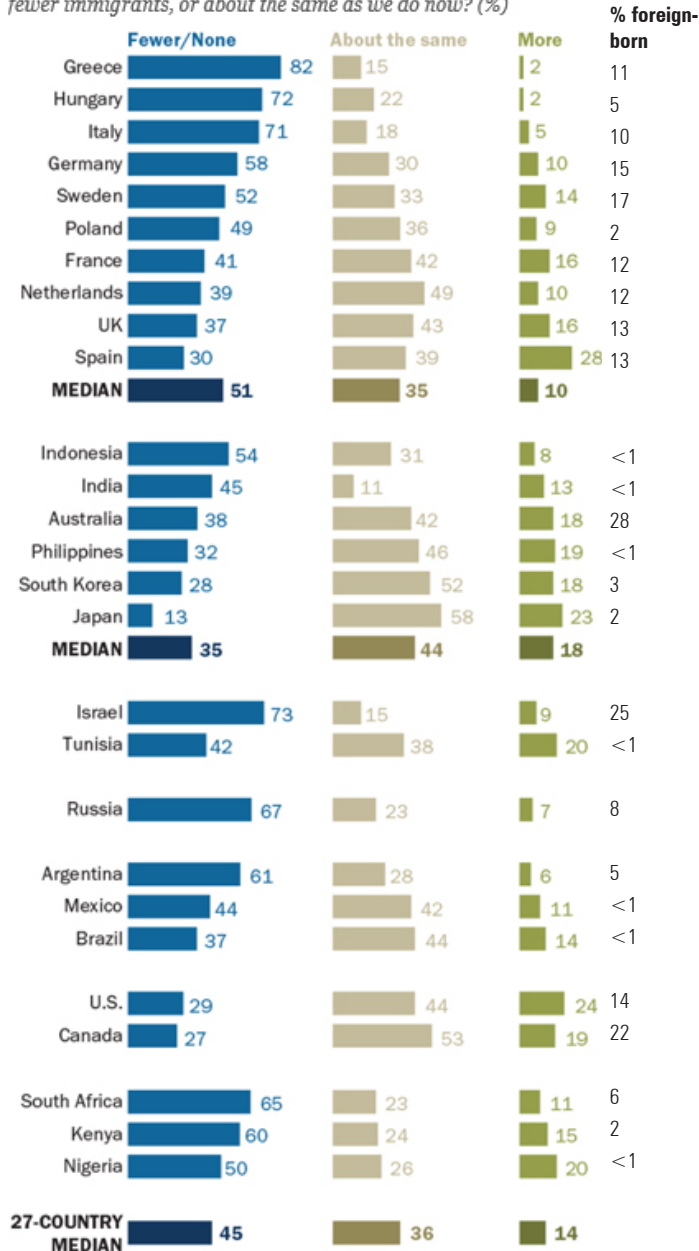


Immigration Around the World

Immigration Around the World	1
New Year's Eve & New Year's Day	2
Auld Lang Syne	2
Drinking and Driving in the US	3
Alcohol Myths	3
How Can I Judge my BAC?	3
Martin Luther King, Jr.	4
King, In His Own Words	4
Prepare Today for April 15, 2019 (and for April 15, 2020, too)	5
Winter on the Web	6
Background to Today's News:	6
Birthday Biography:	
Benjamin Franklin	7
That Crazy English: Change	8

Around the world, few want more immigration

In your opinion, should we allow more immigrants to move to our country, fewer immigrants, or about the same as we do now? (%)



Americans are in the middle of a national discussion about immigration. So are many other countries in the world. To put the American discussion in context, take a look at the chart to the left. Despite what you hear in the news, compared to the other countries listed here, the Americans are still relatively open to immigration.

I have added the percentage of residents in each country who were born in another country. The US rate of 14% is the highest it has been in 100 years, but is not the highest in the world -- see Australia (28%), Israel (25%) and Canada (22%), for example. Rates are even higher in some countries not included in this Pew survey: 51% in Bahrain, 74% in Kuwait, 75% in Qatar and 88% in United Arab Emirates.

Compliments of

English at Large

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Note: Responses of "Fewer" and "None" are combined based on rounded numbers. Responses of "None" are volunteered. Voluntary responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q52.

Auld Lang Syne

Auld Lang Syne is a Scottish song, written by the poet Robert Burns. Or rather, written down by him — he had heard it from an old man and then, perhaps, added a few verses himself.

The phrase *Auld Lang Syne* means “Old Long Ago.” It is pronounced like this: Old Lang Zyne. Here are the words in English, in case you want to study for New Year’s Eve:

*Should old acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind
Should old acquaintance be forgot and
Days of auld lang syne
For auld lang syne my dear
For auld lang syne
We’ll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.*

Don’t worry; most Americans forget the words too. Just sing *La La La* till the last line! Or, go the other way and impress your friends by singing the (little known) second and third verses:

*And there’s a hand my trusty fiere
[friend],
And give me a hand of thine
And we’ll take a right guid-willie
waught [drink/toast],
For auld lang syne*

*We two have run about the braes
[hills]
And pulled the gowans [daisies] fine,
But we’ve wandered many a weary
fit [foot]
Since auld lang syne.*

New Year’s Eve & New Year’s Day

In the US, New Year is a time for parties and celebration. You may be invited to several different kinds of parties on New Year’s Eve (December 31) or New Year’s Day (January 1). Here are some tips for enjoying the holiday:

- ◆ You do not need to bring a gift to the host of a New Year’s Eve or New Year’s Day party.

- ◆ It is common to serve alcohol at these parties. Be careful while driving those days — even if you have not been drinking, others have been. To be safe, some people take taxis or public transportation, hire a limousine with friends, or stay at the party without drinking until their alcohol level is acceptable. Police will be out, and accident rates will be high.

- ◆ People often get very dressed up on New Year’s Eve. Ask if the party will be formal.

- ◆ At a New Year’s Eve party, strange things happen at exactly midnight, so be prepared! It is traditional to throw *confetti* (tiny pieces of paper) into the air, wear silly hats, blow small horns, kiss the person you came to the party with (and anyone standing nearby too), drink champagne, sing *Auld Lang Syne* (see Sidebar on this page) and shout “Happy New Year!” If you are uncomfortable with any of this, it is fine just to watch.

- ◆ Many people turn on the TV at midnight to watch a huge ball slide down a 77-foot pole in Times Square in New York City. The ball is five feet across and holds 180 light bulbs. The ball touches the bottom of the pole at exactly midnight (broadcast later in other time zones).

- ◆ On New Year’s Day (January 1), Open House parties are common. The invitation may say something like “2:00 to 5:00.” This means that you can come any time during that period and stay for as long as you like. You are not expected to stay for the whole time, but you may, if you like. Most people stay at least 45 minutes.

- ◆ A traditional drink for New Year’s Day is egg nog. “Real” egg nog is made of uncooked eggs, milk, sugar, cream, bourbon, and

rum. The egg whites and the cream will be whipped, so the drink is usually thick and frothy (full of small bubbles). You can also buy ready-made egg nog in the supermarket. It has no alcohol (but may have artificial rum flavoring). It also has no froth and no lightness. The real thing is better.



- ◆ On New Year’s Day, many Americans watch college football on TV - for example, the Rose Bowl, the Citrus Bowl and the Sugar Bowl, all played that day.

- ◆ Besides parties and football, the other tradition of New Year’s Day is to make a list of “New Year’s Resolutions.” A *resolution* is a promise to yourself. Many people resolve to do things like finish a long-term project, lose weight, stop smoking, or learn a new language. This is also a good chance to think about the past year. How would you like to be able to finish this sentence on January 1, 2020: “I am happy that in 2019, I _____.”

Drinking and Driving in the US

Many factors have led to a decrease over the last 20 years in the number of people in the US killed in alcohol-related car crashes and in the proportion of traffic deaths from accidents in which a driver was drinking alcohol.

In 1984, the federal government passed a law that required states to raise the minimum legal drinking age to 21 by 1988, or else lose federal money for maintaining and building highways. The raised legal drinking age clearly lowered traffic deaths of younger drivers. In 2000, a similar federal law pushed all states in the US to set a maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level of .08 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood, or lower.

States have experimented with many kinds of rules and punishments for drinking and driving. In most states, just having a BAC over .08 while you are driving is illegal even if you are not driving recklessly, and having an open container of alcohol in a car is not allowed. In all but a few states, there are increased penalties for driving with BAC levels over .10 to .20 (differing by state). In most states, you'll

lose your license for a few months after being caught driving drunk the first time. All states have a zero tolerance law for drivers under age 21 — these laws set the maximum BAC at 0 to 0.02 for this age. And now, in all states, in some circumstances, people who have been caught driving with a high BAC must install an instrument in their cars that keeps them from starting their cars when their BAC is at or above a set point. Some states have laws that make bartenders or even private hosts legally liable if they serve drinks to someone who then drives and causes an accident. At some sports stadiums, no alcohol is served during the end phases of the games to prevent drinking and driving.

Perhaps most important, people have simply become more aware of the dangers of driving and drinking. It is now common — and socially acceptable — for groups of friends to have a “designated driver” who agrees not to drink alcohol during an evening.

To learn your state's rules, go to www.ghsa.org/html/stateinfo/laws/impaired_laws.html.

Alcohol Myths

The US National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism notes that traffic fatalities are significantly higher on New Year's Eve than on any other non-holiday winter evening. It notes the following myths and facts:

Myth: Drinking coffee will make you sober more quickly.

Fact: Not so. It takes time for the body to metabolize alcohol and even longer to return to normal. Time is the only cure.

Myth: If you take aspirin and a lot of water before you go to bed, you won't have a hangover.

Fact: The water helps (by preventing dehydration) but the aspirin can do more harm (to your stomach) than good. Non-aspirin alternatives can be bad for an alcohol-soaked liver.

Myth: If you eat before going to bed, the food will soak up the alcohol and prevent nausea.

Fact: Better to eat food in the morning, especially complex carbohydrates (like cereals and bread) that replenish blood sugar and make your stomach feel better.

Myth: An alcoholic drink in the morning will cure a hangover.

Fact: It may feel good for a moment, but the only cure is to get all alcohol out of your system.

How Can I Judge My BAC?

Every person's body metabolizes alcohol differently. For example:

- ♦ a 100-pound woman who has drunk 1½ beers within an hour will have a blood alcohol level of 0.08, the legal limit in all states.
- ♦ a 160-pound man could drink that same beer in that same time and have a level of .04.

Your blood alcohol concentration (BAC) depends on several factors:

- ♦ how much alcohol you have drunk: US beer contains 2-8% alcohol; wine has 12-14%; and hard liquor (like whisky or rum) has 40-50%. So a 12-ounce beer, a 6-ounce glass of wine, and a cocktail with 1.5 ounces of rum all contain about .6 to .7 ounces of pure alcohol.
- ♦ time: The typical person burns off about 0.02% blood alcohol/hour.
- ♦ food: Drinking on an empty stomach increases the level of driving impairment.
- ♦ your sex and body weight: for males: blood alcohol level = (#fluid ounces of pure alcohol)/(body weight x 0.13); for females: blood alcohol level = (#fluid ounces of pure alcohol)/(body weight x 0.115)

Or, go to www.onlineconversion.com/bac.htm and have the computer figure out your limits. Or, when you're out, use one of the many smartphone apps that are available. *IntelliDrink* gets good reviews.

King, in His Own Words

Martin Luther King, Jr. is best known for these words, from a speech in Washington in 1963:

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character...

King was an inspirational speaker. You cannot really understand his power by reading his words. Go to YouTube to hear parts of his most famous speeches.

Still, here are some more of his words to read (from several different speeches and writings). As with all real wisdom, they are relevant not just to his time and place, but to many situations and problems today:

I submit that an individual who breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and willingly accepts the penalty by staying in jail to arouse the conscience of the community over its injustice, is in reality expressing the very highest respect for the law.

...[T]he Negro's great stumbling block in the stride toward freedom is not [the openly-racist bigot], but the white moderate who is more devoted to "order" than to justice; who prefers a negative peace which is the absence of tension to a positive peace which is the presence of justice;...who paternalistically feels that he can set the timetable for another man's freedom; ...who constantly advised the Negro to

[continued on page 5](#)

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (Junior) was born on January 15, 1929. By the time he was killed at the age of 39, he had shaken the conscience of Americans who believed in equality but ignored unfair laws. He was one of the most important leaders of the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. On the third Monday of January (this year, on January 21) we honor King and his work.

King was inspired by many people. His father was a Baptist minister in Georgia and taught his son to believe deeply in Jesus' lesson that we should love our enemies. King was also deeply influenced by the work of Mahatma Gandhi, who showed the power of nonviolent resistance in India. Henry David Thoreau's idea of civil disobedience (refusing to obey an unfair law, even if one went to jail) was another of King's basic tools for change.

King became a minister like his father. In 1954 he took his first job, in a church in Montgomery, Alabama. At that time in Montgomery, as in many places in the US, public facilities were segregated. Blacks and whites had to use different waiting rooms in train stations, different toilets, and different water fountains. There were separate schools for black and white children. The facilities were supposed to be "separate but equal," but they were not — the ones for blacks were usually inferior.

One law in Montgomery required blacks to sit at the back of public buses, and to give their seats to a white person. In 1955, Rosa Parks, a black woman, refused to give up her seat for a white person. The police arrested her. King was one of a group of black ministers who organized a boycott of the bus company to protest her arrest. (In a boycott, people refuse to buy a product or use a service,

to force the owner to make some change.) Many joined the boycott, refusing to ride the city buses. It was an early example of the kind of nonviolent protest King favored. At the end of the one-year boycott, the US Supreme Court decided that states could not have bus segregation laws. Today, Rosa Parks is a hero and a symbol of the Civil Rights movement.

King led two other kinds of nonviolent protests: *marches* (in which thousands of people would walk quietly and peacefully from one place to another, as a way to show the power of their numbers) and *sit-ins* (where blacks would simply sit down in a place that was known not to serve blacks). For example, in one sit-in, four college men in North Carolina took seats in a restaurant that would not serve blacks. They sat patiently all day, but were never served. Soon others held sit-ins in the same town. Within days, the restaurants closed down. Other times the protesters, including King, were arrested. King said they should be proud of this kind of civil disobedience.

As a Civil Rights leader, many thought of King as the moral leader of the US. In the last years of his life, King tried to focus attention on the economic problems of poor people of all races, and on ending the Vietnam War. Many people, black and white, were critical of him for this shift. He felt discouraged at the time he was killed.

For his use of nonviolent means for social change and for meeting hatred with love, King won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. The Civil Rights movement changed the lives and hopes of blacks in the US. As its leader, King changed the lives of people of all races who value freedom, justice, and equality.



Prepare Today for April 15, 2019 (and for April 15, 2020, Too)

If you must pay US income taxes, January is a good time to begin to prepare. If you keep good records through the year, it will not be difficult to complete the forms due on April 15 (2019, and especially 2020!). Read the tax rules now or talk with a tax counselor.

First learn if you will be considered a resident alien, nonresident alien, or have dual status (for part of the year you were resident, but nonresident the other part of the year). Resident aliens are taxed like US citizens. Different rules apply for nonresidents.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is the government agency that collects federal taxes. It has many free publications that explain the rules. Find them in your Post Office or a public library, by calling 1-800-829-3676 (English or Spanish), or by going to www.irs.gov/publications. See:

Publication 515: "Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities."

Publication 519: "US Tax Guide for Aliens"

Publication 521: "Moving Expenses"

Recent changes in the US tax laws may affect whether you should *itemize* or take the standard deduction. Get some advice about your situation. Here are some tax points to keep in mind:

salary, bonus, commission	Keep all pay-check stubs, but especially the final December one, which will list the whole year's salary, taxes, and benefits.
other income and benefits	You may have to pay tax on other non-cash benefits from your job, like stocks, retirement income, allowances, use of company car for personal use, tuition payments, etc.
interest and dividends	Keep a record of all income you get, including any earned in another country.
moving expenses	If you moved to a new home because of your job and if your employer did not pay for the move, you may be able to deduct some of the costs.
child care expenses	If you paid someone to care for your child so you could have (or look for) a job, you may be able to deduct some of the costs.
medical expenses	Keep receipts for prescription drugs, doctor and dentist bills, hospital visits, eyeglasses, and insurance payments; they may be deductible.
taxes you paid	You can deduct state and local taxes, real estate and personal property taxes, occupational taxes, and (if you do not claim them as a tax credit) foreign income taxes.
interest on a mortgage	If you have a mortgage, your lending organization should send you a statement at the end of the year that lists the total amount of interest you paid.
contributions you made to non-profit organizations	If you gave money or property (like clothes, toys, appliances) to a non-profit organization (like an arts organization or school), you may be able to deduct this amount. Try to get a receipt for what you give. If you cannot get one (for example, if you left clothes at a donation center), keep a regular written account of these gifts. Gifts to non-US organizations are not deductible but you may be able to deduct gifts to US organizations that transfer funds to a charitable foreign organization.
casualty or theft losses	If something is stolen from you (theft loss) or you lose something through a fire, car accident, or a flood, you can deduct the value if it was not paid for by insurance.
job and other miscellaneous expenses	You may be able to deduct "job and other miscellaneous expenses" like union dues, uniforms, costs of business travel (tolls, meals, hotel, business meals, entertainment and gifts). These job expenses require detailed records. Read the rules now or talk to an accountant or tax advisor now.

[continued from page 4](#)

wait until a "more convenient season." Shallow understanding from people of good will is more frustrating than absolute misunderstanding from people of ill will.

When an individual is no longer a true participant, when he no longer feels a sense of responsibility to his society, the content of democracy is emptied. When culture is degraded and vulgarity enthroned...the individual [must] pull away from a soulless society. This process produces alienation — perhaps the most pervasive and insidious development in contemporary society.

[Time] can be used either destructively or constructively...[P]eople of ill will have used time much more effectively than the people of good will...We must come to see that human progress never rolls in on the wheels of inevitability. It comes through the tireless efforts and persistent work of men willing to be co-workers with God, and without this hard work time itself becomes an ally of the forces of social stagnation.

I know you are asking today, "How long will it take?" I come to say to you this afternoon, however difficult the moment, however frustrating the hour, it will not be long, because truth pressed to earth will rise again. How long? Not long, because no lie can live forever. How long? Not long, because you still reap what you sow. How long? Not long, because the arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.

Background to Today's News

Yikes. What a time they are having in Washington, DC. No, this is not how it always is in the United States... Here is some background to a few of the stories:

Over the years, the US has passed many *campaign finance laws* designed to regulate how money can be legally spent during an election. There are limits to how much money an individual person can contribute to a candidate (\$2700). However, some kinds of groups (for example, Political Action Committees - PACs) can spend larger amounts of money to support ideas (like "health care reform" or "border security") or one of the national political parties, as long as they function independently of any political candidate. They are not allowed to coordinate the timing or placement of ads with those of a candidate's campaign. The Trump campaign is being investigated for possible violation of this rule.

Another campaign finance law makes it illegal for foreign nationals (except green card holders) to donate money to elections. Did Russian nationals somehow break this rule? That is being looked into.

And yet another law requires campaigns to report their

continued on [page 7](#)

Winter on the Web

In case cold winters are new to you, here is some help. Many of these sites have smartphone apps, too:

Weather Forecasts

www.weather.com — maps, forecasts, and information about weather around the world

www.weather.gov — the US government's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s weather service; in addition to the usual weather conditions, this site includes data on air quality, satellite photos, weather warnings, and more

Travel Conditions

www.fly.faa.gov/flyfaa/usmap.jsp — a map of major airports in the US with information about any traffic delays or airport closings

www.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficinfo/ -- a map of weather- and construction-related highway traffic delays; click on your state for more detailed information

Your Home

www.thebalance.com/tips-for-winterizing-your-home-1798327 — tips for preparing your house or apartment for winter

www.popularmechanics.com/home/interior-projects/how-to/g52/winterize-home-tips-energy-461008 -- some more tips

www.thisoldhouse.com/how-to/how-to-winterize-shrubs — good tips for protecting shrubs and trees and...

www.gardenersnet.com/lawn/winter.htm — ... your lawn

Your Car or Motorcycle

www.consumerreports.org/cro/2015/11/winterizing-your-vehicle/index.htm — keep your car and passengers safe and warm

www.dmv.org/how-to-guides/winterize-car.php — explains what happens with your coolant, battery, tires, oil and windshield in winter

www.bikebandit.com/community/guides/how-to-winterize-your-motorcycle — you'll be happy in spring if you do more than just throw a blanket over your motorcycle now

Fun in the Snow

www.onthesnow.com — links to over 2000 ski resorts in the US and around the world; remember, the cold weather isn't all bad!

www.youtube.com/watch?v=206yVUMtQB8 - is snow new for you? Here's a beginner's guide to building a snow man. Have fun!

Birthday Biography: Benjamin Franklin

continued from [page 6](#)

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston on January 17, 1706. He lived 84 years, years that saw the American colonies become independent from England. He deeply influenced US political, educational, scientific, military and moral systems. In today's age of specialists, his breadth and depth seem especially impressive. Specifically:

- ♦ As a young man, he experimented with electricity and demonstrated the concept of positive and negative electrical charges. A famous story tells of Franklin flying a kite (with a key attached to the string) during a lightning storm and “discovering” electricity. He may have flown such a kite, but electricity was known (though not well understood) before that storm. He also invented a heating stove (still called a Franklin stove today), bifocal eyeglasses, and an odometer for his carriage.
- ♦ Before the American Revolution, he was Philadelphia's postmaster. In this role, he set up a unified system of mail delivery (including the first home delivery) from colony to colony. He also arranged for Philadelphia to develop a defense system. In these ways, he helped lay the foundation for a coordinated United States.
- ♦ He became one of the most important founders of the new United States. During and after the Revolution he was an important diplomat, especially to England and France. After signing the peace treaty that ended the Revolution, he wrote, “We are now friends with England and with all mankind...May we never see another war! For in my opinion there never was a good war or a bad peace.”



♦ As the Constitution was being written, the states with more people argued with less populated states about how people would be represented. It was Franklin who proposed the compromise that we have today — the House of Representatives based on population, the Senate having equal numbers for each state.

♦ For 25 years he published *Poor Richard's Almanack*, a collection of bits of information and advice (and the source of the name for the newsletter you hold in

your hands). Whenever there was a bit of space, he would print some advice or proverb, often with a bit of humor. (Thomas Jefferson supposedly said that Franklin should have been chosen to write the Declaration of Independence instead of him, but everyone feared Franklin would add too many jokes.) See below for a bit of Franklin wisdom. You may recognize some of these — he borrowed often from the wisdom of other countries, often adding an American twist.

Happy Birthday, Mr. Franklin.

From *Poor Richard's Almanack*:

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

A true friend is the best possession.

The Royal Crown cures not the headache.

Don't throw stones at your neighbors if your own windows are glass.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

A false friend and a shadow attend only while the sun shines.

Fish and visitors stink in three days.

expenses. Michael Cohen, Donald Trump's former lawyer, has admitted that he did not report the *hush money* (it means what you would guess it means...) he paid to two women to keep them from talking publicly about their affairs with Donald Trump weeks before the 2016 election. If the purpose of these payments was to influence the election, they should have been reported. If their purpose was private (for example, to avoid embarrassing his wife), reporting was not necessary. Michael Cohen says the former; President Trump says the latter.

Meanwhile, Special Prosecutor Robert Mueller has been announcing various outcomes of his investigation into whether there was *collusion* (secret cooperation) between Russia and the Trump campaign to influence the election. Related to this question is another: did candidate Donald Trump continue to negotiate his private business deals with Russia during the campaign, as his lawyer has claimed he did?

Both of these issues (collusion and private business deals) may or may not have been illegal -- you will hear experts on both sides of this issue. But they would both have been seen as big scandals during the election.

As I said: Yikes.

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: Thanks to You and ME

Here is a way you can speak more correctly than a lot of very educated native-English-speaking Americans. This is a basic rule of grammar, but I have heard it broken by teachers, religious leaders, university professors, and others who should know better. Here's the rule:

After a preposition or a verb, use the objective (not the subjective) form of a pronoun.

The common mistake happens when two or more pronouns follow the preposition. People tend to use the subjective pronoun ("She got a letter from Bob and I") when they should use the objective pronoun ("She got a letter from Bob and me").

Practice saying these phrases, then practice feeling smug...:

Did you give John and me the right address? (NOT give John and I)

I sent the box to Susan and him. (NOT to Susan and he)

The fruit is from my husband and me. (NOT from my husband and I)

Just between you and me, I think he looks ill. (NOT between you and I)

Tell the teacher and her what you said. (NOT tell the teacher and she)

Ask Lee and me; we know the answer. (NOT ask Lee and I)

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ, I

Read about [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#) on page 4. Mark each of these statements as "True" (T) or "False" (F). Make corrections so false statements are true.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Martin Luther King, Jr. died at the peak of his popularity. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Martin Luther King, Jr. worked to end the Vietnam War. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Before the civil rights movement of the 1960s, schools, buses, and restaurants were often segregated by race. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. King believed that sometimes violence was the only way to make an unfair system more fair. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. King developed the philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience from his reading of the Bible. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. King's father was also a minister. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The "separate but equal" law ensured that children of all races got an equally good education. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Sit-ins were effective non-violent approaches to social change in the 1950s. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE PRONOUNS

Read [That Crazy English: Thanks to You and ME](#) on page 8. When two pronouns are the subject of a sentence, use the subjective form: (*She* and *I* are here.) If "I" is one of several pronouns, it always comes last (*Bill, she, and I* are here.) In the sentences below, fill in either *I* or *me*, according to these rules:

1. It is cold outside and he and _____ forgot to wear our sweaters.
2. Would you please bring some sweaters for my husband and _____?
3. She gave the book to him and _____.
4. You and _____ should go to that restaurant more often.

Now replace the names that are in parentheses with the correct pronoun:

5. That happened to (John) _____ and me, too.
6. (Jane) _____ and I were friends before (Jane) _____ and I had fight.
7. Please tell (John) _____ and (I/me) _____ how to find your house so we don't get lost.

HOMEWORK

WITH A PEN

1) Read [New Year's Eve and New Year's Day](#) on page 2. Write a description of your home country's new year celebration. When is it held? Is it a time for families to gather? Are there special foods, music, or ceremonies? Is it a serious holiday? a festive one?

2) Read [King, in His Own Words](#) on page 4-5. Some of the vocabulary in these writings is difficult. Pick one segment and translate every word you do not know. Then write, in your own words, what King was trying to say.

3) Read [Auld Lang Syne](#) on page 2. Think of a song that is traditionally sung at the new year, or for another holiday in your home country. Write a translation of the words in English. Briefly describe the meaning/history of the song, if you know it.

4) Read [Drinking and Driving in the US](#) on page 3. Make a list of any laws that exist in your home country about drinking and driving.

5) Read about [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#) on pages 4 and 5. Think of a hero or famous person from your home country. Write a paragraph describing why he/she is famous. Translate into English one short famous thing he/she said or wrote.

VOCABULARY

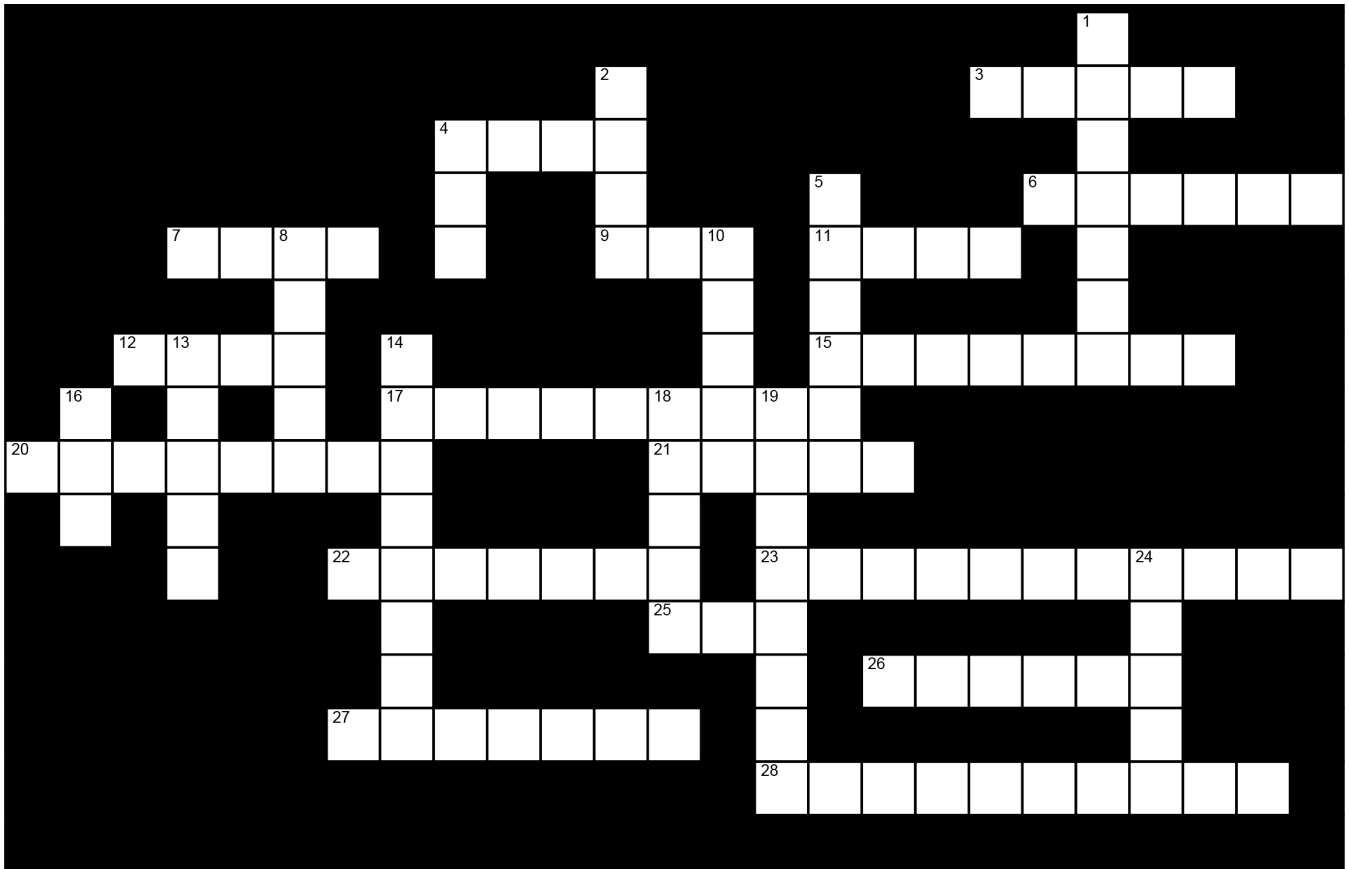
Read [King, in His Own Words](#) on page 4-5. Use the context of the writing to decide the correct meaning of each of these words:

	word	paragraph	A	B
1.	content	"I have..."	happy, satisfied	makeup, substance
2.	submit	"I submit..."	suggest, present	give in to
3.	conscience	"I submit..."	type of science	sense of right
4.	unjust	"I submit..."	not exact	not fair
5.	arouse	"I submit..."	bother	awaken, raise
6.	block	"The Negro's"	building tool	barrier
7.	order	"The Negro's"	well-arranged calm	giving directions
8.	paternalistically	"The Negro's"	like a father	like a son
9.	shallow	"The Negro's"	not sensitive or deep	not honest
10.	inevitability	"Time can..."	with certainly	being invisible
11.	persistent	"Time can..."	difficult	continuous
12.	ally	"Time can..."	friend	enemy
13.	stagnation	"Time can..."	progress	lack of progress
14.	pressed	"I know..."	reduced	ironed
15.	sow	"I know..."	pig	plant

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ, II

Read [Prepare Today for April 15, 2019 \(and for April 15, 2020, Too\)](#) on page 5. Match each item in the left-hand column below with the tax category on the right.

If you ____:	it would count as ____:
1. gave \$25 to a shelter for homeless families	a. interest on a mortgage
2. earned interest from a savings account	b. a theft loss
3. interest you paid to the bank that lent you money to buy a house	c. interest & dividends
4. paid a moving truck to move your furniture to the US so you could take a job here	d. a job expense
5. had a bicycle stolen	e. moving expenses
6. took a trip for work and did not get paid back	f. child care expenses
7. paid a babysitter so you and your spouse could work it would count as ____:	g. a contribution to a non-profit organization



Across

- 3. King dreamed that his children would not be judged by the ___ of their skin but by the content of their character.
- 4. A bird in the hand is worth two in the ___.
- 6. You may be able to deduct ___ expenses from your tax payment.
- 7. La La La, Auld Lang ___
- 9. Political Action Committee (abbreviation)
- 11. ___ House, a party that you go to for part of the time stated on the invitation
- 12. Consider taking a ___ on New Year's Eve.
- 15. Benjamin ___ was an early American statesman and inventor.
- 17. After a preposition, use the ___ form of a pronoun.
- 20. ___ percent of those living in the US were born in another country.
- 21. Whether you are a resident or nonresident ___ will influence the taxes you owe in the US.
- 22. promise yourself
- 23. Americans are relatively open to ___.
- 25. ___-in, a kind of non-violent protest
- 26. Go to Times ___ to watch a big ball slide down a pole.
- 27. Campaign ___ laws limit how much an individual can donate to a candidate.
- 28. separated by race, as many public places were before the Civil Rights Movement

Down

- 1. Many people wil drink this on New Year's Eve, so drive carefully.
- 2. Do this to eggs and cream to make a New Year's Day drink.
- 4. Blood Alcohol Concentration (abbreviation)
- 5. Drinking ___ does NOT make you sober more quickly.
- 8. The worst wheel of the cart makes the most ___.
- 10. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader of the ___ Rights Movement.
- 13. US taxes are due on ___ 15 every year.
- 14. tiny pieces of paper, thrown in the air at a party
- 16. egg ___, a New Year's Drink
- 18. Prepare in January to pay ___ in April
- 19. Fish and ___ stink in three days.
- 24. If someone steals something of yours, that is a ___ loss, in tax terms.

OUT AND ABOUT

1) Read about [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#) on page 4. On January 15, or the following weekend, try to see film clips of Dr. King on TV. Or go to www.youtube.com and type in his name. Listen to the power of his speaking voice and to his words.

2) Read [Background to Today's News](#) on pages 6 and 7. Choose two news sources and compare their coverage of these stories. Do they pick the same stories to discuss? Do they differ in their interpretation of each story?

IF YOU USE THE WEB

1) Read [Drinking and Driving in the US](#) on page 3. Go to: www.intox.com/wheel/drinkwheel.asp and compute your Blood Alcohol Concentration on-line. Put in different amounts and types of drinks, amounts of time, and weights to see what happens to the BAC. Now try comparing the BAC in different countries.

2) Read [Martin Luther King, Jr. Day](#) on page 4. Go to: www.youtube.com/watch?v=I47Y6VHc3Ms to hear and see King's most famous speech and see some of the protest that day.

3) Read [Winter on the Web](#) on page 6. Go to the NOAA weather site and look at your current cloud conditions via satellite. Using others sites, locate the nearest ski resort that currently has good snow. Find out if your local airport is currently open or closed. Learn 2-3 tips for winterizing your home.

WITH A FRIEND

1) Read [Winter on the Web](#) on page 6. Describe to a partner any seasonal climate changes (like rain, temperature, or wind) that affect homes and cars in your home country. What do you do to cope with these changes? What happens if you do not?

2) Read [New Year's Eve and New Year's Day](#) on page 2. Discuss answers to each of these questions with a partner.

- ♦ What was the best thing that happened to you in 2018?
- ♦ What was something that happened to you in 2018 that you wish had not happened?
- ♦ What are five things you did in 2018 that you had never done before?

3) Read [Drinking and Driving in the US](#) on page 3. Tell a partner about alcohol use in your home country. Is it allowed? Are restrictions on its use different than in the US?

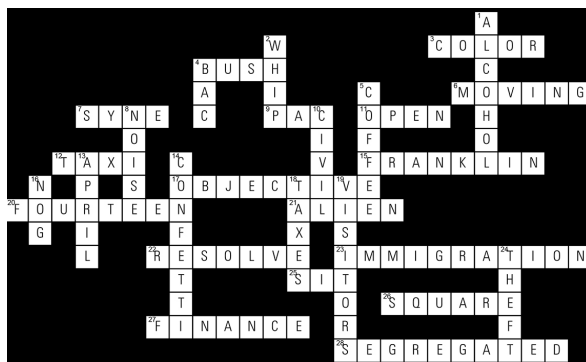
4) Read [Alcohol Myths](#) on page 3. Did you believe any of these "myths?" Are there other beliefs about alcohol — and how to avoid its negative effects — that are common in your home country? Are they true or "myths"?

5) Read [Prepare Today for April 15, 2019 \(and for April 15, 2020, Too\)](#) on page 5. Describe to a partner how your home country gets the money it needs. Are there taxes on income? If so, are they higher or lower than in the US? Are there taxes on real estate? things you buy? gasoline? cigarettes? How do you pay these taxes?

6) Read [Birthday Biography: Benjamin Franklin](#) on page 6. Tell a friend or partner 3-4 proverbs in your home language, and what they mean.

7) Read [Birthday Biography: Benjamin Franklin](#) on page 6. Benjamin Franklin's picture is on the US \$100 bill. Tell a friend or partner about the pictures or symbols on your country's paper bills.

8) Read [Immigration Around the World](#) on page 1. Are you surprised by any of the data in the chart? If so, why? Tell a friend or partner how immigration is viewed in your home country? What are the reasons for these attitudes -- economic? social? religious?



ANSWER CORNER

Understanding What You Read, I
 1F. When MLK, Jr. died, many people were critical of him. 2T 3T
 4F. King believed that violence was never the way to make systems fair.
 5F. King developed...from reading Gandhi and Thoreau. 6F. King died at the age of 39, a young man.

Objective and Subjective Pronouns

- 1 I 2 me 3 me 4 I
 5 him 6 she she 7 him me

Vocabulary

- 1b 2a 3b 4a 5b 6b 7b 8a
 9a 10a 11b 12a 13b 14a
 15b

Understanding What You Read, II
 1g 2c 3a 4e 5b 6d 7f



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