

## How to Go to a [Non-Royal] Wedding

With the recent wedding between a British prince and an American woman in the news, weddings may be on your mind. June is the traditional month for marriage in the US. Perhaps you will be invited to a wedding of a friend or business colleague. Usually, I do not write about *etiquette* (polite ways to behave) in this newsletter because there is such a wide range of opinion in the US about what is polite. But weddings are one time when many people follow traditional rules. If you have questions about a wedding, ask a friend, someone else who will be going to the wedding, or even the people getting married. They will appreciate your wanting to do the right thing. See page 3 for tips on wedding gifts. Here is some information that will help you go to a wedding:

You can get an idea about how traditional the wedding will be by looking at the wedding invitation. Traditional invitations are printed in a formal style and written in the third person ("Mr. and Mrs. John Smith request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter..."). Invitations often say "R.s.v.p." (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*, French for Respond, please). You should always respond immediately to say whether you will be able to attend, to help with the planning of food and seating. Traditional invitations include a small card and envelope for you to return by mail. Others include an email address or telephone number. The most important thing is to respond somehow, even if you write in crayon on a paper towel!

Only the people whose names are on the invitation should go to the wedding. If you

are not married, the invitation may be addressed to "Mr. Mario Alfano and Guest" They are inviting you to bring a friend. If it does not say "Guest," (or "+1") do not bring a friend. If your children will be welcome, the invitation will make that clear. If there is no mention of children, do not bring them.

Weddings in the US may be in a church, at a hotel, on the beach, in someone's home, in a museum, on a ski slope — anything goes! The only requirement is that someone with legal authority to perform a wedding must be there. Most often, the person with legal authority is a *justice of the peace* (a government, non-religious official) or a member of the *clergy* (religious leader). A wedding may (or may not) include a religious service.

Many people wonder what to wear to a wedding. The answer depends on how formal the wedding will be. If you are not sure what to wear, ask a friend. Usually, people get "dressed up" for a wedding unless they know for sure that it will be very informal. If you brought traditional "going-to-wedding" clothes from your country, it might be very special to wear them. Otherwise, here are some guidelines:

- ♦ For most day-time weddings, women usually wear a knee- or calf-length dress that is not white. (White is the traditional color for the bride.) Men usually wear a coat and tie.
- ♦ Invitations to formal weddings may say "Black tie." This means you should wear formal clothes: a tuxedo for men, and a floor-length or other formal dress for women.

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## Compliments of

### English at Large

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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, about 60% of families are dual income (and 27% 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 (and mothers) with children under age 18 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 25% 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 17). 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.

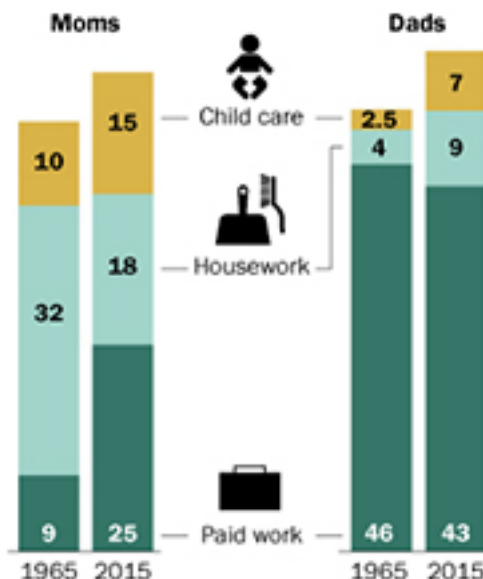
Do you think there is some special, deeply meaningful way the date for Father's Day was chosen? Not so! Mrs. Dodd got the idea for Father's Day when she was in church, listening



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.

### For both moms and dads, more time spent on child care

Average number of hours per week spent on ...



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. Still, only 39% dads say they do a "very good job" as a parent (compared with 51% mothers).

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

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.

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." 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, 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 American 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.

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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 recommend two books; both are available on [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com):

*Homeward Bound: A Spouse’s Guide to Repatriation* by Robin Pascoe (Expatriate Press)

*The Art of Coming Home* by Craig Storti (Intercultural Press)

# Birthday Biography: Ruth Wakefield

The chocolate chip cookie. A really good one from your oven or a bakery, I mean. Now that's a good thing. We have Ruth Wakefield (born June 17, 1903, in Massachusetts) to thank for this taste treat.

Mrs. Wakefield and her husband ran an inn in eastern Massachusetts called the Toll House Inn. She had made a popular dessert made of *butterscotch* (brown sugar and butter) and wanted to make a chocolate variation of it. Her plan was to add some melted unsweetened chocolate to the batter. All she had was a Nestlé bar of semisweet chocolate, though. She whacked it into small pieces, assuming they would melt when baked. Alas, they didn't melt, and this American tradition -- the toll house (or chocolate chip) cookie was born.

Her recipe was featured on a radio show hosted by Marjorie Husted (whose stage name was... Betty Crocker). The recipe became so popular that Nestlé asked to print it on the back of their semisweet bar. (They paid her \$1 plus a lifetime supply of chocolate.) Later, Nestlé did the whacking and began to sell the chocolate in small morsels...or...chips. Happy Birthday, Mrs. Wakefield.

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- ♦ Morning and afternoon weddings are usually less formal than evening ones. Outdoor weddings (especially ones in nature settings, like the beach or woods) are usually less formal than inside ones.

Weddings usually start exactly on time, and may be quite short. Arrive five to ten minutes early. Do not be late. You don't want to be walking down the aisle with the bride!

In traditional weddings, friends of the *bride* (the woman being married) may be asked to sit on one side of the church or room, and friends of the *groom* (the man being married) on the other. If it is important where you sit, an usher will help you find the right place.

Usually, there is a *reception* (party) after the wedding ceremony. The reception may be in a different place than the wedding ceremony. In fact, sometimes it is on a different day or in a different city than the wedding. You may be invited to the reception and not the wedding (for example, if the wedding was in a different city or was just for family). Or you may be invited to the wedding and not the recep-

tion. Your invitation will make this clear.

It is traditional for there to be a *receiving line* at the reception. The bride and groom and others who were in the wedding ceremony stand in a line while guests walk by and shake their hands. Tell your name to any person in the receiving line whom you do not know. Say how you know the bride or groom. And then say something about how beautiful the wedding was or how happy you were to be invited. For example, *"Hello. I am Genevieve Laurent. My husband Pierre works with Joe at Acme Company. It was so special for me to be able to be here today — it's my first wedding in the United States. I especially loved the music during the ceremony."*

As the couple leaves the reception, it is traditional to throw *confetti* (tiny pieces of paper) and for the couple's friends to have decorated their car with cans and shoes.

Try to think of a way to bring your country's special wedding traditions to the wedding here. If you share a wedding greeting or a good luck custom from your country, the couple will always remember it (and you).

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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.



## Web Sites About Traveling with a Baby

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Some useful sites:

[homemade-baby-food-recipes.com/air-travel-with-baby](http://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](http://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/travelers/fly-children/](http://www.faa.gov/travelers/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.

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

[www.travelswithbaby.com/](http://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/](http://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](http://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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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/travelers/fly\\_children](http://www.faa.gov/travelers/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!

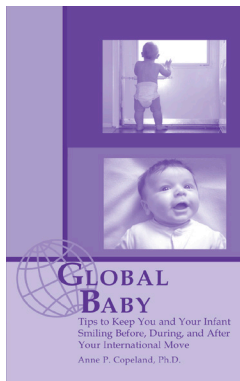
### Other Advice

- ♦ 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](http://www.amazon.com).



## Vocabulary for Today's News: Indictment

**indict:** (pronounced *in-DITE*) to formally accuse someone of a crime. Recent US news stories have focused on whether a US President can be *indicted* while still holding office. (Specifically, if Special Prosecutor Robert Mueller finds that Donald Trump did something illegal during the campaign, can he *indict* the President -- accuse him and bring him to trial?)

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has a policy that says “no, a President cannot be indicted” (because an indictment would be so distracting to a President, making him/her unable to do the job). Some experts argue that the DOJ can make exceptions to their policy.

Note: a person can be indicted then found to be innocent. An indictment just means there is enough evidence that a crime might have been committed that a trial is necessary.

You might ask, “Does this mean that a President does not have to obey the law?” Of course, it does not mean that. The theory is that if a President committed a crime, Congress could choose to impeach him (though they would not have to do so), and then, once he was no longer President, he could be indicted.

None of this has ever happened in US history.

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: Giving Away

The term “give away” has several meanings in English:

Her father *gave away* his daughter at the wedding, but he knows they will remain close. (Her father *walked her down the aisle of the church at the beginning of the wedding until they reached the groom at the front, then he sat down*; he knows they will remain close.)

Yesterday I cleaned my basement and found piles of old children's books. I am going to *give them away* to my neighbor who just had a baby. (...I am going to *donate them, give them as a gift*, to my neighbor who just had a baby.)

She pretended not to care about winning the award, but her big smile *gave her away*. (She pretended not to care about winning the award, but her big smile *showed what she really felt* — proud and happy.)

The party was supposed to be a surprise for him. When she asked, “Aren't you going to get dressed up tonight?” she *gave away the surprise*. (When she asked, “Aren't you going to get dressed up tonight?” she *let him know that there was something special planned*.)

The store was handing out cups of ice cream as a *give-away* in the hope of attracting new customers. (The store was handing out cups of ice cream *for free in the hope of attracting new customers*.)



## 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.

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## HOMEWORK

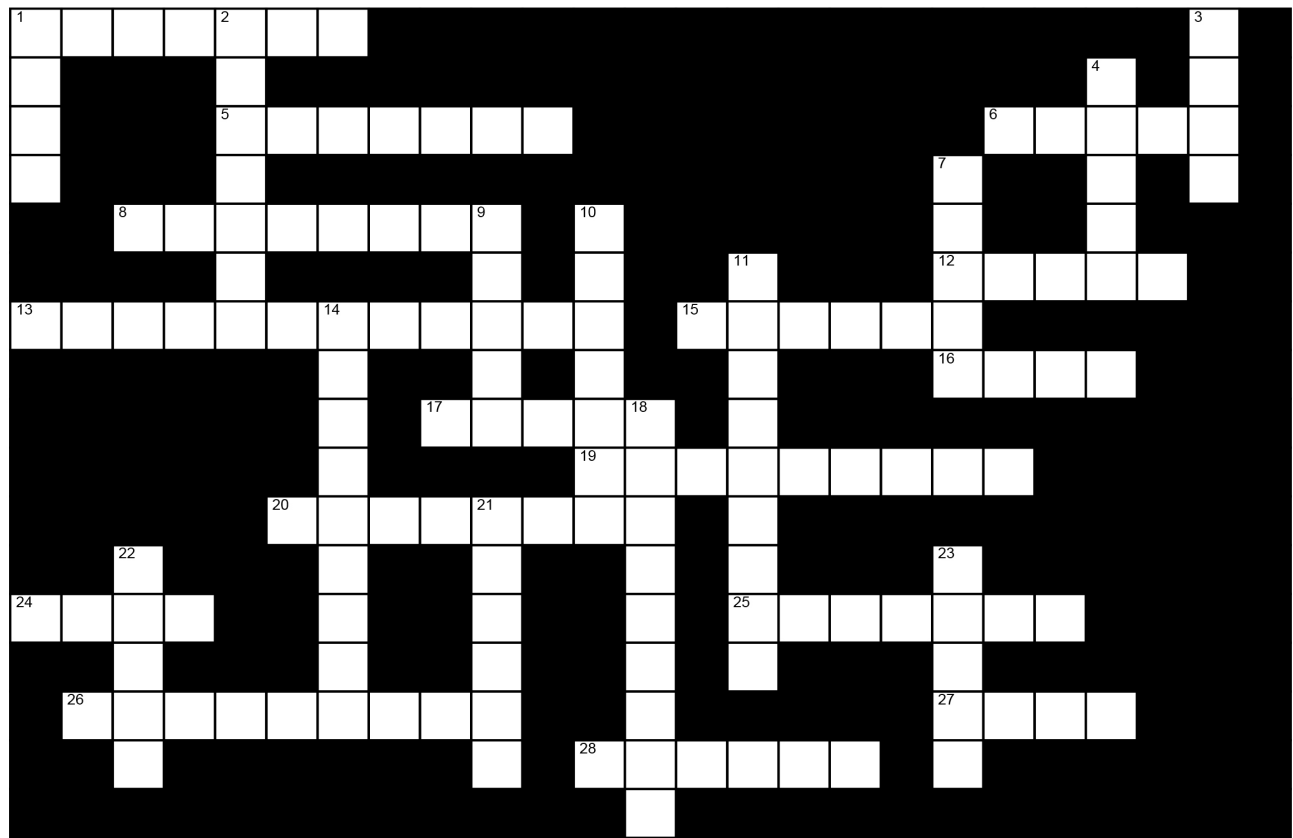
## WITH A PEN

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

1. Be sure to say "\_\_\_" to your friends in the US before returning to your home country
5. Tip \$1-2 for \_\_\_-handling.
6. a man in a wedding
8. not guilty of a crime
12. Take a gift if you are invited to a \_\_\_-warming party.
13. graduation, or beginning
15. "give away" some toys
16. "give away" your emotions
17. You do not need to tip theater \_\_\_.
19. party after a wedding ceremony
20. Realizing that you do not fit in in your home country can make you feel \_\_\_.
24. Give a dollar or two to the person who washes your \_\_\_ in a salon.
25. \_\_\_ culture shock surprises people because they think going home will be easy
26. polite ways to behave
27. A majority of American families with children are \_\_\_-income families.
28. formally accuse someone of a crime

### Down

1. To \_\_\_ check something means to carry it to the airplane door, then leave it with staff to put below
2. Finding a work-life \_\_\_ is difficult for many parents.
3. The number of stay-at-\_\_\_ fathers who actively chose to stay at home has increased in recent years.
4. Global babies have to adjust to new time \_\_\_, just like adults.
7. Babies often get ear \_\_\_ on airplanes because their ear tubes are so small
9. \_\_\_ may find that hairstyles have changed while they lived in the US.
10. \_\_\_ Day is a time to honor Dads.
11. Fathers are doing more \_\_\_ now than 50 years ago.
14. Ruth Wakefield made the first \_\_\_ chip cookie.
18. Experts advise parents to use a "child \_\_\_ system" when traveling with an infant.
21. Teens who return to their home countries should remember to \_\_\_ to their friends, not just talk about themselves.
22. These are often given at times of change.
23. a woman in a wedding

## 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?

2. Read [Birthday Biography: Ruth Wakefield](#) on page 5. Next time you are in a supermarket, go to the Baking aisle and look for a yellow bag of Nestlé Semisweet chocolate morsels. Read the recipe on the back. Compare its recipe with the one on the package of an other brand.

## IF YOU USE THE WEB

1. Read [How to Go to a \[Non-Royal\] Wedding](#) on pages 1 and 5. To see some American wedding receptions, go to [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) and search for “wedding dance.” A common tradition is for the bride and her father (then the groom and his mother) to dance while others watch. Watch a few. No, these are not typical (!) but you will get a sense of the range of celebrations!

2. Read [Birthday Biography: Ruth Wakefield](#) on page 5. Go to [www.finecooking.com](http://www.finecooking.com) and search for “chocolate chip cookie.” What makes a cookie crisper? chewier?

3. Read [Going “Home”](#) on page 4. Read one man’s blog about the experience of leaving a home in a new country at [www.thecultureblend.com/why-expats-hate-june/](http://www.thecultureblend.com/why-expats-hate-june/)

## 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?

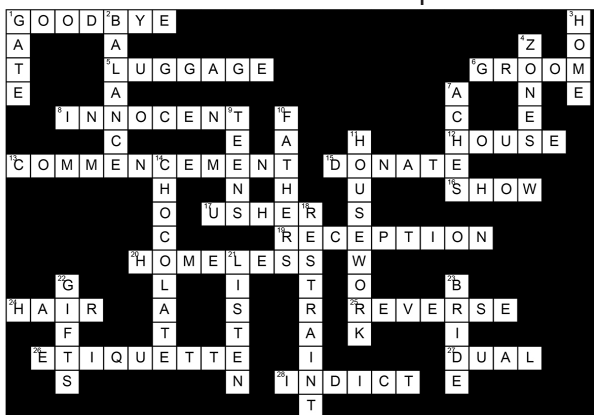
3. Read [Tips for Teens Going Home](#) on pages 4 and 5. Pick one of the 10 tips and explain it to a partner in more detail. If you have personal experience with making changes as a teenager, share this with your partner.

4. Read 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: Giving Away](#) on page 8. Re-write the following paragraph without using any “give away” idiom.

*Our new product (a new, improved mousetrap) will be ready to sell next month. We plan to give away 1000 traps at the mall over the next few weeks. In the past, giveaways like this have been a successful marketing tool. My boss says he is not excited but the fact that he is making plans to expand the factory gives him away. We hope to make a good profit, but I’d better not give away just how much we plan to make.*



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## ANSWER CORNER

### MUST, SHOULD AND OUGHT

Some possible answers:

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

### UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1b | 3b | 5b | 7b | 9a |
| 2a | 4b | 6a | 8b |    |