

## Chatterbox #91 – Adulthood: Someday we all have to grow up

### Transcript

Maura: Hello everyone. It's Maura.

Harp: And Harp.

Maura: And we're here with another Culips English Podcast.

Harp: Make sure you check out our website, Culips.com, that's C-U-L-I-P-S.com, because there you can become a member and when you're a member, you have access to the Learning Materials. And each Learning Material contains a complete transcript, detailed explanations, and even a quiz.

Maura: That's right. So if you're not already a member, go check it out on our website. And if you're on Facebook, come on over and say hi to us on our Facebook page. Harp and I are online pretty often so we can chat with you there.

Harp: Also, if you have questions, leave a question on Facebook and either Maura, myself, or our wonderful editor Jessie will answer your questions.

Maura: Right. Jessie doesn't usually participate in our recordings, but she is a big part of Culips and does all of our editing, so she likes to answer questions on our Facebook page.

Harp: Yes.

Maura: All right. So, today's episode is a Chatterbox episode and that is where Harp and I get to chat about all kinds of different topics of interest.

Harp: Yes. And today we're talking about **adulthood**.

Maura: Mhmm. So we did an episode a month **or so** ago called *Childhood*, and now we're talking about as you grow up, you get older, and you start to become an **adult**.

Harp: So today we're gonna break down the episode. We're gonna talk first about coming of age, becoming an **adult**.

Maura: Right, when you're just growing up and becoming an **adult**, like you said. And then we're going to talk about some slang related to **adults**.

Harp: Yes. And then we're going to talk about having kids when you're an **adult**.

- Maura: Right. So, once you've grown up a bit, then you have kids. And we'll talk about some terms and expressions related to that.
- Harp: OK, so let's get started.
- Maura: First, as we said, we're going to talk about coming of age. And this is really an expression in itself. To come of age means that you've grown up, you're older, and that you are taking the steps to become an **adult**.
- Harp: Yeah. And the interesting thing in North America is that in Canada, we consider someone an **adult** at 18. They're able to vote, they've been driving for a couple of years, they can drink alcohol.
- Maura: In some provinces.
- Harp: Yes, 18 or 19, it depends on the province. But in the US, it's 21.
- Maura: Yeah. So between Canada and the US, we have different standards for when someone legally becomes an **adult**. But when someone actually becomes an **adult**, like they're mature enough, that is different from person to person. But it does happen between the ages of 18 to 21, usually.
- Harp: Usually.
- Maura: Right. Some people you know in their late 20s, and they barely seem like **adults**.
- Harp: Yeah. Some people are older and act like kids still.
- Maura: Today the generation that is coming of age and becoming **adults** is **Generation Y**. Now, people part of **Generation Y** are born in the 1980s and the 1990s. There are different ideas of when exactly **Generation Y** is. So, some people say that **Generation Y** includes people born in the late 1970s and in the 2000s as well, but **Generation Y** is the people born around the 1980s and 1990s.
- Harp: Yeah. And it seems we do that here in North America. We bunch generations into periods of about 20 years. So there were the **baby boomers** back in the 40s and 50s. There was **Generation X** for the 60s and 70s.
- Maura: And then, after **Generation X** we have **Generation Y**, and the generation to follow is likely going to be called **Generation Z (zed)** or **Generation Z (zee)**.
- Harp: I wonder what they'll do after that. Maybe **Generation A**? We start at the beginning of the alphabet?

- Maura: I hope they come up with something more creative. But this generation that is **adults** right now is **Generation Y**. And every generation has qualities or characteristics that define it. And in this case, **Generation Y** is known as a generation where the people born at that time are tech savvy. So they know how to use the Internet and other technology. They also grew up with TV and a lot of media, so that's something that also defines them.
- Harp: Yeah. And oftentimes, in Gen Y, they grew up with dual-income parents, so both parents working outside of the home, or with a single parent.
- Maura: Right. And that's new, because in generations before, often there were a mom and a dad, because divorce was less common, and the mother might stay home.
- Harp: Yes. So it's different with Gen Y.
- Maura: Another thing that's interesting about this generation, another new term that's evolved, is **boomerang kids**, or the **Boomerang Generation**.
- Harp: Yeah, **the boomerang kids**. And basically a **boomerang kid** is when someone becomes an **adult**, anywhere between 18 and 21, and leaves their parents' home and goes, maybe, to college or to rent an apartment on their own and get a job. And then, for whatever reason, they go back to living with their parents.
- Maura: Right. So a boomerang is something that you throw and it has a certain shape so that when you throw it, if you throw it properly, it comes back to you. And so that's the same idea with **boomerang kids**. They leave their parents' home, like when you throw it, but they turn around and they come back. So, they leave their parents' home and then they come back to stay with them for a whole bunch of different reasons. In my case, I guess I was a **boomerang kid**, because after I went to university I did come back and live with my parents for a little bit, and then I left and I was travelling and moving around so I wasn't really stable. And when I was done travelling, I came back and lived with my parents again before I finally moved out and got my apartment and didn't go back.
- Harp: Yeah. I have pretty much the exact same story. I lived with my parents when I went to university, but then I moved out and moved away and travelled, and then I eventually went home for a little bit. And then I moved to Montreal and I haven't moved back in with my parents since then.
- Maura: So I think that's why some kids are **boomerang kids**, but others might be because they can't find a job or they're not very good with their money and so they don't save and spend it properly, and so then they are forced to move back in with their parents.

- Harp: OK. So let's move on to the next topic about some common slang for **adults**.
- Maura: Different slang for **adults**. So, here's a term that's been around for a while and that is **yuppies**.
- Harp: **Yuppie**.
- Maura: Mmhmm. It's such a funny word to say because it sounds like *puppies*, but it's not related at all: **yuppies**.
- Harp: Yeah. And **a yuppie** is a young urban professional. That's what it stands for.
- Maura: Right. So the *Y-U-P* at the beginning of **yuppies** stands for *young urban professional*. This means that the people who are **yuppies** are young, they're urban, which means they live in a big city...
- Harp: And they're professional. They have some sort of professional career. They're **white collar**; they usually work in an office; they have some sort of professional job.
- Maura: Right. And this also implies that they're probably making pretty good money.
- Harp: Yes. Now in terms of young, **a yuppie** could be anyone who's 21 who has a professional job, up to 40. There's no real set age to be **a yuppie**.
- Maura: Yeah. It just means that you have a young energy or spirit. You like to go out, you like to meet your friends for drinks, and you have money that you like to spend on, maybe, different cultural events in the city, like concerts or you like to go to art galleries.
- Harp: Yeah. And in terms of urban, **yuppies** usually live in the city or very, very close. They don't live out in the country.
- Maura: I remember when I lived in Ottawa there was a particular area that was known for **yuppies** and, to be honest, it was a really nice area. There were a lot of nice houses and there were a lot of cool cafes and shops. And I always think of the people that live there as very well dressed and **clean cut**, and they really did look young and professional.
- Harp: Interesting, because I find your neighbourhood in Montreal is kind of **a yuppie** area.
- Maura: Do you?
- Harp: Yup. Maura lives in the Plateau of Montreal, and I think it's **a yuppie** neighbourhood.

- Maura: So, Harp, do you think I'm **a yuppie**?
- Harp: I actually do. You're young, you're urban, and you're a professional.
- Maura: That's funny to me. I have a certain idea in my head of what **yuppies** look like and I'm not part of that.
- Harp: Yes, I know what you mean, but, **technically**, you're **a yuppie**.
- Maura: I guess **technically** I am. OK, let's look at another kind of **adult**. Or guess I should say kinds of **adults**, because it's a couple.
- Harp: Yes, **dinks**.
- Maura: This is such a funny little word. And if you want to know why it's funny, become a member and we'll explain why this word is so funny. But, I'll say it again for you, **a dink**.
- Harp: Yes. **A dink**. And again, this is an acronym, so **double income, no kids**, that's **a dink**.
- Maura: Right. **Dink** is spelled *D-I-N-K*, so that's like *double* is *D*, *income* is *I*—*double income*—and then we have *N*, *no*; and then *K*, *kids*—*no kids*. So this word, this slang, describes a person or a couple who both have well-paying jobs and they don't have any kids.
- Harp: Yes. So you can be **a yuppie** and **a dink** at the same time if you're in a relationship.
- Maura: You're right. **A dink** is kind of like a subcategory of **a yuppie**.
- Harp: It's like two **yuppies** coming together.
- Maura: So, right. **A dink** has money and they don't have to spend it on kids, they don't have a lot of debt yet. They're young and they're earning a lot of money so they're able to spend money on whatever they like. They can go out, they can go on trips, they can buy new things for their home. And that's what I think really defines **a dink**: having a disposable income.
- Harp: Yup, and the freedom to do, kind of, whatever they want because they're not stuck someplace for their kids.
- Maura: So I have to say, Harp, I heard of the slang term **dink** a little while ago, but now there's kind of a new version of **dink**.
- Harp: Yes. And this one's quite funny: **dinky**.

- Maura: Right. **Dinky**. So, they've just added a Y. And what does the Y stand for?
- Harp: **Dinky** is **double income, no kids yet**.
- Maura: OK. So they added the Y on the end, which is yet. It's a little bit different from **a dink** because **a dink** means that there's a couple who both earn money and they don't have any kids. But **a dinky** might have kids or is going to have kids in the future; it's just that right now they don't have kids.
- Harp: Yeah. And if you don't know someone very well, you don't really know if they want kids or not so they could be **a dink** or they could be **a dinky**.
- Maura: Oh, these words are funny.
- Harp: They sound so funny to me.
- Maura: They're cutesy little words. And these words don't come up too often in conversation, but if you're listening to the radio or television and they're doing some kind of documentary or talking about social trends, then you might hear them talking about **dinks**.
- Harp: And another interesting thing for **dinks** in North America is that it's two people in a relationship who live together, but they're often not married.
- Maura: Yeah. They could be married, but more and more we see couples who are not married, they're never married, or they've been married and divorced and now they're living in a common-law relationship, but they're not planning to get married again.
- Harp: Yeah. So we call this relationship common law, where they live together, they're in a relationship, but they're not married.
- Maura: Right. So **dinks** incorporate all types of couples.
- Harp: Yes. We'll give some more details on **dinks** and **yuppies** in the Learning Materials, so become a member.
- Maura: Now let's talk about the last part of this episode, which is once you've become an **adult** and grown up, some people, a lot of people, decide to have kids.
- Harp: Yeah. When they decide to have kids, oftentimes they move outside of the urban area into **the suburbs**.
- Maura: And the reason that a lot of people do this is because it's cheaper. It's just a matter of money, that in order to have a nicer home with a backyard and more space, you can only afford to do it if you move to **the suburbs**.

- Harp: Yup. A stand-alone house in Montreal is very expensive, but if you go to **the suburbs**, it's much more affordable for a family.
- Maura: And if you drive around in **the suburbs**, you really see that so many of the homes are occupied by young families. You always see a young couple with kids playing out in the yard or going for a walk in the evening. It's a very common sight in **the suburbs**.
- Harp: Yup, it definitely is.
- Maura: I grew up in **the suburbs**. Did you?
- Harp: Yup, me too. I grew up in **the suburbs**, but I have to be honest, I much prefer living in the city.
- Maura: I like living in the city a lot too, but growing up in **the suburbs** wasn't so bad because I knew I could go out on the street and play with my friends, and it feels relatively safe.
- Harp: Yeah. I definitely understand why couples move to **the suburbs** when they have kids. It's safer usually and the streets are quieter, so less traffic. And usually you have a backyard for the kids to play in.
- Maura: Yup. All of that sounds pretty good. Maybe you're convincing me to move to **the suburbs**.
- Harp: Um, I don't think so. So, when people have a baby in Canada, you get time off that's paid for by the government. You can take up to a year. There's a different percentage, but you get paid time off to raise your kid for the first year.
- Maura: Yeah. In most cases, it's the woman who takes time off to take care of the baby, and so it's called a **maternity leave** or for short, **mat leave**. And, like I said, it's the woman who stays home and the man goes to work and works as normal in the baby's first year.
- Harp: Yeah. But men can also take the time off.
- Maura: Yeah. It's nice that in Canada you have that option. So if for whatever reason it's better for the father to stay home with the baby, he can.
- Harp: Yeah. And it's a really nice thing for parents, because they get paid for the year off to raise their kid in the first year. It's really good, I think.
- Maura: It is really nice. In other countries, the leave that parents get is much shorter.
- Harp: Yeah. It's definitely encouraging young people in Canada to have kids.



- Maura: Right. And it is less popular now, but some women do plan to be **stay-at-home moms**.
- Harp: Yeah. They stay at home after they have a baby; they don't go back to work. Their job is raising the kids.
- Maura: Yup. It's definitely less common, but you still can see it and some couples do choose for the woman to stay home.
- Harp: Yeah. It's definitely less common because it seems like it's more expensive to raise kids now than it was back in the '50s and '60s.
- Maura: And also, it's harder to live on only one income.
- Harp: Yeah. And it's also becoming more and more common that it's **a stay-at-home dad**.
- Maura: Yeah, that's true. It is more rare than **a stay-at-home mom**, but sometimes, depending on the family's situation, it might make more sense for the father to stay home and raise the kids and so that's what some families do.
- Harp: OK. Let's do a quick recap of what we talked about today.
- Maura: So first we talked about coming of age, when you become an **adult**. And we talked about **Generation Y**, which is the generation that's becoming an **adult** today. And we also talked about **boomerang kids**.
- Harp: Then we talked about some slang for **adults** and we talked about **yuppies** and **dinks** and **dinkies**.
- Maura: And then we just talked about when couples decide to have kids and the terms that go with that. But you know what, Harp?
- Harp: What?
- Maura: More and more couples are choosing to not have kids. That's also a trend.
- Harp: Very much so. It's becoming more and more common that couples don't have kids.
- Maura: And they wait until much later to have kids if they do decide.
- Harp: Yup, that is definitely true. People are waiting much longer to have kids.
- Maura: Yup, things are always changing.



- Harp: That's true. Well, one thing that doesn't change is that if you go to our website, Culips.com, that C-U-L-I-P-S, you'll find lots of amazing things. And you should become a member.
- Maura: You definitely should. And remember, when you become a member, you not only get access to all the extra Learning Materials, but you also help support us here and help us keep making these episodes for you.
- Harp: Yes. So go to the website, become a member, and also come on over to Facebook and say hi and leave us a question if you have one.
- Maura: All right. We'll talk to you soon.
- Harp: Bye everyone.

## Detailed Explanation

### The two pronunciations of **adult**

An **adult** is someone who is past a certain age. In Canada, the age when you become an **adult**, called the age of majority, is 18 in some provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan) and 19 in the rest of the provinces and territories. When you are an **adult**, it means that you have grown up and you are no longer a kid or a teenager.

There are two ways of pronouncing the word **adult**, and they are both correct. There is *AH-dult*, with the emphasis on the first syllable, and there is also *ah-DULT*, with the emphasis on the second syllable of the word.

Here is an example with the term *an **adult***:

Rinki: Are you coming to my brother's 20th birthday party this weekend?

Sabina: Definitely! I can't believe he's already an **adult**.

Rinki: I know. It seems like only yesterday he was just a little kid.

### The two way of saying the name of the letter **Z**

**Z** is the last letter in the English alphabet. In Canada and other countries that are or were part of the British Commonwealth, the name of this letter is pronounced **zed**. In America, they pronounce it **zee**. This pronunciation only applies to when you are saying the name of the letter. When the letter is used in a word, it is pronounced as a zzz sound.

In this episode, Maura and Harp discuss Generation X and Generation Y, and Maura wonders whether the next generation will be called Generation **Z**, which she pronounces **zee** or **zed**.

Here is an example showing the difference between **zee** and **zed**:

Amit: What letter does *zebra* begin with? I'm doing the New York Times crossword and my spelling is not so great yet.

Nadia: It starts with **zed**

Amit: So the first three letters are **zee**, *E*, *D*? That's weird.

Nadia: No, it starts with the letter **zee**. In Canada we pronounce it **zed**.

Amit: Oh, OK. I've heard it pronounced **zee**, but never **zed**.

### Or so

**Or so** is a common expression that English speakers use to show that's they're making an estimation. In other words, it means maybe a little bit more or less.

At the beginning of this episode, Maura says that about a month **or so** ago we did an episode about childhood. What Maura means is that it was about a month ago that we did that episode, but it may have been a bit more or less than a month.

Here is an example with **or so**:

Jennifer: How old is your dog?

Rashida: He's about 4 months old now.

Jennifer: Wow, I guess it's already been a month **or so** since you got him. Time flies.

### A baby boomer, Generation X, and Generation Y

A generation is a group of people that were born around the same time, usually a period of about 20 years or so. It is common for different generations to get nicknames in English-speaking culture. For example, **the baby boomers** are the generation that was born between 1945 and 1965. **A baby boom** is a sudden increase in births, and so the generation that was born between 1945 and 1965 was nicknamed **baby boomers**, because a lot of babies were born during this time when WWII had just ended and families were reunited for the first time in years. This generation is typically seen as conservative and hard working.

**Generation X** is a nickname for another generation. **Generation X** came after **the baby boomers**. Members of **Generation X** were born between the early 1960s and the early 1980s. The origin of this name is not well understood, but it seems as if it was originally just used as a placeholder until people came up with a better nickname, and then it just sort of stuck. People of this generation are generally seen as being counter-culture and rebellious, going against the traditions set out by **the baby boomers**.

**Generation Y** is the generation after **Generation X**, and describes people born from the early 1980s up to the early 2000s. This generation was born into a world that already had the Internet, so members of **Generation Y** are very technologically savvy.

### A boomerang kid and the Boomerang Generation

**Boomerang kids** are kids or young adults who leave home but then come back. They may leave home to travel or work, but then return home after their money runs out or because they want a change. This seems to be a more common occurrence for members of Generation Y than for members of Generation X. The common understanding is that this happens because members of Generation Y tend to grow up in households that are very stable in terms of finances, and when members of Generation Y get out into the real world and try to make their own money, they realize how difficult it is and so return home for a while to rethink their future. It also can be caused by the economy, since unemployment rates are higher today than they were in the baby boomers' time. It used to be that after graduation from college or university, getting a job was almost guaranteed. But today, being a graduate does not guarantee you a job, and sometime kids do not realize this until they are already out of the house.

The **boomerang** nickname is sometimes used for the generation as a whole because this effect is caused by economic factors that affect everybody, but sometimes people just call certain young adults **boomerang kids** instead of calling the entire generation **the Boomerang Generation**. This is because not all young adults move back home.

Here is an example with the term **a boomerang kid**:

Damian: Have you found a job yet? You've been looking for almost 2 months.

Jacob: No, I haven't. And my money is running out. Soon I won't be able to pay my rent.

Damian: Well, you could always move back home.

Jacob: Yeah, I guess so. But my sister has already done that. I don't want my parents to have two **boomerang kids** to deal with!

### A yuppie

**A yuppie** is a nickname for a member of a certain group of young people. It is kind of an acronym, because the first three letters of the word stand for *young urban professional*. The extra letters on the end are just a way of making it a cuter word. **A yuppie** is someone who is young, lives or works in a city, and is a professional—meaning they have a career, usually in the corporate world, like business or finance.

In this episode, Harp and Maura discuss **yuppies**, and Harp calls Maura **a yuppie**. Harp and Maura are friends, so this is fine, but it is important to remember that the word **yuppie** could be seen as offensive and may hurt people's feelings. This is because the word **yuppie** implies a certain way of thinking and acting that some people may not feel applies to them. It could be seen as describing someone as overly money- and career- focused, and implying that they only like things that are mainstream.

### White collar

**White collar** is a slang adjective that describes a specific type of worker or professional. A **white-collar** worker is someone who works in an office. This term goes all the way back to the 19th century and refers to the white dress shirts that office workers wore.

There are also other kinds of jobs that are described like this, such as blue-collar jobs and pink-collar jobs. Blue-collar workers are workers who do manual labour such as construction. They are called blue-collar workers because of the blue overalls that all construction and manual labourers used to wear. There are also pink-collar jobs, which are jobs that traditionally only women did, like being a nurse or an airline flight attendants.

It is important to remember that these terms can sometimes be seen as offensive, so it is best not to use them to refer to someone you do not know very well.

Clean cut

**Clean cut** is an adjective that means neatly groomed. It is usually only used for boys or men, when they have short, neat haircuts and all their facial hair has been shaved off.

In this episode, Maura and Harp discuss yuppies, and Maura says that she remembers a neighbourhood in Ottawa that was known for its yuppies, and the people there were all well dressed and **clean cut**. What Maura means is that all the people in that neighbourhood were nicely groomed and looked as if they cared about their appearance.

Here is an example with **clean cut**:

Kazuo: Are you all set for your interview tomorrow?

Ethan: Almost, but I still have to go to the barber first.

Kazuo: The barber? Why?

Ethan: Well, all the people in the company look really **clean cut**. I was thinking I should get a haircut and a close shave before my interview.

Kazuo: Ah, good idea.

Technically

In this episode, we hear Harp say that she considers Maura a yuppie. Maura says that she doesn't consider herself a yuppie, but Harp tells her that she matches the description of a young urban professional, which is the definition of a yuppie. Maura responds with "I guess, **technically** I am." **Technically** means according to the exact or literal definition of something. So what Maura means is that, according to the literal definition of a yuppie, she actually is one.

Usually we see **technically** used when someone is hesitant to admit something, even though according to a literal definition they may have to agree. For example, in this episode, Maura says that Harp is **technically** right because based on the literal definition of a yuppie, she may be one, but Maura is hesitant to admit it, because she doesn't feel like she is a yuppie. Sometimes the definitions in a dictionary don't accurately describe every aspect of something, or their definitions seem incorrect. For example, did you know that a strawberry is not **technically** a berry, but a banana is? This is a good example of how the word **technically** can describe something's exact definition, even though the common perception of it is a lot different!

Here is an example with **technically** used in conversation:

Mary: Ugh, it's so hot out today. I really want summer to be over. I'm tired of this heat.

Steven: Well, it's the end of September, so **technically** it's autumn already.

Mary: Yes, **technically**. But you know what I mean. I want autumn weather to start soon.

A dink/a dinky

A **dink** is another word like a *yuppie*, meaning that it is an acronym for a group of young people. **Dink** stands for *double income, no kids*. It describes a couple who are both working (so they have two incomes), but do not have any children. Usually this phrase is reserved for young people, the same age as yuppies. There is also another version of this acronym, and that is **dinky**. **Dinky** stands for *double income, no kids yet*. This means a couple who both work and don't have children, but they plan on having children in the future.

In this episode, Maura and Harp giggle quite a bit when using these acronyms. That is because **dink** and **dinky** are cutesy names for a boy's reproductive organs, but these terms are often only used by or with very young children. Still, because of this, it is important to only use these terms when people know you are talking about young professionals with no kids!

The suburbs

The name **the suburbs** refers to a residential area outside a big city, which usually houses people who commute into the city to work. In other words, **the suburbs** are areas outside of busy cities where the houses are generally cheaper and people can afford to live. The people who live there generally commute to a bigger city to work. These days, a lot of **suburbs** are self-sufficient, meaning they have everything people need to live and work in them and the residents don't have to commute at all. These areas are still referred to as **the suburbs**, however. Mostly it depends on the density and population of a city whether it is designated as a city or a **suburb**.

There are a lot of variations of the term **the suburbs**. **Suburb** is actually a short form of the word **suburban**, which literally means sub-urban, or under-city (as in, less than or smaller than a city). Some people call **the suburbs** Suburbia to jokingly imitate the name of a bigger city.

Here is an example with the term **the suburbs**:

Kari: How long does it take for you to get to work? Is it a quick commute?

Jeremy: Not really. I live in **the suburbs**, so I have a long trip to get into the city.

Maternity, paternity, and parental leave

**Maternity, paternity, and parental leaves** are time off that people take from work to take care of their children after they're born. A leave is a long time spent away from work, usually months or even years. Usually, new parents get time off to take care of their new baby. **Maternity leaves** are time off that mothers take, and **paternity leaves** are leaves that fathers take. The term **parental leave** doesn't specify whether it's the mother or the father taking the time off. Sometimes a mother takes a few months' leave and then the father takes a few months' of leave. Usually, **parental leaves** are paid for by the parents' work, and sometimes the government pays for leaves as well.

Here is an example with the expressions **maternity leave** and **paternity leave**:

Li: When is your baby due?

Jenna: In just 2 months. I can't believe how quickly the time has passed.

Li: Wow! Are you going to take a full **maternity leave**?

Jenna: I'm going to take a 5-month **maternity leave**, and my husband is going to take a 5-month **paternity leave**.

Li: Oh, that's great that you'll both get some time with the new baby!

#### A stay-at-home mom or dad

**Stay-at-home moms and dads** are parents who choose to stay at home to take care of their children while their partner goes to work. More often, the mom stays at home, but **stay-at-home dads** are becoming more common now as well.

In this episode, Harp and Maura discuss **stay-at-home parents**, and how they were much more common in the 1950s and 1960s because life was cheaper then and people could afford to live on only one income. These days, raising children is more expensive because things like clothing and especially school are not as cheap as they used to be. Because of this, it is more common nowadays for both parents to work and for them to hire someone to watch the children.



## Quiz

1. When were the people who are part of Generation X born?

- a) between 1920 and 1940
- b) between 1960 and 1980
- c) between 1980 and 2000
- d) between 1940 and 1960

2. What is a boomerang kid?

- a) someone who changes schools a lot
- b) a kid who never does their homework
- c) a young adult who leaves home and then comes back
- d) an adult born in the 1960s

3. What do the first three letters of the word *yuppie* stand for?

- a) young urban professional
- b) youth under pressure
- c) yesterday's urban product
- d) young, understanding person

4. What does the word *dink* stand for?

- a) doesn't influence new knowledge
- b) dressed in new kicks
- c) doesn't imitate new kangaroos
- d) double income, no kids

5. What is an example of a place where a white-collar employee would work?

- a) a lawyer's office
- b) an automobile factory
- c) a daycare
- d) a farm

**6. What does *clean cut* mean?**

- a) well groomed and neat looking
- b) having a new wound that hasn't healed yet
- c) just turned 20 years old
- d) fired from your job

**7. What are the suburbs?**

- a) places people go to get their driver's license
- b) the teenage years
- c) hotels
- d) residential areas outside of a big city

**Answers:**

1.b    2.c    3.a    4.d    5.a    6.a    7.d