



HubICL
Intercultural Learning Hub

THE FORM

Created by Annette Benson, Intercultural Learning Specialist, Purdue CILMAR.
Adapted from Deardorff, D. K. (2012). The form. In K. Berardo & D. K. Deardorff (Eds.), *Building cultural competence: Innovative activities and models* (pp. 81-85). Stylus Publishing.

CENTER FOR INTERCULTURAL LEARNING
CILMAR
MENTORSHIP • ASSESSMENT • RESEARCH

Activity to be completed after filling out the form in class:

What did you learn about your own culture by filling out the form?

What did you learn about others' cultures by filling out the form?

How might your answers have been different on the form if you came from another culture?

Lanier (2000) tells the following story:

“I was walking in my neighborhood in Amsterdam one afternoon when some young teenage Arab boys started following me and making lewd remarks in Arabic, trying out their ability to be cool with someone who was unsuspecting. To their surprise, I turned around and confronted them, “What is your family name?’ I asked.

“Shocked that I understood what they were saying, they asked, ‘Why do you want to know?’

“I said, ‘I want to know which families you boys belong to so I can tell your fathers how you are behaving in public. When they hear how you are shaming the family by your behavior, they will give you the discipline you need.’

“‘No! No!’ they pleaded. ‘Don’t tell our parents. We were just joking around and didn’t mean any disrespect. We’re sorry.’ And they scampered away.

“I had guessed right, knowing they were from an Arab culture, the group identity was probably strong. That meant that the actions of the individual reflected on the family, the tribe and even the village...”

Lanier, S. (2000). *Foreign to Familiar*. Hagerstown, MD: McDougal Publishing.

In individualist cultures...people are moving more often, so what is the meaning of hometown?

What does hometown mean to third culture kids?

Cultural significance: We not only live somewhere where we have shoes, we live in a place where we more than likely own more than one pair.

Cultural significance: How far out can you name your lineage?

WHAT DOES THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN YOUR FAMILY HAVE TO DO WITH CULTURE?

Number of children expected of each couple

When you number your family members, whom do you include?

Partner/Spouse = 2

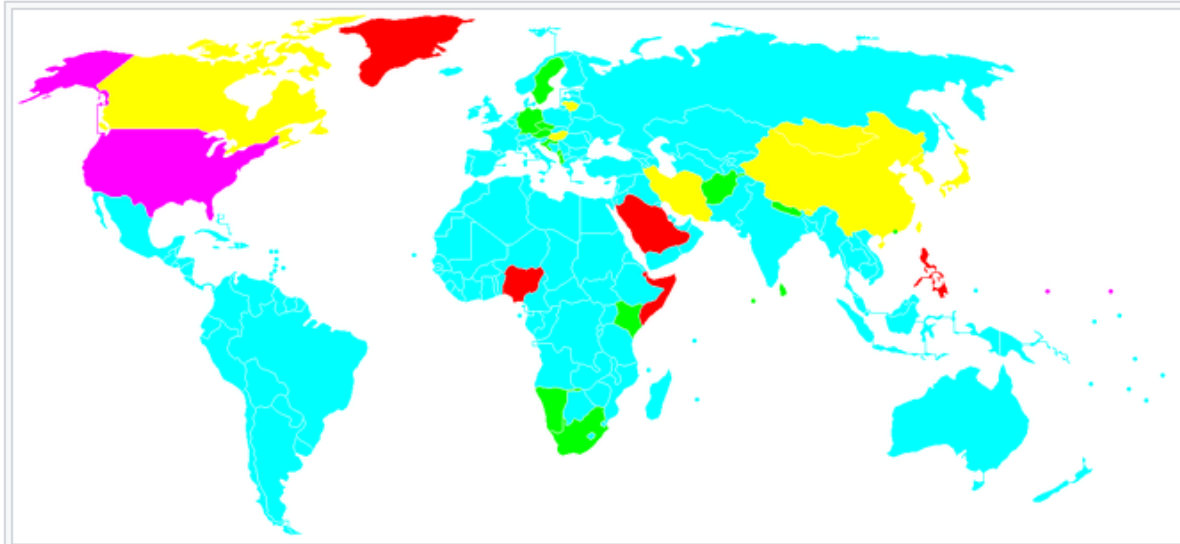
Children = 6





Parents = 12

Daughters-in-law and sons-in-law = 14

Siblings = 20

Siblings' families = 56



Color	Order styles	Main regions and countries (approximate population of each region in millions)	Approximate population in millions
 Cyan	DMY	Asia (Central, SE, West), Australia (25), New Zealand (5), parts of Europe (c. 640), Latin America (625), North Africa (195), India (1315), Indonesia (265), Bangladesh (165), Russia (145)	3565
 Yellow	YMD	Bhutan, Canada (35), China (1385), Koreas (75), Taiwan (24), Hungary (10), Iran (80), Japan (125), Lithuania (5), Mongolia (5). Known in other countries due to ISO 8601.	1745
 Magenta	MDY	United States (325), Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands	325
 Red	DMY, MDY	Malaysia (35), Nigeria (190), Philippines (105), Saudi Arabia (35), Somalia (10)	380
 Green	DMY, YMD	Afghanistan (28), Albania (3), Austria (9), Czech Republic (11), Germany (82), Kenya (49), Macau (1), Maldives, Montenegro, Namibia (2), Nepal (29), Singapore (6), South Africa (56), Sri Lanka (21), Sweden (10) ^[1]	225

In Korea, everyone is 1 from the time they are born. And everyone gets a year older on New Year's day. So your Korean age is always either one or two years older than your Western age.

Word problem: If a child is born December 1, 2017, how old will the child be on January 1, 2018?

Language makes a cultural difference.

Cultural significance:

Many Japanese people believe that each blood type has a certain personality and affinity, so it is common for them to ask someone their blood type or try to guess someone's blood type by their personality. Furthermore, it is not uncommon for women in their 20s and 30s to even select a prospective husband based on his blood type.

-- Consider things carefully -- Can understand other people’s feelings easily -- Kind -- Good at hospitality -- Don’t express themselves in order to avoid possible quarrel -- Do things carefully and steadily, and don’t take the next step if they are not satisfied -- Honor student types who don’t go off the rail -- Fastidious -- Big on cleanliness -- Can be calm even when accidents happen -- Strong on taking responsibility -- Hard workers -- Safe drivers

Type A blood people’s affinity with each blood type

Partner who is type A – They have many common points; however, both of them are highly strung, so they may be irritated by each other.

Partner who is type B – Type A person envies type B’s happy-go-lucky personality. However, type A person worries about type B person’s personality.

Partner who is type AB – Type AB person is reliable for type A, someone they can turn to for good advice and help. They can have a stable love relationship.

Partner who is type O – Type O person is protective of type A. However, if type A talks about every small thing, the relationship won’t be good.

WHAT DOES ASKING YOUR OCCUPATION HAVE TO DO WITH CULTURE?

Cultural significance: In the US, one of the first questions is: What do you do?

___ First name

___ First and last name

___ Title and last name