guaranteed. Others are being asked or required to work without pay; they *will* be paid when the shutdown ends. Another category is government contractors (not employees) - including food workers, scientists, emergency workers and inspectors who work on federal contracts. Most of them are unlikely to be repaid for this lost time.

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Presidential Facts

- ◆ We say that Donald Trump is the 45th President of the US, but in fact he is only the 44th person to serve as President. Grover Cleveland was President twice, as the 22nd and as the 24th President.
- ◆ One Presidential term lasts four years. Presidents cannot be elected more than twice.
- ◆ Of the 44 people who have served as President, all but one (Barack Obama) were white and of northern European ancestry: 38 were of English, Scottish, or Irish ancestry (or a combination of these); three had Dutch roots, and two were from Swiss-German families.
- ◆ All US Presidents were raised Christian and/or were members of a Christian church. All but one (John F. Kennedy, a Catholic) were Protestants. The most common denomination has been Episcopalian, followed by Presbyterian.
- ◆ Since 1999, the salary of the President of the US has been \$400,000. The last raise before that was in 1969, when it was set at \$200,000. If that salary had been adjusted every year since 1969 for inflation, it would now be more than \$900,000. George Washington was offered \$25,000, but he worked for free. So did John F. Kennedy.
- ◆ The White House, traditionally the President's home, has a tennis court, putting green, bowling alley, movie theater, swimming pool, and jogging track. Air Force One, the President's airplane, has 4000

continued on page 3

President's Day

Most states observe a holiday on the third Monday in February (this year, February 18). The federal government calls it George Washington's Birthday. Many states call it Presidents' Day (or President's Day or even Presidents Day) instead, and honor Abraham Lincoln (born February 12, 1809) as well as Washington (born February 22, 1732). Still other states say the holiday is to honor all Presidents of the US. And, 12 states don't observe it at all (see article below on state vs. federal holidays).

George Washington was the general who led the colonists' army during the American Revolution against England. Later, he was unanimously elected to be the first President of the US (no one ran against him, as he was such a popular figure). Some call him the "Father of the United States." He is remembered as

an honest man with good judgment. Find his picture on one-dollar bills.

Abraham Lincoln was President during the US Civil War between the northern and southern states. He made slavery illegal in 1865 and was the first President to be *assassinated* (killed), just after the end of the Civil War in 1865. He is also remembered as Honest Abe. Find his picture on five-dollar bills.

Stories about these two popular Presidents tell a lot about American values — see page 7.

There are no special celebrations or traditions for this holiday. Many schools and government offices (including the US Post Office) will be closed, but many businesses will be open. Stores consider this a good chance to have a sale! Cards and gift-giving are not expected.

State vs. Federal Holidays

Did you know that there are no "national" holidays in the US? The federal government has 10 holidays*. These apply to people who work and live in Washington, DC, and to employees of federal agencies in any state (like the US Postal Service or US Social Security offices). Each state makes its own rules about which holidays it will observe. These state rules then apply to employees of state agencies (like state and local government, public schools, and libraries) and most (but not all) businesses.

In 1968, some holidays were set always to occur on a Monday so employees would get a three-day weekend. Other holidays always occur on the same date because they are tied to a particular calendar day (New Year's Day and Independence Day — or Fourth of July) or to a date with historical or religious meaning (Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas).

* The federal holidays are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas.

Groundhog Day

February 2 is Groundhog Day, a light-hearted tradition in which people watch to see if a groundhog, coming out of its hole in the ground, sees its shadow. If so, according to the legend, there will be six more weeks of winter weather. If there is no shadow, spring will come sooner. On TV you will see Punxsutawney Phil, a Pennsylvania groundhog who, they claim, has not been wrong in 90 years...



Valentine's Day

Red hearts with white lace. Heart-shaped candy boxes. Cards that say "Be mine." Red-dyed food. Fat babies (called cupids) carrying arrows. These are the symbols of Valentine's Day (February 14), the day to celebrate love and affection. This is not a legal holiday. Businesses and schools will not close.

But Americans who ignore the holiday may end up with an angry and hurt spouse or lover!

The origins of Valentine's Day are not clear. There were several Saint Valentines in early Christian history, each with a feast day on February 14; none of them was linked to love in any clear way. Somehow, by the 14th century in England, Chaucer was writing about Valentine's Day as a day for lovers. Another story (popular but not based in much fact) says that St. Valentine was in jail and fell in love with the jailer's daughter. He sent her a letter, signed, "From your Valentine," perhaps the first Valentine



card. Other historians think that the holiday grew out of a Roman celebration, Lupercalia, held in February. At Lupercalia, names of young women were put in a box. Young men picked a name. The two were considered a "pair" for a year. Early Christian leaders tried to replace the names of young women with names of saints. Young men would pick the name of a saint, and try to be like the saint for a year. The custom of picking young women's names was always more popular...

Today's Valentine's Day is a light-hearted, non-religious holiday in the US. The link to an early Christian saint is gone. On February 14, it is traditional to give the love in your life a card or gift. Chocolate candy and pink or red flowers are common. Stores will urge you to buy more expensive, personal gifts. Young school children often send classmates small Valentine cards. Friends, grandparents and children may also send cards to each other.

Translating Relationship Words

In her blog Marriage 3.0, Pamela Haag describes 10 words from other languages that don't have a good English translation, but should. Each one reveals a fascinating cultural nuance. For example:

Mamihlapinatapei (Yagan, an indigenous language of Tierra del Fuego): The wordless yet meaningful look shared by two people who desire to initiate something, but are both reluctant to start.

Yuanfen (Chinese): A relationship by fate or destiny, drawing on principles of predetermined in how lovers and friends come together. Are fate and destiny different? Yes, indeed.

Cafuné (Brazilian Portuguese): The act of tenderly running your fingers through someone's hair.

Retrouvailles (French): The happiness of meeting again after a long time.

Ilunga (Bantu): A person who is willing to forgive abuse the first time; tolerate it the second time, but not a third time. There is a complex progression in emotion in the move toward intolerance.

La douleur exquisite (French): The heart-wrenching pain of wanting someone you can't have.

Koi no yokan (Japanese): The sense upon first meeting a person that the two of you are going to fall into love. This is less "love at first sight" and more about the idea of a future connection.

Ya'aburnee (Arabic): "You bury me." It's a declaration of one's hope that they'll die before another person, because of how difficult it would be to live without them.

Forelsket (Norwegian): The euphoria you experience when you're first falling in love.

Saudade (Portuguese): The haunting desire for a lost love, or for an imaginary, impossible, never-to-be-experienced love, which leave the lover feeling surprisingly similar.

continued from page 2

square feet of floor space, including a dining room, a conference area, private quarters, office space, and two kitchens.

♦ Donald Trump is only the second US President to have been divorced. (The other was Ronald Reagan (1981-88). Only one president, James Buchanan (1857-60), was never married.

♦ Donald Trump (70 years old) was the oldest person to be elected US President. The youngest President to be elected was John F. Kennedy, who was 43. Theodore Roosevelt was 42 when he became President after William McKinley was assassinated.

♦ To *impeach* a President means to charge him with serious misconduct in office (done by the House of Representatives); then, the Senate conducts a trial. If he is found guilty, he must leave office. Only two Presidents, Andrew Johnson (1868) and Bill Clinton (1999), have been impeached (by the House). Both were allowed (by the Senate) to complete their terms. Richard Nixon was the only President ever to resign from office, in 1974. Several days earlier, Congress had threatened to impeach him for his role in the Watergate affair.

♦ Eight Presidents have died while serving as President. Four were assassinated. The other four died of natural causes.

♦ If the President dies in office, the Vice President becomes President. If the Vice President then dies, the Speaker of the House of Representatives becomes President (but this has never happened).

Black History Month

February is Black History month in the US. You cannot really understand US society today without knowing something about slavery, the post-slavery period of 1865-1960s, and the Civil Rights movement of the mid-20th century. It is especially important to learn this history as the US continues its current discussions about race. A source for TV shows, websites, movies and materials is:

www.readingrockets.org/calender/blackhistory Here are some other resources:

Selma. An excellent recent film about the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his civil rights work, specifically at a protest in Alabama.

Eyes on the Prize. A classic documentary series on the Civil Rights movement from 1954-1965.

Here are links about some of the most famous moments in this Civil Rights era:

- ◆ Rosa Parks, a black woman, refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, sparking a year-long bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama: www.youtube.com/watch?v=g5gvNPWSuKM

- ◆ Emmet Till, a black teenage boy from Chicago visiting in Mississippi, flirted with a white woman and was lynched (murdered):

www.youtube.com/watch?v=2qsauS-k6y4

- ◆ Nine black students attended a previously-all-white high school in Little Rock, Arkansas:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=oodoIEmUq2g

Love in the Digital Age: A Quiz

With all the new-found focus on social media and the power of Twitter to shake the world, and it being Valentine's Day season, it seems a good time to ask how social media affects...well...love. Take this quiz to see how aware you are of recent trends. "Couples" below refer to any two people in a committed relationship, whether married or not.

What's Yours Is Mine...Or Not

1. Of people who use the internet, what percent of American couples share a single email account? (That is, they have a single email address, like 'smithfamily@hotmail.com'.)

- a. 5% b. 27% c. 52%

2. Who is more likely to share an email account?

- a. those earning < \$50,000/year b. those earning > \$50,000/year

Good or Bad?

3. 27% Americans say the internet has affected their couple relationship. (The rate is higher for couples age 18-29 -- 45%). The majority of these say this effect is:

- a. positive b. negative

4. On the positive side, some couples say they feel closer because they text or email each other more often or to resolve conflicts. What percent of people who text say they text their spouse/partner while both are at home?

- a. 5% b. 15% c. 25%

5. On the negative side is the complaint that their spouse/partner is distracted on the phone.

Which of these groups complains about this most?

- a. those earning \$75,000+/year b. 18-29 year olds c. those married 10+ years

6. On-line dating has become steadily more popular. Which of these age groups has seen the largest increase in the last several years?

- a. 18-24 year olds b. 25-34 year olds c. 55-64 year olds

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ANSWERS - no peeking till you have taken the quiz!

1. b. Overall, the rate is 27%. it increases with age -- only 12% of couples age 18-29 share an email account; 47% of those 65 or older do. But actually, the best predictor of whether couples share an email account is how long they have been together. Recently-committed couples rarely share (10%) while those in longer-term relationships -- since before email was a 'thing' - more often do (38%). "Hey, nifty! Shall we try this new email gadget? You go first. No, let's do it together..."

2. b. Sharing is more common among couples earning \$50,000 or more per year (32%) than those earning less (18%). This is probably a function of the age difference noted in #1.

3. a. Positive, and strongly so - 74%. Just 20% say the effect is mostly negative. However, it is interesting that in 2005, 84% said the effect was positive.

4. c. 25% overall. The rate is higher (31%) among those married <10 years than among those married 10+ years (19%).

5. b. 18-29 year olds (42%). (High earners: 32%; married 10+ years 17%).

6. a. Yes, it's the youngest group whose rate of using on-line dating at least once has almost tripled in the last few years (to what is now the highest rate, 27%). No change in 25-34 year olds (22%). Only a doubling of rate (to 12%) among the 55-64 year olds.

# The Other Side of Love

This month on Valentine's Day, people around you will be talking a lot about love. But if you have recently moved to the US, you may not be feeling so happy with your spouse or partner all the time! Moving to a new country can be difficult for couples, because:

- (1) Moving here means being away from family and friends. Spouses and partners may depend on each other more, for advice and friendship. Even in the happiest relationships, this change can be hard because it is so different. In couples who have some problems, the increased time together often raises problems that were always there, but now come to the surface.
- (2) Because they are away from those who know them best, some people try new ways of behaving. This can be a wonderful — or a difficult — change for a couple.

(3) The amount of time spouses/partners spend in the family may have changed a lot — sometimes it increases, sometimes it decreases. Either way, family roles have to change. Who cooks dinner? Who talks to the children? Who notices that the sink is broken? Who makes social plans? These may also be big changes for a relationship.

(4) Spouses/partners may have very different day-to-day experiences. Maybe one goes to a job every day, meeting new people, practicing English, and doing interesting and fulfilling work. Of course, that person may feel the responsibility for moving the other one here, and therefore feel guilty if some in the family are unhappy.

The other spouse/partner may not have a job. Meeting people and practicing English is harder then. That person may spend more time doing things that have very different customs — like understanding new school systems, housing, and shopping. If that person

had a job or other important responsibilities at home, the loss of identity (as "a teacher" or "a community leader") can be very difficult. The simple fact that the members of the couple made different sacrifices means that they face different kinds of adjustment.

So - some advice: Do not expect that you and your spouse/partner will always feel the same way at the same time. Most people who move to a new country go through times of liking their new lives, and other times of being unhappy. It is rare for two people to adjust at exactly the same rate. If your up and down cycles are short, try not to feel abandoned if your spouse/partner is happy when you are sad. And try not to feel discouraged if you are happy when your spouse/partner wants to go home. With time, you will probably meet often at points in the cycles where you both feel fine.

Try not to get stuck into "The Happy One" and "The Unhappy One" roles. When adjusting to a new country feels too difficult, it is common for couples to split their emotions like that. But in couples that adjust most easily to an intercultural move, both members agree that there are both good and bad things about living in the new country. They may disagree about what is good and bad but they both have some things they like, and are allowed to dislike others. If your spouse/partner always seems to talk about how great the US is and you disagree, try talking about something you *do* like in the US. With time, your spouse may say, "Yes, but this part is not so good..."

In the same way, if your spouse/partner seems more unhappy than you, try talking about something in the US that you *do not* like. It may sound backwards. But remember that if both of you can speak to each other about the good and bad parts of living here, you will feel less lonely. And you will return more quickly to the natural cycles of adjustment.

## Academy Awards

Hollywood's highest honor, the Academy Awards (also called *Oscars*, for reasons lost to history) will be announced at a televised ceremony on February 24. Awards are chosen by the 6000 members of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. This is an honorary professional organization — members have to be invited by the Board to join one of its divisions, and have to have "achieved distinction" in some aspect of film making. Members are mostly white, male and over age 60. Efforts are in place to diversify membership, doubling its numbers of women and minorities by 2020.

There are 17 divisions: Actors, Casting Directors, Cinematographers, Costume Designers, Designers, Directors, Documentary, Executives, Film Editors, Makeup/Hairstylists, Music, Producers, Public Relations, Short Films and Feature Animation, Sound, Visual Effects, and Writers.

Academy members nominated films or people for awards in their division — that is, Directors nominate for Best Director; Actors for Best Actor; etc. Members in all divisions can nominate films for Best Picture. The top people/films are the Academy Award Nominees; (announced on January 22).

Final winners are chosen by all eligible Academy members, regardless of their membership division. They send their votes to PriceWaterhouseCoopers, which keeps the votes very secret until the night of the Awards ceremony, broadcast on TV and livestreamed. Enjoy the show!

## Birthday Biography: W.E.B. DuBois

William Edward Burghardt (usually known as W. E. B.) DuBois was born on February 23, 1868. He was one of the most influential social reformers and sociologists of the first half of the 20th century.

DuBois was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard - his was in history. He began his career hoping to use social science research to study and address racial problems in the US. He wrote 16 major reports on the lives of African Americans. Over time, however, he came to believe that deep racism could only be overcome through organized protest.

DuBois argued with another important African American leader of his time, Booker T. Washington. Washington urged blacks to work hard to be accepted by whites, and not protest in any way that would feel offensive to them. In contrast, in his 1903 book, *The Souls of Black Folk*, DuBois argued that Washington's approach would only sustain oppression.

DuBois founded the Niagra Movement which demanded full civil, social and political rights for African Americans. This group was a forerunner of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), which continues to be a central force for civil rights.

Later in his career, DuBois became interested in Pan-Africanism, urging everyone of African descent to find their common interests.

Happy Birthday, Mr. DuBois.

## Translating the US Kitchen

It is hard enough learning to cook in a new country, with new foods, new ways of measuring, and a new language. What do you do when you finally know how to cook a recipe and ... you don't have the ingredients you need? Here are some substitutions you can make. In most cases, the flavor will be quite similar. By the way, C = cup, T = tablespoon, and t = teaspoon.

### If the recipe says to use....:

1 t double-acting baking powder

4 extra large eggs

1 C cake flour

1 C all purpose flour

1 C granulated (white) sugar

1 C brown sugar

1 C buttermilk

1 C heavy cream

1 C half-and-half

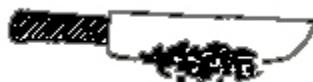
1 C sour cream

1 T fresh herbs (like basil or dill)

1 T mustard

Chop: cut in small pieces, or

Mince: cut in very small pieces



Dice: cut in small cubes



### ...you can use this instead:

1/4 t baking soda plus 1/2 t cream of tarter

5 large eggs or 6 medium eggs

1 C minus 2 T all-purpose flour

1 C plus 2 T cake flour

1 3/4 C confectioner's (powdered) sugar or 3/4 C honey and  
reduce other liquid by 1/4 C or 1 C brown sugar (packed  
tight)

1 C white sugar plus 1 1/2 T molasses

1 C plain yogurt or 1 C minus 1 T warm milk plus 1 T  
vinegar or lemon juice (let stand for 5 minutes)

3/4 C whole milk plus 1/3 C melted butter

1/2 C light or medium cream plus 1/2 C whole milk

1 C plain yogurt

1 t dried herbs

1 t dry mustard plus water

Julienne: cut in thin strips



Slice: cut in thin pieces



It is frustrating when a recipe asks for "2 cups of grated cheese" but the store sells cheese by the pound, not the cup. How much should you buy? Here are some guidelines:

### If the recipe says to use....:

3 1/2 - 4 C all-purpose flour

4 1/4 C whole wheat flour

3 C shelled almonds, peanuts, or walnuts

4 C shelled pecans

2 C white sugar

2 1/4 C brown sugar (packed tight)

3 C sliced apples

3 to 4 T lemon juice and 2 to 3 t peel

3 C chopped onions

2 C cooked mashed potatoes

2 C grated cheese

### ...buy this amount, then measure:

1 pound

1 pound

1 pound

1 pound

1 pound

3 medium apples - 1 pound

1 medium lemon

1 pound

3 medium potatoes

8 ounces (.5 pound)

# Cherry Trees and Log Cabins

George Washington, the first US President, chopped down a cherry tree when he was a little boy in the 1730s. When his parents asked him if he had done it, he said, "I cannot tell a lie — yes, I did."

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th US President, was born in a log cabin. He taught himself to read, lying on the floor, by the light of the fireplace. He only went to school for one year. One day a book he had borrowed from a neighbor got wet. He worked three days in the neighbor's field to pay for it.

Every school child in the United States knows these "facts" about these two US Presidents. Actually historians agree that the cherry tree story is completely false. But the lessons told in the stories are important anyway.

Lincoln's log cabin is a well-loved symbol of American opportunity. It says, "You can start from a very poor family, and rise to an important position in life and history." The picture of him stretched out in front of the fireplace, reading, says, "Even if life is difficult, you should get an education."

Lincoln's borrowed book and Washington's cherry tree say, "Honesty, above all else, is what is important." Today, Americans are in deep conversation about whether this kind of rags-to-riches social mobility is a reality, and whether politicians are truly honest. But they want to believe the answer is "yes."

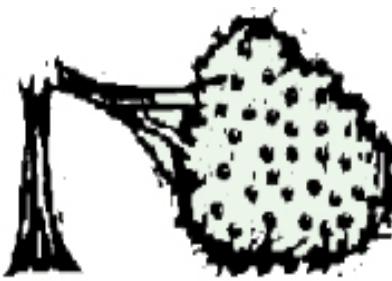
Stories about heroes teach children about a nation's values. You can continue to teach your children about your country's values while living in the US. Tell them stories of your national heroes. Who were the famous people in your

country's history? What did they do that was important? What do their stories say about their character and personality? (Bravery? Loyalty? Integrity? Fairness? Wisdom?) If you keep these heroes alive in your family, the values will stay alive too.

In the same way, stories about parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents teach children about a family's values. In her book *Black Sheep and Kissing Cousins: How Our Family Stories Shape Us* (Penguin), Elizabeth Stone reports on interviews with more than 100 Americans about their families' stories. Some stories were long and detailed. Others were really just a phrase, told over and over about a person. Some gave the family an identity (as "rebellious people," or as "a family that is loyal to each other even in hard times," for example). Others taught warnings (like "don't be too interested in making money," or "stay away from strangers").

For example, Stone told of her own great-grandmother who was the daughter of a rich man in Italy. She married the poor town postman who was "able to play any musical instrument he laid eyes on." Stone then describes all her family members who were more interested in the arts than money.

What stories do you tell about your family? What do they teach? Tell these stories to your children, especially now while you are far away. You will keep the link with your family alive.



## Storytelling for Intercultural Reflection

I teach a summer course at the Summer Institute for Intercultural Communication ([www.intercultural.org/siiic.php](http://www.intercultural.org/siiic.php)) called *Storytelling for Intercultural Reflection*. The course is based on the ideas in the *Cherry Trees and Log Cabins* article to the left. I ask participants to write and tell stories about their own lives and families, and to extract meaning and values from these stories. Join me in July!

Here are some sites you might find interesting as you begin to tell your family stories:

♦ [www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/10/30/magazine/memories-of-meals-past.html](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/10/30/magazine/memories-of-meals-past.html) - a good way to get going telling stories is to remember food; this will get you started (and make you hungry).

♦ [nymag.com/scienceofus/2014/09/dudes-have-horrible-memories.html](http://nymag.com/scienceofus/2014/09/dudes-have-horrible-memories.html) - why men remember fewer childhood stories than women. It may be because mothers talk differently to little boys than little girls; compare this with Gish Jen's suggestion (in her book *Tiger Writing*) that Chinese children get little training in telling stories about their daily lives.

♦ [www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/your-stories/conversations-on-race](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/your-stories/conversations-on-race) - a moving collection of stories about race in America

OK. So get started. "Once upon a time in a land far away..."

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: Love Idioms

On Valentine's Day you may want to speak of love - here's some help:

She *fell head over heels* in love with him and decided to move here. (She *feel deeply and quickly in love* with him and decided to move here.)

He has never made any money with that service; it is a *labor of love*. (He has never made any money with that service; he *does it because it's very important to him, not for money*.)

You are *the love of my life* but I still won't go parachute-jumping with you. (I *love you completely* but I still won't go parachute-jumping with you.)

She *loves* that kitten *to bits*. (She *loves* that kitten *a lot*.)

The meeting between him and his customer was a bit of a *love-in*; what was going on? (At the meeting, he and his customer *praised each other constantly, more than was expected*; what was going on?)

My son thinks he has found the person he wants to marry but I think it is just *puppy love*. (My son thinks he has found the person he wants to marry but *because he is very young and is in love for the first time, I think he may change his mind with time*.)

Her parents decided *tough love* was the best thing for her. (Her parents decided to be *very strict with her, even if it seemed severe, as a way of doing the best thing for her*.)

## BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, YOU'RE A POET

Read *Valentine's Day* on [page 3](#). The most traditional poem for a Valentine's card is this:

Roses are red  
Violets are blue  
Sugar is sweet  
And so are you.

Children often have fun writing new versions of this poem (Roses are red/Violets are blue/ When you are with me/ You smell like a shoe.). Try making a few new ones yourself:

1. Roses are red                    2) Roses are red  
Violets are blue                    Violets are blue
- 
- 

Adults used to write their own love poetry on Valentine's cards. Here are the first lines of some Valentine poems from the 1800s. Add your own lines:

- 3) Oh! come my love, my own delight,    4) Fly Cupid, fly, and wing thy way,\*
- 
- 
- 
- (\**fly away, go on your way*)

- 5) Doubt not - believe each word you see, 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
And treasure up each sacred\* line, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
And I love you.  
(\**holy, special*)

Now write a 4-line poem in your own language, then translate it into English.

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February 2019

## HOMEWORK

## WITH A PEN

1. Read *Cherry Trees and Log Cabins* on [page 7](#). Write a brief story that has often been told in your family about you, a parent, sibling or grandparent. What does this story say about what your family thinks is important?

2. Read *Cherry Trees and Log Cabins* on [page 7](#). Write a list of 3-5 national heroes in your home country. What is the most famous thing about each? What do children in your country learn about the family or history of each? What lessons do these stories teach?

3. Read *Academy Awards* on [page 5](#). Write a list of 5 American movies you first saw in your own language. Translate the titles, word for word, into English. Is that the title by which the movie was released in the US?

4. Read *Translating the US Kitchen* on [page 6](#). Write a list of foods from your home country that you have not been able to find in the US, and what, if any, substitutes you have used for them.

5. Read *That Crazy English:* on [page 8](#). Write a list of idioms used in your home language that refer to love. Write a word-for-word translation of each, and use each one in an English sentence.

## DOUBLE MEANINGS

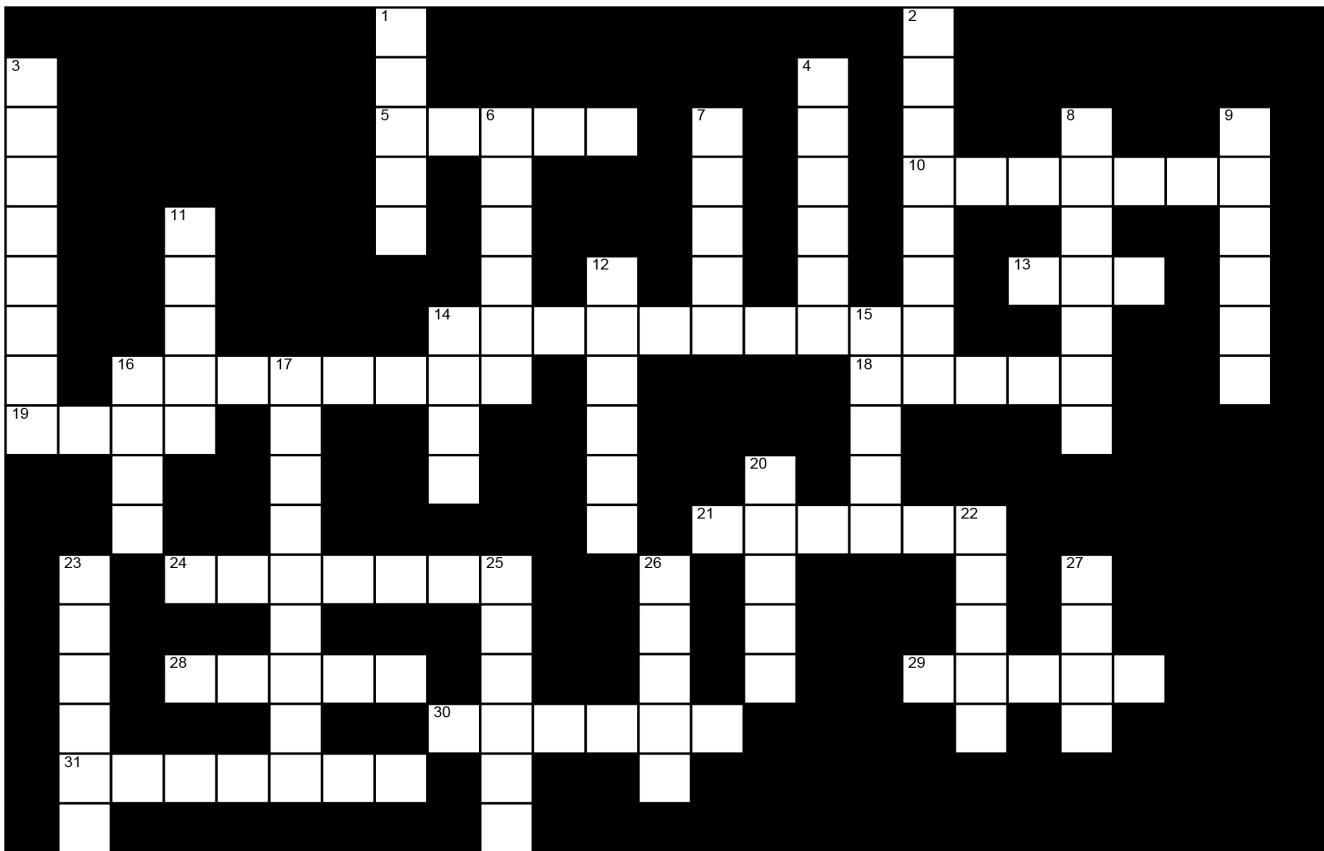
Read *Cherry Trees and Log Cabins* on [page 7](#). The article uses several words that have more than one meaning. Choose the correct meaning, as it is used in the context of the article. The number in parentheses shows which paragraph the word is in.

- |                  |                                |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. lie (1)       | a) rest                        | b) say something that is not true    |
| 2. lying (2)     | a) resting                     | b) saying something that is not true |
| 3. light (2)     | a) not heavy                   | b) glow                              |
| 4. field (2)     | a) area to grow crops          | b) an area of study                  |
| 5. symbol (4)    | a) metal drum                  | b) sign                              |
| 6. poor (4)      | a) having little money         | b) pathetic                          |
| 7. value (5)     | a) what something costs        | b) morals or beliefs                 |
| 8. character (5) | a) important person in a story | b) personal values or qualities      |
| 9. hard (6)      | a) difficult                   | b) not soft                          |

## FUN, USEFUL, COLORFUL, GREAT AND IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe and give meaning to nouns. Read *The Other Side of Love* on [page 5](#). In the left-hand column below, write the adjective used in the article to describe the noun. (The number after the noun refers to the paragraph number in which the noun is found.) In the right-hand column, think of another adjective that could describe that noun.

|                           |               |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| <u>happiest</u>           | marriages (2) | <u>longest</u>            |
| <u>                  </u> | change (3)    | <u>                  </u> |
| <u>                  </u> | work (5)      | <u>                  </u> |
| <u>                  </u> | rules (5)     | <u>                  </u> |
| <u>                  </u> | customs (6)   | <u>                  </u> |
| <u>                  </u> | country (8)   | <u>                  </u> |
| <u>                  </u> | cycles (10)   | <u>                  </u> |



#### Across

5. Rosa \_\_\_ refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.  
 10. to charge an elected official with serious misconduct  
 13. the traditional color of Valentine's Day  
 14. George \_\_\_ was the first US President.  
 16. A famous story says that Abraham Lincoln was born in a \_\_\_ (two words).  
 18. \_\_\_ is a movie about an important Civil Rights march in Alabama.  
 19. Cafuné is the Portuguese word for tenderly running your hands through someone's \_\_\_.  
 21. Donald Trump is the forty-\_\_\_ person to be President of the US.  
 24. Telling family \_\_\_ is a good way to teach values.  
 28. The Niagra Movement was a forerunner of the \_\_\_. (abbreviation)  
 29. February is \_\_\_ History Month in the US.  
 30. W.E.B. \_\_\_ was an influential social reformer in the early 20th century.  
 31. \_\_\_ was made illegal during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln.

#### Down

1. \_\_\_ love, between two young people  
 2. cut in thin strips  
 3. on \_\_\_: not working, not being paid, but not fired  
 4. a substitute for sour cream  
 6. Only two US Presidents have been divorced: Trump and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7. The Department of Health and \_\_\_ Services  
 8. another word for "national" in the US  
 9. If a groundhog sees its \_\_\_ on February 2, there will be 6 more weeks of winter...maybe.  
 11. a \_\_\_ of love, something you do because it is important to you  
 12. A famous story says that George Washington chopped down a \_\_\_ tree but did not lie about it.  
 14. Go to \_\_\_-how.com to learn how to do almost anything.  
 15. another name for the Academy Award  
 16. love of my \_\_\_, the most important perso to me  
 17. a traditional Valentine's Day gift  
 20. \_\_\_ love, being strict for the good of someone you love  
 22. head over \_\_\_ in love  
 23. Do not expect that you and your \_\_\_ will always feel the same way at the same time  
 25. husband or wife  
 26. 27% American couples share an \_\_\_ account.  
 27. cut into small cubes

## OUT AND ABOUT

1. Read *Federal Government: Did You Know?* on page 1. Have you been affected in any way by the partial government shutdown? Were you ever surprised to learn about what the federal government does?
2. Read *Valentine's Day* on [page 3](#). Go to a store that sells greeting cards. Find an example of a Valentine card that: (a) is for a young child, (b) is for one's spouse, (c) is funny, (d) is serious.
3. Read *Translating Relationship Words* on [page 3](#). Does your home language have a word for each of the words in the list? Have you had trouble translating any relationship or emotion words from your home language to English?

# IF YOU USE THE WEB

1. Read *Valentine's Day* on page 3. Go to [www.wiki-how.com](http://www.wiki-how.com) and search for how to make a Valentine's Day Card. Then search for something you actually want to know how to do (!), or something you know how to do well so you can compare advice.

2. Read *Black History Month* on [page 4](#). Watch each of the youtube clips mentioned in the article.

3. Read *Academy Awards* on [page 5](#). Go to [www.](http://www.oscars.org) **oscars.org**, the official site of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Go before February 24, when the awards will be announced. Find the list of nominated movies. How many have you seen? Go to this page: [www.oscars.org/videos-photos/academy-conversations](http://www.oscars.org/videos-photos/academy-conversations) and click on a film that interests you to hear a member of the Academy discuss it.

4. Read *Birthday Biography*: W.E.B. DuBois on page 6. Learn more about DuBois at [www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGOEED\\_MexI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGOEED_MexI)



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# WITH A FRIEND

1. Read *Presidential Facts* on [pages 2-3](#). Discuss two or three facts that surprised you, or that you did not know, or that are very different from your home country.
  2. Read *Valentine's Day* on [page 3](#). With a friend or partner, compare how people behave when they are "in love" in your home culture with what they do in the US. If you have Valentine's Day in your home country, how is it similar to and different from what you see in the US? When do men and women exchange gifts?
  3. Read *Black History Month* on [page 4](#). With a friend or partner, briefly describe any inequalities or tensions that exist in your home country between race, religious or ethnic groups. How have the tensions changed over time?
  4. Read *Translating the US Kitchen* on [page 6](#). Describe to a friend or partner what an American would find if he or she looked for these foods in a store in your home country (is it the same as the US? is there something similar? what would other choices be?):

|                             |                   |            |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| brown sugar                 | nuts              | flour      |
| heavy cream                 | a pound of cheese | mustard    |
| double-acting baking powder | skim milk         | sour cream |

What advice about food would you give to a person coming from your country to the US?

# LOVE IDIOMS

Read *That Crazy English* on page 8. Match the idiom on the left with the person or situation on the right.

- |                    |                                                               |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. head over heels | a. a man toasting his wife on their 50th wedding anniversary  |
| 2. labor of love   | b. a person saying an unusual number of flattering things     |
| 3. love of my life | c. two adults who have been dating each other for 1 month     |
| 4. love to bits    | d. parents who take away their son's cell phone to punish him |
| 5. love-in         | e. a woman describing her new fleece blanket                  |
| 6. puppy love      | f. a man repairing his grandfather's very wobbly chair        |
| 7. tough love      | g. a 12-year-old girl with a crush on a 12-year-old boy       |

## **ANSWER CORNER**

## UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

1b 2b 3a 4a

## DOUBLE MEANINGS

1h 2a 3h 4a 5h 6a 7h 8h 9a

FUN...ADJECTIVES

wonderful (or difficult) change.

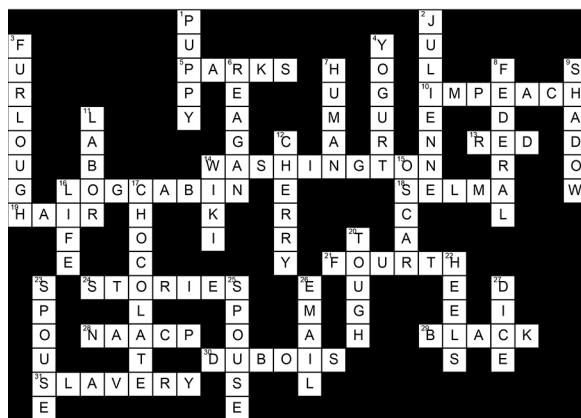
wonderful (or an interesting work

## *interesting words cultural rules*

cultural rules  
different customs

*new country*

## *new country natural cycles*



# LOVE IDIOMS

1c 2f 3a 4e 5b 6f 7d