



The Parrot

Your ARC newsletter by and for ESL, multicultural, international students, new Californians, and, well, anybody really...

Issue # 93 Spring 2015

ESL Prof Beth Verhage: Read, Listen...

Parrot: Hello Prof. Verhage, how are you today?

Prof. Verhage: Oh, fine, thank you.

Parrot: I would like to interview you today if it's okay to steal some of your time. I'm sure many students would like to know more



about you.

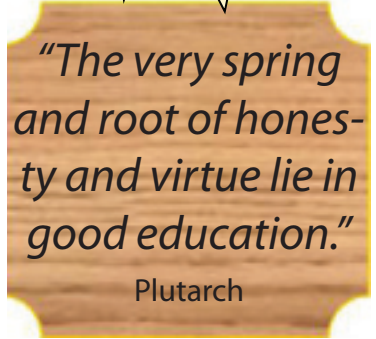
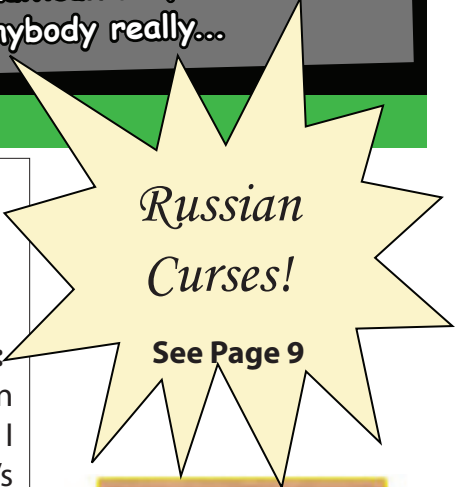
Prof. Verhage: Well, I was born in Sacramento, and I got my bachelor's degree at UC Berkeley, which was a wonderful place to go to school.

Parrot: Oh, Berkeley...

Prof. Verhage: But before I did, I went to Sacramento City College, so I was

to Sacramento City College, so I was

Continued on page 21



Hemp Cars Could Be Wave of the Future

By Amanda Onion

A car made from grass may not sound sturdy, but scientists say plant-based cars are the wave of the future.



place plastic and metal-based car components. Scientists say the materials are biodegradable and can increase fuel efficiency since they weigh about 30 percent less than currently used materials.

Researchers in Australia and England are working on developing materials from plants like hemp and elephant grass to re-

Continued on page 17

Inside this Issue

- Tech Harms Families . . . 2
- Newlywed Problems . . . 3
- Let's Change Diapers! . . . 5
- Donkey? Sandwich? . . . 6
- Embarrassed! 8
- Flag Day 11
- Summer Plans 22

Student Chirpings

Technology and Family Relationships

Today, using technology can be more convenient for people in their family relationships. Communication through mobile devices offers a fast way to ask your husband to pick up lettuce at the grocery store after work on the way home or to let your wife know that you'll be home later than usual. By texting, calling, or chatting, people can be connected 24/7 with each other, and these connections can make us closer in our relationships. However, is it always true that online communication brings only positive effects in family relationships? In my opinion, this constant communication through electronic devices makes people more disconnected from those physically around them, and the overuse of technology is harming family relationships for several reasons.

First, communication through technology makes it easier for family members to fight dirty. According to the article, "Texting Can Disconnect Couples, Increase Relationship's Fragility," Lori Schade, a licensed marriage and family therapist, noted, "that in personal conversations, one can get the other's attention in various ways, including a raised voice. The typical way to 'raise your voice' during a text exchange is to use more aggressive language," (Collins). Anger can be too easily impulsively shot out in an email or a text message. Today, there is a very common situation between family members when people dash off a quick nasty comment in response to something that annoyed them. If they click or send this message before they've had time to calm down and to think through a more delicate response, there

is likely to be trouble ahead.

Second, technology is harming family relationships because messages are easily misinterpreted. Text can only convey so much through words without the sound of voices. For example, sending a message that reads, "See you after work" can be interpreted as an annoyed order if the receiver is sensitive. We can't give our emotions and gestures with our messages. For instance, texting a message "Sorry" can have different meanings. We can say or text "sorry" if we really regret and want to apologize about something that we have done or said, or we could say it meaning that we have no idea what we've done wrong, or the text "sorry!" could mean, "just leave me alone!" As a result,

such kinds of misinterpreted messages or texts cause some misunderstandings between family members.

A lot of supporters of communication through mobile devices say that technology improves relationships between family members because it gives us the ability to be aware of what is going on with those close to us, and that makes people less stressed and gives a more peaceful atmosphere in our families. They argue that mobile communication makes family members closer. However, "Text communication for couples may actually harm the relationship, the researchers found," (Collins). Virtual connection can't replace physical intimacy. For example, when you receive an email or read a message, you can't get smiles, hugs, laughter, or touch. What fosters



relationships between husbands and wives usually involves a physical contact – simple things like gazing lovingly at each other, holding hands, whispering sweet nothings. This physical contact enhances your feelings of affection and increases your sense of bonding with your partner. This is something that you can't express over a text message. Thus, the lack of physical warmth causes indifference that harms the relationships between family members.

Today, modern technology gives us really good op-

portunities to connect fast and easily with our family members. However, constant connection through mobile devices is harming family relationships. More and more people today have lost the ability to have face-to-face connection, which includes emotions through smiles and laughter. If people want their relationships with family members to be closer, they should have balance using their mobile devices.

Olga Strizheus
W320

What Are the Types of Problems Young Couples Have?

Some scientists consider love to be an illness. I think there is a strong possibility that it can be true. When people are in love they often stop thinking straight. It is especially hard for young people who never had that experience before. I remember when I was sixteen, I was desperately in love with some small and thin, pimply, stinky boy. We were so emotional; everything was very serious for us. Honestly, we didn't get along very well. But who cares when there is so much passion! That feeling was so strong that nobody could change my mind about him. Fortunately, my passion didn't last for too long and I escaped from that situation without any consequences, but not everybody is as lucky as I am. Some young people strongly believe in their love and start taking unadvised actions. Sometimes they run away, get married, make kids, and eventually don't know what to do with each other when they start facing problems, one after another. There are three groups of problems that young couples usually face.

The first group of problems that young

couples face is financial problems. Here in the US the situation is a little bit better, but in my country, Ukraine, it is pretty challenging for young people to find a place where they can freely share their love with each other. Most of them live with their parents and don't have enough money to rent a place. My friend's girlfriend wanted to live with my friend very much. The poor guy couldn't think of something else but to break up with her. He simply couldn't afford to rent a place for them. My other friend constantly had fights with her husband about how to manage the money. She wanted to go somewhere on vacation, buy a dresser, or set up an air conditioner when he just wanted nothing but to save money. They got divorced after three years living together. Another situation happened to my other friend when she decided that it was better and easier to be alone and take care only of herself than be with a man who couldn't provide both of them with basic necessities. Many young couples face financial problems when their separate incomes become one. Rough reality



sometimes can be stronger than all romantic and lovely moments that the couple had before. It makes it harder for them to save a relationship.

The second group of problems that young couples can face is having different personalities and characters. Sometimes when people fall in love with each other, they don't pay attention to the details. Later those details can become a last drop before breaking up. One friend of mine bought a very beautiful teeny-tiny ceramic plate for her rat. She was very excited about that plate. One day when she came back home and didn't find the rat's plate, she was ready to kill her boyfriend when he said that his son played with it and he had no idea where that plate was. That's how one small plate became the last straw for the couple. Something like that can happen to any other couple when things important for one person are not important for another. Another point is that young people often don't pay attention to their loved one's family. Very

often people want to have situations in their families similar to their parents' families. I know a man who couldn't be with his wife because she wasn't like his mother. He always wanted to be the leader of the family and he needed a wife who would tell him how great he was like his mother used to, but his wife was a strong and independent woman, who, being very young, didn't understand that and tried to do everything better than he. Eventually, he got tired of competing with her and left. Clearly, the second group of problems that young people face is that they often don't pay attention to personality, character, and the family situation of their partners.

The third group of problems which is common for many young couples is having different goals and needs. For example, the girl wants to become an actress and she has to move to another

city to go to school there. At the same time, the guy wants to stay and build his career here. Now they have to look for compromise and if they won't find one, they will break up. Such a situation happened to my friend when she wanted her partner to get a well-paid job and start making money, but he wanted to keep his position, which he liked, even though it wasn't very profitable. It is hard to say who is right and who is wrong in this situation. Obviously, those two people had a different vision of life and different needs. One more example happened to my good friend. She got married after a couple of months of knowing the guy. Most of all, she wanted to have a child. So can you imagine how disappointed she



got when it became clear for her that her husband didn't want to have kids. They got divorced. Probably, she was so in love that she forgot to ask him about it before the wedding. People usually try to get what they want, so that's why it is so important for a couple to have the same goal or they will have to move to-

wards their different goals separately.

In conclusion, I want to mention one, but I guess the biggest problem related to all those groups: it is a problem of communication. It is the most common problem for most couples of any age. It would be so much easier to solve any problem if people could communicate freely, talk about their worries, explain themselves and listen to each other. Emotions and pride often confuse people, making their communication more complicated. However, there are three groups of problems most common for young couples: financial problems, problems of having different characters and personalities, and problems of having different goals and needs.

Olena Kovalyova
ESLW50

How to Change a Baby's Diaper

Having a new baby is a blessing from God. The baby brings so much joy to the family. Everything looks fantastic with the arrival of a kid in our lives. However, not everything is easy with the care of the baby. Newborn babies need a lot of care. They need to eat very often and they are very delicate. I cannot forget how many different emotions were in my heart when I saw my daughter for the first time. Fear, excitement, and happiness were some of them. However, the hardest thing was trying to change her diaper. The first time I tried to change my daughter's diaper, I couldn't do it and my mom did it for me. The second time I did it, but all my fingers were full of poo-poo and the diaper was too loose around the baby's legs. After making some mistakes with my first baby, I am now an expert changing diapers. Nothing is easy with a new baby, but the hardest things that a new mom or dad needs to know is how to change a diaper. If you really want to learn how to change a baby's diaper, read on. Changing a baby's diaper is easy if you follow these steps.

The first major step in the process of changing a baby's diaper is being ready with everything you need at home. First of all, you have to go to a store or pharmacy where you can buy diapers, baby powder, baby wipes, and a little toy to entertain the kid while you are changing the diaper. Afterwards, you have to put all of those things near where you will change the baby. For example, if you change the baby on a bassinet, you can put all the stuff you buy beside the bassinet. You have to be careful how long the distance between the stuff and the bassinet is. You have to remember that the baby can move while you are trying to reach the diaper or the baby powder and he can fall down. Can you imagine how terrible it could be? Having everything placed near the place you change the baby will simplify the process.



The second major step in the process of changing a baby's diaper is leaning the baby on the bassinet or the place where you are going to change the baby. First of all, take off the baby's clothes. After that, give the baby a little toy if he is big enough to play with a toy. It will help you to keep the baby calm during the process. Then, hold his legs with your hands while you are taking off the diaper from each side. Next, take a baby wipe and clean in front and beside the legs and around his bottom. Then you have to lift up his legs and clean around his buttocks and his bottom. While you are holding his legs, you have to spread baby powder. It will help protect the baby from diaper rash.

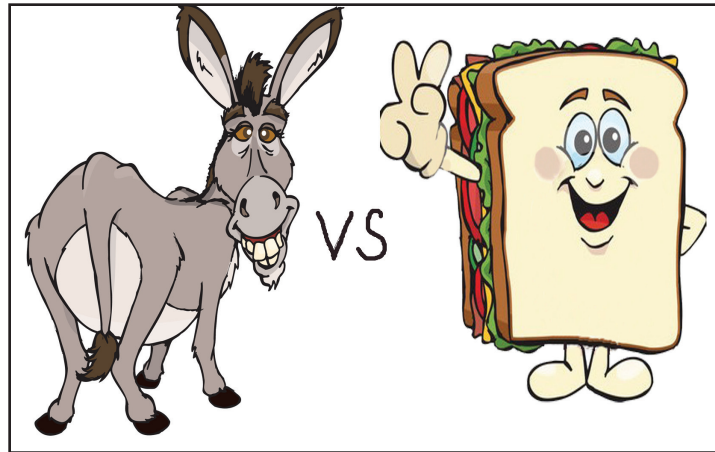
The third major step in the process of changing a baby's diaper is placing a clean diaper under the baby. While you are holding the baby's legs up, put the diaper under the baby. Then lay down his legs and use both hands to put the diaper in a correct way. At the same time, fold the part of the diaper that is in front to join with the part that is under the baby. Then join both parts with the tapes that come from each side of the diaper. Last but not least, be sure everything is correctly fastened. Be sure that around the baby's legs the diaper is not too tight or too loose. The baby needs to be comfortable with the diaper.

Finally, put the baby's clothes on him again. In conclusion, changing a baby's diaper is going to be a challenge for some people while for others it is very easy. However, nothing is impossible if you really want to learn how to do it. Your effort will be worth it at the end of any project. Learning how to change a baby's diaper will be easy if you follow all these steps.

*Ana Valencia
ESLW50*

A Donkey and Sandwich

You have a short trip to a destination on a donkey. After a while, during your travels, you feel so hungry. You pull over at a rest area to get some food to eat. You take a sandwich with you to eat on the donkey during the journey. The donkey eats grass and vegetables while you ride him slowly. Suddenly, like a flash, it comes to your mind how much the sandwich and the donkey are similar. There are three similarities between the sandwich and the donkey.



First, there is a slice of meat in your sandwich. You also feel a lot of meat under you, your donkey. So, with the donkey you can make thousands of those sandwiches. We know the most important part of a sandwich is the meat which is between the bread. So, by this, we even can figure out that the flavor of a sandwich can belong to a donkey's meat. Therefore, the sandwich that you eat and the donkey that you ride both have meat in them.

Second, your sandwich has vegetables in it and that makes your sandwich healthy to eat. Your donkey also includes a lot of vegetables in him, which he eats from the sides of the path you follow. One of the basic materials of a sandwich structure is vegetables,

such that we don't eat a sandwich without it. Also the main part of a donkey's food is vegetables and grass which builds a donkey's life. So, we see how a sandwich and a donkey depend on vegetables. That means that the sandwich that you eat and the donkey that you ride both have vegetables in them.

Third, you are alone and have a bored feeling during your journey. You tell your sandwich how pretty your girlfriend is and how much you love her. You share your lonely feeling with

your sandwich while you eat it but there is no feeling from the sandwich to you and no answer. You ask a question about Darwin's theory of evolution of your donkey and want his views on it, but your donkey gives an unpleasant noise instead of a wise explanation. What a miserable situation you are in! So, neither the sandwich nor the donkey can take your loneliness away. Neither can communicate with you.

In conclusion, we know that sandwiches and donkeys have meat. They both also include vegetables. Neither can communicate with people. So, eat your sandwich and enjoy your trip on the donkey.

Mostem Gooderzi
ESLW 50

The Differences in My Family Members

My family members have many things in common. We all want to own a Camry, we all love action movies, and we all go camping in the summer. My mother and I have the same birth month while my father and my brother have the same birthday. However, there are some differences between my family members regarding, for example, food, clothes, etc. My younger sister, Tracy, and my younger brother, Tom,

are different in preferences, appearance, personalities, and goals.

The first major difference between my sister and brother is their preferences because of their gender. It is very obvious by their behavior that my brother is a male, and my sister is a female. When my brother was a child, he liked stuff like robots, airships, super

heroes, and toy guns. In his room, I found Batman and Spiderman lying on the ground while little cars were under the bed. He played with these toys, and they had no effect on the way he dresses or talks. On the other hand, when my sister was a child, she only liked baby dolls. She had many kinds of doll princesses in her room such as Cinderella, Fiona, or the Little Mermaid. These cartoon characters greatly affected her life. She always wants to wear dresses and makes up like princesses. Once she told me, "When I grow up, I will be pretty like Cinderella." Therefore, the preferences make up a big difference between my family members.

The second major difference between my brother and sister is their appearance. My sister was affected by her

baby dolls when she was a child, so she spent a lot of money buying clothes and shoes. When she goes to school, she wears jeans and T-shirts. When she goes to a party, she wears dresses and high heels. Depending on the event, she will dress differently. However, my brother is a different story. He rarely spends his money on shopping. His favorite outfit is jeans and on formal occasions, T-shirts. He almost always dresses like that except for weddings and interviews. Once he argued with Tracy, "Shopping for clothes is a waste of money." My sister answered, "Only kids say something like that." Appearance is a major difference between my family members.

The third major difference between my siblings is their personalities. By looking at the appearance, many people would think that my brother is a quiet man, and my sister should be an active person. However, in fact, it is completely opposite. My brother talks a lot. He can talk nonstop when we talk about his favorite subject, soccer. Meanwhile, my sister is a quiet person. She rarely talks to anyone at a party or community meeting. Moreover, Tracy is an or-

ganized person. Her room, car, and other personal places are very clean. I rarely see any trash or stuff lying on the floor in her room. However, Tom is an unorganized person. He rarely cleans up his room. I can see his socks on the bed, T-shirts on the floor, and many water cups on the table. My siblings have two different characters.

The fourth major difference between my brother and sister is their goals. Tom wants to become a programmer. Every day, he spends many hours writing code and software. He told me, "One day, I will create

a famous game for everyone, just like the game Mario. In addition, he also loves everything related to new technologies. He spends hours and hours doing research on a new chip such as Dragon



Snap or Intel i7 processor. On the other hand, Tracy wants to become a doctor. She hates computers. She says she feels dizzy when she spends too much time looking at the screen. Instead, she spends most of her time in the lab doing experiments. She learns about diseases and prevention. She wants to travel around the world to save poor people. Technology is my brother's favorite while my sister prefers to work in the lab and do experiments.

Even if people are siblings, there are always many differences between them. My brother and sister have many differences in their preferences, appearance, personalities, and goals. These differences developed in childhood and will determine who they will be in the future. In real life, differences are a major factor creating motivation for the world to develop. So, I am not worried about how different my siblings are. I just wonder where the difference will lead them.

Uyen Pham
ESLW50

A Time When I Was Embarrassed

Sometimes in our lives, we have all experienced some embarrassing moments. Throughout our lives there might be several of them. They can be falling on the ground in front of many people, saying silly things, and even getting mistaken for someone else. My life has been full of these embarrassing moments. I've always been an uncoordinated person; this means that wherever I am, something embarrassing will always happen to me. But none of these accidents have been as bad as the one which made me lose someone I loved so much. I will never forget the most embarrassing day of my life.

It was a sunny April day in Mexico. I was twelve years old, and my friends had come to my house to spend the morning with me. My mom made us some delicious sandwiches for breakfast. After breakfast everyone wanted to go outside to play and run for a while. It was a wonderful spring day. The sun was shining and the weather was mild. The birds were singing and the air smelled of wildflowers. The day was perfect to go outside to play with my friends. Despite this, I didn't want to go because I have never had good motor coordination. This means I am lousy at sports, and even worse at running. My mom ended up convincing me to go outside, and although I was hesitant, I went outside with my friends.

The backyard of my house in Mexico was beautiful. It was a beautiful garden; wherever you looked, everything was green. There was an apple tree, and orange tree, roses, wildflowers of many colors and a yellow brick road. Ten minutes passed, and I had not yet fallen to the ground while I was running around trying to catch my friends. I started to feel a little safer, so I started running harder and carelessly. I was so happy and laughing with everyone, but as expected, that day I was not so lucky. I was running behind my best friend Alex, when suddenly my foot hit a stone, and I lost my balance. I did not need to be a genius to know what would happen next. Everything seemed to pass in slow motion, and even though I knew how it would

end, it was too late to stop what would happen.

As you can imagine, my body started to fall forward. I waved my arms like crazy, trying to cling to something. Unfortunately, that something was my best friend. I fell on top of him. I smashed him so hard that I could hear as the air went out of his lungs. I tried to get up, but my feet were tangled with his, and I fell again and slid over him. The other guys ran to help us. I saw poor Alex. He was purple and not breathing. Adults rushed over and gave him first aid. "Come on ,



Alex, breathe!" said my father with his hands on Alex's chest. "Oh, sweetheart don't cry!" my mom said as she hugged me. "Mom, I think I killed him!" I told my mother with tears in my eyes. "Of course not baby, he will be fine" My mom told me this with a smile on her lips. Alex reacted, but his parents had to take him to the hospital. I felt ashamed and went to my room to lock myself in for the rest of the day. "I knew this would happen!" I said as I walked around my room.

"Now how are you going to apologize to him, Grace? You're a fool!" I said to myself.

Alex lived in the house opposite mine. So, I could see him when he returned from the hospital. I ran to his house to talk with him. "Hi, Alex! How are you?" I asked him. Then, I realized that he had a splint on his left leg. "Well, as you can see, you broke my leg" he told me. I felt awful at that time, and I just wanted the earth to swallow me. "Excuse me, Grace, but I need to rest. You should go home." I will never forget the way he looked at me as I turned around and whispered, "I'm sorry." There was criticism and anger in his eyes. However, that day I learned two things: I ought not to listen to the advice of my mother in matters of physical activities, and Alex was really not my best friend because after the accident he never spoke to me again, even when I apologized to him.

Graciela Lopez

Nestscape -- Articles from The Web

Russian Curses Are Inventive, Widely-Used — And Banned

The thing non-Russian speakers don't really understand about Russian curses, or *mat*, is that we're not just talking about your favorite one-syllable curse words here — *mat* is an entire language unto itself.

Take the word "desk." Not much you can do with it in English, right? But in Russian, I can "desk" something. I can get super desk-y and deskify it. I can be the deskiest! Because unlike English, Russian has hundreds of suffixes and prefixes.

"As a result," University of Chicago linguist Yar Gorbachov tells me, "you could have a whole dictionary filled up with *mat* words."

There are actual dictionaries filled with *mat* words.

Paradoxically, the hot-rod words formed from the four obscene roots (I'll let you guess what *those are...*) often turn out not to mean anything obscene at all.

"That makes your speech colorful," Gorbachov explains. "You know, instead of using a regular word for walking, or wondering or beating up, you would use the *mat* analog of that."

The closest analogy to *mat* I can come up with is freestyle rap. It's poetic, profane and often hilarious, its degree can be ranked, just like five-alarm chili. And though the government might believe it is somehow sanitizing the language by prohibit-

ing its public use, *mat* is also deeply, deeply Russian.

There is a misconception widely shared in Russia, that *mat* was smuggled into the language by the Mongols and others who occupied Russia in the 13th century. Gorbachov insists that just isn't true. "There is nothing Turkic or Mongolic about those

roots. They're perfectly Slavic and the whole phenomenon has nothing to do with Mongol occupation. The Russians have used *mat* words before and after Mongol occupation," he adds. "And we have references in medieval literature and in private letters to *mat*."

Not only is *mat* just as Russian as borscht or Putin, it is also the lingua franca of certain subcultures. The patois of criminals, sure, but also artists, musicians, intellectuals — your typical alienated and disenfranchised types. These are the groups featured in the film *Da i Da* (*Yes and Yes*), one of the first cultural casualties of the new obscenity ban.

Da i Da was directed by Valeria Gai Germanika, a young, edgy filmmaker who has also become a mainstream success, helming popular TV dramas and even serving as the head of MTV Russia. In other words, my Russian mom and I are *both* fans.

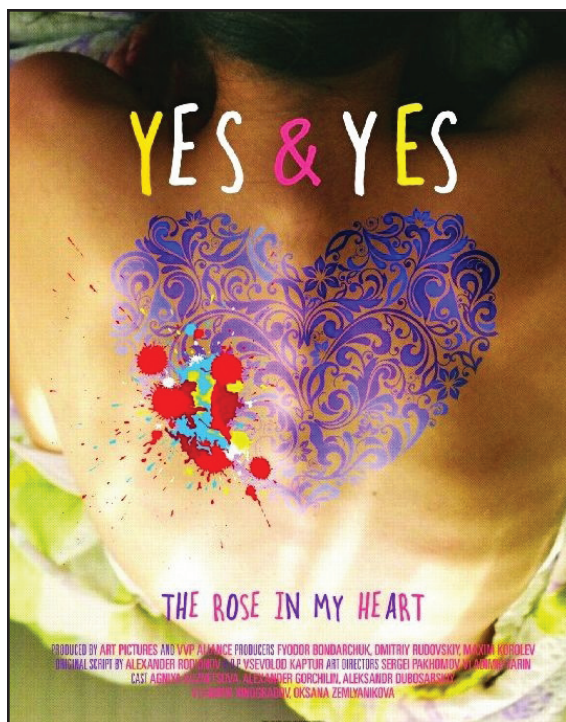
In June, Germanika won "best director" at the Mos-



The Russian film "*Da i Da*" ("*Yes and Yes*") directed by [Valeria Gai Germanika](#)
Credit: Art Pictures and VVP Alliance (Screenshot)

cow International Film Festival for *Da i Da*, which she describes as a story of complicated love. But three days after it debuted, the film was yanked

Misha thinks the ban on mat will prompt the return of the Soviet dual persona. In the Soviet times, he explains, people had their official poker

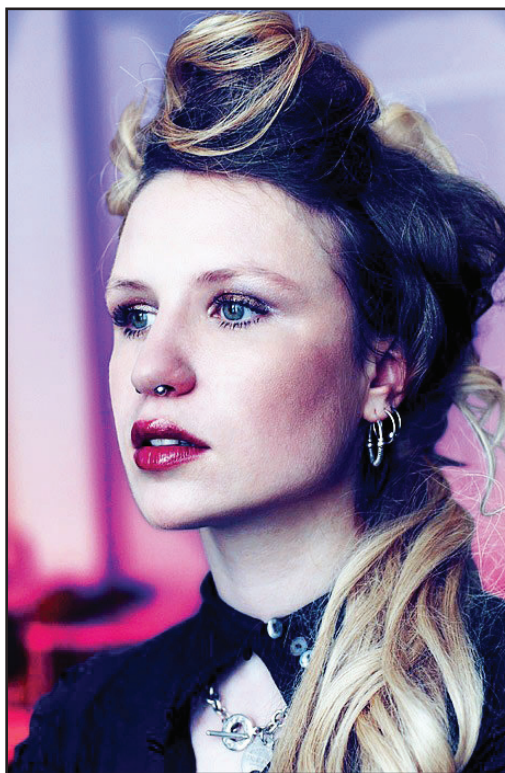


Credit: Art Pictures and VVP Alliance (Screen-shot)

from theaters when the ban on mat went into effect.

Germanika explained at a press conference that *Dai Da* ended up packed with swear words, simply because she allowed the actors to improvise their dialog. Misha Antipov, one of the actors in the film, agrees that *Dai Da* is simply holding up a mirror to what some may perceive as uncomfortable truths. The film is really honest and true to life, he tells me; there are a ton of people in Russia who speak just like this.

Misha explains that when the film was yanked, people were really upset, offering to sit on the floors during its few packed screenings. They said, “Can’t you just beep out the mat when people are talking?” But there’s so much mat in the film, he tells me, you may as well just reduce the dialog to “blah, blah, blah.”



“Da i Da” director Valeria Gai Germanika

face, turned toward the government and their public duties, but in private, it was “anything goes.” The thing is that now, when you force the outsiders out — they don’t just go inside, they go online. Jeff Parker, author of *Where Bears Roam the Streets*, a travel memoir that describes his attempt to “go native” in Russia, in part by trying to learn mat, began noticing an uptick in mat — concealed behind dashes and asterisks — in online posts soon after the law was passed.

“You know the effect of the ban essentially sort of puts it on everyone’s mind,” he tells me. “Everyone starts thinking about it. And in a way sort of serves to normalize the idea.”

If the Internet is acting as a pressure valve for Russian speakers jonesing for a mat fix, that may explain the popularity of a new song you won’t find on the Russian version of YouTube, or mentioned

on Russian Wikipedia, but it's all over the Internet in the West. The song contains only two words. One is "Putin." One is ... not appropriate for a family friendly setting. Let's call it "Putin Sucks." This amateur sing-along featuring a group of middle-aged Russians has *more than 400,000 plays*.

Putin Sucks hasn't just gone viral, it's gone interstellar. Some people recently adopted a star under the song's name. So much for banning mat.

While lovers of niche art films don't often get their way in Putin's Russia, in this case it looks like the legislature might just blink — or at least squint. A new amendment has been proposed that

wouldn't repeal the ban on mat, but would at least allow films like *Germanika's* to play at national film festivals without censorship.

Meanwhile, *Germanika* has declared she won't be beeping out the swears in her film so it can play in Russian theaters. Instead she's just going to just sell *Da i Da* on the Internet, so that anyone who wants can see it. And more importantly — can hear it.

<http://www.pri.org/stories/2014-10-08/russian-curses-are-inventive-widely-used-and-banned>

FLAG DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

People across the United States celebrate Flag Day on June 14 each year to honor the United States flag and to commemorate the flag's adoption. On the same day, the United States Army celebrates its birthday.

What do people do?

Flag Day falls within National Flag Week, a time when Americans reflect on the foundations of the nation's freedom. The flag of the United States represents freedom and has been an enduring symbol of the country's ideals since its early days. During both events, Americans also remember their loyalty to the na-

tion, reaffirm their belief in liberty and justice, and observe the nation's unity.

Many people in the United States honor this day by displaying the American flag at homes and public buildings. Other popular ways of observing this holiday include: flag-raising ceremonies; Flag Day services; school quizzes and essay competitions about the American flag; musical salutes; street parades; and awards for special recognition.

Organizations such as The National Flag Day Foundation are actively involved in coordinating activities centered on the event and keeping the flag's tradi-





tions alive. Following Flag Day is Honor America Days, a 21-day period through to Independence Day (July 4) to honor America. During this period, people hold public gatherings and activities to celebrate and honor the nation.

a nationwide observance of the event on June 14, 1916. However, Flag Day did not become official until August 1949, when President Harry Truman signed the legislation and proclaimed June 14 as Flag Day. In 1966, Congress also requested that the President issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week.

Public life

Although Flag Day is a nationwide observance, it is not a public holiday in many parts of the United States. It is a legal holiday in a few areas in the USA, such as Montour County in Pennsylvania.

FLAG DAY



The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation to: call on government officials in the USA to display the flag of the United States on all govern-

ment buildings on Flag Day; and to urge US residents to observe Flag Day as the anniversary of the adoption on June 14, 1777, by the Continental Congress of the Stars and Stripes as the official flag of the United States.

Symbols

Background

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress replaced the British symbols of the Grand Union flag with a new design featuring 13 white stars in a circle on a field of blue and 13 red and white stripes – one for each state. Although it is not certain, this flag may have been made by the Philadelphia seamstress Betsy Ross, who was an official flag maker for the Pennsylvania Navy. The number of stars increased as the new states entered the Union, but the number of stripes stopped at 15 and was later returned to 13.

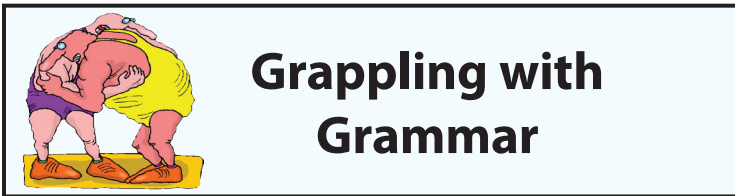
The American flag, also nicknamed as “Old Glory” or “star-spangled banner”, has changed designs over the centuries. It consists of 13 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white, with a blue rectangle in the canton bearing 50 small, white, five-pointed stars. Each of the 50 stars represents one of the 50 states in the United States and the 13 stripes represent the original 13 colonies that became the first states in the Union.

In June 1886 Bernard Cigrand made his first public proposal for the annual observance of the birth of the flag when he wrote an article titled “The Fourteenth of June” in the old Chicago Argus newspaper. Cigrand’s effort to ensure national observance of Flag Day finally came when President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation calling for

<http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/us/flag-day>



Parrot Warbling



Grappling with Grammar

Punctuation

The Exclamation Mark and the Question Mark

The Exclamation Mark

1. The exclamation mark is used to express exasperation, astonishment, or surprise, or to emphasise a comment or short, sharp phrase. In professional or everyday writing, exclamation marks are used sparingly if at all.

EXAMPLES: *Help! Help! That's unbelievable!*
Get out! Look out!

2. It is also used to mark a phrase as humorous, ironic or sarcastic.

EXAMPLES:

- *What a lovely day! (when it obviously is not a lovely day)*
- *That was clever! (when someone has done something stupid)*

3. In very informal writing styles (SMS, chat, Twitter or Facebook, etc.), an exclamation mark is sometimes combined with a question mark to indicate both surprise and slight uncertainty. Double and triple exclamation marks are common in very informal writing styles, but are a sign of being uneducated in less casual correspondence.

EXAMPLES: *He's getting married!?* *That's insane!!!*

The Question Mark

1. Use the question mark at the end of all direct questions.

EXAMPLES: *What is your name?* *Do you speak Italian?*

2. Do not use a question mark for reported questions.

EXAMPLE: *He asked me what my name was.*

3. Long questions still need question marks

EXAMPLE:

Isn't it true that global warming is responsible for more and more problems which are having a disastrous effect on the world's climate and leading to many millions of people in countries that can least afford it having to contend with more and more hardship?

4. Question marks can sometimes appear within sentences

EXAMPLES:

- *There is cause for concern (isn't there?) that the current world economic balance is so fragile that it may lead to a global economic downturn.*
- *"Why is she here?" asked Henry.*

<http://www.edufind.com/>

Idiom--Attic

Idioms Related to Science



- *Not rocket science* - easy to do or understand
- *On the same wavelength* - means to have the same ideas and opinions
- *Silver surfer* - an older person who uses the Internet
- *Sputnik moment* - when you realize you need to work harder to catch up

- *Well-oiled machine* - anything that functions as it should
- *Hit the panic button* - suddenly panic

<http://www.englishdaily626.com/idioms>

Beak Speak

English Pronunciation: Consonants with H and QU

The consonants with **H** are: **SH, CH, TH, WH, GH** and **PH**. **QU** also has a unique pronunciation.

SH, CH and **TH** have distinct sounds. **PH** sounds like **F**. **WH** sounds like **W** (the **H** is silent). **GH** has 2 possibilities: an **F** sound as in "laugh," or silence, as in "light." The silent **GH** is the most common. **QU** sounds like "KW" as a first letter and "K" as a final letter (spelled "que"). We typically do not spell with "q" only, though we use words from other languages that do this, i.e. "Iraq."



Use the lists below to be sure you are not confusing single letters with **H**-combination letters. Notice that **CH** is like a **J** sound (which can be spelled with **G** or **DGE**), but with **CH** you push the air out. In other words, **J** is a soft sound, and **CH** is a bigger sound.

sip	ship		tot	thought
see	she		pat	path
jip	chip		win	with
tat	that		fit	fifth

Practice J, CH, SH: jip, chip, ship and gin, chin, shin;

Words with GH as an F sound: laugh, cough, enough, rough;

Words with silent GH: light, sight, might, tight, right, weight, freight;

Words with PH: phone, photo, pharmacy, phase, philosophy;

Words with QU: quick, quiet, quail, quest, plaque.

<http://www.speakmethod.com>

Some More Parrot Fun Stuff

Soccer Word Search

Find and circle all of the words that are hidden in the grid.

The remaining 27 letters spell a secret message.

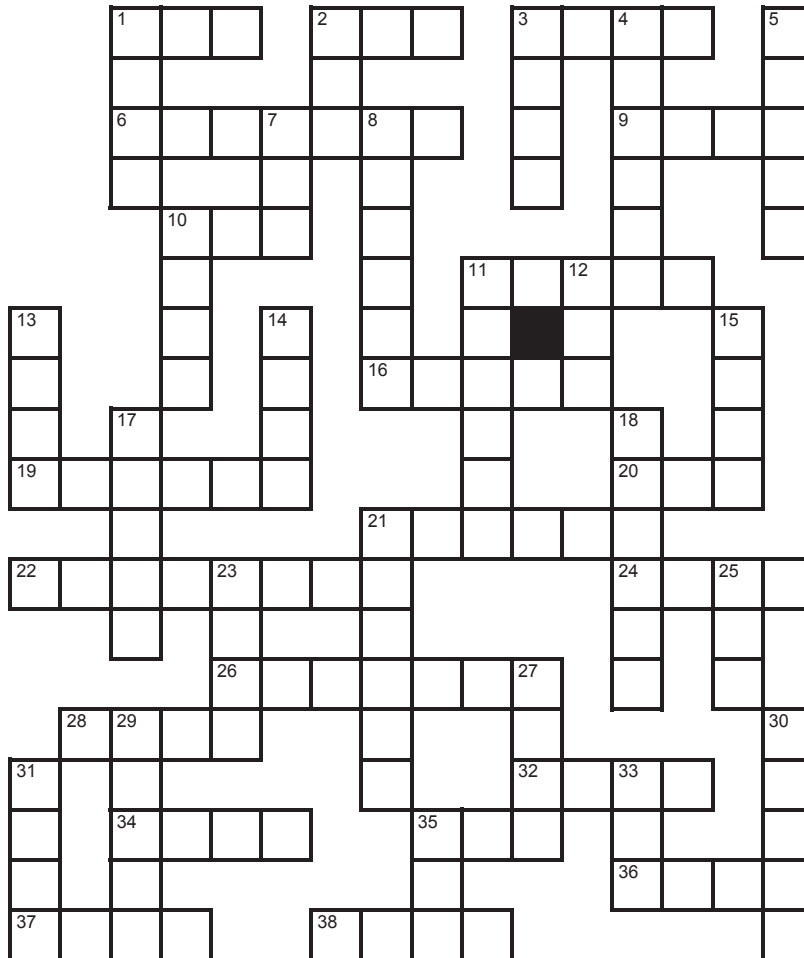
I N R S O C K S M T U O T O O H S E A
 R E P E E W S C T Y W S E E T B C N F
 W A L L D L Y H I O E T R R I I A O B
 F C C K U C R O R K U L O E T L R L U
 I E H O C O A L U T Y P L C K M A F L
 F S F E W I D R I E S T A O A I F O C
 A N H I E C R T D L R R L T W O R L G
 S E N O U R S T G K P O I A K C E T N
 S F T P R B I A T C R O C C N A A I S
 I F E S U T M N F A N S I S T E S R O
 S O S S C E S C G T H K E S C C P R D
 T O H S N E M I T E G A P P O T S I S
 Y C I F O R W A R D G C A A I L G R E
 E A N F I E L D L I E R C D N S N E S
 S P G M T F S E V L A H A O T L I F N
 R T U A I O O F F S I D E S O A D E E
 E A A T S J U G G L I N G T S O A R F
 J I R C O R N E R K I C K B S G E E E
 A N D H P L L E N I L H C U O T H E D

ASSIST	FORMATION	MATCH	SLIDE TACKLE
BALL	FORWARD	OFFENSE	SOCKS
CAPTAIN	FOUL	OFFSIDE	SPORT
CHEERING	GAME	PENALTY KICK	STOPPAGE TIME
CLEATS	GOALIE	POSITION	STRIKERS
CLUB	GOALS	PRACTICE	SUBSTITUTE
COACH	GRASS	RED CARD	SWEEPER
COIN TOSS	HALVES	REFEREE	THROW-IN
CORNER KICK	HAT TRICK	SCORE	TOUCHLINE
DEFENSE	HEADING	SHIN GUARD	WALL
FANS	JERSEY	SHOOT-OUT	WORLD CUP
FIELD	JUGGLING	SHORTS	YELLOW CARD
FIFA	KICK-OFF	SHOT	



Word Skills

Hodgepodge



Across

- 1 A farm animal that rhymes with pen.
- 2 Another word for pull.
- 3 A type of flower that begins with R.
- 6 A synonym for trash.
- 9 The opposite of soft.
- 10 Another word for angry.
- 11 Another word for kid.
- 16 Another word for sniff.
- 19 Another word for easy.
- 20 The opposite of young.
- 21 A synonym for rug.
- 22 A kind of fish that begins with G.
- 24 Another word for speak.
- 26 The opposite of deep.
- 28 The opposite of first.
- 32 The antonym of fast.
- 34 A fruit that rhymes with hair.
- 35 A pet that rhymes with hat.
- 36 The antonym of thick.
- 37 A forest animal that rhymes with here.
- 38 The opposite of up.

Down

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Another way to say 'very big.' | 11 Another word for smart. | 23 Another word for quick. |
| 2 A drink that rhymes with sea. | 12 Another word for sick. | 25 The opposite of high. |
| 3 A food that rhymes with dice. | 13 Another word for throw. | 27 The opposite of east. |
| 4 A place that rhymes with pool. | 14 A toy that rhymes with bite. | 29 A kind of fruit that begins with A. |
| 5 The opposite of over. | 15 An animal that rhymes with word. | 30 Another word for rock. |
| 7 The antonym of good. | 17 The antonym of big. | 31 The opposite of hot. |
| 8 A kind of fruit that begins with G. | 18 The opposite of top. | 33 The opposite of in. |
| 10 A drink that rhymes with silk. | 21 Another word for cold. | 35 A farm animal that rhymes with wow. |

www.bogglesworldesl.com

Crossing the Bar

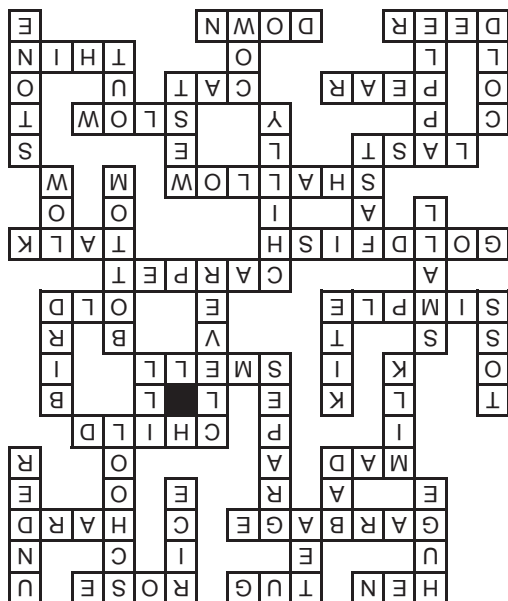
Sunset and evening star,
 And one clear call for me!
 And may there be no moaning of the bar,
 When I put out to sea,

 But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
 Too full for sound and foam,
 When that which drew from out the
 boundless deep
 Turns again home.

 Twilight and evening bell,
 And after that the dark!
 And may there be no sadness of fare-
 well,
 When I embark;

 For though from out our bourne of Time
 and Place
 The flood may bear me far,
 I hope to see my Pilot face to face
 When I have crost the bar.

Alfred Lord Tennyson



Rigoberto's Riddles

Question: You walk into a room with a match, a kerosene lamp, a candle, and a fireplace. Which do you light first?

Answer: The match

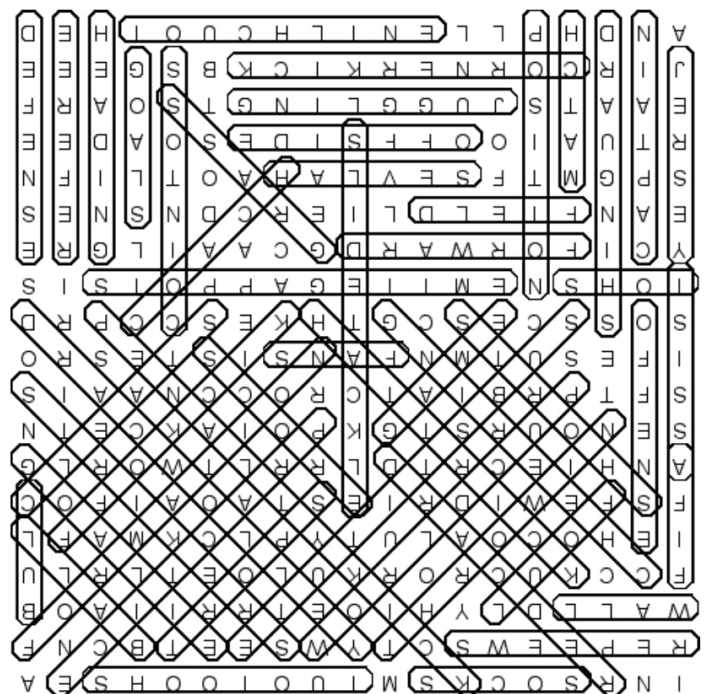


Silly Vasily's Chuckle Chamber

Applied Psychology



After the college boy delivered the pizza to Bud's trailer house, Bud asked, "What is the usual tip?" "Well," replied the youth, "this is my first trip here, but the other guys say if I get a quarter out of you, I'll be doing great." "Is that so?" snorted Bud. "Well, just to show them how wrong they are, here is five dollars." "Thanks," replied the youth, "I'll put this in my school fund." "What are you studying?" asked Bud. The lad smiled and said, "Applied psychology."



Granny Noetal

Dear Granny,

What did you do over spring break?

Karla Koloscapi

Dear Karla,

Well, funny you should ask. I actually had a marvelous spring break, better than past ones. I asked my granddaughter what's "hip" to do over spring break and she said a popular thing to do is to go to Cancun. So there I was sitting at my computer, contemplating whether or not to buy a plane ticket to Cancun, Mexico, and before I knew it, I was on my way to the airport! When I got to Cancun, it was



kind of interesting. I didn't really know what to expect, but when I got there, all I saw were young college kids! Thousands of them, like locusts! I had booked a room at this super-nice all-inclusive resort and was excited to have some fun, maybe some dominoes, maybe some Parcheesi! Kids were drinking everywhere heading down to the beach, and I soon began to realize this wasn't really the place for me to be. I enjoyed my time in Cancun and met some youngsters my own age but realized after getting home that sitting in my favorite chair knitting hats and scarves is what I should have been doing. I'll leave the partying to the young-ins!

**Love,
Granny**

Hemp Cars Could Be Wave of the Future

Continued from page 1

"The lighter the car, the less fuel you need to propel it," explains Alan Crosky of the School of Material Science and Engineering in the University of New South Wales in Australia.

Use, Then Bury

Crosky and his partners have been developing tough material from hemp, the reedy, less controversial cousin of the marijuana plant. "Hemp fibers have higher strength to weight ratios than steel and can also be considerably cheaper to manufacture," he says.

The hemp used in car construction contains only traces of the narcotic tetrahydrocannabinol, which lends marijuana its psychedelic effect.

Crosky explains building cars — even their outer shells — from plants like hemp could reduce the number of rusting car bodies and rotting car parts on old lots. The plant fibers are cleaned, heated, in some cases blend-

ed with small amounts of biodegradable plastics and molded into hardened paneling and filling.

Each year in the United States, 10 million to 11 million vehicles putter out and reach the end of their useful lives. While a network of salvage and shredder facilities process about 96 percent of these old cars, about 25 percent of the vehicles by weight, including plastics, fibers, foams, glass and rubber, remains as waste.

A car made mostly of heated, treated and molded hemp, says Crosky, could simply be buried at its life end and then consumed naturally by bacteria.

Europe Leading the Way

The idea has already taken firm root in countries like Germany and Britain, where manufacturers are required to pay tax for the disposal of old vehicles. As environmental issues become more pertinent, researchers believe natural fibers are likely to become a major component of cars around the world.

"Manufacturers pay a lot of money here to landfill something," says Mark Johnson, an engineer at the University of Warwick Manufacturing Group in England. "If it's

made from degradable parts, you don't have to pay."

Johnson and his team have been creating parts from elephant grass, a bamboo-like plant that, he says, requires less processing than hemp to harden and mold into car components.

German car companies including Mercedes (Daimler/Chrysler), BMW and Audi Volkswagen have been leading the way in incorporating plant fibers in their models. Since the introduction of jute-based door panels in the Mercedes E class five years ago, German car companies have more than tripled their use of natural fibers to about 15,500 tons in 1999.

The next trend could be in building the shells of cars from plants. Crosky says he and his team are now looking at building exterior car panels from hemp.

In the United States, automobile companies have approached the idea more gingerly.

"We use natural fibers only when it makes sense technologically," says Phil Colley, a spokesman for the Ford Motor Co.

Colley says Ford has used flax, recycled cotton and a 14-foot tall, fibrous crop called kenaf in some parts, including under front hoods to dampen the sound of slamming them shut. Deere & Co. has used soy-based fiberglass composites in the panels of some of its tractors. By 2010, the New Jersey consulting firm Kline & Company anticipates natural fibers to replace a fifth of the fiberglass in current U.S. car models.

While researchers tout their benefits, Colley points out there are some drawbacks. Smell can become a problem, he says, particularly with hemp which can produce a musty odor when incorporated into a vehicle.

"You have to take into account all the tradeoffs," Colley says.

Inspirations in History

Although fiber car components may be a thing of the future, the idea of manufacturing material from fibrous plants dates back to even ancient times. Fragments of fabric woven from hemp have been found from 8,000 BC. Bamboo and sturdy grasses have been used in construction for centuries and plots in Japan still provide hemp to weave the emperor's religious robes.

Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Co., first toyed with the idea of plant-based car parts in 1940, when he took an ax and whacked the hood of a car trunk made from a soybean-based material to test its strength.



The car hood reportedly withstood the blow and now, 70 years later, car companies, including Ford's

own, have finally begun to put the concept to use.

"Increasing the use of biodegradable and recycled materials will lower the impact of vehicle disposal," says Jim Kliesch, a researcher at the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, a nonprofit, Washington-based organization dedicated to improving the environmental impact of technologies. "And that can only be a good thing."

<http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/story?id=98529&page=1>

WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS FOR THE Summer?

(asked of ESL L 40)



Alaa Alkaabi:

"I might be visiting my family in Iraq. I'm planning to spend the fasting month with them. I also will be visiting old friends and seeing new developments in my country."



Natalya Sultan:

"I plan to fly to Kazakhstan to visit my relatives and maybe travel to San Diego with my husband."



Marina Kichko:

"I'm going to S.F. to meet my sister. I'm going to show her around San Francisco, L.A., and Santa Barbara. We are going to travel with our family and my children."



Snizhana Samiylenko:

"I'm planning to visit my family in Ukraine because I miss them so much and haven't seen them for a long time."



Lia Vang:

"I am planning to go to Minnesota to visit my sister and maybe camping with my family. I also want to go to the beach and Six Flags."



Kamola Nasriddinova:

"I want to take a few summer school classes and travel around California. I also want to go to L.A. and visit Hollywood."



Silvana Zuniga:

"I have plans to get a job. I also want to go to San Diego with friends from Peru."



Hossein Razavi:

"I have to improve my English and want to find a part time job. Maybe I will go visit my country."



Rita Eeso:

"I want to go to San Diego for my cousin's wedding. I also want to go to Iraq."



Natalia Topala:

"My family is going to San Francisco. We are going to Golden Gate Park and the ocean so my kids can swim."



Tudor Topala:

"I want to find a job for summer, and take a summer school class. I also want to spend time with my children."



Ali Rezaei:

"I'm planning to go to my country to visit my family and relatives to travel with them around my country."



Matiullah Abdul Hadi:

"I'm going to visit my country to visit my family after three years. I want to buy and build a house for them."



Alaa Fawzi:

"I plan to take two classes over summer and work very hard with Apple and IHSS."



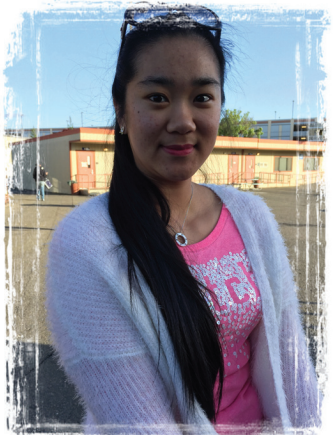
Tahmineh Shirazi:

"My plan is for my husband to come back to visit. We are going to visit our friends and family and study for next semester."



Khanh Nguyen:

"I'm taking my family to L.A. My little son really likes the beach."



Zixuan Wang:

"I want to find another part time job. I also want to take a vacation to Las Vegas, and maybe take some summer classes."



Zuhre Hashemi:

"I want to visit Europe to visit my grandparents; I visit them every year."



Ibtihal Durib:

"I don't know yet, but I want to travel to my country, Iraq. If I can't do that then I'll go with my friend to L.A."



Svitlana Kulinich:

"I will go to visit Mexico to see my older son and his family. I'm also going to Yellowstone with my kids and husband."



Phuong Duong:

"I planned to work full time, but now I don't think I will because I want to take a summer school class. I also want to go to Six Flags with my family."

Interview with Prof. Verhage

Continued from page 1

a student at Los Rios before I transferred to Berkeley.

Parrot: Oh, how wonderful! I heard Berkeley is a wonderful place to go.

Prof. Verhage: Yes, I loved it. It is such an exciting city. And after that, I joined the Peace Corps and traveled overseas to Sri Lanka for 2 years. I was an

English as a second language teacher there.

Parrot: Wow, you had a really amazing experience. I would love to go out and travel and do something actually for people and not just for myself. For how long have you been a teacher?

Prof. Verhage: Since I was 22 years old, so for a long time. I went to Sri Lanka at 22. That's where I decided to become an ESL teacher? And from then on, I've been either in school or working as an ESL teacher.

Parrot: How wonderful! When did you realize you wanted to be a teacher? When you were here, or in Sri Lanka, or when you were a teenager?

Prof. Verhage: Well, when I was in high school. I really loved my high school English teacher.

Parrot: So that inspired you.

Prof. Verhage: Yes. I used to love to write, and I thought I would like to do what she did. I also love to travel, so working in ESL is one way to put my two favorite things together.

Parrot: What do you like the most about teaching, especially here at ARC?

Prof. Verhage: Learning English is so important for people here. Whether they're working, a parent or whatever their stage of life is. I think it gives people a better life to be able to communicate and really be part of the society.

Parrot: The more opportunities open up for them.

Prof. Verhage: Yes, absolutely, and that's very gratifying for me, so that's what I like best. It's important work.

Parrot: So you do that from your heart, not just for money...

Prof. Verhage: Yes.

(Laughing)

Parrot: Is there anything you dislike about teaching here, because I see everything you say is you love it?

Prof. Verhage: Well, what would I dislike? Um, I like to see when students understand the need to learn English and have high motivation. Sometimes it is frustrating to see students who didn't do their homework because it's so important, and I can't do it for them. They are the ones who ultimately have to do the work.

Parrot: Exactly. Can you tell us about a very special moment you've experienced here at ARC, maybe with a student, maybe with the teachers?

Prof. Verhage: Well, I love working with the other teachers, and those opportunities to do so are very special to me because many people who work in the English as a Second Language Department have traveled a lot or have led an exciting life in some way. Something brought them here. Most of them have some kind of story about why they chose this profession.

Parrot: And your story begins in Sri Lanka!

Prof. Verhage: Yes, (laughing) I love working with the students and that's the most gratifying, but it's really special for me to learn something interesting about a colleague that I didn't know.

Parrot: I know every semester you get new classes, new people to teach, different cultures. Do you tend to have a special student out there or do you put an equal sign between them?

Prof. Verhage: A special kind of student?

Parrot: I mean if you have a favorite student in the class or you just have everyone at the same spot?

Prof. Verhage: I try really hard to appreciate everybody as an individual. Everybody is here to learn, so I try to be fair. For teachers I think being fair is probably the most important thing, because your students have to trust you in the classroom.

Parrot: Can you share a little bit of your philosophy of teaching and learning?

Prof. Verhage: Well, I think life is so short and so precious that we should try to enjoy our time at school, even though it can be a struggle. We spend a lot of time in the classroom, so it should be a place where people feel safe and relaxed and are there to learn. Also, I think that the students must work together. The most important part of my philosophy, I think, is that we live in a community and the classroom is a part of life itself, part of the bigger world, and we should see it as that.

Parrot: Yeah, thank you. To talk a little bit more about you, recently I heard that when it's worth doing something, it's worth doing it right. Is there

anything else you feel this way about besides teaching?

Prof. Verhage: I try very hard to raise my children well. I have two children, and they know that I try to be organized and try to have the same qualities both at home and at school because I think you have to be fair and organized as a parent, and you have to have standards just like that in the classroom. But beyond that, I really like to garden and work in the yard.

Parrot: Do you have a lot of time to do that?

Prof. Verhage: Not as much as I would like, and I don't have a lot of sunshine in my yard.

Parrot: Well, just get your house and move it around!

Prof. Verhage: Ha, ha. Every year I try.

Parrot: That's good. If you hadn't been a professor what would you be?

Prof. Verhage: Oh... Well, maybe there is a writer inside of every English teacher. If I had the skill, that would be, I think, a wonderful life, to sit quietly and think and write all day, but it might be lonely too, so I'm glad that I'm able to be a teacher and be with people. That would be my dream, but I think you have to do a lot of work and have the dedication, and skill to do so.

Parrot: Some people say that it's supposed to be a gift too...

Prof. Verhage: Yes.

Parrot: And I believe you have that if you have a passion for it.

Prof. Verhage: Yes. I don't think I have the gift, but that's what keeps teaching interesting for me too. I love to teach writing because I, you know, I love to write and I love to read writing and think about it, and so it's always interesting to me. Even though that didn't happen in my life, I think it feeds into what I do now.

Parrot: Yeah, interesting. So do you write poems or novels?

Prof. Verhage: When I was young I used to, but I haven't for a long time. I think a lot of people write when they are young, but I used to read and I still read a lot, which is nice.

Parrot: What do you mostly like to read?

Prof. Verhage: Non-fiction these days because I'm trying to learn more and more about the world. That's one thing about English as a second language. You're surrounded by people from other countries such as Egypt and Ukraine. The whole world comes into your classroom, and that makes me want to learn more about what's going on in the world.

Parrot: To go back to teaching students, what would you advise students who really have a hard time learning English, to get into the core of English?

Prof. Verhage: Read... The most important thing you can do is develop the skill of reading in English, and listening too, listening to the radio, listening to TV shows, high-quality content, well-written or well-produced works, and just keep your input coming. That's how you improve. I teach W 320, and I can tell from reading students' essays who the readers are. It makes a big difference in sentence fluency and vocabulary and being able to put ideas together. Reading gives you an education, and that's what really makes a difference.

Parrot: So to make it short, read a lot, as much as you can, everything.

Prof. Verhage: Yes, yes.

Parrot: Thank you for your time and I really appreciate that you gave me the opportunity to interview you today.

Prof. Verhage: Oh, it was fun, thank you.

Andriana Tampei
ESLL 320

Out of the Cage

ARC Bands: Russian Delights

Monday, May 11, 2015

7:30 pm

The ARC Symphonic and Concert Bands are proud to present, "Russian Delights" featuring music from Russian masters Kabalevsky, Stravinsky, and Gliere. Our special high school guests will be Jesuit High School Symphonic Band. Admission to the concert will be \$9-General; and \$6-Students and Seniors. For more information, contact *Professor Susan Hamre* at **916-484-8541**.

Location: TBD

Vocal Jazz Ensembles in Concert

Wednesday, May 13, 2015

8:00 pm

Both ARC vocal jazz ensembles will present an evening of great jazz harmony and arrangements.

Tickets for this concert are \$10.00 and are available from students or at the door.

For more information, contact *Dr. Art LaPierre* at **916-484-8195** or lapiera@arc.losrios.edu.

Location: TBD

ARC Choirs - "It Gets Better"

Tuesday, May 12, 2015

7:30 pm

The ARC Chamber Singers and Concert Choir present their spring choral concert, "It Gets Better." The concert will celebrate songs of numerous style periods and will conclude with anti-bullying songs —let's spread love, not hate.

The concert will be held at in the American River College Theater. Admission to the concert is \$10 General, \$6 students & seniors.

For more information, contact *Dr. Ralph Hughes* at **(916) 484-8357**.

Location: American River College Theater

UC Davis Rep Visits/

CSUS Rep Visits

Thursday, April 3, 2014

12:15 pm - 1:15 pm

UC Davis Rep Visits and Has Admissions/TAG Workshop 9- 12 Drop-in Transfer Center. Call *the Transfer Center* **916-484-8685**; 12- 1 UC Admissions/TAG Workshop; 2- 4 p.m. EOP&S

CSUS Rep Visits 9- 4 p.m.; Drop-in 12- 1 p.m. Call *the Transfer Center* for an appointment **916-484-8685**.

Location: Transfer Center



Questions/Comments?

Student Editors: *Olga Cuzeac* and *Emma Jaques*.

Please let us know what we can do to improve "The Parrot." We appreciate any and all feedback you are willing to give us. Send us an e-mail, call, or just drop by Professor Bracco's office D337 (Davies Hall), call (916) 484-8988, or e-mail Braccop@arc.losrios.edu. To see The Parrot in color go to http://www.arc.losrios.edu/Programs_of_Study/Humanities/ESL/The_Parrot.htm