

Study Guide for “I Love You”

Multi-Cultural Brief, Volume 6, Issue 3, December 2004

Pre-reading discussion questions:

1. How do you say “I love you” in your language? Is there more than one way to say “I love you”?
2. Do people tell each other “I love you” often in your home culture?
3. Are there ways to express “I love you” without using words? Explain.

Vocabulary:

Implicit	Explicit	Gloat	Significant
Conservative	Sorrow	Tease	Jealousy

Post-reading discussion questions:

1. Does the writer say “I love you” often? Why?

2. What does her husband say instead of “I love you”?

3. Why don’t her parents and her husband say it?

4. When did the writer’s mother die, and what was especially hurtful about that experience?

5. Where was her daughter when she called her father by phone? How long had she been away?

7. Why was the writer puzzled?

8. Why did the writer become jealous?

9. What does she worry about?

10. What does the writer mean when she says, “We don’t always have a second chance to make up (for) what we meant to do”?

11. What advice does she give her friends who visit their families in Taiwan? Do you think her friends follow her advice?

12. What is she still waiting for her children to say? Do you think it is important to say “I love you” to your family? Do you think it matters what language your family says it in? Explain.

What is the main idea?

- a. Daughters often feel closer to their fathers than they do to their mothers.
- b. Finding ways to express your love to people who are close to you can be very important both for you and for them.
- c. People say “I love you” in different ways in different languages.

Write your experience:

Title: _____

**It is easy/not easy for me to express my feelings to people I care about.
This is because**

One way I express how much I care is

One way people I care about express their feelings toward me is

Maybe a better way to express feelings would be

In conclusion,
