

# Business

**pay/to pay:** pagar/pagar  
**operate/to operate:** operar/operar, manejar  
**needed to run:** que se necesitan para dirigir  
**national parks:** parques nacionales  
**schools:** escuelas  
**roads:** caminos, carreteras  
**military:** fuerzas armadas  
**government employees:** empleados del gobierno  
**system:** sistema  
**percentage:** porcentaje  
**income:** ingreso  
**called/to call:** llamado/llamar  
**responsible:** responsable  
**collecting:** recoger  
**Internal Revenue Service:** Servicio de Ingresos Internos  
**enforces/to enforce:** hace cumplir/hacer cumplir  
**laws:** leyes  
**tax returns:** declaración de impuestos  
**taxes:** impuestos  
**giving:** dar  
**U.S. Treasury:** Tesoro de los EE.UU.  
**to whom:** a quien  
**tax dollars:** dinero recaudado por impuestos  
**expenses:** gastos  
**federal budget:** presupuesto federal  
**how much:** cuánto  
**plans/to plan:** planea/planear  
**spend/to spend:** gasta/gastar  
**more:** más  
**raise/to raise:** reunir/reunir (*dinero*)  
**afford to:** permitirse  
**non-profit:** sin fines de lucro  
**report their income:** informar sobre sus ingresos  
**calculate/to calculate:** calcular/calcular  
**do not have to pay:** no tienen que pagar  
**still have to report:** aun así tienen que informar  
**tax-exempt status:** categoría libre de impuestos  
**are taxed:** se te cobran impuestos  
**earn/to earn:** ganas/ganar  
**interest on savings:** interés generados por los ahorros  
**profits on investments:** ganancias generados por las inversiones  
**pensions:** pensiones

# Introduction to Taxes

How does the United States **pay to operate** our government?

The United States must pay for all of the things **needed to run** a government. The government must pay for our **national parks, schools, roads, the military, government employees**, and much more. The government has a **system** where people and companies pay a **percentage** of their **income** to the government. This is **called** the income tax.

Who is **responsible** for **collecting** the taxes?

The **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)** **enforces** the tax **laws**. The Internal Revenue Service is also responsible for processing our **tax returns**, collecting **taxes**, and for **giving** the money collected to the **U.S. Treasury**.

**To whom** does the Internal Revenue Service give our **tax dollars**?

The IRS gives the money collected to the U.S. Treasury, who pays various government **expenses**. The President of the United States and the Congress are responsible for the **federal budget**. The budget is **how much** the government **plans to spend** on various programs and services. When the government spends **more** money, it must **raise** more money through taxes. When the government spends less money, it can **afford to** lower taxes.

Who must pay taxes?

1. Every organization, person, **non-profit**, or company, must **report their income** and **calculate** their tax. Some organizations **do not have to pay** tax, but they **still have to report** to the government that they have **tax-exempt status**.
2. You **are taxed** on any money you **earn**. This includes salary from an employer, **interest on savings, profits on investments, pensions**, and other income.

3. Everyone must pay taxes **throughout the year**. This **is called** “pay as you go.” This usually means your income taxes **are taken out of** your paycheck and **sent directly to** the federal government by your employer. At the **end of the year**, if you paid more than what you owe, the government **refunds** the amount paid **over what**



**you owed**. This is called a **tax refund**. If you have not paid **enough to cover** what you owe, you must pay the **amount due by** April 15th of the **following year**. If you don't pay the taxes due, the government **will charge** you **interest** and **penalties**.

4. People who make more money have a **higher tax rate**, and people who make less money have a **lower** tax rate. Your tax rate will change **depending on** how much money you made that year. This system is called a progressive tax system.

5. People **are free to arrange** their **financial affairs in order to get tax benefits**. **For example**, you can **reduce** your **total income** if you **contribute money** to retirement accounts, such as a 401(k) or IRA plans. There are many other **types** of tax benefits. Tax benefits are how Congress **rewards** people for making **certain** types of decisions. **The goal** of **tax planning** is **to choose** which tax benefits **make the most sense** for you.

**throughout the year:** a lo largo del año  
**is called/to call:** se llama/llamar  
**are taken out of:** se deducen  
**sent/to send:** enviados/enviar  
**directly to:** directamente a  
**end of the year:** final del año  
**refunds/to refund:** reembolsa/reembolsar, devolver dinero  
**over:** sobre  
**what you owed:** lo que debías  
**tax refund:** reembolso de impuestos, devolución de cuotas ingresadas  
**enough:** bastante  
**to cover:** para cubrir  
**amount:** cantidad  
**due by:** vence en (*fecha*)  
**following year:** año siguiente  
**will charge/to charge:** cobrará/cobrar  
**interest:** interés  
**penalties:** multas  
**higher:** más alta  
**tax rate:** tipo de gravamen  
**lower:** más baja  
**depending on/to depend on:** dependiendo de/depender de  
**are free:** son libres  
**to arrange:** de ordenar o arreglar  
**financial affairs:** asuntos financieros  
**in order to get:** de manera de obtener, para recibir  
**tax benefits:** beneficios impositivos  
**for example:** por ejemplo  
**reduce:** reducir  
**total income:** ingresos totales  
**contribute/to contribute:** aportas/aportar  
**money:** dinero  
**types:** tipos  
**rewards/to reward:** premia/premiar  
**certain:** ciertos  
**the goal:** el objetivo  
**tax planning:** planear los impuestos  
**to choose:** elegir  
**make the most sense:** tienen mayor sentido

**move/to move:** se mudan/mudarse  
**to work towards:** para trabajar con miras a  
**better life:** vida mejor  
**themselves:** ellos mismos  
**entrepreneurship:** sentido o espíritu empresarial o emprendedor  
**the route:** la ruta  
**take/to take:** toman/tomar  
**hope/to hope:** esperan/esperar  
**it is often said that:** se suele decir que  
**starting/to start:** montar/montar  
**business:** negocio  
**dream:** sueño  
**right product:** producto adecuado  
**best place:** mejor lugar  
**to launch:** para lanzar  
**new:** nueva  
**company:** empresa, compañía  
**trouble:** problema  
**lack/to lack:** carecen/carecer  
**language:** idioma, lenguaje  
**skills:** destrezas, habilidades  
**start-up money:** dinero inicial (para comenzar o montar)  
**manage/to manage:** dirigir/dirigir  
**grow:** desarrollar  
**help:** ayuda  
**to get you started:** para (ayudarte a) empezar  
**entrepreneurial drive:** energía emprendedora  
**any time:** en cualquier momento  
**worry/to worry:** preocuparte/preocuparse  
**planning:** planificación  
**later:** más tarde, luego  
**need to get ... done:** necesitas hacer  
**first:** primero  
**some of:** algunos de  
**governmental agency:** agencia gubernamental  
**offers/to offer:** ofrece/ofrecer  
**all levels:** a todo nivel  
**business loans:** préstamos para negocios  
**grants:** subvenciones  
**strong:** fuerte  
**advocate:** defensor  
**minority audiences:** clientes minoritarios  
**free:** gratis  
**online:** en línea  
**face-to-face:** cara a cara  
**counseling:** apoyo, consejo  
**low cost:** de bajo costo  
**workshops:** talleres  
**even easier:** aun más fácil  
**is offered/to offer:** se ofrece/ofrecer  
**to advocate:** defender  
**(to) promote:** promover  
**(to) facilitate:** facilitar  
**success:** éxito  
**technical assistance:** asistencia técnica

# Entrepreneurship

Many immigrants **move** to the United States **to work towards** a **better life** for **themselves** and their families. **Entrepreneurship** is often **the route** they **take**, or **hope** to take.

**It is often said that starting a business** is an American **dream**. With the **right product** or service, the U.S. is the **best place** in the world **to launch** a **new company**. The **trouble** is that many new entrepreneurs **lack** the **language**, business **skills**, and **start-up money** to successfully **manage** and **grow** their businesses.

## STARTING OUT

Fortunately, there is **help to get you started**. There are numerous organizations helping Spanish-speaking immigrants who have an **entrepreneurial drive**.

In many other cultures, you can start a business at **any time** and **worry** about the **planning later**. In the U.S. culture, you **need to get** all the planning and permits **done first**.

**Some of** the best places to start are SBA, SCORE and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

- Small Business Association (SBA). [www.sba.gov](http://www.sba.gov) The SBA is a **governmental agency** that **offers all levels** of assistance, **business loans** and **grants** for small businesses. The SBA is a **strong advocate** of **minority audiences**.
- SCORE - SCORE is a subdivision of the SBA. SCORE offers **free online** or **face-to-face** business **counseling** and **low cost** seminars and **workshops**. Online you will find a list of resources specifically for minority entrepreneurs. To make it **even easier**, all of their information **is offered** in English and Spanish.
- Hispanic Chamber of Commerce [www.usbcc.com](http://www.usbcc.com) **To advocate, promote** and **facilitate** the **success** of Hispanic businesses. They provide **technical assistance** to Hispanic business associations and entrepreneurs.

## START-UP COSTS

Access to **capital** can be a **concern** for Hispanic business owners.

**In addition to** loans through governmental agencies, **more and more** banks are **setting up** divisions that **focus entirely** on loans for the Hispanic/Latino communities in the U.S.

Wells Fargo has a **long tradition** of providing **financial services** to Latinos. On their website it states: “Wells Fargo is **committed** to helping Latino owned businesses grow and **prosper**.” In 1997, Wells Fargo launched Latino Business Services **to support** and **build relationships** with the Latino-owned businesses in our communities. Wells Fargo also **celebrates outstanding** Latino entrepreneurs with **award** grants.

Smaller community banks also offer small business loans for minority businesses. Do some **research** to learn about banks in your area that **pride themselves** on their relationships with the Latino community.

## LOW OVERHEAD

Many people **decide** to start businesses that don't need a lot of startup money.

Miguel Peña **began selling custom boots** and **hats** after a **construction injury**. He **sold** his boots and hats at **swap meets** and to friends. Success on that level gave him the **desire to open** a **tiny store** in 1989. Today, he **operates** stores in Arizona.

Lucy Acedo **tested interest** in an **antique shop** by having frequent **garage sales** to sell her **treasures**. She **invested** around \$500 **to acquire collectible dishes** and **knick-knacks** at **estate** and garage sales. She's **managed to keep** the business **running** for 4 ½ years.

The United States **truly is a land of opportunity**. With the **abundance** of business **resources** offered, it is possible to start your own business. **Make the most** of what is **offered** to you and **memorize** this American **idiom**: “Where there's a will, there's a way!”

**capital**: capital (*dinero*)  
**concern**: preocupación  
**in addition to**: además de  
**more and more**: más y más  
**setting up/to set up**: estableciendo/  
establecer  
**focus/to focus**: se centran/centrarse  
**entirely**: enteramente, por entero  
**long tradition**: larga tradición  
**financial services**: servicios financieros  
**committed/to commit**:  
comprometido/comprometerse  
**prosper/to prosper**: prosperar/  
prosperar  
**to support**: para apoyar  
**build**: construir  
**relationships**: relaciones  
**celebrates/to celebrate**: celebra/  
celebrar  
**outstanding**: sobresalientes  
**award**: premio  
**research**: investigación  
**pride themselves/to pride oneself**: se  
engullecen/engullecerse  
**decide/to decide**: deciden/decidir  
**began/to begin**: empezó/empezar  
**selling/to sell**: vendiendo/vender  
**custom boots**: botas a medida  
**hats**: sombreros  
**construction injury**: lesión causada  
trabajando en construcción  
**sold/to sell**: vendió/vender  
**swap meets**: encuentros para  
intercambiar  
**desire**: deseo  
**to open**: de abrir  
**tiny store**: tienda minúscula  
**operates/to operate**: maneja/manejar  
**tested/to test**: probó/probar  
**interest**: interés  
**antique shop**: tienda de antigüedades  
**garage sales**: ventas de garaje  
**treasures**: tesoros  
**invested/to invest**: invirtió/invertir  
**to acquire**: para adquirir  
**collectible dishes**: platos de colección  
**knick-knacks**: baratijas  
**estate**: patrimonio  
**managed/to manage**: consiguió/  
conseguir  
**to keep...running**: mantener...  
funcionando  
**truly is**: realmente es  
**land of opportunity**: tierra de  
oportunidades  
**abundance**: abundancia  
**resources**: recursos  
**make the most**: aprovecha...al máximo  
**offered/to offer**: ofrece/ofrecer  
**memorize/to memorize**: memoriza/  
memorizar  
**idiom**: dicho  
**Where there's a will, there's a way!**:  
¡Querer es poder!

**population:** población  
**integrating/to integrate:**  
 intengrándose/integrarse  
**systems:** sistemas  
**however:** sin embargo  
**say/to say:** dicen/decir  
**not using banks:** no usan bancos  
**cash:** dinero en efectivo  
**preferred method:** método preferido  
**managing/to manage:** manejar/  
 manejar  
**finances:** finanzas  
**remains/to remain:** se mantiene/  
 mantenerse  
**lack of identification:** falta de  
 identificación  
**undocumented:** sin documentos  
**banking:** el sector bancario  
**concept:** concepto  
**laborers:** trabajadores  
**without:** sin  
**income:** ingresos  
**reluctant:** reticentes, reacios  
**set up:** abrir  
**account:** cuenta  
**legal residency:** residencia legal  
**simply:** simplemente  
**unsure:** no seguros  
**about:** sobre  
**works/to work:** funciona/funcionar  
**has not started/to start:** no ha  
 empezado a/ empezar  
**often come:** a menudo vienen  
**rural areas:** áreas rurales  
**villages:** pueblos  
**access:** acceso  
**limited:** limitado  
**nonexistent:** inexistente  
**established/to establish:**  
 establecido/establecer  
**relationship:** relación  
**to start:** empezar  
**new country:** nuevo país  
**fully speak:** hablan completamente  
**language:** idioma  
**living:** vivir  
**cash-only:** sólo al contado  
**risks:** riesgos  
**law enforcement officials:** agentes  
 de la ley  
**criminals:** delincuentes  
**view/to view:** ven/ver  
**easy targets:** blancos fáciles  
**carry/to carry:** llevan/llevar

# Banking in America

The nation's Hispanic **population** is **integrating** into the social and cultural **systems**. **However**, many people **say** they are **not using banks** and **cash** is the **preferred method** for **managing** their **finances**.

Cash **remains** popular because of a **lack of identification** for new or **undocumented** immigrants. Also, cultural differences make **banking** a foreign **concept** to many.



For some **laborers without** documentation, all their **income** is in cash.

Some are **reluctant** to **set up** an **account** because they might not have **legal residency**, while others are **simply unsure about** how the banking process **works**.

Another reason the Hispanic community **has not started** using banks is that they **often come** to the United States from **rural areas** in Latin American countries. In these small **villages access** to banking is **limited** or **nonexistent**. Many immigrants haven't **established** a banking **relationship** even in Mexico. It is difficult for them **to start** their banking in a **new country** where they don't **fully speak** the **language**.

**Living** in a **cash-only** world has its **risks**. **Law enforcement officials** say **criminals view** Hispanics as **easy targets** because they are known to often **carry** cash.



Banks **across** the nation are **welcoming** the Hispanic population and **setting up** programs specifically for Hispanics and new immigrants.

Bank of America started a **pilot program** in the Los Angeles area **late last year** that **issues credit cards** in California to non-citizens who don't have **Social Security numbers**. The **goal** of the card is **to introduce customers** to banking and **help build a credit history**.

Citigroup has had a similar program for years and Wells Fargo & Co. officials have said they are **considering** such a card.

Community banks are **tapping** the Hispanic **market** by **offering video tapes** that **explain topics** such as **insurance, investing, public schools** and **starting a business**.

Many banks are offering **cost effective alternatives** for **money wires** and making it **easier** and **cheaper** to wire money home. Mitchell Bank in Milwaukee **caters** to an increasingly Mexican customer base. The bank offers the first two wire transfers free, and then charges \$2.50 for each additional wire. This is a **significant savings compared to** private wire services.

Many immigrants don't **realize** that you can **open** a bank account without a Social Security number. Banks nationwide **accept** identification issued by Mexican **consulates** to customers who want to open an account but don't have Social Security numbers.

All **throughout** the U.S. banks have been working very hard **in order to promote** their services and **let** the Hispanic population **know** there are many possibilities **besides** cash. The Latin American Council is working **to educate** people on the **value** of **building** a credit history, having a savings account and making investments. These are **things** that will help new immigrants **assimilate** into their **community**.

**across:** a lo largo de  
**welcoming:** dando la bienvenida  
**setting up:** estableciendo  
**pilot program:** programa piloto  
**late last year:** a finales del año pasado  
**issues:** emite/emitar  
**credit cards:** tarjetas de crédito  
**Social Security numbers:** números de seguridad social  
**goal:** objetivo  
**to introduce:** introducir  
**customers:** clientes  
**help build:** ayudar a construir  
**credit history:** historia de crédito  
**considering/to consider:** considerando/considerar  
**tapping/to tap:** aprovechando/aprovechar  
**market:** mercado  
**offering/to offer:** ofreciendo/ofrecer  
**video tapes:** cintas de video  
**explain topics:** explican temas  
**insurance:** seguros  
**investing:** inversiones  
**public schools:** escuelas públicas  
**starting a business:** montar un negocio  
**cost effective:** rentables, beneficiosas  
**alternatives:** alternativas  
**money wires:** giros telegráficos  
**easier:** más fáciles  
**cheaper:** más baratas  
**caters/to cater:** atiende/atender  
**significant savings:** ahorros considerables  
**compared to:** comparados con  
**realize/to realize:** se dan cuenta/darse cuenta  
**open:** abrir  
**accept/to accept:** aceptan/aceptar  
**consulates:** consulados  
**throughout:** a lo largo de  
**in order to promote:** para promover  
**let ... know:** hacer ... saber  
**besides:** aparte de  
**to educate:** para educar  
**value:** valor  
**building:** construir  
**things:** cosas  
**assimilate:** asimilarse  
**community:** comunidad

**job seekers:** personas que buscan trabajo  
**intimidating part:** parte intimidante  
**nerve-wracking:** angustioso  
**is unsure:** no está seguro  
**about:** sobre  
**rules:** reglas  
**feel/to feel:** se sienta/sentirse  
**uncomfortable:** incómoda  
**potential hires:** empleados potenciales  
**negotiate/to negotiate:** negocien/negociar  
**grateful:** agradecida  
**first offer:** primera oferta  
**fail to/to fail to:** deja de/dejar de (*hacer algo*)  
**increase/to increase:** aumentar/aumentar  
**research/to research:** investiga/investigar  
**market value:** valor en el mercado  
**gather/to gather:** recopila/recopilar  
**current:** actual  
**reach out:** tiende la mano, recurre a  
**same:** mismo/a  
**field:** campo, área  
**pay ranges:** escalones salariales  
**check/to check:** verifica/verificar  
**allow/to allow:** permiten/permitir  
**to search:** buscar  
**review/to review:** repasa/repasar  
**remember/to remember:** recuerda/recordar  
**pay/to pay:** pagan/pagar  
**a premium:** una prima  
**bilingual employees:** empleados bilingües  
**depending:** dependiendo  
**earn/to earn:** ganar/ganar  
**as much as:** hasta  
**more than:** más que  
**never:** nunca  
**discuss/to discuss:** discutir/discutir  
**always:** siempre  
**bring up/to bring up:** planteo/plantear  
**broach the subject:** sacar a colación el tema  
**risk/to risk:** arriesgas/arriesgar  
**as though:** como si  
**job itself:** trabajo mismo  
**propose/to propose:** propones/proponer  
**before hearing:** antes de escuchar  
**price yourself:** ponerte precio a tí mismo/a  
**below:** por debajo de  
**willing:** dispuestos  
**stay silent:** quédate en silencio  
**rush to respond:** apurarte a responder  
**overly enthusiastic:** demasiado entusiasmado

# Negotiating Your Salary

For many **job seekers**, salary negotiation can be the most **intimidating part** of the employment process. It can be even more **nerve-wracking** if you happen to be a foreign professional who **is unsure about the rules** of salary negotiation in the United States.

While it may **feel** like an **uncomfortable** situation, U.S. employers are prepared for **potential hires** to **negotiate** compensation. People often have the tendency to be **grateful** for that **first offer** and **fail to** negotiate, says psychology professor Melanie Domenech-Rodriguez.

By using some simple negotiating techniques, you can **increase** your annual salary.

- **Research** your **market value** — Before your interview, **gather** information about the **current** market value for similar positions.
- **Reach out** to current employees at the company or colleagues in the **same field** for information on **pay ranges**.
- **Check** comparison websites like [www.Salary.com](http://www.Salary.com) that **allow you to search** salary ranges by profession and location.
- **Review** salary information from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Remember**, many companies **pay a premium** for **bilingual employees**. **Depending** on the industry, you could **earn as much as** 20 percent **more than** colleagues who don't speak Spanish.

**Never** be the first one to **discuss** salary — During the interview process, **always** let the employer be the one to **bring up** compensation. If you **broach the subject** first, you **risk** looking **as though** you are more interested in your paycheck than the **job itself**. If you **propose** an amount **before hearing** the employer's offer, you could **price yourself** well **below** what they were **willing** to pay.

Once you hear their initial offer, **stay silent** — When the employer does propose a salary amount, you shouldn't **rush to respond**. This simple tactic lets the employer know you are not **overly enthusiastic** about the offer.



4. **Consider** (and negotiate!) other types of compensation — Ask about other aspects of the offer **such as** medical and life insurance, 401(k) plans, **vacation time**, **moving expenses**, **flex time** and other benefits. These extras may effectively increase your compensation, or they can be used as **additional points** of negotiation later.

5. **Take time** to think — You shouldn't **feel pressured to accept** or **decline** an offer **on the spot**. Thank the recruiter for the offer and request a day or two to consider it.

6. Ask for more than you **expect to get** — Negotiators **around the world** know the concept of **meeting in the middle**. By asking for a **higher** salary **initially**, you are **creating** a win-win situation — one where **both parties** are able to **give up** something and still **win**. This is called a **win-win situation**.

It is always best to negotiate in person, so make an appointment to **meet with** the company representative. Briefly **remind** them:

- That you are **excited** about the opportunity
- How you **plan** on contributing to their success
- The **special skills** you bring, **including** bilingualism/biculturalism

You are then ready to make your **counter-offer**. Although you will be asking for more than you actually expect, make sure that the amount is **within the realm** of possibility based on your market research.

If you have another offer **on the table**, it's okay to **mention it, as long as** you are **tactful**. Never **pretend** that you have other offers if you don't.

If you have **gauged** the market **accurately**, the employer should **suggest** a “meet in the middle” figure or **at least** improve their initial offer. In cases where the salary figure is **firm**, suggest additional **perks** or benefits that would make the offer more **appealing** to you.

7. **Get it in writing** — Once you've **come to an understanding**, your **last step** is to **make sure** the company **provides** a **written employment agreement** covering not just salary, but **all the points** you negotiated. Do not **skip** this step—the person you negotiated with could leave the company or later **forget** exactly what they **agreed to verbally**.

**Congratulations**, you just **negotiated your way** to a higher salary!

**consider/to consider:** considera/  
considerar  
**such as:** tales como  
**vacation time:** tiempo de vacaciones  
**moving expenses:** gastos de mudanza  
**flex time:** horario flexible  
**additional points:** puntos adicionales  
**take time:** tómate tiempo  
**feel pressured:** sentirse presionado/a  
**to accept:** a aceptar  
**decline:** rehusar, declinar  
**on the spot:** en el momento, en el acto  
**expect/to expect:** esperar/esperar  
**to get:** recibir  
**around the world:** alrededor del mundo  
**meeting in the middle:** encontrarse en el medio  
**higher:** más alto  
**initially:** inicialmente  
**creating/to create:** creando/crear  
**both parties:** ambos partidos  
**to give up:** ceder  
**win:** ganar  
**is called/to call:** se llama/llamar  
**win-win situation:** situación donde todos ganan  
**to meet with:** encontrarse con, reunirse con  
**remind/to remind:** recuerda/recordar  
**excited:** entusiasmado/a  
**plan/to plan:** planeas/planear  
**special skills:** habilidades especiales  
**including:** incluyendo  
**counter-offer:** contraoferta  
**within the realm:** dentro de la esfera  
**on the table:** sobre el tapete  
**to mention it:** mencionarla  
**as long as:** siempre y cuando  
**tactful:** con tacto  
**pretend/to pretend:** pretendas/  
pretender  
**gauged/to gauge:** calculado/calcular  
**accurately:** con precisión  
**suggest/to suggest:** sugerir/sugerir  
**at least:** por lo menos  
**firm:** firme  
**perks:** ventajas  
**appealing:** atractiva  
**get it in writing:** obténlo por escrito  
**come to an understanding:** llegaste a un acuerdo  
**last step:** último paso  
**make sure:** asegurarse  
**provides/to provide:** provee/proveer  
**written employment agreement:** acuerdo de empleo por escrito  
**all the points:** todos los puntos  
**skip/to skip:** te salteas/saltearse  
**forget/to forget:** olvidar/olvidar  
**agreed to verbally:** acordaron verbalmente  
**congratulations:** felicitaciones  
**negotiated your way:** negociaste tu camino

**many:** muchos  
**offer/to offer:** ofrecen/ofrecer  
**company-sponsored retirement plan:** plan de jubilación patrocinado por la empresa  
**employees:** empleados  
**called:** llamado  
**knowing:** saber  
**will help you:** te ayudará  
**further research:** investigar más  
**to make:** hacer (*aquí: tomar*)  
**best decision:** mejor decisión  
**qualified:** limitado  
**deducted/to deduct:** deducidas/deducir  
**paycheck:** sueldo  
**before:** antes de  
**withheld/to withhold:** retenidos/retener  
**to decide:** de decidir  
**how much:** cuánto  
**to contribute:** contribuir  
**payday:** día de pago  
**subject to:** sujeto a  
**state:** estatal  
**income taxes:** impuestos sobre la renta o los ingresos  
**withdraw/to withdraw:** retires/retirar  
**funds:** fondos  
**eligible:** cumple los requisitos  
**start participating:** empezar a participar  
**you will be given:** te será dado  
**stocks:** acciones  
**bonds:** bonos  
**money market:** mercado de valores  
**you can invest:** puedes invertir  
**regarding:** con respecto a  
**amount:** cantidad  
**before:** antes  
**tax bracket:** banda impositiva, tramo fiscal  
**be like getting:** ser como recibir  
**rate of return:** tasa de rendimiento  
**investment:** inversión  
**you select:** tú eliges  
**if you are lucky enough:** si tú tienes suficiente suerte  
**company match:** el dinero que la empresa aporta para complementar tus aportes  
**earning:** ganar  
**free money:** dinero gratis  
**for example:** por ejemplo  
**choose/to choose:** eliges/elegir  
**salary:** salario  
**will match:** igualará/igualar  
**amount:** cantidad

## 116 business

# Retirement Plans

In the United States, **many** employers **offer** a **company-sponsored retirement plan** for **employees called** a 401(k) plan. **Knowing** some basic information about the 401(k) plan **will help you do further research to make the best decision** for you and your family.

What is a 401(k) Plan?

A 401(k) plan is a company-sponsored **qualified** retirement plan for employees. Your contributions will be **deducted** from your **paycheck before** taxes are **withheld**.

You will have the option **to decide how much** you want **to contribute** to the plan each **payday**. The money you contribute to the plan is not **subject to** federal and most **state income taxes** until you **withdraw** the **funds**.

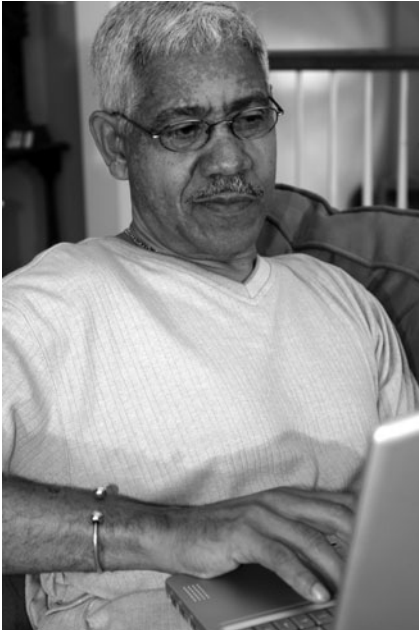
Once you are **eligible to start participating** in your company's 401(k) plan, **you will be given** a list of **stocks, bonds** and/or **money market funds** in which **you can invest**. There are limits **regarding** the **amount** you can invest.

Your contributions will be deducted from your paycheck **before** taxes are withheld. Depending on your income and **tax bracket**, this pretax deduction can **be like getting** a 25-percent **rate of return** on your **investment**. These contributions are then invested into the funds **you select**.

Your company matches your contribution to the 401(k) plan.

**If you are lucky enough** to work for a company that provides the benefit of a **company match**, it's like **earning free money**. **For example**, if you **choose** to contribute 2% of your **salary**, your company also contributes 2%. Your employer **will match** a maximum **amount**.

## Withdrawing Money from a 401(k)



For people **70½ years old or older**, the law currently requires that you **begin** withdrawing **money** from your 401(k). You can **defer** this withdrawal **rule** if you are **still** a **full-time** employee with the company sponsoring your 401(k). If you are **59½** or older, you may begin withdrawals **without** any **early withdrawal penalty**. You are also **exempt** from this penalty if you are over age 55 and have been **terminated** by your company or if you **become totally disabled**.

**About 85 percent** of 401(k) plans **allow** employees to **take loans against** the money in their **account**, up to a maximum of 50 percent of their **savings**. The money you **borrow is not subject to** the 10 percent penalty **as long as** you **pay it back** (with interest) **within the time established** by your employer's plan.

If you do take a loan from your 401(k), you will have up to 5 years to **repay** the loan. But if you **leave** your job, it **must be repaid within** 30 days. Any amount that you **fail to** repay is subject to the 10 percent early withdrawal penalty and taxes. And the interest? The interest you pay **goes directly** into your account—you are paying it to yourself!

### Get Started

A 401(k) plan is an important part of **retirement planning**. You should **learn** everything you can from your employer about the plan that is offered. **Gather** information on **vesting**, **contribution limits**, and matching funds. Research all available information on the funds offered for investing. **Track** your investments **regularly** and **ask for assistance** if you feel your investment options **aren't performing** satisfactorily.

**years old or older:** de edad o mayor  
**begin/to begin:** empiezas/empieza  
**money:** dinero  
**defer/to defer:** diferir/diferir  
**rule:** regla  
**still:** todavía  
**full-time:** de tiempo completo  
**without:** sin  
**early withdrawal penalty:**  
penalización por retiro temprano  
(*de dinero*)  
**exempt:** exento  
**terminated/to terminate:** despedido/  
despedir  
**become/to become:** te vuelves/volverse  
**totally:** totalmente  
**disabled:** incapacitado  
**about:** alrededor de  
**percent:** por ciento  
**allow/to allow:** permiten/permitir  
**to take:** tomar  
**loans:** préstamos  
**against:** contra  
**account:** cuenta  
**savings:** ahorros  
**borrow/to borrow:** tomas prestado/  
tomar prestado  
**is not subject to:** no está sujeto  
**as long as:** siempre y cuando,  
mientras que  
**pay it back:** devuelvas  
**within the time established:** dentro  
del plazo establecido  
**to repay:** para devolver (*dinero*)  
**leave/to leave:** dejas/dejar  
**must be repaid within:** debe ser  
devuelto dentro  
**fail to/to fail to do something:** no  
consigues/no conseguir hacer algo  
**goes/to go:** va/ir  
**directly:** directamente  
**retirement planning:** planificación  
de jubilación  
**you should learn:** deberías aprender  
**gather/to gather:** junta/juntar  
**vesting:** adquisición de derechos  
de pensión  
**contribution limits:** límites de  
contribución  
**track/to track:** controla/controlar  
**regularly:** regularmente  
**ask for/to ask for:** pide/pedir  
**assistance:** asistencia, ayuda  
**aren't performing/to perform:** no  
están rindiendo/rendir

**subtle:** sutiles  
**not-so-subtle:** no tan sutiles  
**between:** entre  
**the way:** la forma  
**employment interviews:** entrevistas de trabajo  
**conducted/to conduct:** se llevan a cabo/ llevar a cabo, conducir  
**top ten tips:** mejores diez consejos  
**avoid:** evitar  
**misconceptions:** ideas equivocadas  
**pitfalls:** dificultades  
**job:** trabajo  
**acing:** lograr resultados fenomenales, triunfar  
**take credit/to take credit:** atribúyete el mérito/atribuirse el mérito  
**accomplishments:** logros  
**expects you:** espera que tú  
**“toot your own horn”:** literalmente: “toques tu propia bocina”, hables de tus logros  
**can be awkward:** puede resultar incómodo o embarazoso  
**group-oriented:** con orientación grupal  
**crucial part:** parte crucial  
**discussing:** (el) discutir  
**viewed/to view:** visto/ver  
**arrogant:** arrogante  
**egotistical:** egotista  
**in fact:** de hecho  
**point out/to point out:** indicas/indicar  
**solo successes:** logros individuales  
**will assume/to assume:** asumirán/asumir  
**to talk about:** de (las) que hablar  
**eye contact:** contacto ocular  
**picturing you as:** te imaginarán como  
**co-worker:** compañero/a de trabajo  
**expect/to expect:** esperan/esperar  
**look them in the eye:** mirarlos a los ojos  
**act:** actuar  
**shows confidence:** muestra confianza  
**failing:** el dejar de  
**could be interpreted:** podría ser interpretado  
**sign:** señal, indicación  
**untruthful:** mentiroso, falso  
**get to the point:** ve al grano  
**focus/to focus:** enfócate/enfocarse  
**relevant facts:** hechos relevantes  
**busy:** ocupados  
**time is short:** hay poco tiempo  
**to shine:** brillar  
**brief time:** breve tiempo  
**in front of them:** frente a ellos  
**personal issues:** cuestiones personales  
**to break the ice:** para romper el hielo  
**tell me:** dime  
**are not asking/to ask:** no están preguntando/preguntar  
**childhood:** infancia  
**to hear:** escuchar  
**the jobs you’ve had:** los trabajos que has tenido  
**past:** pasado

# Mastering the Interview

There are some **subtle**—and some **not-so-subtle**—differences **between the way employment interviews are conducted** in the United States and in Latin America.

Here are the **top ten tips** from Hispanic job board LatPro.com to help you **avoid** possible **misconceptions** and cultural **pitfalls** so you can get the **job** you want!

## Top Ten Tips for **Acing** your U.S. Job Interview

### 1. **Take Credit** for your Professional **Accomplishments**

An employer **expects you** to “**toot your own horn**,” says Graciela Kenig, founder and president of LatinoWorkforce.com. This **can be awkward** for Latinos, who are more community and **group-oriented**, but it’s a **crucial part** of the U.S. interview.

**Discussing** your individual accomplishments won’t be **viewed as arrogant or egotistical**. **In fact**, if you don’t **point out** your **solo successes**, employers **will assume** you don’t have significant contributions **to talk about**.

### 2. Make **Eye Contact**

Interviewers will be **picturing you** as a potential **co-worker** during the interview. They **expect you to look them in the eye** and **act** like a colleague. In the U.S. making good eye contact **shows confidence**; **failing** to look your interviewer in the eye will not only make them uncomfortable, it **could be interpreted** as a **sign** that you are being evasive or **untruthful**.

### 3. Be **Direct**

In the U.S. interview you should **get to the point** quickly and **focus** only on the **relevant facts**. Getting directly to the matter at hand may seem rude or abrupt to a Latino, but it won’t to the person doing the interview. They are **busy**, **time is short**, and you need **to shine** during the **brief time** you have **in front of them**.

### 4. Focus on Professional, not **Personal Issues**

Interviewers may ask a question just **to break the ice**, says Nelson De Leon, bilingual recruiting consultant and the owner and founder of America At Work.com. When an interviewer asks you to “**tell me** something about yourself,” they **are not asking** about your **childhood**, your dogs or your family. They want **to hear** about you in relation to **the jobs you’ve had** in the **past** and the job you want.



## 5. Get Rid of the “Yes Syndrome”

The Yes Syndrome is something De Leon identifies as an idiosyncrasy of Hispanic culture. As an interviewer is talking, the recruit may be **nodding his head**, saying yes **over and over**, but that doesn't necessarily mean they've **understood** everything. It does mean they've **heard**; they are **listening**, and they won't interrupt for fear of seeming rude. “It's **okay to ask questions**,” says De Leon. It **does not make you look stupid**, as some **fear**. It makes you look and **sound engaged** in the interview.

## 6. Don't Be Passive

If you are **too humble** or too reserved, you may appear **uninterested** in the job, warns De Leon. Once you start asking questions, it shows you have a **good grasp** of the job **at hand**. The **smartest** people don't give the best answers, they ask the best questions, showing potential employers they can **identify** problems.

## 7. Beware Tú versus Usted

Latinos are **aware** of the **formality** of “usted,” but because English only uses “you,” be **conscious** that you **don't get too familiar** with your interviewer. While a recruit should not be subservient, there should still be respect. If you **happen to be** interviewing in Spanish, **stick with** “usted” during the interview. Don't lapse into using “tú” for the entire corporate culture.

## 8. Dress Conservatively

Even if the **day-to-day dress** of regular employees is **casual**, you should **choose** conservative **business attire** for your interview. A professional appearance **shows** that you **respect** the interviewer and **are serious about** the available position. Avoid anything that **will detract** from the interview, **including** too much **jewelry**, perfume or **aftershave**.

## 9. Don't be Discouraged if the Interviewer Seems Impersonal

Employers who don't ask about **your background**, your family, your kids and your church **are not being rude**, and it **does not mean** they **don't like you** as a potential employee. In the U.S., many personal questions like these are **prohibited** during an interview.

## 10. Research the company before your interview – and don't forget your Hispanic connections!

It's a **big world**, but cultural connections can make the world **seem smaller**. **In addition to** more traditional research methods, reaching out to fellow Latinos can **give you valuable insight** into a company. Within the **close-knit** Hispanic community, **chances are good** that you can **find** someone who has already interviewed with or **worked for** a particular company. **All you have to do** is ask!

**get rid of:** deshazte  
**nodding his head:** asintiendo con la cabeza  
**over and over:** una y otra vez  
**understood/to understand:** entendido/entender  
**heard/to hear:** escuchado/escuchar  
**listening/to listen:** escuchando/escuchar  
**it's okay:** está bien  
**ask questions:** hacer preguntas  
**does not make you look stupid:** no te hace lucir como un estúpido  
**fear/to fear:** temen/temer  
**sound/to sound:** sonar/sonar  
**engaged:** interesado  
**passive:** pasivo  
**too humble:** demasiado humilde  
**uninterested:** desinteresado  
**good grasp:** buena comprensión  
**at hand:** a mano (*ese trabajo*)  
**smartest:** más inteligente  
**identify:** identificar  
**beware:** ten cuidado  
**aware:** conscientes  
**formality:** formalidad  
**conscious:** consciente  
**don't get too familiar:** no trates ... con excesiva confianza  
**happen to be:** si por casualidad estás  
**stick with:** cíñete al  
**dress conservatively:** vístete de forma conservadora  
**day-to-day dress:** vestimenta diaria  
**is casual:** es informal  
**choose/to choose:** elegir/elegir  
**business attire:** ropa de negocios  
**shows/to show:** muestra/mostrar  
**respect/to respect:** respeta/respetar  
**are serious about:** tienes intenciones serias respecto a  
**will detract:** reste mérito  
**including:** incluyendo  
**jewelry:** joyas, alhajas  
**aftershave:** loción para después del afeitado  
**don't be discouraged:** no te desanimes  
**seems/to seem:** parece/parecer  
**your background:** tu origen  
**are not being rude:** no están siendo groseros  
**does not mean:** no significa  
**don't like you:** no les gustas  
**prohibited:** prohibidas  
**research/to research:** investiga/investigar  
**don't forget:** no olvides  
**connections:** conexiones  
**big world:** mundo grande  
**seem smaller:** parezca más pequeño  
**in addition to:** además de  
**give you valuable insights:** darte una valiosa perspectiva  
**close-knit:** muy unida  
**chances are good:** hay buenas posibilidades  
**find/to find:** encontrar/encontrar  
**worked for:** trabajó para  
**all you have to do:** todo lo que tienes que hacer



# Test Your Comprehension

## Introduction to Taxes, page 108

1. ¿Quién es responsable de recaudar los impuestos?
2. ¿A quién da el Servicio de Impuestos Internos nuestro dinero de los impuestos?
3. ¿Qué pasa si no pagas impuestos?

## Entrepreneurship, page 110

1. ¿Qué le hace falta a muchos empresarios nuevos para hacer crecer su negocio?
2. Además de préstamos a través de agencias gubernamentales, ¿a dónde más puedes obtener un préstamo?
3. ¿Qué son los gastos generales bajos?

## Banking in America, page 112

1. ¿Por qué muchos inmigrantes prefieren dinero al contado en vez de usar un banco?
2. ¿Por qué es riesgoso vivir en un mundo sólo al contado?
3. El Banco de América empezó un programa que emite tarjetas de crédito en California a no-ciudadanos que no tienen número de seguridad social. ¿Cuál es la finalidad de esta tarjeta?

## Negotiating Your Salary, page 114

1. Dependiendo de tu industria, ¿cuánto más podrías ganar como un empleado bilingüe?
2. Una vez que el empleador te da su oferta inicial de salario, ¿qué sugiere el artículo que hagas?
3. Una vez que te has puesto de acuerdo en un salario, ¿cuál es el último paso que no debes saltarte?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Retirement Plans, page 116

1. ¿Qué es un Plan 401(k)?
2. ¿A qué no está sujeto el dinero que contribuyes al plan?
3. ¿Cuál es una parte importante del planeamiento para la jubilación?

## Mastering the Interview, page 118

1. ¿Verdadero o falso? Discutir tus logros personales se verá como arrogante o egotista.
2. Hacer un buen contacto con la mirada, ¿qué demuestra?
3. Hacer preguntas durante la entrevista, ¿qué hace?
4. ¿Si estás teniendo la entrevista en español, debes usar “tú” o “usted”?
5. ¿Por qué no se hacen muchas preguntas personales durante una entrevista?

### ¡Información Importantes!

Los artículos *Negotiating Your Salary* y *Mastering the Interview* fueron proporcionados por **LatPro.com**, el sitio más visitado por hispanos y profesionales bilingües en busca de trabajo. Desde 1997 LatPro ha ayudado a hispanos en busca de trabajo a encontrar empleo en las mejores compañías a lo largo de los Estados Unidos y América Latina. Además de avisos de trabajo actuales, este sitio de empleo (ganador de varios premios y disponible en inglés, español y portugués) ofrece amplio asesoramiento para hispanos que buscan trabajo. Visite **LatPro.com** por más artículos relacionados a su carrera, consejos para su curriculum vitae y recursos para profesionales latinos.

The future belongs to those  
who believe in the beauty of their dreams.

Eleanor Roosevelt

# Empowerment

**with the exception of:** con la excepción de  
**left/to leave:** dejó/dejar  
**home country:** país natal  
**looking for/to look for:** buscando/  
buscar  
**better life:** vida mejor  
**population:** población  
**made up of:** compuesta por  
**mixture:** mezcla  
**sometimes:** a veces  
**called/to call:** llamada/llamar  
**although:** aunque, si bien  
**neighbor:** vecino  
**co-worker:** compañero/a de trabajo  
**born:** nacido  
**at some point:** en algún momento  
**came/to come:** vino/venir  
**living:** (el) vivir  
**automatically:** automáticamente  
**aliens:** extranjeros  
**nationals:** nacionales  
**citizens:** ciudadanos  
**who have left:** quienes han dejado  
**some of the same:** algunas de las mismas  
**freedoms:** libertades  
**legal rights:** derechos legales  
**cannot vote:** no pueden votar  
**elections:** elecciones  
**natives:** nativos  
**do not have:** no tienen  
**political rights:** derechos políticos  
**want/to want:** quieren/querer  
**to become:** convertirse  
**apply for:** solicitar  
**pass:** aprobar  
**citizenship test:** examen de ciudadanía  
**in this manner:** de esta manera  
**naturalized/to naturalize:**  
naturalizados/naturalizar  
**over time:** con el tiempo  
**however:** sin embargo  
**easy:** fácil  
**involves/to involve:** supone/suponar  
**learning:** (el) aprender  
**to speak:** hablar  
**read:** leer  
**write:** escribir  
**ordinary:** común  
**patiently:** pacientemente  
**wading through:** abrirse camino a través de  
**developed/to develop:** han desarrollado/desarrollar  
**techniques:** técnicas  
**full participants:** participantes de pleno derecho  
**society:** sociedad

## 124 empowerment

# Citizenship

**With the exception of** Native Americans, the United States is a nation of people who **left** their **home country** **looking for** a **better life**. The **population** of the United States is **made up of** a **mixture** of people from different countries and is **sometimes called** a “melting pot.” **Although** your **neighbor** or **co-worker** may have been **born** in the United States, **at some point**, that person’s family left their home country and **came** to the United States.

**Living** in the United States doesn’t **automatically** make one an American citizen. Residents of the United States can be **aliens**, **nationals**, or **citizens**.

- **Aliens:** Aliens are people **who have left** a foreign country to live in the United States. They have **some of the same freedoms** and **legal rights** as U.S. citizens, but they **cannot vote** in **elections**.
- **Nationals:** American nationals are **natives** of American territorial possessions. They have all the legal protections which citizens have, but they **do not have** the full **political rights** of U.S. citizens.
- **Citizens:** Persons born in the U.S. are citizens of the United States. Persons born in other countries who **want to become** citizens must **apply for** and **pass** a **citizenship test**. Those who become citizens **in this manner** are **naturalized** citizens.

**Over time**, most immigrants become U.S. citizens. The process, **however**, is not an **easy** one. It **involves learning** how **to speak**, **read**, and **write ordinary** English; learning about the history and government of the United States and **patiently wading through** a bureaucratic process.

Community-based organizations and local government agencies have **developed** materials and **techniques** to help immigrants become **full participants** in our **society**.



# Civic Participation

Participation in America's **civic life** is something that **may at first seem** like a **luxury** for immigrants. As people **become rooted** in their **adopted country**, most immigrants become citizens. **Beyond that, voter registration**, voting, and other forms of civic participation **vary**. Even **as they become a larger portion** of our population, new Americans are **under-represented** in our civic life.

This **is beginning to change!** There are a **number** of groups **around** the **country** who **help** immigrants **understand** our civic culture and help them **get involved**. Some groups **regularly** hold voter registration **drives**. In the process, they are helping to **transform** our civic culture. As the number of new citizens **continues to grow**, our civic culture will grow **as well**—**adapting to desires** and **needs** of immigrants who have become Americans by **choice**.

The **following** organizations **provide outstanding** civic participation programs and information:

- National Association of Latino Elected Officials: [www.naleo.org](http://www.naleo.org)
- Democracy Collaborative: [www.democracycollaborative.org](http://www.democracycollaborative.org)

## QUICK FACTS

### Hispanic Immigrants and the Electorate

- **Over** 5.9 million Latinos participated in the presidential election in 2000.
- In the **last decade**, the number of **voting-age** Latinos **rose** by 47%. Latinos **as a percentage** of the voters **nationwide** went from 5% in 1996 to 7% in 2000.

### Immigrants as **Volunteers** and **Philanthropists**

- Hispanic Americans 45 and **older** volunteer the **most hours** per month. They are the **most likely** to provide help to immigrants in this country and **send** money to help people in other countries.
- In 2001 Hispanic Americans sent **remittances** to Latin America and the Caribbean totaling \$23 billion.

### Immigrants in the **Military**

- 1.1 million—the number of Latino **veterans** of the U.S. **armed forces**.
- **About** 63,000 people of Hispanic origin were on **active duty** in 2002 in the U.S.

**civic life:** vida civil  
**may at first seem:** puede parecer al principio  
**luxury:** lujo  
**become rooted:** se arraiga, echa raíces  
**adopted country:** país adoptivo  
**beyond that:** más allá de eso  
**voter registration:** registro de votantes  
**vary/to vary:** varían/variar  
**as they become:** a medida que ellos se convierten  
**larger portion:** porción mayor  
**under-represented:** poco representados  
**is beginning to change:** está empezando a cambiar  
**number:** número  
**around:** alrededor  
**country:** país  
**help/to help:** ayudan/ayudar  
**understand:** entender  
**get involved/to involve:** involucrarse/involucrar  
**regularly:** regularmente  
**drives:** campañas  
**transform:** transformar  
**continues/to continue:** continúa/continuar  
**to grow:** crecer  
**as well:** también  
**adapting/to adapt:** adaptándose/adaptar  
**desires:** deseos  
**needs:** necesidades  
**choice:** elección  
**following:** siguientes  
**provide/to provide:** proveen/proveer  
**outstanding:** sobresalientes  
**over:** sobre  
**last decade:** última década  
**voting-age:** en edad de votar  
**rose/to rise:** aumentó/aumentar  
**as a percentage:** como porcentaje  
**nationwide:** en todo el país  
**volunteers:** voluntarios  
**philanthropists:** filántropos  
**older:** mayores  
**most hours:** mayor número de horas  
**most likely:** más propensos  
**send:** enviar  
**remittances:** dinero, pago  
**military:** ejército, fuerzas armadas  
**veterans:** veteranos  
**armed forces:** fuerzas armadas  
**about:** alrededor de, aproximadamente  
**active duty:** (*estar de*) servicio activo

**largest:** mayores  
**fastest-growing:** que crece más rápido  
**segment:** sector  
**between:** entre  
**grew from...to about...:** creció de... hasta cerca de ...  
**overall:** total  
**all indications:** todas las indicaciones  
**trend:** tendencia  
**will continue/to continue:** continuará/continuar  
**as of:** a partir de  
**estimates/to estimate:** estima/estimar  
**will increase/to increase:** aumentarán/aumentar  
**key issue:** tema clave  
**although:** aunque, si bien  
**educational excellence:** excelencia educacional  
**reveal/to reveal:** revelan/revelar  
**startling:** asombrosa, sorprendente  
**discrepancy:** discrepancia  
**attainment:** logro  
**compared to:** comparados con  
**enrolled in:** inscritos en  
**colleges:** instituciones de educación terciaria  
**accounted for/to account for:** representaban/representar  
**4-year institutions:** instituciones terciarias (*con estudios de*) 4 años  
**currently:** actualmente  
**have/to have:** tienen/tener  
**bachelor's degree:** título de licenciatura  
**compared with:** comparado con  
**several:** varias  
**might help you:** pueden ayudarte  
**search:** búsqueda  
**scholarships:** becas  
**financial aid:** ayuda económica  
**most effectively:** de forma más efectiva  
**plan/to plan:** planear/planear  
**contact/to contact:** ponerte en contacto con/ponerse en contacto con  
**up to a year in advance:** hasta con un año de anticipación  
**first step:** primer paso  
**to decide:** decidir  
**few schools:** algunas instituciones terciarias  
**offices:** oficinas  
**asking about:** preguntando sobre  
**minority students:** estudiantes minoritarios

# Empowerment with Education

Latinos are one of our nation's **largest** ethnic minorities and the **fastest-growing segment** of our population.

**Between** 2000 and 2005 the Hispanic population in the United States **grew from** 12.5 percent of the **overall** population **to about** 14 percent. **All indications** are that this **trend will continue**. **As of** 2005, there were over 42 million Hispanics living in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau **estimates** that number **will increase** to 63 million by 2030.



As the Hispanic population continues to increase, education is a **key issue**. **Although** a growing segment of the Hispanic population is achieving **educational excellence**, reports from the U.S. Census Bureau **reveal** a **startling discrepancy** in the educational **attainment** of Hispanics **compared to** other groups:

- In 2000, 36 percent of Hispanic high school graduates ages 18 to 24 **enrolled in colleges** and universities, compared to 44 percent of non-Hispanic whites.
- In 2000, Hispanic students **accounted for** 7 percent of students enrolled at **4-year institutions**.
- About 12 percent of Hispanic adults **currently have** a **bachelor's degree, compared with** 30.5 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

There are **several** organizations that **might help you** in your **search** for **scholarships** or **financial aid**. In order to **most effectively plan** your search, you should **contact** the necessary organizations **up to a year in advance**. Your **first step** should be **to decide** on a **few schools** and contact their financial aid **offices, asking about** any scholarships or financial aid they offer to **minority students**.

**Be sure to explore** all financial aid and scholarship possibilities, **not just** those opportunities **targeted specifically** towards minorities. The federal government has several major financial aid **packages, work-study programs,** and **grants.** You may contact their educational **hotline** at 1-(800) 433-3243.

The Hispanic Scholarship Fund (HSF) is the nation's **leading organization** supporting Hispanic higher education. HSF **was founded** in 1975 with a vision of **strengthening the country** by **advancing** college education among Hispanic Americans. **In support of** its mission **to double the rate of** Hispanics **earning** college degrees, HSF provides the Latino community with **more** college scholarships and educational **outreach support than any other** organization in the country. **In addition,** HSF **launched** the Hispanic Scholarship Fund Institute **to create public partnerships** in support of its work. **During** its 31-year history, HSF **has awarded** more than 78,000 scholarships to Latinos from all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam. HSF **scholars have attended** more than 1,700 colleges and universities. To read more, go to [www.hsf.net](http://www.hsf.net).

The Hispanic College Fund **provides talented** and **underprivileged** Hispanic **youth** with mentors, **resources** and scholarships. For more information, go to [www.hispanicfund.org](http://www.hispanicfund.org).

The Hispanic Bar Association of D.C. is a separate **non-profit entity.** First- and second-year law students attending D.C.-area law schools are **eligible to apply** for the fellowship. To read more, go to [www.hbadc.org](http://www.hbadc.org).

The Association of Latino Professionals in Finance and Accounting (ALPFA) provides many programs and **benefits** to **aspiring** Latino students interested in **accounting, finance** or related **career** professions. To learn more, go to [www.alpfa.org](http://www.alpfa.org).

**be sure to:** asegúrate de  
**explore:** explorar  
**not just:** no sólo  
**targeted specifically:** específicamente dirigidas  
**packages:** paquetes  
**work-study programs:** programas de trabajo y estudio  
**grants:** subvenciones  
**hotline:** línea de acceso directo  
**leading organization:** organización líder  
**was founded/to found:** fue fundada/ fundar  
**strengthening:** fortaleciendo  
**the country:** el país  
**advancing:** hacer progresar  
**in support of:** en apoyo de  
**to double the rate of:** duplicar la tasa de  
**earning:** que logran, que consiguen  
**more... than any other:** más ... que ninguna otra  
**outreach:** ayuda (*también: extensión, alcance*)  
**support:** apoyo  
**in addition:** además  
**launched/to launch:** lanzó/lanzar  
**to create:** para crear  
**public:** públicas  
**partnerships:** asociaciones, sociedades  
**during:** durante  
**has awarded/to award:** ha concedido/ conceder (*premios, becas*)  
**scholars:** becados  
**have attended/to attend:** han asistido/ asistir  
**provides/to provide:** provee/proveer  
**talented:** talentosos  
**underprivileged:** desfavorecidos  
**youth:** juventud  
**resources:** recursos  
**non-profit entity:** entidad sin fines de lucro  
**eligible:** que reúne los requisitos  
**to apply:** para solicitar  
**benefits:** beneficios  
**aspiring:** aspirantes  
**accounting:** contaduría  
**finance:** finanzas  
**career:** carreras

**world of opportunity:** un mundo de oportunidades

**across:** a lo largo de

**specialty:** especialidad

**credit classes:** clases (*que otorgan*) créditos

**non-credit:** (*clases*) que no otorgan créditos

**a host of:** un montón de

**options:** opciones

**there are over:** hay más de

**open admissions policies:** políticas de admisión abierta

**low tuitions:** matrículas de bajo costo

**represent/to represent:** representan/ representar

**rich diversity:** rica diversidad

**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir

**mix of ages:** mezcla de edades

**variety:** variedad

**ethnic:** étnicos

**backgrounds:** orígenes

**numerous:** numerosos

**entire:** enteros

**focused:** enfocados

**are provided/to provide:** se proveen/ proveer

**service:** servicio

**low cost:** bajo costo

**free:** gratis

**for example:** por ejemplo

**are offered/to offer:** se ofrecen/ofrecer

**all levels:** todos los niveles

**morning:** mañana

**evening:** noche

**as an added bonus:** y además, como una ventaja extra

**free babysitting:** cuidado gratis de bebés o niños

**in addition:** además

**job training:** capacitación laboral

**finding a job:** conseguir un trabajo

**also:** también

**offers/to offer:** ofrece/ofrecer

**to assist:** ayudar

**filling out/to fill out:** llenar/llenar

**application forms:** impresos de solicitud

**passing/to pass:** aprobar/aprobar

**citizenship:** ciudadanía

**test:** examen

**interview:** entrevista

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# Community Colleges

There is a **world of opportunity** at community colleges **across** the United States. You can choose from **specialty** career training, college-**credit classes**, English as a Second Language, **non-credit** classes, and a **host of** fun personal enrichment **options**.



**There are over** 1200 public and independent community colleges in the United States educating over 11.6 million students. Through **open admissions policies** and **low tuitions**, the students **represent** the **rich diversity** of the United States. Classes **include** a **mix of ages** along with a **variety** of **ethnic** and socioeconomic **backgrounds**.

English as a Second Language (ESL)

**Numerous** community colleges have **entire** departments **focused** on English as a Second Language. These classes **are provided** as a **service** to the community for a **low cost**, or **free**.

**For example**, in the San Diego Community College District all ESL classes are free. Classes **are offered** in **all levels** from **morning** to the **evening**. **As an added bonus**, they also provide **free babysitting** through the Community-Based English Tutoring Program. **In addition**, a Vocational English as a Second Language (VESL) series is offered for **job training** or **finding a job**. The San Diego district **also offers** citizenship classes **to assist** in **filling out application forms** and **passing** the **citizenship test** and **interview**.

## College and Workforce Training Credits

**Attaining** credits **that transfer** for a **baccalaureate degree** continues to be the goal for a **large segment** of the community college population. Many **success stories** got their **start** at community colleges, including **members of Congress**, **astronauts**, actors, scientists, **business leaders** and philanthropists.

Many **others** receive an **Associate Degree**, which is a **two-year certificate**. The five **hottest** community college programs are **registered nursing**, **law enforcement**, **licensed practical nursing**, **radiology**, and **computer technologies**.



### Personal Enrichment

Have you ever **wanted to learn** about **photography** or **wines**? **How about** mastering using your **personal home computer**, or **feeling more savvy** with your personal **finances**? Community colleges offer an **exciting range** of non-credit classes **to enrich** your life and world.

**So** what are you **waiting for**? **Contact** your local community college today, and ask them **to mail** their course listing to find your **personal goldmine** of opportunity.

Go to [www.aacc.nche.edu](http://www.aacc.nche.edu) or call 202-728-0200 **to find a location** in your **neighborhood**.

**attaining:** (el) obtener  
**that transfer:** que transferan (*que sean transferibles*)  
**baccalaureate degree:** título de bachillerato, licenciatura  
**large segment:** gran segmento  
**success stories:** historias de éxitos, protagonistas de un éxito ejemplar  
**start:** comienzo  
**members of Congress:** miembros del Congreso  
**astronauts:** astronautas  
**business leaders:** líderes de negocios  
**many others:** muchos otros  
**associate degree:** título de asociado  
**two-year certificate:** certificado de dos años  
**hottest:** más populares (*literalmente: más calientes*)  
**registered:** titulada  
**nursing:** enfermería  
**law enforcement:** aplicación de la ley  
**licensed:** autorizada  
**practical nursing:** enfermería práctica  
**radiology:** radiología  
**computer technologies:** tecnologías de computación  
**wanted to learn:** quisiste aprender  
**photography:** fotografía  
**wines:** vinos  
**how about:** qué tal  
**personal home computer:** computador personal para el hogar  
**feeling:** sentirse  
**more savvy:** más inteligente, confiado  
**finances:** finanzas  
**exciting range:** gama entusiasmante  
**to enrich:** enriquecer  
**so:** entonces  
**waiting for/to wait for:** esperando/ esperar  
**contact/to contact:** comunícate con/ comunicarse con  
**to mail/to mail:** envíen por correo/ enviar por correo  
**personal goldmine:** mina de oro personal  
**to find:** encontrar  
**a location:** un lugar  
**neighborhood:** barrio



**parents:** padres, progenitores  
**involved:** involucrados  
**children's education:** educación de sus hijos  
**do better:** tienen más éxito, les va mejor  
**school:** escuela  
**numerous studies:** numerosos estudios  
**researchers:** investigadores  
**report/to report:** informan/informar  
**to be actively involved:** estar involucrados de forma activa  
**parental involvement:** participación de los padres  
**critical contributions:** contribuciones fundamentales  
**student achievement:** logro de los estudiantes  
**environment:** ambiente  
**encourages/to encourage:** fomenta/fomentar, animar  
**more important:** más importante  
**income:** ingresos  
**education level:** nivel de educación  
**background:** origen, historia, contexto  
**reading aloud:** (*el*) leer en voz alta  
**to increase:** para aumentar  
**chances:** oportunidades, posibilidades  
**reading success:** éxito en la lectura  
**talk/to talk:** hablan/hablar  
**regularly:** regularmente, con regularidad  
**perform/to perform:** se desempeñan/desempeñarse  
**academically:** académicamente  
**consistently:** de forma consistente  
**associated with:** asociados con  
**monitoring:** controlar  
**homework:** tareas, deberes  
**discussing:** discutir  
**school matters:** asuntos de la escuela  
**the earlier... the more powerful:** cuanto más temprano... más poderoso  
**positive:** positivos  
**results:** resultados  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**improved:** mejorado  
**reduced absenteeism:** ausentismo reducido  
**behavior:** comportamiento  
**between:** entre  
**teachers:** maestros  
**benefits:** beneficios  
**share/to share:** comparten/compartir  
**information:** información  
**feel/to feel:** se sienten/sentirse  
**more supported:** más apoyados  
**can help:** pueden ayudar a  
**create/to create:** crear/crear  
**feelings:** sentimientos

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# Helping Children Succeed

When **parents** are **involved** in their **children's education**, kids **do better** in **school**. In **numerous studies**, **researchers report** the importance for parents **to be actively involved** in their child's education. Why is **parental involvement** important?

- The family makes **critical contributions** to **student achievement** from preschool through high school. A home **environment** that **encourages** learning is **more important** to student achievement than **income**, **education level** or cultural **background**.
- **Reading aloud** to children is the most important activity that parents can do **to increase** their child's **chances of reading success**.
- When children and parents **talk regularly** about school, children **perform** better **academically**.
- Three kinds of parental involvement at home are **consistently associated with** higher student achievement: actively organizing and **monitoring** a child's time, helping with **homework** and **discussing school matters**.
- **The earlier** that parent involvement begins in a child's educational process, **the more powerful** the effects.
- **Positive results** of parental involvement **include improved** student achievement, **reduced absenteeism**, and improved **behavior**.

## COMMUNICATING WITH TEACHERS

Good communication **between** parents and **teachers** has many **benefits**. When parents and teachers **share information**, children learn more and parents and teachers **feel more supported**. Good communication **can help create** positive **feelings** between teachers and parents.

Parent-teacher communication can be **hard** when parents feel **uncomfortable** in school and **don't speak** English well. **Fortunately**, both parents and teachers have **developed ways** to make communication **easier**.

Here are some ideas to help **overcome** the language **barrier**.

- **Spend time** at the school. A mother speaks Spanish and her child's teacher does not. The mother feels **comfortable** at the school, but uncomfortable working in the **classroom**. She **still helps** with school events by doing things like **decorating** the school. Helping out in the school **lets everyone see** that **she cares about** her child and the school. She **stays involved** and **knows what is going on**.
- **Find someone** who **speaks** your language. Find another parent or teacher in the school who speaks Spanish and is bilingual. They can **listen** to parents' **concerns** or **translate** during parent-teacher conferences. **Another option is to bring** a bilingual friend or family member to school to help with translation.
- **Ask** about **language classes** at the school. **Sometimes** schools can help parents learn the new language. One parent **took** English as a Second Language (ESL) lessons **right in her** child's school.
- **Volunteer** at home. At some schools, you can help with a **class project** at home. Teachers **will appreciate** your involvement and your children **will see** that you care about their school.

Teachers **agree** with the importance of parent's participation with their schools. Teachers **have suggested** that **greater support** from parents and the community would make education a **high priority**.

One teacher **said**, "If every family **valued** education and **let their children know** that, there would be a **completely** different **attitude** towards education. Parents are their child's **first teachers** and **should never stop playing that role**."

**hard:** dura, difícil  
**uncomfortable:** incómodos  
**don't speak:** no hablan  
**fortunately:** afortunadamente  
**developed ways:** desarrollado formas  
**easier:** más fácil  
**overcome:** superar  
**barrier:** barrera  
**spend time:** pasa tiempo  
**comfortable:** cómoda  
**classroom:** salón de clase  
**still helps:** ayuda de todas maneras  
**decorating:** decorar  
**lets everyone see:** hace que todos vean  
**she cares about:** a ella le importa  
**stays/to stay:** se mantiene/mantenerse  
**involved:** involucrada  
**knows/to know:** sabe/saber  
**what is going on:** qué está pasando  
**find someone:** encuentra a alguien  
**speaks/to speak:** hable/hablar  
**listen:** escuchar  
**concerns:** preocupaciones  
**translate/to translate:** traducir/  
traducir  
**another option:** otra opción  
**to bring:** traer  
**ask/to ask:** pregunta/preguntar  
**language classes:** clases de idiomas  
**sometimes:** a veces  
**took/to take:** tomó/tomar (*clases*)  
**right in her:** en la escuela misma  
de su  
**volunteer:** trabaja como voluntario/a  
**class project:** proyecto para la clase  
**will appreciate/to appreciate:**  
apreciarán/apreciar  
**will see/to see:** verán/ver  
**agree:** están de acuerdo  
**have suggested/to suggest:** han  
sugerido/sugerir  
**greater support:** mayor apoyo  
**high priority:** prioridad alta  
**said/to say:** dijo/decir  
**valued/to value:** valorizara/valorizar  
**let their children know:** hacerles saber  
a sus hijos  
**completely:** completamente  
**attitude:** actitud  
**first teachers:** primeros maestros  
**should never stop:** nunca deberían  
dejar de  
**playing that role:** jugar ese papel

requests: pedidos  
**bilingual employees:** empleados bilingües  
**growing/to grow:** aumentando/aumentar  
**greatest need:** mayor necesidad  
**consumer services industry:** industria de servicios al consumidor  
**such areas as:** tales áreas como  
**retailing:** ventas  
**communications:** comunicaciones  
**banking:** banca  
**to fill positions:** llenar puestos  
**call center staff:** personal de un centro de llamadas  
**medical:** (*personal*) médico  
**legal:** legal  
**administrative staff:** personal administrativo  
**receptionists:** recepcionistas  
**the need:** la necesidad  
**can vary:** puede variar  
**depending on:** dependiendo de  
**in general:** en general  
**most highly requested:** más solicitado  
**language:** lengua  
**due to:** debido a  
**million-plus:** más de...millones  
**still growing:** todavía está aumentando  
**however:** sin embargo  
**there is:** existe, hay  
**increasing need:** necesidad creciente  
**due to:** debida a  
**usually:** generalmente, comúnmente  
**first choice:** primera opción  
**will continue to be:** continuarán siendo  
**Spanish-speaking:** hablantes de español  
**to find:** para encontrar  
**business:** negocios  
**background:** experiencia, historia  
**fluent:** hablan con fluidez  
**recruiters:** personas que reclutan  
**resourceful:** llenos de recursos, ingeniosos  
**employers:** empleadores  
**have joined/to join:** se han unido a/unirse, hacerse socio  
**now:** ahora  
**participate/to participate:** participan/participar

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# Maximizing Your Talents

**Requests for bilingual employees** are **growing** in the United States. The **greatest need** for bilingual employees is in the **consumer services industry** in **such areas as retailing, communications, and banking.** Bilingual employees are needed **to fill positions** as **call center staff, medical and legal administrative staff, and receptionists.**



**The need for bilingual employees can vary depending on** what area of the country a company serves. **In general,** Spanish is the **most highly requested language, due to** the 40 **million-plus** Hispanic population, which **is still growing.** **However, there is an increasing need** for Chinese and Vietnamese on the West Coast and for French and Portuguese on the East Coast, **due to** increasing populations from these immigrant groups.

Spanish is **usually** the **first choice** for companies requesting a bilingual employee. As the Hispanic population grows, there is, and **will continue to be,** a need for **Spanish-speaking** employees.

### FINDING THE BILINGUAL EMPLOYEE

**To find** employees who have a **business background** and are **fluent** in Spanish, some **recruiters** have become **resourceful.** **Employers have joined** and **now participate** in such organizations as the Latin American Association, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the National Society of Hispanic MBAs.

All of these organizations are a **valuable** resource **since** they not only **have** fluent Spanish speakers, but **candidates** with the **required** educational background and **business skills** needed.

## TESTING FOR LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Many employees **say** they are bilingual, **but** are they bilingual in **financial transactions** or **technical terminology**? **To verify** that a bilingual employee **not only** speaks a second language fluently **but also** speaks with knowledge of the **proper vocabulary** for the **position**, many recruiters **test** candidates **during** the interview process.

**Even though** a **prospective** employee **might be fluent** in the language needed, **it does not mean** they have the **necessary skills** required for the position. Prospective employees not only have to be fluent in Spanish, but they also must speak English, **along with** having **previous work experience**.



## THE FUTURE

As the **purchasing power** of immigrants across the United States grows, companies **are recognizing** that they must have a **workforce** that **reflects** their **consumer bases**. Bilingual employees **must have both** language and **cultural awareness**. Employers are **looking for** the **best talent** they can for any position **that is open**, and **they know** that the employee that is fluent in a second language **does create an advantage**.

**all of these:** todas estas  
**valuable:** valioso  
**since:** ya que  
**have/to have:** tienen/tener  
**candidates:** candidatos  
**required:** requeridos  
**business skills:** capacidades o habilidades en negocios  
**testing:** pruebas  
**understanding:** comprensión  
**say/to say:** dicen/decir  
**but:** pero  
**financial transactions:** transacciones financieras  
**technical terminology:** terminología técnica  
**to verify:** para verificar  
**not only...but also:** no sólo...pero también  
**proper vocabulary:** vocabulario apropiado  
**position:** posición, puesto  
**test/to test:** examinan/examinar  
**during:** durante  
**even though:** aunque, aun cuando  
**prospective:** potencial  
**might be fluent:** puede que hable con fluidez  
**it does not mean:** eso no significa  
**necessary skills:** habilidades necesarias  
**along with:** junto con  
**previous work experience:** previa experiencia de trabajo  
**purchasing power:** poder de compra  
**are recognizing/to recognize:** están reconociendo/reconocer  
**workforce:** trabajadores  
**reflects/to reflect:** refleja/reflejar  
**consumer bases:** bases de consumidores  
**must have:** deben tener  
**both:** ambos  
**cultural awareness:** conciencia cultural  
**looking for/to look for:** buscando/buscar  
**best talent:** mejor talento  
**that is open:** que esté abierto/a  
**they know/to know:** ellos saben/saber  
**does create an advantage:** crea una ventaja

**during:** durante  
**immigration process:** proceso de inmigración  
**someone:** alguien  
**may need help:** puede necesitar ayuda  
**understanding:** para comprender  
**laws:** leyes  
**while:** mientras que, aunque  
**can feel:** puede parecer  
**overwhelming:** abrumador, aplastante  
**daunting:** desalentador  
**proper research:** investigación adecuada  
**will find/to find:** encontrarás/encontrar  
**abundance:** abundancia  
**along the way:** en el camino, durante el proceso  
**lawyer:** abogado  
**graduated/to graduate:** recibido/recibirse  
**licensed:** autorizado  
**to practice law:** para ejercer la abogacía  
**regulated/to regulate:** regulado/regular  
**obtain:** obtener  
**legal status:** estatus legal  
**represent you:** representarte  
**court:** tribunal, corte  
**following ways:** siguientes maneras  
**analyze:** analizar  
**facts of your case:** hechos de tu caso  
**explain:** explicar  
**benefits:** beneficios  
**you may be eligible:** a los que puedes tener derecho  
**recommend:** recomendar  
**best ways:** mejores maneras  
**complete:** completar  
**submit:** presentar  
**applications:** solicitudes  
**stay current:** estar al corriente  
**that affect you:** que te afectan  
**avoid:** evitar  
**delays:** retrasos  
**discuss:** discutir  
**status:** estatus  
**speak for you:** hablar por tí  
**file:** presentar  
**appeals:** apelaciones  
**waivers:** renunciaciones, dispensas  
**utilize:** utilizar  
**how do you find:** cómo encuentras  
**online:** en línea  
**directory:** directorio, guía  
**who are members:** que son miembros  
**free legal services:** servicios legales gratuitos  
**self-help:** autoayuda

# Legal Resources

**During** the **immigration process**, you or **someone** in your family **may need help understanding** the many immigration **laws**. **While** the process **can feel overwhelming** and **daunting**, with the **proper research** you **will find** there is an **abundance** of legal resources and organizations to help you **along the way**.

An immigration **lawyer** has studied the immigration laws of the United States and has **graduated** from law school. He or she is **licensed to practice law** and is **regulated** by the State and Federal Government. He or she can help you **obtain legal status** from the Department of Homeland Security or **represent you** in Immigration **Court**.

An immigration lawyer can help you in the **following ways**:

- **Analyze** the **facts of your case** thoroughly.
- **Explain** all the **benefits** for which **you may be eligible**.
- **Recommend** the **best ways** to obtain legal status.
- **Complete** and **submit** your **applications** properly.
- **Stay current** on the new laws **that affect you**.
- **Avoid delays** and problems with your case.
- **Discuss** the **status** of your case with you.
- **Speak for you** and represent you in court.
- **File** necessary **appeals** and **waivers**.
- **Utilize** the system to your advantage.

**How do you find** an immigration lawyer or the necessary resources to assist you?

Visit [www.aialawyer.com](http://www.aialawyer.com), the **online directory** of attorneys **who are members** of the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

On this web site you will find **free legal services** provided by state. You will also find national and community resources and **self-help** materials. <http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir/probono/probono.htm>

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# Public Benefits

Many immigrants, **even when eligible** for **public benefits**, **do not apply** for **fear** that **accepting** benefits **will have consequences** for their immigration **status** or that of **someone** in their family. Even when immigrants are **aware of** their **rights**, local agencies **sometimes mistakenly deny** benefits to immigrants **who are entitled** to them, or **ask for** information that **may discourage** an **applicant** from **obtaining** the benefit. Immigrants **with limited** English **proficiency** **face additional barriers** when service provider agencies **fail to make** appropriate **language translation services available** to their clients.

National and local organizations and **advocacy groups** have been **filling the gap** in **assisting** immigrants **to navigate** the **various** and **continuously changing** public benefits laws and policies. Immigrants come to this country **ready to work**, and many work in **low-wage**, **undesirable** jobs that **native-born** Americans **take for granted** but will not do. Immigrants **should have access to** public benefits that **they pay for** with their **taxes**.

Today and **throughout history**, immigrants **contribute far more** to the American **economy** and culture than **they receive** in benefits.

The **following** organizations **provide outstanding** public benefit programs, activities, and information.

- Center for Public Policy Priorities : [www.cppp.org](http://www.cppp.org)
- Coalition on Human Needs: [www.chn.org/issuebriefs/immigrants.asp](http://www.chn.org/issuebriefs/immigrants.asp)
- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: [www.cbpp.org/pubs/immpub.htm](http://www.cbpp.org/pubs/immpub.htm)
- The Finance Project: [www.financeprojectinfo.org](http://www.financeprojectinfo.org)
- National Immigration Law Center: [www.nilc.org](http://www.nilc.org)

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**even when eligible:** aún cuando reúne los requisitos  
**public benefits:** beneficios públicos  
**do not apply/to apply:** no solicitan/solicitar  
**fear:** miedo  
**accepting:** aceptar  
**will have/to have:** tendrá/tener  
**consequences:** consecuencias  
**status:** estado, estatus, categoría  
**someone:** alguien, alguno  
**aware of:** conscientes de  
**rights:** derechos  
**sometimes:** a veces  
**mistakenly:** de manera equivocada  
**deny/to deny:** niegan/negar  
**who are entitled:** que tienen derecho  
**ask for/to ask for:** piden/pedir  
**may discourage:** puede desalentar  
**applicant:** solicitante  
**obtaining/to obtain:** obtener/obtener  
**with limited ... proficiency:** con manejo limitado de ...  
**face/to face:** enfrenta/enfrentar  
**additional barriers:** barreras adicionales  
**fail:** no (*hacer algo*)  
**to make...available:** poner... a disposición  
**language translation services:** servicios de traducción de idiomas  
**advocacy groups:** grupos de apoyo  
**filling the gap:** llenando el hueco  
**assisting/to assist:** ayudando/ayudar, asistir  
**to navigate:** a navegar  
**various:** varios  
**continuously changing:** cambiando constantemente  
**ready to work:** prontos para trabajar  
**low-wage:** bajo salario  
**undesirable:** no deseables  
**native-born:** nacidos en; nativos de  
**take for granted:** lo dan por sentado  
**should have access to:** deberían tener acceso a  
**they pay for:** ellos pagan  
**taxes:** impuestos  
**throughout history:** a través de la historia  
**contribute/to contribute:** contribuyen/contribuir  
**far more:** mucho más  
**economy:** economía  
**they receive:** lo que reciben  
**following:** siguiente  
**provide/to provide:** proveen/proveer  
**outstanding:** sobresaliente, destacado



**since:** ya que  
**large number of:** gran número de  
**come to/to come to:** venido a/venir a  
**in the last:** en los últimos  
**begin/to begin:** empiezan/empezar  
**working careers:** carreras laborales  
**low-paying jobs:** trabajos que pagan poco  
**do not yet own:** todavía no poseen  
**cost of housing:** costo de la vivienda  
**significant financial barrier:** barrera financiera considerable  
**steadily:** constantemente  
**pursue/to pursue:** persiguen/perseguir  
**realize:** darse cuenta  
**huge potential:** potencial enorme  
**represent/to represent:** representan/representar  
**have made commitments:** se han comprometido  
**providing/to provide:** proveyendo/proveer  
**to gain access to:** para acceder al  
**pay off:** valer la pena  
**increasingly achieving:** logrando cada vez más  
**dream:** sueño  
**according to:** de acuerdo a  
**still face:** todavía enfrentan  
**in response to:** como respuesta a  
**non-profit:** sin fines de lucro  
**non-partisan:** no partidario  
**launched/to launch:** lanzó/lanzar  
**benefits/to benefit:** beneficia/beneficiar  
**will employ/to employ:** empleará/emplear  
**up to:** hasta  
**mid-career:** en la mitad de su carrera  
**to create:** crear  
**implement:** implementar  
**specialized housing initiatives:** iniciativas especializadas de vivienda  
**across the country:** a lo largo del país  
**we have to help empower:** que tenemos para posibilitar  
**attain/to attain:** obtener/obtener  
**greater stability:** mayor estabilidad  
**proud:** orgullosos  
**endeavor:** emprendimiento  
**needs:** necesidades  
**will continue/to continue:** continuarán/continuar  
**to assume/to assume:** asumiendo/asumir  
**leadership roles:** roles de liderazgo  
**sectors of society:** sectores de la sociedad  
**development:** desarrollo

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# Owning Your Own Home

**Since a large number of** immigrants have **come to** the United States **in the last** 10 years and because many of them **begin** their **working careers** in **low-paying jobs**, many **do not yet own** homes. The **cost of housing** presents a **significant financial barrier** for many people. Yet, as a group, immigrants **steadily pursue** homeownership.

Financial institutions are beginning to **realize** the **huge potential** immigrants **represent** for the housing market. In the last few years, many **have made commitments** to reach out to immigrant populations and are **providing** immigrants with the skills they need **to gain access to** the housing market.

These efforts are beginning to **pay off**, as immigrants are **increasingly achieving** the American **dream** of homeownership.

**According to** recent reports, Hispanics **still face** significant barriers to achieving the American dream of owning a home. **In response to** this problem, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (CHCI), the leading **non-profit** and **non-partisan** Hispanic educational organization, **launched** the National Housing Initiative (NHI).

The NHI **benefits** areas with large Hispanic populations and **will employ up to 4 mid-career** professionals **to create** and **implement specialized housing initiatives** for the purpose of increasing homeownership opportunities for Latinos **across the country**.

Homeownership is one of the best ways **we have to help empower** families to achieve financial security and help communities **attain greater stability**. For this reason, CHCI reports that they are **proud** to launch this exciting and important **endeavor** to help address the housing **needs** of Latinos everywhere. It is through an initiative such as this that Hispanics **will continue to assume** greater **leadership roles** in all **sectors of society**.

For more information on CHCI and its leadership **development** programs and scholarship awards, please visit [www.chciyouth.org](http://www.chciyouth.org) or call toll-free 1-800 EXCEL DC.

# Parent-Teacher Association

As the largest **volunteer child advocacy association** in the nation, the **National Parent-Teacher Association (PTA)** **reminds** our country of its obligations to children. The PTA **provides** parents and families with a **powerful voice to speak on behalf of** every child **while** providing the **best tools** for parents **to help** their children be **successful students**.

The National PTA **does not act alone**. Working in cooperation with many national education, **health, safety**, and child advocacy groups and federal agencies, the National PTA **collaborates** on projects that **benefit children** and that bring **valuable resources** to its **members**.

The PTA is the nation's original parent group in schools, **influencing** millions of parents, **past and present**, to get involved in their children's education. A national, nonprofit organization, **neither** the organization **nor** its leaders **receive any financial benefit** from PTA activities. The PTA is **composed of** 6 million volunteers in 23,000 local units. **Run by** volunteers and **led by** volunteers, the PTA is **accountable to** parents and schools. The PTA gives parents what they want—a **way to help** their children succeed.

## JOIN THE PTA

The PTA is **open to all** adults who **care** about children and schools. The **main thing** parents want from schools is to help their child **succeed academically**, emotionally, and personally. The PTA **bridges** the gap **between** homes and schools. **By getting involved** with the PTA, the child **who benefits most** is one's own. **They work hard** to bring mothers, fathers, teachers, school administrators, grandparents, mentors, **foster parents**, other **caregivers**, and **community leaders** into the association.

**Talk with** the **school principals** in your town **to find out** how you may **partner** with the schools and be one of the caring members of a **powerful** organization that **makes a difference every day**.

**volunteer child advocacy association:** asociación voluntaria de apoyo al niño  
**National Parent-Teacher Association:** Asociación Nacional Padres y Maestros  
**reminds/to remind:** recuerda/recordar  
**provides/to provide:** provee/proveer  
**powerful voice:** voz poderosa  
**to speak on behalf of:** para hablar en nombre de  
**while:** mientras que  
**best tools:** mejores herramientas  
**to help:** para ayudar  
**successful students:** estudiantes exitosos  
**does not act alone:** no actúa solo  
**health:** salud  
**safety:** seguridad  
**collaborates/to collaborate:** colabora/colaborar  
**benefit children:** benefician a los niños  
**valuable resources:** recursos valiosos  
**members:** miembros  
**influencing/to influence:** influyendo/influir  
**past and present:** pasados y presentes  
**neither... nor...:** ni... ni...  
**receive/to receive:** reciben/recibir  
**any financial benefit:** ningún beneficio financiero  
**composed of:** compuesto de  
**run by:** operado por  
**led by:** dirigido por  
**accountable to:** responde a  
**way to help:** manera de ayudar  
**open to all:** abierta a todos  
**care/to care:** se preocupan/preocuparse  
**main thing:** cosa principal  
**succeed academically:** tengan éxito académico  
**bridges/to bridge:** supera/superar, salvar, servir de puente  
**between:** entre  
**by getting involved:** al involucrarse  
**who benefits most:** que más se beneficia  
**they work hard:** ellos trabajan duro  
**foster parents:** padres adoptivos (*temporales*) de acogida  
**caregivers:** cuidadores  
**community leaders:** líderes comunitarios  
**talk with/to talk with:** habla con/hablar con  
**school principals:** directores de las escuelas  
**to find out:** para averiguar  
**partner:** trabajar conjuntamente  
**powerful:** poderosa  
**makes a difference:** produce un impacto positivo  
**every day:** cada día

**being involved:** estar involucrado  
**benefits:** beneficios  
**many:** muchos  
**levels:** niveles  
**get to know:** conocer  
**integrate:** integrarse  
**into your immediate surroundings:**  
 en tu entorno inmediato  
**also:** también  
**identify:** identificar  
**utilize:** utilizar  
**resources:** recursos  
**helps/to help:** ayuda/ayudar  
**to build:** a construir  
**society:** sociedad  
**values/to value:** valora/valorar  
**diversity:** diversidad  
**respects/to respect:** respeta/respetar  
**dignity:** dignidad  
**rights:** derechos  
**of all people:** de toda la gente, de todas las personas  
**libraries:** bibliotecas  
**offer/to offer:** ofrecen/ofrecer  
**free:** gratis  
**internet access:** acceso a internet  
**computer classes:** clases de computación  
**wonderful:** maravillosos  
**magazines:** revistas  
**books:** libros  
**as well as:** así como  
**test preparation:** preparación para exámenes  
**church:** iglesia  
**ESL classes:** clases de inglés como lengua secundaria (*ESL=English as a Second Language*)  
**designed/to design:** diseñadas/diseñar  
**adjust:** acomodarse  
**found:** que se encuentran  
**medium-sized cities:** ciudades medianas  
**here:** aquí  
**childcare:** cuidado de niños  
**summer programs:** programas de verano  
**concerts:** conciertos  
**festivals:** festivales

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# You and Your Community

**Being involved** in your community has **benefits** on **many levels**. On a local level it allows you to **get to know** your neighbors and **integrate** better **into your immediate surroundings**. It also helps you **identify** and **utilize** the many **resources** available for you and your family. On a national level your involvement **helps to build** a **society** that **values diversity** and **respects** the **dignity** and **rights of all people**.



## Local Communities

- **Libraries**—Many libraries **offer free internet access** and **computer classes**. They also offer ESL classes, **wonderful** children's programs, **magazines** and **books** in Spanish, **as well as** citizenship **test preparation** books and resources.
- **Church**—Local churches often offer free **ESL classes** as well as other classes **designed** to help immigrants **adjust** to life in the United States.
- **Community Centers**—Community Centers, also called Parks and Recreation departments, are **found** in most **medium-sized cities** and offer an abundance of resources for you and your family. **Here** you can find adult and children's programs, **child care**, **summer programs**, local **concerts** and community **festivals**.

- **Volunteer**—A **great way to meet new people** and make a difference in your community is to volunteer. **Even if you are not yet fluent** in English, this is a great way to **practice** your English. Volunteer **options** include: working at local **homeless shelters**, **assisting** adults or children to **learn to read** with **literacy programs**, **litter patrol** with **environmental programs**, or helping out at local festivals or **fundraisers**.



#### National Communities

- National Council of La Raza is a **nonprofit** organization **established** in 1968 **to reduce poverty** and discrimination and **improve life opportunities** for Hispanic Americans.
- LULAC—The Mission of the League of United Latin American Citizens is **to advance** the **economic condition**, educational **attainment**, political **influence**, **health** and civil **rights** of the Hispanic population of the United States.

There are many options for community involvement **right outside your door**. **Take a class**, **listen to** a concert in the park, **help organize** the next Cinco De Mayo festival. **Take the time** to **be involved** and **make the most** of your community.

**volunteer:** voluntario  
**great way:** excelente manera  
**to meet new people:** hacer nuevas amistades  
**even if:** aun si  
**you are not yet fluent:** no hablas aún con fluidez  
**to practice:** practicar  
**options:** opciones  
**homeless shelters:** refugios para personas sin techo  
**assisting:** el ayudar  
**learn to read:** aprender a leer  
**literacy programs:** programas de alfabetismo  
**litter patrol:** patrullas que recogen basura  
**environmental programs:** programas para el medio ambiente  
**fundraisers:** (*eventos*) para recaudar fondos  
**nonprofit:** sin fines de lucro  
**established:** establecida  
**to reduce:** para reducir  
**poverty:** la pobreza  
**improve life opportunities:** mejorar las oportunidades de vida  
**to advance:** hacer avanzar  
**economic condition:** condición económica  
**attainment:** logro  
**influence:** influencia  
**health:** salud  
**rights:** derechos  
**right outside your door:** justo al otro lado de tu puerta  
**take a class:** tome una clase  
**listen to/to listen to:** escucha/ escuchar  
**help organize:** ayuda a organizar  
**next:** próximo  
**take the time:** tómate el tiempo  
**be involved:** estar involucrado  
**make the most:** aprovecha al máximo

**because:** porque  
**growing:** creciendo  
**opportunities:** oportunidades  
**graduates:** graduados  
**across many fields:** a través de varios campos  
**recognizing the need to hire:** reconociendo la necesidad de contratar  
**understand/to understand:** entienden/entender  
**language:** lengua, idioma  
**unfortunately:** desafortunadamente  
**heritage:** patrimonio (*aquí: origen*)  
**overcome negative stereotypes:** sobreponerse a estereotipos negativos  
**job search:** búsqueda de trabajo  
**highlight/to highlight:** destacan/destacar  
**unique benefits:** beneficios únicos  
**background:** historia personal  
**language skills:** capacidades en idiomas  
**insight:** nueva percepción, comprender algo mejor  
**make the most:** aprovechar al máximo  
**minority recruiting efforts:** esfuerzos para reclutar minorías  
**diligently work:** trabajan diligentemente  
**promote/to promote:** promover/promover  
**reaching out:** extendiendo una mano  
**sponsoring/to sponsor:** patrocinando/patrocinar  
**career fairs:** ferias de trabajo  
**recruiting events:** eventos para reclutar  
**scholarships:** becas  
**connecting with/to connect with:** conectándose con/conectarse  
**professional societies:** sociedades profesionales  
**searching/to search:** buscando/buscar  
**job boards:** tabloneros de anuncios de trabajo  
**niche boards:** tabloneros de anuncios especializados  
**either...or:** ya sea...o  
**diversity job board:** anuncios de trabajo para minorías  
**are under-represented:** no están suficientemente representados  
**despite:** a pesar de  
**advances:** avances  
**fields:** áreas  
**hear/to hear:** escuchamos/escuchar  
**mentioning/to mention:** mencionar/mencionar  
**engineering:** ingeniería  
**healthcare:** asistencia sanitaria/médica  
**nurses:** enfermeros/as  
**physicians:** médicos

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# Hispanics in the Workplace

**Because** the Hispanic population is **growing** so rapidly in the U.S., there are **opportunities** for **graduates across many fields**. Employers are **recognizing the need to hire** individuals who **understand** the **language** and culture of this growing segment of the population, and there are opportunities in many professions. **Unfortunately**, individuals of Hispanic **heritage** may still have to **overcome negative stereotypes** during their **job search**, but it is important to remember that being bicultural is a definite competitive advantage. Job seekers should **highlight** the **unique benefits** their **background** can provide to an employer, including international experience, **language skills** and cultural **insight**.

## What Are Employers Doing?

To **make the most** of their **minority recruiting efforts**, the most successful employers use a variety of methods and **diligently work** to **promote** these initiatives on campus.

Many employers are **reaching out** to Hispanic students by **sponsoring career fairs** and other events on campus, attending **recruiting events** and even offering **scholarships** to Hispanic students. Companies are also **connecting with** students through **professional societies** such as the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers and the Association of Latino Professionals in Finance and Accounting.

## Where to Look for Your First Job

Students should be **searching** the Internet **job boards**, both the big ones as well as **niche boards** that match **either** their career functions, locations **or** ethnic background. LatPro.com, for example, is a **niche diversity job board** for Hispanic and bilingual professionals.

## Industries Where Hispanics Are Under-Represented

**Despite** promising **advances** in many areas, Hispanics continue to be under-represented in a variety of professions. The **fields** we **hear** employers **mentioning** most include science, information technology, **engineering** and **healthcare** (especially **nurses** and **physicians** with Spanish language skills).



The reasons are varied and **complex**, but multicultural students **are not entering** these fields in **great enough numbers**. We can **encourage** students **to pursue** these fields by increasing scholarships **to ease** the **financial burden** of advanced education, **as well as** promoting **mentorship** opportunities **to expose** young Latinos/Latinas to these career options **early on**.

What are employers looking for?

Many employers **want to see that** students are **involved** in organizations related to their profession, especially those **focused on** supporting Hispanic professionals **within a specific field**. **For example**, accounting students and graduates **should consider joining** the Association of Latino Professionals in Finance and Accounting. Other organizations include the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers, the National Association of Hispanic Nurses, and many others. These organizations are an excellent **source** for **networking** opportunities and **job leads**. An **online listing** can be found at: <http://www.latpro.com/network>.

Another source of networking opportunities would be Hispanic Chambers of Commerce. Every resource should be used, especially for **newly** graduating students **in search of** their first jobs.

It is important for Hispanic students to learn how organizations **value** a diverse workforce. Employers **can better inform** students about **corporate diversity initiatives** by using multiple **strategies** such as promoting **employee referral programs** and **affinity** organizations within the company, sponsoring scholarships for Hispanic students, **advertising** on diversity job boards, and **supporting** Hispanic professional organizations **within their field**.

Recruiting Hispanic employees requires the employer to understand the benefit that a diverse workforce brings to the business **bottom line**. Minority **candidates** want to know that they are being recruited for their skills and the value they will bring to an organization, versus being a **number** in a **diversity hiring effort**.

**complex:** complejas  
**are not entering:** no están entrando  
**great enough numbers:** cantidad suficiente  
**encourage:** animar  
**to pursue:** a ejercer  
**to ease:** que quite, que alivie  
**financial burden:** carga económica  
**as well as:** así como  
**mentorship:** servir como mentor  
**to expose:** para exponer  
**early on:** desde el principio  
**want to see that:** quieren ver que  
**involved:** involucrados  
**focused on:** enfocadas a  
**within:** dentro  
**specific field:** campo específico  
**for example:** por ejemplo  
**should consider joining:** deberían considerar unirse  
**source:** fuente  
**networking:** establecer contactos  
**job leads:** ofertas de trabajo  
**online listing:** listado en línea  
**newly:** nuevos, recientes  
**in search of:** en busca de  
**value/to value:** valoran/valorar  
**can better inform:** pueden informar mejor  
**corporate diversity initiatives:** iniciativas de la empresa respecto a la diversidad  
**strategies:** estrategias  
**employee referral programs:** programas de recomendación de empleados  
**affinity:** afinidad  
**advertising/to advertise:** hacer publicidad/hacer publicidad  
**supporting/to support:** apoyando/apoyar  
**within their field:** dentro de su área  
**bottom line:** resultado final, balance  
**candidates:** candidatos  
**number:** número  
**diversity hiring effort:** esfuerzo por emplear grupos diversos

Este artículo fue escrito por el personal de LatPro.com, el sitio de búsqueda de trabajo más visitado por hispanos y profesionales bilingües. Desde 1997 LatPro ha ayudado a hispanos en busca de trabajo a encontrar empleo con las mejores compañías a lo largo de los Estados Unidos y América Latina. Este sitio de avisos de empleo, ganador de varios premios y disponible en inglés, español y portugués, ofrece avisos de trabajo actuales, artículos con asesoramiento para su carrera, consejos para su currículum vitae, un calendario de eventos profesionales, información sobre inmigración a los Estados Unidos y otros muchos recursos para latinos.



# Test Your Comprehension

## Citizenship, page 124

1. Los residentes de los Estados Unidos pueden ser extranjeros, nacionales o ciudadanos. ¿Quiénes son extranjeros y cuáles son sus derechos?
2. ¿Quiénes son los nacionales y cuáles son sus derechos?

## Empowerment with Education, page 126

1. ¿Cuál es la minoría étnica más numerosa de la nación y el segmento de más rápido crecimiento de nuestra población?
2. Cuando busques ayuda financiera o becas, ¿cuál debería ser tu primer paso?
3. Durante sus 31 años de historia, ¿HSF ha otorgado cuántas becas a latinos?

## Community Colleges, page 128

1. ¿Cuántas instituciones terciarias comunitarias hay en los Estados Unidos?
2. ¿Qué es un associate degree?
3. ¿Cuáles son los programas de instituciones terciarias comunitarias más populares?

## Helping Children Succeed, page 130

1. Verdadero o Falso - Cuando los padres están involucrados en la educación de sus hijos, ¿a los hijos les va mejor en la escuela?
2. ¿Qué pasa cuando los padres y maestros comparten información?
3. ¿Cuáles son algunas ideas para ayudar a superar la barrera del idioma y participar de manera más activa en la escuela de tu niño/a?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Bilingual Resources, page 132

1. ¿Qué industrias tienen mayor necesidad de empleados bilingües?
2. ¿Cómo verifica un empleador que el empleado bilingüe habla con fluidez y conoce el vocabulario adecuado para el puesto?
3. Los posibles empleados necesitan hablar español con fluidez así como ¿qué otra cosa?

## Legal Resources, page 134

1. ¿Qué es un abogado de inmigración?
2. ¿Cómo puede ayudar un abogado de inmigración a un nuevo inmigrante a los Estados Unidos?

## Owning Your Own Home, page 136

1. ¿Cuál es la tasa de propiedad de vivienda para hispanos en los Estados Unidos?
2. Ser propietario de vivienda está considerado como una de las mejores formas de ayudar a posibilitar ¿el qué?

## You and Your Community, page 138

1. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los beneficios de estar involucrado con tu comunidad?
2. ¿Qué puedes encontrar en los Departamentos de Parques y Recreación?
3. ¿Cuál es una gran forma de hacer nuevas amistades y crear un cambio en tu comunidad?

A page of history is worth a pound of logic.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

# History

**states:** estados  
**first:** primeros  
**last:** último  
**to join:** en unirse  
**voted/to vote:** votó/votar  
**to become independent:** se independizara  
**however:** sin embargo  
**we celebrate/to celebrate:** nosotros celebramos/celebrar  
**took/to take:** llevó/llevar, tomar  
**to accept:** el aceptar  
**written/to write** escrito/escribir  
**edited/to edit:** editado/editar  
**explained/to explain:** explicaba/explicar  
**separating/to separate:** separando/separar  
**ruler:** gobernante  
**now:** ahora  
**considered/to consider:** considerado/considerar  
**birthday:** cumpleaños  
**parades:** desfiles  
**fireworks:** fuegos artificiales  
**songs:** canciones  
**live readings:** lecturas en vivo  
**decision to break from:** decisión de separarse de  
**easy choice:** fácil elección  
**repeated injuries:** repetidos daños  
**against:** en contra de  
**convinced/to convince:** convencieron/convencer  
**to join:** de unirse  
**rebellion:** rebelión  
**difficult fighting:** difícil lucha  
**to win:** ganar  
**freedom:** libertad

## 146 history

# Independence Day

There are **50 states** in the Union. The **first** 13 states were Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Georgia, Delaware, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The **last** state **to join** the Union was Hawaii.

Congress **voted** for the United States **to become independent** from Great Britain on July 2, 1776. **However, we celebrate** Independence Day on July 4th. This is because it **took** two days for Congress to vote **to accept** an official Declaration of Independence. This document was **written** by Thomas Jefferson and **edited** by Congress. It **explained** why the American colonies were **separating** from their British **ruler**. The 4th of July is **now considered** the **birthday** of America. We celebrate with **parades, fireworks, patriotic songs, and live readings** of the Declaration of Independence.



The **decision to break from** the British was not an **easy choice** for many colonists. However, Great Britain's "**repeated injuries**" **against** the Americans **convinced** many **to join** the **rebellion**. After years of **difficult fighting**, the colonists went on **to win** their **freedom**.

# Stars and Stripes

We **call** the American **flag** the “Stars and Stripes.” Congress **chose** the stars and stripes **design** for our flag on June 14, 1777. Congress **explained** the colors: **red stands for hardiness** and valor, **white** for **purity** and **innocence**, and **blue** for **vigilance**, **perseverance**, and **justice**.

The white stars on the flag **represent** the United States as **being like** “a new **constellation**” in the **sky**. The nation was **seen** as a new constellation because the **republican system** of government was **new** and different in the 1770s. In the republican system of government, leaders **work to help** all of the country’s people. They **do not act** to help only a **few** special citizens. **Since** the people themselves **choose** these leaders, the people **hold the power** of government.

Each star represents a **state**. This is why the number of stars **has changed over the years** from 13 to 50. The number of stars **reached** 50 in 1959. In that year, Hawaii **joined** the United States as the 50th state.

The stars represent the Founding Fathers’ **view** of the American **experiment** in democracy. To them, the **goal** of a republic **based** on **individual freedom** was a noble idea. Stars are **considered** a symbol of the **heavens** and the **high**, ambitious vision of the Founding Fathers.

In 1818, Congress **decided** that the number of red and white stripes on the flag **should always be** 13. This would **honor** the original states, **no matter how many** new states would join the United States later.

**we call/to call:** nosotros llamamos/  
llamar  
**flag:** bandera  
**chose/to choose:** eligió/elegir  
**design:** diseño  
**explained/to explain:** explicó/explicar  
**red:** rojo  
**stands for/to stand for:** representan/  
representar  
**hardiness:** robustez, resistencia  
**white:** blanco  
**purity:** pureza  
**innocence:** inocencia  
**blue:** azul  
**vigilance:** vigilancia  
**perseverance:** perseverancia  
**justice:** justicia  
**represent/to represent:** representan/  
representar  
**being like:** ser como  
**constellation:** constelación  
**sky:** cielo  
**seen:** vista  
**republican system:** sistema de  
república  
**new:** nueva  
**work to help:** trabajan para ayudar  
**do not act:** no actúan  
**few:** pocos  
**since:** ya que  
**choose/to choose:** elige/elegir  
**hold the power:** mantienen el poder  
**state:** estado  
**has changed over the years:** ha  
cambiado con los años  
**reached/to reach:** alcanzó/alcanzar  
**joined/to join:** se unió/unirse  
**view:** visión  
**experiment:** experimento  
**goal:** meta, objetivo  
**based:** basada  
**individual freedom:** libertad  
individual  
**considered/to consider:** consideradas/  
considerar  
**heavens:** cielos  
**high:** alta  
**decided/to decide:** decidió/decidir  
**should always be:** debería ser siempre  
**honor:** honrar  
**no matter how many:** no importa  
cuántos



**place:** lugar  
**school:** escuela  
**process:** proceso  
**designed:** diseñado  
**writers:** escritores, autores  
**to select:** para seleccionar  
**came from/to come from:** vino de/  
venir de  
**compromise:** compromiso  
**between:** entre  
**being elected:** ser electo/a  
**chosen:** elegido  
**combining:** combinando  
**vote/to vote:** vota/votar  
**meet/to meet:** se reúnen/reunirse  
**to choose:** para elegir  
**today:** hoy, hoy en día  
**officially:** oficialmente  
**first in line:** primero en la línea  
fue sucesión  
**to take over:** para hacerse cargo/  
hacerse cargo, asumir el cargo,  
tomar el mando  
**happened/ to happen:** pasado/  
pasar, ocurrir, suceder  
**times:** veces  
**died in office:** murió (*estando*) en  
el poder  
**killed/to kill:** muertos/matar  
**resigned/to resign:** renunció/  
renunciar

# The Electoral College



The Electoral College is not a **place** or a **school**. The Electoral College is a **process** that was **designed** by the **writers** of the Constitution **to select** presidents. It **came from** a **compromise** **between** the President **being elected** directly by the people and the President being **chosen** by Congress. **Combining** these ideas,

the American people **vote** for a “college” of electors, who then **meet to choose** the President. **Today**, the people of each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia vote for the electors in November. The electors then **officially** vote for the President in December.

The Vice President is **first in line to take over** as President. This has **happened** nine **times** in U.S. history. Four presidents **died in office**, four presidents were **killed** in office, and one president, Richard Nixon, **resigned** from office.

# Supreme Law of the Land



The U.S. Constitution **has lasted longer** than any **other country's** constitution. It is the **basic legal framework** **establishing** the

U.S. government. **Every** person and every agency and department of government must **follow** the Constitution. This is why it is **called** the “**supreme law of the land.**” **Under** this system, the **powers** of the national government are **limited** to those **written** in the Constitution. The **guiding principle** **behind** this system is **often called** the **rule** of law.

It **is not easy** for the Constitution to be **changed**. Changes to the constitution are called Amendments. **First, two-thirds** of the Senate and two-thirds of the House of Representatives must vote **to approve** an amendment. Then, **three-fourths** of the states must approve the amendment.

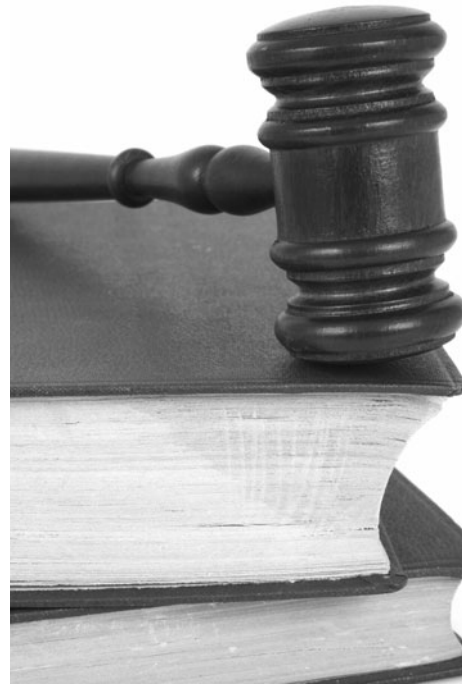
The first amendments to the Constitution were **added** in 1791. These original ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights. Since the Bill of Rights **passed**, 17 more amendments **have been added**. The 27th amendment is the **most recent addition**. It was added in 1992 and **addresses** how Senators and Representatives are **paid**. **Interestingly**, Congress **first discussed** this Amendment **back in** 1789.

**has lasted longer:** ha durado más tiempo  
**other:** otro  
**country's:** de ... país  
**basic legal framework:** marco legal básico  
**establishing/to establish:** que establece/establecer  
**every:** toda  
**follow:** seguir  
**called/to call:** llamada/llamar  
**supreme law of the land:** ley suprema del país  
**under:** bajo  
**powers:** poderes  
**limited/limit:** limitados/limitar  
**written/to write:** escritos/escribir  
**guiding principle:** principio rector o guía  
**behind:** detrás de  
**often called:** a menudo llamado  
**rule:** regla  
**is not easy:** no es fácil  
**changed/to change:** cambiada/cambiar, alterar  
**first:** primero  
**two-thirds:** dos tercios  
**to approve:** para aprobar  
**three-fourths:** tres cuartos  
**added/to add:** agregados/agregar  
**passed/to pass:** aprobado/aprobar  
**have been added:** han sido agregados  
**most recent addition:** adición más reciente  
**addresses/to address:** trata de/tratar  
**paid/to pay:** pagados/pagar  
**interestingly:** interesantemente  
**first discussed:** discutió por primera vez  
**back in:** en (*refiriéndose a un tiempo anterior*)

**writers:** redactores, quienes escribieron  
**created/to create:** crearon/crear  
**divides/to divide:** divide/dividir  
**power:** poder  
**among:** entre  
**branches:** ramas  
**operate/to operate:** operan/operar  
**under:** bajo  
**system:** sistema  
**checks:** mecanismos de control  
**balances:** mecanismos de equilibrio  
**means/to mean:** significa/significar  
**block/to block:** bloquear  
**threaten to:** amenazar con  
**another:** otra  
**grow too powerful:** volverse demasiado poderosa  
**harm:** dañar  
**liberties:** libertades  
**citizens:** ciudadanos  
**main job:** trabajo principal  
**to make federal laws:** hacer leyes federales  
**Senate:** senado  
**put ... to work:** pone ... en funcionamiento  
**within:** dentro de  
**makes sure/to make sure:** se asegura/asegurarse  
**become/to become:** se vuelve/volverse, convertirse  
**both:** ambos  
**agree:** estar de acuerdo  
**made/to make:** hecha/hacer  
**specific:** específicos  
**assigned/to assign:** asignados/asignar  
**chambers:** cámaras  
**only:** sólo  
**to reject:** para rechazar  
**treaty:** tratado  
**signed/to sign:** firmado/firmar  
**to begin:** para empezar  
**considering:** a considerar  
**bill:** proyecto de ley  
**pay taxes:** pagar impuestos  
**also:** también  
**go to trial:** ir a juicio  
**crime against:** delito contra

# Divisions of Power

The **writers** of the Constitution **created** a process that **divides** the government's **power among** three **branches:** Executive, Judicial, and Legislative. These branches **operate under** a **system of checks and balances.** This **means** that each branch can **block,** or **threaten to block,** the action of **another** branch. This way, no one branch can **grow too powerful** and **harm** the **liberties of citizens.**



Congress is a legislative branch. The **main job** of Congress is **to make federal laws.** Congress is divided into two parts—the **Senate** and the House of Representatives. By dividing Congress into two parts, the Constitution **put** the checks and balances idea **to work within** the legislative branch. Each part of Congress **makes sure** that the other does not **become** too powerful. These two “check” each other because **both** must **agree** for a law to be **made.**

**Specific** powers are **assigned** to each of these **chambers.** **Only** the Senate has the power **to reject** a **treaty signed** by the President. Only the House of Representatives has the power **to begin considering** a **bill** that makes Americans **pay taxes.** **Also,** only the House of Representatives has the power to make a President **go to trial** for a **crime against** the United States.



A federal law is a **rule** that all people **living** in the United States **must follow**. Every law begins as a **proposal** made by a member of Congress. Tax proposals must

begin in the House of Representatives. Other types of proposals can be made by any senator or representative. When the Senate or House begins **to debate** the proposal, it is **called** a bill. If the President **signs** the bill, it becomes a federal law.

The nation is **divided** into 435 Congressional **districts**. The people of each district are **represented** by a **member** of the House of Representatives.

The **people** of each state also **vote** for two U.S. senators. There are 100 senators (two **from each** state). The **term of office** for members of the House of Representatives is two years. The term for senators is six years.

**One reason** the Senate was **created** was **to make** states with **fewer** people **equal** in power to states with many people. With two senators representing each state, states with **small populations** have the same Senate representation as states with **large** populations.

The writers of the Constitution **wanted** senators to be **independent** of **public opinion**. A **longer**, six-year term **would give them** this **protection**. The Constitution **puts no limit** on the number of terms a senator may **serve**.

**rule:** regla  
**living:** viviendo  
**must follow:** deben seguir  
**proposal:** propuesta  
**to debate:** a debatir  
**called/llamar:** llamado/to call  
**signs/to sign:** firma/firmar  
**divided/dividir:** dividida/  
to divide  
**districts:** distritos  
**represented/to represent:**  
representados/representar  
**member:** miembro  
**people:** personas  
**vote:** votar  
**from each:** de cada  
**term of office:** mandato  
**one reason:** una razón  
**created/to create:** creado/crear  
**to make:** para hacer  
**few:** pocas  
**equal:** igual, mismo  
**small populations:** poblaciones  
pequeñas  
**large:** grande  
**wanted/to want:** querían/  
querer  
**independent:** independientes  
**public opinion:** opinión pública  
**longer:** más largo  
**would give them:** les daría  
**protection:** protección  
**puts no limit:** no pone límites  
**serve:** servir

**official home:** residencia oficial  
**built/to build:** construida/construir  
**between:** entre  
**helped choose:** ayudó a elegir  
**exact location:** ubicación exacta  
**supervised/to supervise:** supervisó  
**never actually lived:** en realidad nunca vivió  
**to live:** vivir  
**burned/to burn:** quemada/quemar  
**troops:** tropas  
**during:** durante  
**destructive fire:** incendio destructor  
**took place/to take place:** tuvo lugar/ tener lugar, ocurrir  
**established/to establish:** estableció/ establecer  
**did not exist/to exist:** no existía/existir  
**at that time:** en esa época  
**soon began discussing:** pronto empezó a discutir  
**permanent:** permanente  
**within:** dentro  
**fought/to fight:** pelearon/pelear  
**bitterly:** amargamente, terriblemente, con mucho rencor  
**against:** contra  
**southern:** sureños  
**wanted/to want:** quería/querer  
**to be in:** estuviera en  
**finally:** finalmente  
**North:** Norte  
**agreed to let:** aceptó dejar  
**in return:** a cambio  
**relieved/to relieve:** liberado/liberar  
**debt:** deuda  
**owed/to owe:** debían/deber  
**building:** edificio  
**known as:** conocido como  
**until:** hasta  
**before then:** antes de ese momento  
**current look:** apariencia actual  
**renovation:** renovación  
**happened/to happen:** ocurrió/ocurrir

# History of the White House

The President's **official home** is the White House.

The first White House was **built between** 1792 and 1800 in Washington, D.C.

President George Washington **helped choose** its **ex-**

**act location** and **supervised** its construction, but **never actually lived** there. America's second president, John Adams, was the first **to live** in the White House. Fourteen years after construction, the White House was **burned** by British **troops during** the War of 1812. Another **destructive fire took place** there in 1929, when Herbert Hoover was president.



When the Constitution **established** our nation in 1789, the city of Washington, D.C. **did not exist**. **At that time**, the capital was New York City. Congress **soon began discussing** the location of a **permanent** capital city. **Within** Congress, representatives of northern states **fought bitterly against** representatives of **southern** states. Each side **wanted** the capital **to be in** their region. **Finally**, with the Compromise of 1790, the **North agreed to let** the capital be in the South. **In return**, the North was **relieved** of some of the **debt** that they **owed** from the Revolutionary War.

The **building** was not officially **known as** the White House **until** 1901, when Theodore Roosevelt was president. **Before then**, it was also called the "President's Palace," the "President's House," and the "Executive Mansion." The **current look** of the White House comes from a **renovation** that **happened** when Harry Truman was president.



# The Bill of Rights

**Freedom of speech** is a very important **civil liberty**. The **very first** section of the Bill of Rights, the First Amendment, **guarantees** this freedom. Speech **can mean writing, performing**, or other ways of **expressing yourself**. Americans have the basic right **to express** their **views** on any **subject**. This is **true even if** the government **disagrees** with these views.

When the Constitution was **first written**, it did not **focus** on individual **rights**. The **goal** was **to create** the system and **structure** of government. Many Americans wanted a specific list of **things** the government **could not do**. James Madison **responded** with a list of individual rights and limits of government. Some of these **included** citizens' rights **to practice** their religion **freely**, to speak and **publish** freely, and to **complain publicly** about anything they wanted. The list was in the form of changes, or amendments, to the Constitution. These amendments were **ratified** in 1791. They soon **became known as** the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights guarantees the rights of individuals and **limits** government **power**. The first eight amendments **set out** individual rights, such as the freedom of expression; the **right to bear arms**; freedom from **search without warrant**; freedom to not be **tried** twice for the **same crime**; the right to not **testify against yourself**; the right **to trial by a jury** of **peers**; the right to an **attorney**; and protection against **excessive fines** and **unusual punishments**.

One **reason** that millions of immigrants **have come to** America is this guarantee of rights. The Fifth Amendment guarantees everyone in the United States **equal protection under** the law. This is **true no matter** what color your **skin** is, what **language** you speak, or what religion you practice.

**freedom of speech:** libertad de expresión  
**civil liberty:** derecho civil  
**very first:** primera de todas  
**guarantees/to guarantee:** garantiza/garantizar  
**can mean:** puede significar  
**writing:** escribir  
**performing:** actuar  
**expressing yourself:** expresarse uno mismo  
**to express:** de expresar  
**views:** opiniones  
**subject:** tema  
**true:** así  
**even if:** aun si  
**disagrees/to disagree:** está en desacuerdo/estar en desacuerdo  
**first written:** inicialmente escrito  
**focus/to focus:** enfocó/enfocarse  
**rights:** derechos  
**goal:** meta, objetivo  
**to create:** crear  
**structure:** estructura  
**things:** cosas  
**could not do:** no podía hacer  
**responded/to respond:** respondió/responder  
**included/to include:** incluían/incluir  
**to practice:** de practicar  
**freely:** libremente  
**publish:** publicar  
**complain publicly:** quejarse públicamente  
**ratified/to ratify:** ratificados/ratificar  
**became known as:** fueron conocidas como  
**limits/to limit:** limitan/limitar  
**power:** poder  
**set out/to set out:** expusieron/exponer  
**right to bear arms:** derecho a portar armas  
**search without warrant:** registro sin orden (*de registro*)  
**tried/to try:** juzgado/juzgar  
**same crime:** mismo crimen  
**testify against yourself:** testificar en contra de uno mismo  
**to trial by a jury:** a juicio ante jurado  
**peers:** pares  
**attorney:** abogado  
**excessive fines:** multas excesivas  
**unusual punishments:** castigos poco usuales  
**reason:** razón  
**have come to:** han venido a  
**equal protection under:** igualdad de protección ante  
**true:** verdad  
**no matter:** sin distinción de  
**skin:** piel  
**language:** idioma

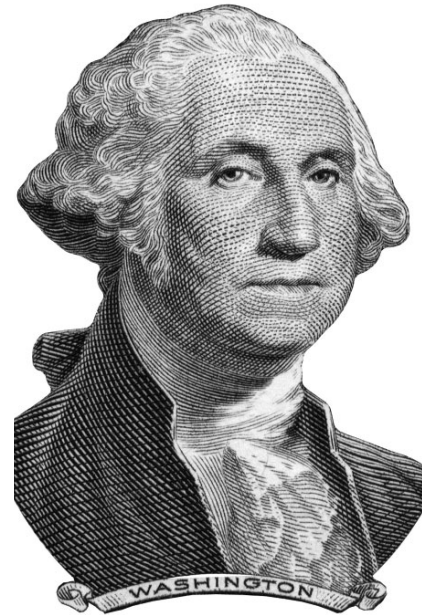


**writers:** redactores, quienes escribieron  
**argued over:** discutieron sobre  
**power:** poder  
**new:** nuevo  
**decided/to decide:** decidieron/decidir  
**limited:** limitado  
**military:** fuerzas armadas  
**during:** durante  
**known as:** conocido como  
**father of our country:** padre del país  
**Supreme Commander:** Comandante Supremo  
**led/to lead:** dirigió/dirigir  
**forces:** fuerzas  
**to victory:** a la victoria  
**helped/to help:** ayudó/ayudar  
**make him:** hacerlo  
**unanimous:** unánime  
**choice:** elección  
**first:** primer  
**brave:** valiente  
**respected:** respetado  
**during:** durante  
**war:** guerra  
**stability:** estabilidad  
**under:** bajo  
**after:** después  
**over:** sobre  
**retired:** jubilado  
**reluctantly:** de mala gana, a regañadientes  
**left to leave:** abandonó/abandonar  
**retirement:** retiro, jubilación  
**effort to create:** esfuerzo para crear  
**both:** ambos  
**include/to include:** incluyen/incluir  
**ability:** capacidad  
**sign treaties:** firmar tratados  
**select:** seleccionar  
**abroad:** en el extranjero  
**head:** cabeza  
**names/to name:** nombra/nombrar  
**however:** sin embargo  
**reject:** rechazar  
**limit:** límite  
**checks and balances:** mecanismos de control y equilibrio

# United States Presidency

The **writers** of the Constitution **argued over** how much **power** the **new** President should have. They **decided** that the President's powers should be **limited** in many ways, but that the President should be Commander-in-Chief of the **military**. **During** the Revolutionary War, George Washington, **known as** the "father of our country" had been **Supreme Commander** of the military. From this position, he **led** the U.S. **forces to victory**. This **helped make him** a **unanimous choice** to be the **first** President and Commander-in-Chief.

Washington was a **brave** military general, a **respected** leader of the American Revolution, and our first President. His leadership was very important **during** America's transition from **war** and revolution to **stability under** the new government. **After** his victory **over** the British army, Washington **retired**. He **reluctantly left retirement** and helped lead the **effort to create** a Constitution for the United States.



The President is **both** the head of state and the head of the Executive branch of the government. Presidential powers **include** the **ability** to **sign treaties** with other countries and **select** ambassadors to represent the United States **abroad**. As **head** of the executive branch, the President **names** the top leaders of the federal departments. **However**, the Senate has the power to **reject** the President's choices. This **limit** on the power of the President is an example of **checks and balances**.

**Early** American leaders **felt** that the head of the British government, the **king**, had too much power. Because of this, they limited the powers of the head of the new U.S. government. They decided that the President would have to be **elected** by the people **every four years**.



The writers of the Constitution wanted the President to be an **experienced** leader with a **strong connection** to the United States. The

**eligibility requirements make sure** that this **happens**. A **candidate** for president must be a **native-born**, not a **naturalized citizen**, be **at least 35 years old**, and have **lived** in the U.S. for at least 14 years. The **youngest** person in American history to become president was Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt **entered** the White House when he was 42 years old.

The first U.S. President, George Washington, only **ran** for president **twice**. Washington felt that one person **should not serve** as president for a very **long time**. **Following** this tradition, no future president served for **more than** two terms until Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt was elected to four terms. **Not long after** he **died**, the Constitution was **amended** so that a president could only serve two full terms.

equilibrios  
**early:** primeros  
**felt/to feel:** sintieron/sentir  
**king:** rey  
**elected/to elect:** elegido/elegir  
**every four years:** cada cuatro años  
**experienced:** experiente  
**strong connection:** fuerte conexión  
**eligibility requirements:** requisitos para poder ser elegido  
**make sure:** asegurar  
**happens/to happen:** ocurra/ocurrir, pasar  
**candidate:** candidato  
**native-born:** nativo, nacido en el país  
**naturalized citizen:** ciudadano naturalizado  
**at least:** por lo menos  
**years old:** años de edad  
**lived/to live:** vivido/vivir  
**youngest:** más joven  
**entered/to enter:** ingresó/ingresar, entrar  
**ran/to run:** se presentó/presentarse  
**twice:** dos veces  
**should not serve:** no debería servir  
**long time:** largo tiempo  
**following/to follow:** siguiendo/seguir  
**more than:** más de  
**not long after:** no mucho tiempo después de  
**died/to die:** murió/morir  
**amended/to amend:** enmendada/enmendar

**countries:** países  
**began/to begin:** empezaron/empezar  
**taking control:** a tomar el control  
**called/to call:** llamadas/llamar  
**first successful:** primera exitosa  
**small camp:** pequeño campamento  
**founded/fundar:** fundada/to found  
**home:** hogar  
**religious group:** grupo religioso  
**captured/to capture:** capturada/  
capturar  
**forces:** fuerzas  
**renamed/to rename:** rebautizada/  
rebautizar  
**would later unite:** se unirían  
más tarde  
**each one:** cada una  
**quite distinct:** bastante diferente  
**left/to leave:** se fue/irse  
**crossing/to cross:** cruzando/cruzar  
**ocean:** océano  
**ship:** barco  
**landed/to land:** tocó tierra/tocar tierra  
**what is now:** lo que hoyes  
**soon after:** poco después  
**signed/to sign:** firmaron/firmar  
**agreement:** acuerdo  
**agreed to unite:** estuvieron de acuerdo  
en unirse  
**set up/to set up:** estableció/establecer  
**did contain/to contain:** contenía/  
contener  
**freely agreed to live under:** accedieron  
por voluntad propia a vivir bajo  
**power:** poder  
**came directly:** provenía directamente  
**met/to meet:** se encontraron/  
encontrarse, reunirse  
**protested/to protest:** protestaron/  
protestar  
**laws:** leyes  
**treated them:** los trataban  
**unfairly:** injustamente  
**organize:** organizar  
**army:** ejército  
**fighting:** lucha  
**began/to begin:** empezó/empezar  
**between:** entre  
**appointed/to appoint:** designó/  
designar  
**to create:** para crear  
**stated/to state:** afirmaba, afirmar  
**does not protect:** no protege  
**rights:** derechos  
**new:** nuevo  
**following:** siguiendo  
**broke from:** se separaron de  
**formed/to form:** formaron/formar

## 156 history

# The American Revolution

European **countries began taking control** of areas of America in the 1500s. These European-controlled areas were **called** colonies. England's **first successful** American colony was Virginia. Virginia began in 1607 as a **small camp** at Jamestown. Later, Pennsylvania was **founded** as a **home** for a **religious group**, the Quakers. The Dutch colony of New Netherlands was **captured** by British **forces** in 1664 and **renamed** New York. The 13 American colonies **would later unite** into one country, but the history of **each one** was **quite distinct**.

The Mayflower **left** from Plymouth, England, on September 6, 1620. After 65 days **crossing** the **ocean**, the **ship landed** in **what is now** the state of Massachusetts. **Soon after**, the Pilgrims **signed an agreement** called the Mayflower Compact. In it, the Pilgrims **agreed to unite** into a "Civil Body Politic." The Compact did not **set up** a governing system, as the Constitution later would. It **did contain** the idea that the people **freely agreed to live under** the government. The **power** of this government **came directly** from the people.

In 1774, representatives from 12 of the colonies **met** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the First Continental Congress. They **protested** British **laws** that **treated them unfairly**. They also began to **organize** an **army**. After **fighting began between** the colonists and the British army, a Second Continental Congress met. This group **appointed** Jefferson and others **to create** the Declaration of Independence.

This document **stated** that if a government **does not protect** the **rights** of the people, the people can create a **new** government. **Following** this idea, the colonists **broke from** their British rulers and **formed** a new country.

The Declaration of Independence, **adopted** July 4, 1776, is **based on** ideas about freedom and basic individual rights that all men and women are created **equal** and have the **right to life, liberty**, and the **pursuit of happiness**. Thomas Jefferson and the Founding Fathers **believed** that people are **born** with natural rights that no government can **take away**. Government **exists** only **to protect** these rights. Because the people **voluntarily give up** power to a government, they can **take back** that power. The British government **was not protecting** the rights of the colonists, so they took back their power and **separated** from Great Britain.



The American colonists' **anger** had been **building** for years before the Revolutionary War began. The Americans **fought** this war because they **wanted** freedom from British **rule**. The fighting of the war **ended** in 1781, **after** the Battle of Yorktown. The Americans, with French **help**, **won** this battle. It was not **until** 1783 that the British **fully accepted** United States independence.

Patrick Henry was a **fiery leader** of the American Revolution. Before U.S. independence, he **spoke out for** colonial rights within the Virginia legislature. He is famous for his **commitment** to the **cause** when he said "Give me liberty or give me death." Henry **represented** Virginia in **both** the First and Second Continental Congresses. He **helped push** the colonies **toward** independence. In 1775, when the Revolutionary War began, Henry **convinced** Virginia **to join** the colonists' **side**. **Later** he became the **first governor** of Virginia.

**adopted/to adopt:** adoptada/adoptar  
**based on:** basada en  
**equal:** iguales  
**right to life:** derecho a la vida  
**liberty:** libertad  
**pursuit:** búsqueda  
**happiness:** felicidad  
**believed/to believe:** creían/creer  
**(people) born:** nacen (*personas*)  
**take away:** quitar  
**exists/to exist:** existe/existir  
**to protect:** para proteger  
**voluntarily:** voluntariamente  
**give up/to give up:** renuncia/renunciar  
**take back:** recuperar  
**was not protecting:** no estaba protegiendo  
**separated/to separate:** se separaron/separarse  
**anger:** enojo  
**building/to build:** creciendo/crecer  
**years:** años  
**fought/to fight:** pelearon/pelear  
**wanted/to want:** querían/querer  
**rule:** gobierno, dominio  
**ended/to end:** terminó/terminar  
**after:** después  
**help:** ayuda  
**won/to win:** ganaron/ganar  
**until:** hasta  
**fully accepted:** aceptó completamente  
**fiery leader:** líder apasionado  
**spoke out for/to speak out for:** habló a favor de  
**commitment:** compromiso  
**cause:** causa  
**give me liberty or give me death:** denme la libertad o denme la muerte  
**represented/to represent:** representó/representar  
**both:** ambos  
**helped/to help:** ayudó/ayudar  
**push:** empujar  
**toward:** hacía  
**convinced/to convince:** convenció/convencer  
**to join:** de unirse  
**side:** lado  
**later:** más tarde  
**first:** primer  
**governor:** gobernador

**noted/to note:** notó/notar, fijarse  
**train:** tren  
**ran without tracks:** andaba sin vías  
**railroad:** ferrocarril  
**transported slaves:** transportaba esclavos  
**network:** red  
**led by secret:** dirigida por secretos  
**growing:** creciente  
**called:** llamada  
**thousands:** miles  
**found/to find:** encontraron/encontrar  
**runaway:** fugitivos  
**sought refuge:** buscaron refugio  
**hide/to hide:** escondían/esconder  
**escaped:** escapados  
**teach them:** les enseñaban  
**codes:** códigos  
**phrases:** frases  
**to help:** para ayudar  
**find:** encontrar  
**next safe house:** próxima casa segura  
**continued/to continue:** continuaba/continuar  
**reached/to reach:** alcanzaban/alcanzar  
**born into:** nacida en  
**strength of character:** fuerza de carácter  
**able to:** capaz de  
**herself:** ella misma  
**hundreds:** cientos  
**obtain:** obtener  
**after living:** después de vivir  
**learned/to learn:** supo/saber  
**separated/to separate:** separada/separar  
**sold/to sell:** vendida/vender  
**planned/to plan:** planeó/planear  
**neighbor:** vecino  
**told her:** le dijo, le contó  
**traveled/to travel:** viajó/viajar  
**back:** parte de atrás  
**wagon:** carro, carreta, vagón  
**covered/to cover:** cubierta/cubrir  
**sack:** bolsa  
**made her way:** se abrió camino  
**described/to describe:** describió/describir  
**heaven:** cielo  
**cooked/to cook:** cocinó/cocinar  
**sewed/to sew:** cosió/coser  
**to save:** para ahorrar  
**money:** dinero  
**to rescue:** para rescatar  
**gain:** ganar, lograr  
**to alert:** para alertar  
**danger:** peligro  
**nurse:** enfermera  
**sick:** enfermos  
**wounded:** heridos  
**taught/to teach:** enseñó/enseñar  
**newly freed:** recientemente liberados  
**care:** cuidar  
**ship:** barco  
**honored/to honor:** honró/honrar  
**accomplishments:** logros  
**postage stamp:** sello postal

# The Underground Railroad

In 1786, George Washington **noted** the existence of an invisible **train** that **ran without tracks**. This **railroad transported slaves** to freedom through a **network** of “stations” **led by secret** “conductors.” By 1831, this **growing** freedom network was **called** the “Underground Railroad.” **Thousands** of slaves **found** freedom through this human train in the 1800s.

**Runaway** slaves from the South **sought refuge** in states where slavery was prohibited. Conductors on the railroad would **hide escaped** slaves in their homes and **teach them** secret **codes** and **phrases to help** them **find** the **next safe house** along the railroad. This **continued** until they **reached** freedom.

One of the most famous conductors along the Underground Railroad was Harriet Tubman. Harriet was **born into** slavery, but through her **strength of character**, she was **able to** help **herself** and **hundreds** of others **obtain** freedom. **After living** in Maryland for 25 years as a slave, Harriet **learned** she was going to be **separated** from her family and **sold**, so she **planned** her escape. A **neighbor told her** of two houses where she would be safe. She **traveled** to the first house in the **back** of a **wagon covered** with a **sack**, and then **made her way** to Philadelphia on her own. Harriet **described** freedom as “**heaven**.”

In Philadelphia, Harriet **cooked** and **sewed to save** enough **money to rescue** her family. She eventually helped 300 slaves **gain** freedom. Harriet used music, Bible verses, and folklore **to alert** escaped slaves of **danger** and give them directions to safe houses.

During the Civil War, Harriet was a **nurse** to **sick** and **wounded** Union soldiers. She also **taught newly freed** men and women how to **care** for themselves. In World War II, a **ship** was named in her memory, and in 1995, the federal government **honored** her **accomplishments** with a **postage stamp**.



# Δ Time of Crisis

October 29, 1929, “Black Tuesday,” was a **dark day** in history, **officially setting off** the Great Depression. The **stock market crashed** and **unemployment skyrocketed**. Many people **became homeless**. In 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was **elected** president and he **promised** a “New Deal” for the American people. Congress **created** The Works Progress Administration (WPA), which **offered** work **relief** for **thousands** of people.

The **end** to the Great Depression **came about** in 1941 with America’s **entry** into World War II. America **sided with** Britain, France and the Soviet Union **against** Germany, Italy, and Japan. The **loss of lives** in this war was **staggering**.

President Franklin Roosevelt **called** December 7, 1941, “a **date** which **will live in infamy**.” On that day, Japanese **planes attacked** the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The **bombing killed more than 2,300 Americans**. The attack **took the country by surprise**.

“**AIR RAID ON PEARL HARBOR THIS IS NOT A DRILL.**”

The **ranking** United States **naval officer** in Pearl Harbor **sent** this **message** to all major Navy commands and **fleet units**. Radio stations **receiving** the **news interrupted** regular **broadcasts to announce** the tragic news to the American public. Most people **knew** what the attack **meant** for the U.S. even before Roosevelt’s official announcement the next day. The U.S. **would declare** war on Japan.

The U.S. was **already close** to joining the war, but had **committed** to **neutrality**, only committing to **sending** war **supplies on loan** to Great Britain, France, and Russia. Within days, Japan, Germany, and Italy declared war on the United States. December 7, the “date which will live in infamy,” **brought us into** World War II.

**dark day:** día oscuro  
**officially:** oficialmente  
**setting off:** desencadenando, provocando  
**stock market crashed:** bolsa de valores quebró  
**unemployment:** desempleo  
**skyrocketed:** se disparó  
**became homeless:** se quedó sin techo  
**elected/to elect:** elegido/elegir  
**promised/to promise:** prometió/prometer  
**created/to create:** creó/crear  
**offered/to offer:** ofrecía/ofrecer  
**relief:** alivio  
**thousands:** miles  
**end:** fin  
**came about/to come about:** ocurrió/ocurrir, suceder  
**entry:** entrada  
**sided with:** se puso del lado de  
**against:** contra  
**loss of lives:** pérdida de vidas  
**staggering:** pasmosa  
**called/to call:** llamó/llamar  
**date:** fecha  
**will live in infamy:** vivirá en la infamia  
**planes:** aviones  
**attacked/to attack:** atacaron/atacar  
**bombing:** bombardeo  
**killed/to kill:** mató/matar  
**more than:** más de  
**took the country by surprise:** tomó al país por sorpresa  
**air raid:** ataque aéreo  
**drill:** ejercicio (*militar*)  
**ranking:** de rango superior  
**naval officer:** oficial de marina  
**sent/to send:** envió/enviar  
**message:** mensaje  
**fleet units:** flotas  
**receiving/to receive:** que recibían/recibir  
**news:** noticias  
**interrupted/to interrupt:** interrumpieron/interrumpir  
**broadcasts:** transmisiones  
**to announce:** para anunciar  
**knew/to know:** sabía/saber  
**meant/to mean:** significaba/significar  
**would declare/to declare:** declarar/declarar  
**already close:** ya cerca  
**committed/to commit:** comprometido/comprometer  
**neutrality:** neutralidad  
**sending:** enviar  
**supplies:** abastecimientos, suministros  
**on loan:** en préstamo  
**brought us into:** nos llevó a



**rebels:** rebeldes  
**began/to begin:** comenzaron/  
 comenzar, empezar  
**violent revolution:** revolución violenta  
**against:** en contra  
**rule:** mandato, gobierno  
**mysterious:** misteriosa  
**sunk/to sink:** hundió/hunidr  
**harbor:** puerto  
**entered/to enter:** entró/entrar  
**war:** guerra  
**took place/to take place:** tuvo lugar/  
 tener lugar  
**only:** sólo  
**outbreak:** comienzo, estallido  
**ended/to end:** terminó/terminar,  
 finalizar  
**conflict:** conflicto  
**ownership:** propiedad, posesión  
**served/to serve:** sirvió/servir  
**further cement relations:** cementar  
 aún más las relaciones  
**both sides:** ambos lados  
**enemy:** enemigo  
**first time:** primer vez  
**end:** final  
**friendships:** amistades  
**formed/formar:** formaron/to form  
**soldiers:** soldados  
**tours of duty:** períodos de servicio  
**development:** desarrollo  
**children:** hijos  
**veterans:** veteranos, excombatientes  
**both sides:** ambos lados  
**significant:** significativa, importante  
**enabled/to enable:** permitió/permitir  
**to emerge:** surgir  
**power:** poder  
**world stage:** arena mundial  
**marked/to mark:** marcó/marcar  
**entry:** entrada  
**affairs:** asuntos  
**over the course:** en el correr  
**next century:** siglo siguiente  
**had ... hand in:** estuvo metido en  
**around:** alrededor  
**lengthy:** largo  
**prosperous period:** próspero período  
**economic growth:** crecimiento  
 económico  
**technological innovation:** innovación  
 tecnológica  
**lasted through:** continuó durante

# Spanish-American War

When Cuban **rebels**  
**began** a **violent**  
**revolution** **against**  
 Spanish **rule** in 1895,  
 and a **mysterious**  
 explosion **sunk** the  
*U.S.S. Maine* in the  
 Havana **harbor**, the



U.S. **entered** into a **war** with Spain. The war **took place** from April to August 1898. **Only** 113 days after the **outbreak** of war, the Treaty of Paris, which **ended** the **conflict**, gave the United States **ownership** of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam.

The war **served** to **further cement relations** between the American North and South. The war gave **both sides** a common **enemy** for the **first time** since the **end** of the Civil War in 1865. Many **friendships** were **formed** between **soldiers** of both northern and southern states during their **tours of duty**. This was an important **development** since many soldiers in this war were the **children** of Civil War **veterans** on **both sides**.

The Spanish–American War is **significant** in American history because it **enabled** the U.S. **to emerge** as a **power** on the **world stage**. The war **marked** American **entry** into world **affairs**. **Over the course** of the **next century**, the United States **had** a large **hand in** various conflicts **around** the world. The United States entered a **lengthy** and **prosperous period** of rapid **economic growth**, population growth, and **technological innovation** which **lasted through** the 1920s.

# Women's Right to Vote

Presidents Andrew Jackson, James Polk, and John Tyler, **like many** Americans of the Western Expansion **era** (1829 – 1859), **embraced** the notion of **enlarging** the “**empire for liberty**.” **In other words**, they wanted **to expand** the **borders** of America **westward**.

**While** some **pioneers** **headed** west to California, others **attempted** to expand the idea of what “liberty” in America **meant**. Abolitionists **opposed** laws that **kept** African Americans **enslaved**, and **advocates** of **women's suffrage** **argued** that **wives**, **mothers** and **daughters** should **play** a more significant role in **society** by **voting**, **holding office**, and **working outside the home**.

**During** this **time**, the **right** of women in the United States to vote was **debated**.

Today, women in the United States can vote, **own property**, and hold political office, but it was not always this way. 150 years ago, women **did not have** the same privileges as men in many ways, and they had **to fight** for their rights. In July of 1848, a group of women and men **interested** in **discussing** the position of women in American society **met** at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York.

The assembled group also **considered** and voted on a **number** of resolutions. The one **point** that was met with **strong opposition**, but was eventually **passed**, was the **following**: “**Resolved**, That it is the **duty** of the women of this country **to secure** to **themselves** their **sacred right to vote**.”

The fight for women's **equal** rights was a **long, hard battle**. After the **signing** of “The Declaration of Rights and Sentiments” in 1848, it **took** 72 years of **organized struggle** before most women **won** the right to vote when the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed in 1920.

**like many:** como muchos  
**era:** época  
**embraced/to embrace:** adoptaron/  
adoptar  
**enlarging:** aumentar  
**empire for liberty:** imperio para la  
libertad  
**in other words:** en otras palabras  
**to expand:** extender  
**borders:** fronteras, límites  
**westward:** en dirección oeste  
**while:** mientras  
**pioneers:** pioneros  
**headed/to head:** se dirigieron/dirigirse  
**attempted/to attempt:** intentaron/  
intentar  
**meant/to mean:** significaba/significar  
**opposed laws:** se opusieron a leyes  
**kept/to keep:** mantenían/mantener  
**enslaved/to enslave:** esclavizados/  
esclavizar  
**advocates:** defensores, partidarios  
**women's suffrage:** sufragio de las  
mujeres  
**argued/to argue:** sostenían/sostener  
**wives:** esposas  
**mothers:** madres  
**daughters:** hijas  
**play:** jugar, tener (*un rol*)  
**society:** sociedad  
**voting:** votar  
**holding office:** ocupar cargos  
**working outside the home:** trabajar  
fuera del hogar  
**during:** durante  
**time:** período  
**right:** derecho  
**voiced/to voice:** manifestado/manifestar  
**own property:** ser dueñas de propiedad  
**did not have:** no tenían  
**to fight:** que pelear  
**interested:** interesados  
**discussing:** discutir  
**met/to meet:** se reunieron/reunirse  
**considered/to consider:** consideró/  
considerar  
**number:** número  
**point:** punto  
**strong opposition:** fuerte oposición  
**passed/to pass:** aprobado/aprobar  
**following:** siguiente  
**resolved:** resuelto  
**duty:** deber  
**to secure:** asegurarse  
**themselves:** a sí mismas  
**sacred:** sagrado  
**right to vote:** derecho a votar  
**equal:** igualdad  
**long, hard battle:** batalla larga y dura  
**signing:** firma  
**took/to take:** llevó/llevar, demorar  
**organized struggle:** lucha organizada  
**won/to win:** ganaran/ganar, lograr

# Test Your Comprehension

## Independence Day, page 146

1. ¿Cuántos estados hay en los Estados Unidos?
2. ¿Qué celebramos el 4 de Julio?

## Stars and Stripes, page 147

1. ¿Cuáles son los colores de nuestra bandera?
2. ¿Qué significan las estrellas de la bandera?
3. ¿Cuántas estrellas hay en nuestra bandera?
4. ¿Cuántas barras hay en nuestra bandera y de qué color son?
5. ¿Qué representan las barras de la bandera?

## Electoral College, page 148

1. ¿Quién es eligen al presidente de los Estados Unidos?
2. ¿Quién se convierte en presidente si el presidente muere o renuncia?

## Supreme Law of the Land, page 149

1. ¿Qué es la Constitución?
2. ¿Como se llaman los cambios en la Constitución?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Divisions of Power, page 150

1. ¿Cuáles son las tres ramas de nuestro gobierno?
2. ¿Cuál es la rama legislativa de nuestro gobierno?
3. ¿Quiénes hace las leyes federales en los Estados Unidos?
4. ¿Quiénes eligen a los miembros del Congreso?
5. ¿Cuántos senadores hay en el Congreso?

## The Bill of Rights, page 153

1. ¿De dónde proviene la libertad de expresión?
2. ¿Qué es el Bill of Rights?
3. ¿Los derechos de quiénes están garantizados por la Constitución y el Bill of Rights?

## United States Presidency, page 154

1. ¿A qué presidente se le llama el “Padre de la Patria”?
2. ¿Por cuánto tiempo se elige al presidente?
3. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los requisitos para ser candidato a presidente?
4. ¿Cuántos mandatos completos puede ejercer un presidente?

The clearest way into the universe  
is through a forest wilderness.

John Muir

# Geography



**specific site:** sitio específico  
**listed:** figura en la lista  
**works/to work:** trabaja/trabajar  
**to conserve:** para preservar  
**places:** lugares  
**importance:** importancia  
**future generations:** generaciones futuras  
**natural geographical areas:** áreas geográficas naturales  
**particular interest:** interés particular  
**limestone caves:** cuevas de piedra caliza  
**deepest:** la más profunda  
**built/to build:** construyeron/construir  
**multistory stone villages:** pueblos de piedra de varios pisos  
**impressive:** impresionantes  
**road system:** sistema de caminos  
**houses/to house:** aloja/alobar  
**densest:** más densa  
**example:** ejemplo  
**architecture:** arquitectura  
**inhabited/to inhabit:** habitada/habitar  
**active community:** comunidad activa  
**formed by:** formada por  
**inches:** pulgadas  
**deep:** de profundidad  
**miles:** millas  
**wide:** de ancho  
**flows/to flow:** fluye/fluir  
**slowly:** lentamente  
**across:** a través de  
**marshes:** pantanos  
**pine forests:** bosques de pinos  
**mangrove islands:** islas de manglares  
**species:** especies  
**birds:** pájaros  
**live/to live:** viven/vivir  
**as well as:** así como  
**alligators:** caimanes  
**manatees:** manatíes  
**panthers:** panteras  
**ranges/to range:** varia/variar  
**width:** ancho  
**attains/to attain:** alcanza/alcanzar  
**depth:** profundidad  
**smoke:** humo  
**name:** nombre  
**given/to give:** dado/dar  
**exudes/to exude:** exuda/exudar  
**oily residues:** residuos aceitosos  
**create/to create:** crean/crear  
**smoke-like haze:** bruma como humo  
**surrounds/to surround:** rodea/rodear  
**peaks:** picos  
**fills/to fill:** llena/llevar  
**valleys:** valles

## 166 geography

# World Heritage Sites

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a **specific site** that is **listed** by the international World Heritage Program. The program **works to conserve places** of cultural or natural **importance** and preserve each site for **future generations**.

In the United States, there are 22 world heritage sites. Seventeen of these are **natural geographical areas** of **particular interest** or importance.

**CARLSBAD CAVERNS, NEW MEXICO:** Carlsbad Caverns National Park is home to more than 80 **limestone caves**. The nation's **deepest** cave, at 1,597 feet, is found here.

**CHACO CULTURE, NEW MEXICO:** The Anasazi, or "Ancient Ones," **built** large **multistory stone villages** and an **impressive** 400-mile **road system** in Chaco canyon. Chaco canyon **houses** the **densest** and most exceptional concentration of pueblos in the American Southwest.

**TAOS PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO:** Pueblo de Taos is the best preserved of the pueblos in the U.S. Taos is a great **example** of the traditional **architecture** of the pre-Hispanic period. Today Taos is **inhabited** by the Taos Pueblo Indians, and it is still an **active community**.

**EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA:** The Everglades are **formed by** a river of fresh water **6 inches deep** and **50 miles wide** that **flows slowly across marshes, pine forests, and mangrove islands**. More than 300 **species** of **birds live** in the park **as well as alligators, manatees, and Florida panthers**.

**GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA:** The Grand Canyon, created by the Colorado River, is 277 miles long, **ranges** in **width** from 0.25 to 15 miles and **attains a depth** of more than a mile.

**SMOKY MOUNTAINS, NORTH CAROLINA/TENNESSEE:** "Place of Blue **Smoke**" was the **name given** by the Cherokee Indians to these Appalachian Highlands. The forest here **exudes** water vapor and **oily residues** which **create a smoke-like haze** that **surrounds** the **peaks** and **fills** the **valleys**.

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK: **It is thought** that the Hawaiian islands were **created** when **molten rock pushed through** Earth's **crust, forming** volcanoes. The park's two most impressive volcanoes are Kilauea and Mauna Loa.

MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY: Mammoth Cave is the world's most extensive cave system, with 345 miles of **passages**. Water **seeping into** the cave creates stalactites, stalagmites, and white crystal formations. **Rare** and **unusual** animals are found here, such as **blind fish** and **colorless spiders**. They **demonstrate** adaptation to the total **darkness** and **isolation**.

CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE, ILLINOIS: The Cahokia site was the **regional center** for the Mississippian Indian culture. Cahokia **features** the largest prehistoric **earthen constructions** in the Americas. This site is a testament to the **sophisticated engineering skills** of Mississippian culture.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO: The Anasazi **established** villages on the **high, flat land** of southwestern Colorado. In the late 1100s they began constructing multistory stone apartment houses, **tucked on ledges** and **under** rock **overhangs**.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON: The park **encompasses not only snow-capped** Mount Olympus, glaciers, **alpine meadows**, and **rocky** Pacific Mountain **coastline, but also** one of the few **temperate rain forests** in the world.

WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK, MONTANA: The two parks **sustain** a **surprisingly** diverse habitat, **including wolves, bears, and mountain lions**. It features a **wide variety** of wild flowers and **wildlife**.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA: Redwood National Park **contains** the **tallest living** things on Earth: **evergreen trees** that **grow** to 350 feet.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE, ALASKA: The park is made up of a **huge chain** of **tidewater** glaciers and a dramatic **range** of **landscapes**, from rocky terrain **covered** by ice to **lush** temperate rain forest. Brown and black bears, **mountain goats, whales, seals,** and eagles can be **found within** the park.

**it is thought/to think:** se piensa/pensar  
**created/crear:** creadas/to create  
**molten rock:** roca fundida  
**pushed/to push:** empujó/empujar  
**through:** a través de  
**crust:** corteza  
**forming:** formando  
**passages:** pasajes, pasadizos  
**seeping into:** filtrándose dentro de  
**rare:** raro, poco frecuente  
**unusual:** poco comunes  
**blind fish:** peces ciegos  
**colorless spiders:** arañas sin color  
**demonstrate/to demonstrate:** demuestran/demostrar  
**darkness:** oscuridad  
**isolation:** aislamiento  
**regional center:** centro regional  
**features/to feature:** ponen de relieve/ poner de relieve  
**earthen constructions:** construcciones de tierra o barro  
**sophisticated:** sofisticadas  
**engineering skills:** habilidades de ingeniería  
**established/to establish:** establecieron/establecer  
**high:** alta  
**flat land:** tierra llana  
**tucked on ledges:** metidas en las cornisas  
**under:** bajo  
**overhangs:** salientes  
**encompasses/to encompass:** abarca/abarcas  
**not only...but also:** no sólo...pero también  
**snow-capped:** cubierto de nieve  
**alpine meadows:** prados alpinos  
**rocky:** rocosa  
**coastline:** litoral, costa  
**temperate rain forests:** bosques templados pluviales  
**sustain/to sustain:** sostienen/sostener  
**surprisingly:** sorprendente  
**including:** incluyendo  
**wolves:** lobos  
**bears:** osos  
**mountain lions:** pumas  
**wide variety:** amplia variedad  
**wildlife:** fauna y flora, vida silvestre  
**contains/to contain:** contiene/contener  
**tallest:** más alto  
**living:** vivientes, vivos  
**evergreen trees:** árboles de hoja perenne  
**grow/to grow:** crecen/crecer  
**huge chain:** cadena enorme  
**tidewater:** marea  
**range:** gama  
**landscapes:** paisajes  
**covered:** cubierto  
**lush:** frondosa  
**mountain goats:** cabras de monteses  
**whales:** ballenas  
**seals:** focas  
**found within:** encontradas dentro

**highest:** más altas  
**located/to locate:** ubicadas/ubicar  
**peaks:** picos  
**reaches/to reach:** alcanza/alcanzar  
**height:** altura  
**approximately:** aproximadamente  
**home:** hogar  
**ocean floor:** fondo del océano  
**above sea level:** sobre el nivel del mar  
**generally given:** generalmente dadas  
**hiker's paradise:** paraíso para el excursionista  
**trails:** senderos  
**ranging/to range:** que varían/variar  
**short:** cortos  
**walks:** paseos, caminatas  
**strenuous treks:** agotadoras caminatas  
**long enough:** suficientemente largas  
**to require:** como para requerir  
**overnight camping:** acampar por la noche  
**bears:** osos  
**live/to live:** viven/vivir  
**park:** parque  
**as well as:** así como  
**deer:** ciervo  
**elk:** alce  
**tall:** de alto  
**largest known:** más grande conocido  
**free-standing:** suelto, libre, sin sujeción  
**exposed granite:** granito expuesto  
**top:** cima  
**allows/to allow:** permite/permitir  
**spectacular views:** vistas espectaculares  
**nature:** naturales, en la naturaleza  
**prominent:** prominente  
**range:** cadena de montañas  
**glaciers:** glaciares  
**main feature:** rasgo principal

## 168 geography

# Majestic Mountains

The **highest** mountains in the U.S. are **located** in four states: Alaska, California, Colorado and Washington. Alaska is home to 19 of the 20 highest **peaks** in the U.S. and Colorado is home to 16 of the 50 highest peaks in the U.S.

Mount McKinley or Denali in Alaska is the highest mountain peak in North America. At its peak it **reaches a height of approximately** 20,320 feet.

The United States is **home** to the world's highest mountain, from its base on the **ocean floor**. Mauna Kea, on Hawaii is 33,474 feet high but only 13,796 feet are **above sea level**. Heights of mountains are **generally given** as heights above sea level.



The Great Smoky Mountains are a **hiker's paradise** with over 800 miles of **trails ranging** from **short walks** to **strenuous treks** that are **long enough to require overnight camping**. Sixteen-hundred **bears live** in the **park as well as deer and elk**.

Stone Mountain Park is Georgia's most popular attraction. The mountain is 825 feet **tall**. It is the world's **largest known free-standing** piece of **exposed granite**. The 1.3-mile trail to the **top** of the mountain **allows spectacular views**. There are also 15 miles of **nature** trails for hiking.

At 7962 feet, Mount Olympus is the tallest and most **prominent** mountain in the Olympic Mountain **range** of Western Washington. Mount Olympus has eight **glaciers** and is the **main feature** of Olympic National Park.



## MOUNTAINS AND YOU

Mountains **play** an important role in our lives! **Climbers** and tourists **visit** mountains for the **scenery**. **Farmers graze** their animals on them. Water **authorities** make **reservoirs** and **pump** the water to towns and cities. Forestry companies **grow** coniferous forests and **harvest wood** from them.

Tourism has many **advantages**; however, it can have a **serious impact** on the **environment**. As more and more people visit the mountains, the **chances** of the environment being permanently **damaged** become ever greater.

When hiking, **check** to **make sure** the trail you have **chosen** is **open** for use. Make sure it is dry and you always **stay** on the trail. **Mountain biking** and even hiking on **wet** trails **causes damage** that can be irreparable. You should also have **proper footwear** so you can hike through **puddles**. **Walking around** a puddle **widens** the trail and causes erosion.

If you are camping **on or near** a mountain, camp on a **durable surface** such as **rock**, **sand** or **dry grass**. This **minimizes** impact and doesn't **scare** away wildlife.

Finally, don't **pick** the **flowers**! **Leaving** flowers and plants **in place** is very important for **seeding**. If it's **blooming**, and you **take** the **seed away** it won't get **pollinated**, it's no longer a **food source** for **bees**. **Draw** it, **photograph** it or **smell** it, but don't pick it!

**play/to play:** jugar/jugar  
**climbers:** escaladores, alpinistas  
**visit/to visit:** visitan/visitar  
**scenery:** paisaje  
**farmers:** granjeros, agricultores  
**graze:** llevar a pastar  
**authorities:** autoridades  
**reservoirs:** embalses represas  
**pump/to pump:** bombean/bombear  
**grow/to grow:** cultivan/cultivar  
**harvest/to harvest:** recoger/recoger  
**wood:** madera  
**advantages:** ventajas  
**serious impact:** grave impacto  
**environment:** medio ambiente  
**chances:** oportunidades  
**damaged:** dañado  
**check/to check:** verifica/verificar  
**make sure/to make sure:** asegurarte/  
asegurarse  
**chosen/to choose:** elegido/elegir  
**open:** abierto  
**stay/to stay:** permanezcas/permanecer  
**mountain biking:** ciclismo de montaña  
**wet:** mojados  
**causes/to cause:** causa/causar  
**damage:** daño  
**proper footwear:** calzado adecuado  
**puddles:** charcos  
**walking around:** caminar alrededor  
**widens/to widen:** amplía/ampliar  
**on or near:** sobre o cerca de  
**durable surface:** superficie durable  
**rock:** roca  
**sand:** arena  
**dry grass:** pasto seco  
**minimizes/to minimize:** minimiza/  
minimizar  
**scare/to scare:** asusta/asustar  
**pick/to pick:** recojas/recoger  
**flowers:** flores  
**leaving:** dejar  
**in place:** en su lugar  
**seeding:** proceso de dejar caer semillas  
**blooming:** floreciendo  
**take...away/to take away:** llevas/llevarse  
**seed:** semilla  
**pollinated/to pollinate:** polinizada/  
polinizar  
**food source:** fuente de alimento  
**bees:** abejas  
**draw/to draw:** dibuja/dibujar  
**photograph/to photograph:**  
fotografía/fotografiar  
**smell/to smell:** huele/oler

**desert regions:** regiones desérticas  
**make up/to make up:** constituyen/  
constituir  
**largest:** más grande  
**covers/to cover:** cubre/cubrir  
**over:** más de  
**square:** cuadradas  
**northern:** del norte  
**three-quarters:** tres cuartos  
**western:** del oeste  
**southern:** del sur  
**southeastern:** sureste  
**corner:** ángulo  
**third:** tercio  
**considered/to consider:** considerado/  
considerar  
**cold:** frío  
**daytime:** durante el día  
**below freezing:** por debajo del punto  
de congelación  
**sagebrush:** artemisa  
**vast:** vastas  
**shrub:** arbusto  
**cacti:** cactus  
**compared with:** comparado con  
**range:** gama  
**richest:** más rico  
**receives/to receive:** recibe/recibir  
**moisture:** humedad  
**summer:** verano  
**season:** estación  
**making/to make:** haciendo/hacer  
**freezing:** heladas  
**expected/to expect:** esperadas/esperar  
**winter:** invierno  
**broken up/to break up:** dividido/  
dividir  
**mountain ranges:** cadenas de montañas  
**referred/to refer:** referidas/referirse  
**sky islands:** islas del cielo  
**isolation:** aislamiento  
**smallest:** más pequeño  
**occupies/to occupy:** ocupa/ocupar  
**large portion:** gran porción  
**named after:** lleva el nombre de  
**boundaries:** límites  
**defined/to define:** definidos/definir  
**presence:** presencia  
**well known:** bien conocida

## 170 geography

# North American Deserts

Four **desert regions make up** the North American Deserts: the Great Basin, the Mojave, the Sonoran, and the Chihuahuan.

## GREAT BASIN DESERT

The Great Basin Desert is the **largest** desert in the U.S. and **covers over** 190,000 **square** miles. It covers the **northern three-quarters** of Nevada, **western** and **southern** Utah, the **southeastern corner** of Oregon and the southern **third** of Idaho.

The Great Basin is **considered** a **cold** desert. A cold desert is one with **daytime** temperatures **below freezing** for part of the year. **Sagebrush** covers **vast** areas of the Great Basin Desert. This is mainly a **shrub** desert with few **cacti**. **Compared with** the other deserts of North America, the Great Basin Desert has a limited **range** of plants and animals.

## SONORAN DESERT

The Sonoran desert is considered the biologically **richest** desert in the world. It **receives** much of its **moisture** during the **summer** “monsoon” **season, making** it a subtropical desert. **Freezing** conditions can be **expected** for a few nights in **winter**.

The northern part of this desert is in Arizona and California, but it pushes far down into Mexico on both sides of the Gulf of California. It is **broken up** by numerous **mountain ranges**. In the Southwest these mountain ranges are **referred** to as “**sky islands**” due to their **isolation** by valleys.

## MOJAVE DESERT

The Mojave is the **smallest** of the North American deserts. It **occupies** a **large portion** of southern California and smaller parts of southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, and northwestern Arizona. It is **named after** the Mojave tribe of Native Americans. The Mojave Desert’s **boundaries** are usually **defined** by the **presence** of Joshua Trees. These are the most popular and **well known** plant of the Mojave Desert.



The Mojave Desert receives **less than** 6 inches of rain a year, which makes it the **driest** of the North American deserts. A small California **community** located in the Mojave Desert once went 767 days **without rain!** The Mojave Desert is home to the Mojave National Preserve and the **hottest** place in North America: **Death Valley**. The **all-time record high** was **recorded** here at 134 **degrees**.

## ANIMALS OF THE DESERT

Animals that live in the desert have **to adapt to lack** of water, extreme temperatures, and **shortage** of food. **To avoid daytime** heat, many desert animals are nocturnal. They **burrow** beneath the surface or **hide** in the **shade**. Many desert animals do not **drink** water at all; they get water from their food or the **moisture** in the plants. The most commonly known animals in North American deserts are the coyote and the **jack rabbit**.



The coyote is a **member** of the dog family and **closely related** to the wolf. The coyote is a fast-running carnivore and **feeds** mainly on small **mammals**. The coyote is one of the **few wild** animals whose communication is frequently **heard**. At night, coyotes **howl** and **emit** a series of short, **high-pitched** yips. Howls are **used** to **keep in touch** with other coyotes in the area.

Jackrabbits are large, **long-legged, long-eared hares**. Hares are **similar to rabbits**, but larger. The fur on their long **ears** is **marked** with black **spots**. They are very **fast-moving** mammals and can **run** up to 45 **miles per hour**. Jackrabbits are strict vegetarians. They eat a great variety of **herbs** and shrubs. It is **estimated** that nearly 2 million jackrabbits are **hunted** each year in California.

Other animals **found** in American deserts include **rattlesnakes, bighorn sheep, roadrunners**, and antelope.

**less than:** menos de  
**driest:** más seco  
**community:** comunidad  
**without rain:** sin lluvia  
**hottest:** más caliente  
**Death Valley:** Valle de la Muerte  
**all-time record high:** la temperatura más alta de todos los tiempos  
**recorded/to record:** registrado/registrar  
**degrees:** grados  
**to adapt:** que adaptarse  
**lack:** falta  
**shortage:** escasez  
**to avoid:** para evitar  
**daytime:** diurno  
**burrow/to burrow:** cavan/cavar, hacer madrigueras en  
**hide/to hide:** se esconden/esconderse  
**shade:** sombra  
**drink/to drink:** toman/tomar  
**moisture:** humedad  
**jackrabbit:** liebre  
**member:** miembro  
**closely related:** pariente cercano  
**feeds/to feed:** se alimenta/alimentarse  
**mammals:** mamíferos  
**few:** pocos  
**wild:** salvajes  
**heard/to hear:** oída/oír  
**howl/to howl:** aúllan/aullar  
**emit/to emit:** emiten/emitir  
**high-pitched:** agudos  
**used/to use:** usan/usar  
**keep in touch:** mantenerse en contacto  
**long-legged:** de patas largas  
**long-eared:** de orejas largas  
**hares:** liebres  
**similar to:** similares a, parecidas a  
**rabbits:** conejos  
**ears:** orejas  
**marked:** manchadas  
**spots:** manchas  
**fast-moving:** que se mueve rápido  
**run/to run:** correr  
**miles per hour:** millas por hora  
**herbs:** hierbas  
**estimated/to estimate:** se calcula/ calcular  
**hunted/to hunt:** cazados/cazar  
**found/to find:** encontrados/encontrar  
**rattlesnakes:** serpientes de cascabel  
**bighorn sheep:** borrego cimarrón  
**roadrunners:** correcominos



**Great Lakes:** grandes lagos  
**border:** frontera  
**fresh water:** agua dulce  
**covering:** cubriendo  
**hold/to hold:** guardan/guardar, tener  
**one-fifth:** una quinta parte  
**world's:** del mundo  
**supply:** suministro  
**nine-tenths:** nueve décimas partes  
**shoreline:** costa  
**flourishes/to flourish:** florece/florece  
**sandy beaches:** playas arenosas  
**sand dunes:** dunas de arena  
**wetlands:** pantanos, humedales  
**place:** lugar  
**swim:** nadar  
**birds:** pájaros  
**find food:** encontrar comida  
**rich feeding grounds:** terrenos ricos en alimentos  
**shorebirds:** pájaros costeros  
**beetles:** escarabajos  
**spiders:** arañas  
**driftwood:** madera que arrastra el mara hasta la playa  
**collects/to collect:** se junta/juntarse  
**seventh:** séptimo  
**among:** entre  
**home of:** hogar de  
**endangered:** en peligro de extinción  
**nests:** nidos  
**unique:** únicos  
**range from...to:** varían desde...hasta  
**extensive:** extensos  
**duck:** pato  
**geese:** gansos  
**provide/to provide:** proveen/proveer  
**resting stops:** paradas para descansar  
**improve/to improve:** mejoran/mejorar  
**water quality:** calidad del agua  
**slowing/to slow:** reduciendo/reducir (*la velocidad*)  
**runoff:** residuos líquidos  
**processing/to process:** procesando/procesar  
**organic waste:** desecho orgánico  
**reaches/to reach:** alcance/alcanzar  
**open:** abierta  
**protects/to protect:** protege/proteger  
**aquatic life:** vida acuática  
**drinking:** potable  
**housing developments:** complejos habitacionales  
**we need/to need:** necesitamos/necesitar  
**ensure:** asegurar  
**destroy/to destroy:** destruimos/destruir  
**years:** años  
**to create:** en crear

# The Great Lakes

The **Great Lakes**—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario—are a group of five lakes on the U.S.-Canadian **border**. They are the largest **fresh water** system on Earth.

**Covering** more than 94,000 square miles, the Great Lakes **hold** about **one-fifth** of the **world's** fresh water **supply** and **nine-tenths** of the U.S. supply.

The geography of the Great Lakes **shoreline flourishes** with diverse plant and animal life. The shoreline systems include **sandy beaches**, **sand dunes** and **wetlands**.

The most common shoreline in the Great Lakes region is the sand beach. The beaches are a great **place** for humans to **swim** and a great place for **birds** and other small other animals to **find food**. Beaches are **rich feeding grounds** for **shorebirds**. A variety of **beetles**, **spiders**, and birds like to feed upon the **driftwood** and other debris that **collects** on the beach.

The sand dunes of the Great Lakes are the largest freshwater coastal dunes in the world. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore ranks **seventh among** national parks in plant diversity. Dunes are also the **home of** many **endangered** animals and plants. The piping plover, a small shorebird, **nests** in the shoreline dunes.

The freshwater wetlands of the Great Lakes are ecologically **unique**. They **range from** small wetlands in bays **to extensive** wetlands along the shoreline. Wetlands are an important part of **duck** and **geese** migration. They **provide** food, **resting stops** and habitats. Wetlands also **improve water quality** by **slowing runoff**, and **processing organic waste** before it **reaches open** water. This process **protects aquatic life** and sources of **drinking** water.

The shorelines of The Great Lakes are threatened by human impacts, such as **housing developments**, tourism, and erosion. **We need** to **ensure** that we don't **destroy** this diverse and beautiful area that took nature **years to create**.

# Protecting Our Environment

The **natural resources available** to people—for food and other production, **maintaining healthy lives**, and the **pleasure** of a beautiful **landscape**—can seem **boundless**. But **growing populations** are **placing increasing pressure** on the resources. Many of these resources, **once used**, are not **renewable**.

**Fresh water supplies** are essential for agricultural production, for **drinking**, and for **maintenance** of important habitats of animals. Fresh water supplies are **projected** to be inadequate to **meet the needs** of one-third of the world's population by 2025, unless better **use** is made of this precious resource. In many **coastal areas**, pollution has **reduced** the **quality** of the water, **affecting** the quality of water and **aquatic life**. **Forests** are being **cut down** faster than they are being **regenerated** or **planted**.

USAID takes an **integrated approach** to natural resources **management**. Land and water must be **managed skillfully** so that they are able to maintain our **basic ability** to **produce** food. Water supplies must be used more efficiently—and water quality must be maintained or even **improved**—if people are to **remain healthy**.

Forests must be **protected** by those who live in or **close** to them. New approaches to involving these people in the wise management of a resource important to everyone in the world are being developed and applied in many areas. **Sound methods** for **harvesting** trees for **timber** and management of forest trees are being **implemented**. These kinds of programs **promise to slow** the **rate** of deforestation. However, illegal and destructive **logging** remains a **threat** to biodiversity conservation. **Once lost**, it will be impossible for the world **to recover** that diversity of our natural resources.

USAID is an **outstanding** organization that works to protect the environment in more than 100 countries **worldwide**. The work they do provides a **better future** for all.

For more information visit: [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov).

**natural resources available:** recursos naturales disponibles  
**maintaining/to maintain:** manteniendo/mantener  
**healthy lives:** vidas saludables  
**pleasure:** placer  
**landscape:** paisaje  
**boundless:** sin límites  
**growing populations:** crecientes poblaciones  
**placing/to place:** poniendo/poner  
**increasing pressure:** presión creciente  
**once used:** una vez usadas  
**renewable:** renovables  
**fresh:** fresca (*aquí: dulce*)  
**supplies:** suministros  
**drinking:** tomar, beber  
**maintenance:** mantenimiento  
**projected/to project:** proyectan/proyectar  
**meet the needs:** satisfacer las necesidades  
**use:** uso  
**coastal areas:** áreas costeras  
**reduced/to reduce:** reducido/reducir  
**quality:** calidad  
**affecting/to affect:** afectando/afectar  
**aquatic life:** vida acuática  
**forests:** bosques, selvas  
**cut down/to cut down:** cortadas/cortar  
**regenerated/to regenerate:** regeneradas/regenerar  
**planted/to plant:** plantadas/plantar  
**integrated approach:** enfoque integrado  
**management:** manejo  
**managed/to manage:** manejados/manejar  
**skillfully:** hábilmente  
**basic ability:** habilidad básica  
**produce:** producir  
**improved/to improve:** mejorada/mejorar  
**remain healthy:** mantenerse saludable  
**protected/to protect:** protegidos/proteger  
**close:** cerca  
**sound methods:** métodos sensatos  
**harvesting:** recoger  
**timber:** madera  
**implemented/to implement:** implementados/implementar  
**promise/to promise:** prometen/prometer  
**to slow:** frenar  
**rate:** ritmo  
**logging:** tala (*de árboles*)  
**threat:** amenaza  
**once lost:** una vez perdida  
**to recover:** recobrar  
**outstanding:** sobresaliente  
**worldwide:** por todo el mundo  
**better future:** mejor futuro

**outstanding:** sobresalientes  
**waterfalls:** cataratas  
**be found:** ser encontradas  
**hiking/to hike:** andando/andar  
**through:** a través de  
**forests:** bosques, selvas  
**alongside:** a lo largo de  
**rivers:** ríos  
**even:** aún, incluso  
**scorching:** abrasadores  
**deserts:** desiertos  
**trickle:** hilito (*de agua*)  
**stream:** riachuelo, corriente  
**cascade:** cascada  
**delight:** delicia  
**serenity:** serenidad  
**enjoyed/to enjoy:** disfrutado/disfrutar  
**all ages:** todas las edades  
**massive:** masiva  
**located:** ubicada  
**border:** frontera  
**between:** entre  
**comprised:** compuesto  
**wide:** ancha  
**not only:** no sólo  
**renowned:** renombrada  
**beauty:** belleza  
**valuable source:** fuente valiosa  
**power:** energía  
**both:** ambos  
**south central:** sur central  
**little-known treasure:** tesoro poco conocido  
**while:** mientras que  
**year-round:** todo el año  
**creek:** arroyo  
**relatively rare:** relativamente raro  
**stunning:** impresionante  
**roundtrip:** de ida y vuelta  
**sandy:** arenoso  
**walk:** caminata  
**become:** volverse  
**tiring:** cansadora  
**warm weather:** clima cálido o caluroso  
**however:** sin embargo  
**once:** una vez  
**reach/to reach:** alcanzas/alcanzar  
**find/to find:** encontrar  
**cool:** fresco  
**shady:** sombreado  
**haven:** refugio  
**worth the effort:** vale la pena el esfuerzo  
**highest:** (*la*) más alta  
**late spring:** final de la primavera  
**flow:** flujo, caudal  
**peak:** pico  
**sixth:** sexta

# Land of Waterfalls

America's **outstanding waterfalls** can **be found hiking through forests, alongside rivers** or **even in scorching deserts**. Whether a **trickle**, a **stream** or a **cascade**, the **delight** and **serenity** of a waterfall is **enjoyed** by people of **all ages**.

## NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK



Niagara Falls is a group of **massive** waterfalls **located** on the Niagara River on the **border between** the United States and Canada. The Falls are **comprised** of three separate waterfalls: Horseshoe Falls, American Falls, and the smaller, adjacent Bridal Veil Falls. Niagara Falls is very **wide**, and the most voluminous waterfall in North America. Niagara Falls is **not only renowned** for its **beauty**. The Falls are a **valuable source** of hydroelectric **power** for **both** Ontario and New York.

## CALF CREEK FALLS, UTAH

The Calf Creek Recreation Area in **south central** Utah offers a **little-known treasure** in one of the American deserts, the Calf Creek Falls. **While** a **year-round creek** is **relatively rare** in the desert, a year-round 126-foot waterfall is rare and **stunning**. It is 5.5 miles **roundtrip** to hike into the falls. Most of the trail is **sandy** and the **walk** can **become** very **tiring**, especially in **warm weather**. **However, once** you **reach** the falls you will **find** a **cool, shady haven** well **worth the effort**.

## YOSEMITE FALLS, CALIFORNIA

Yosemite Falls is the **highest** waterfall in North America. Located in Yosemite National Park in California, it's a major attraction in the park, especially in **late spring** when the water **flow** is at its **peak**. At 2425 feet, Yosemite Falls is the **sixth**-highest waterfall in the world.

## MULTNOMAH FALLS, OREGON

Multnomah Falls is the **tallest** waterfall in Oregon and also the second-highest year-round waterfall in the United States. The water of the falls **plummets** 620 feet from its origin on Larch Mountain. **Unusually cold** weather can **turn** this waterfall into a **frozen icicle!** The frozen falls are a **sight to behold**.

## AMICALOLA FALLS, GEORGIA

Amicalola Falls is **derived** from a Cherokee **word meaning “tumbling waters.”** The falls reach the **height** of 729 feet, which makes it the highest waterfall east of the Mississippi. **In addition**, the falls are just a hike away from Springer Mountain, famous for being the **southern end** of the Appalachian Trail.

## NORTH CLEAR CREEK FALLS, COLORADO

The **unusual setting** for these waterfalls **sets them apart** from others and makes them even more spectacular. North Creek Falls are **surrounded** by **flat lands covered** with **prairie grasses**. Located **above** the Rio Grande, these falls **crash** more than 100 feet to the **canyon below** and are **believed** to be the most **photographed** waterfall in Colorado.

## SHOSHONE FALLS, IDAHO

Shoshone Falls are the **most well known** falls in Idaho, and the most **powerful** falls in the Northwest. The falls are **controlled** by the Milner **Dam** and they are **turned off during** the **agricultural season** by **diverting** the water to the **farmlands**. They **let them flow freely** in the **winter** and spring, **completely covering** the **cliff**. These falls are 212 feet high and 1200 feet wide.

## PUNCH BOWL FALLS, OREGON

Punch Bowl Falls is spectacular and is the most photographed waterfall in the Pacific Northwest. The falls **occur** where Eagle Creek **cuts through** a **narrow channel flanked** by cliffs, and **drops powerfully** into a large **bowl**. The falls' **name comes from** the **resemblance** of the area to an **actual punch** bowl.

**tallest:** (*la*) más alta  
**plummets/to plummet:** cae en picada/  
caer en picada  
**unusually cold:** excepcionalmente fría  
**turn:** volver  
**frozen:** helado  
**icicle:** carámbano  
**sight:** vista  
**to behold:** para contemplar  
**derived/to derive:** derivado/derivar  
**word:** palabra  
**meaning/to mean:** que significa/  
significar  
**tumbling waters:** aguas que caen  
**height:** altura  
**in addition:** además  
**southern end:** extremo sureño  
**unusual:** poco común, raro  
**setting:** entorno  
**sets them apart:** las distingue  
**surrounded/to surround:** rodeadas/  
rodear  
**flat lands:** tierras llanas  
**covered/to cover:** cubiertas/cubrir  
**prairie:** pradera  
**grasses:** pastos  
**above:** sobre, por encima de  
**crash/to crash:** se estrellan/estrellarse  
**canyon:** cañón  
**below:** debajo  
**believed/to believe:** se cree/creer  
**photographed:** fotografiadas  
**most well known:** más conocidas  
**powerful:** poderosas  
**controlled/to control:** controladas/  
controlar  
**dam:** represa  
**turned off/to turn off:** cortadas/cortar  
**during:** durante  
**agricultural season:** estación agrícola  
**diverting/to divert:** desviando/desviar  
**farmlands:** tierras de cultivo  
**let them flow freely:** las dejan correr  
libremente  
**winter:** invierno  
**completely:** completamente  
**covering/to cover:** cubriendo/cubrir  
**cliff:** acantilado  
**occur/to occur:** ocurren/ocurrir  
**cuts through:** atraviesa  
**narrow channel:** canal estrecho  
**flanked/to flank:** flanqueado/flanquear  
**drops/to drop:** cae/caer  
**powerfully:** poderosamente  
**bowl:** cuenco, tazón  
**name:** nombre  
**comes from/to come from:** proviene/  
provenir  
**resemblance:** parecido  
**actual:** real, verdadero  
**punch:** ponche (*bebida*)

**true:** verdadera  
**tropical rain forest:** selva tropical húmeda, bosque pluvial  
**diversity:** diversidad  
**isolation:** aislamiento  
**resulted/to result:** resultado/resultar  
**fungi:** hongos  
**mosses:** musgos  
**snails:** caracoles  
**birds:** pájaros  
**wildlife:** flora y fauna, vida silvestre  
**places:** lugares  
**wettest:** más húmedo  
**averages/to average:** promedio/promediar  
**rainfall:** precipitaciones  
**live/to live:** viven/vivir  
**developed/to develop:** desarrollado/desarrollar  
**bills:** picos  
**formed:** formados  
**feeding:** alimentarse  
**wet:** mojadas, húmedas  
**rare:** raros, poco comunes  
**caterpillars:** orugas  
**triggered/trigger:** provocadas/provocar  
**touch:** toque  
**snatch/to snatch:** arrebatan/arrebatar  
**prey:** presa  
**mimic/to mimic:** imitan/imitar  
**twigs:** ramitas  
**grab/to grab:** agarran/agarrar, atrapar  
**comes too close:** se acerca demasiado  
**found/to find:** encuentran/encontrar  
**in turn:** a su vez  
**defenseless against:** indefensas frente  
**pigs:** cerdos  
**brought/to bring:** traídos/traer  
**over the years:** con el correr de los años  
**escaped/to escape:** escaparon/escapar  
**turned/to turn:** se volvieron/volverse  
**feral:** asilvestrados  
**wild:** salvaje  
**soil erosion:** erosión del suelo  
**spread/to spread:** propagaron/propagar  
**weeds:** malas hierbas  
**diseases:** enfermedades  
**polluted/to pollute:** contaminaron/contaminar  
**supplies:** suministros  
**crowding out/to crowd out:** dejando afuera/dejar afuera  
**lost/to loose:** perdido/perder  
**two-thirds:** dos tercios  
**clearing:** limpieza (*de tierras*)  
**fire:** fuegos, incendios  
**half:** la mitad  
**habitat loss:** pérdida de hábitat  
**disease:** enfermedades  
**saving:** (el) salvar  
**remaining:** restantes  
**a race against time:** una carrera contra el tiempo

# Tropical Rain Forests

Hawaii is the only state with a **true tropical rain forest**. Hawaiian tropical forests are home to a large **diversity** of species. The **isolation** of the Hawaiian Islands from the rest of the world has **resulted** in an incredible diversity of **fungi, mosses, snails, birds,** and other **wildlife**. This diversity makes Hawaii's tropical forests some of the most spectacular **places** on Earth.

The world's **wettest** rain forest is found in Hawaii on Mount Waialeale. This forest **averages** 450 inches of **rainfall** per year.

An incredible variety of plants and animals **live** in the tropical forests of Hawaii. Birds native to the forest are hawks, crows, thrushes, and honeycreepers. The honeycreepers have **developed** diverse **bills formed** for **feeding** on the different plants in these **wet** forests. **Rare** carnivorous **caterpillars** are native to Hawaii. When **triggered** by **touch**, these caterpillars **snatch** their **prey**. The caterpillars **mimic twigs** and **grab** prey that **comes too close**.

The native plants in the Hawaiian islands are **found** nowhere else on Earth. **In turn**, most native plants are **defenseless against** introduced species such as **pigs**. Pigs were **brought** to Hawaii from Polynesia and Europe. **Over the years** the pigs have **escaped** and **turned feral**. These **wild** pigs are very destructive to the Hawaiian forests. They have destroyed vegetation, caused **soil erosion, spread weeds** and **diseases**, and **polluted** water **supplies**. Other introduced plants and animals are **crowding out** the native plants and animals. Hawaii has **lost two-thirds** of its original forests to agriculture, **clearing**, and **fire**, and **half** its native birds through **habitat loss** and **disease**. **Saving** Hawaii's **remaining** native species is now **a race against time**.



# Temperate Rain Forests



**Temperate** rainforests are **much younger** than tropical rainforests. The **soil** in temperate forests **contains** more **nutrients** than that of the tropics. Temperate rainforests are **located**

**along** the Pacific coast of the United States. Temperate rainforests are much more **scarce** than tropical rainforests. Some of the best forests are found in Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, Tongass National Forest, Mount St. Helens National Monument and Redwood National Park.

Olympic National Park is located on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington state. The **western side** of the park is **home to** a temperate rain forest and the **wettest** area in the continental United States. **Because** this is a temperate rainforest it contains **dense timber**, **including** spruce and fir.

The Tongass National Forest in southeastern Alaska is the **largest** national forest in the United States. It **spans** over 17 **million acres**. It is a **northern** temperate rain forest, **home to** rare flora and fauna that are **endangered elsewhere**. The Tongass National Forest is also home to about 70,000 people who **depend** on the national forest for their **livelihood**. Several Alaska Native **tribes live throughout** Southeast Alaska. 31 **communities** are located within the forest; the largest is Juneau, the state capital, with a **population** of 31,000. The forest is **named** for the Tongass group of the Tlingit people, who **inhabited** the Alaska **panhandle**.

<b>temperate:</b>	templados
<b>much younger:</b>	mucho más jóvenes
<b>soil:</b>	suelo
<b>contains/to contain:</b>	contiene/ contener
<b>nutrients:</b>	nutrientes
<b>located/to locate:</b>	ubicados/ubicar
<b>along:</b>	a lo largo de
<b>scarce:</b>	escasos
<b>western side:</b>	lado oeste
<b>home to:</b>	hogar de
<b>wettest:</b>	más mojadas
<b>because:</b>	porque
<b>dense timber:</b>	árboles densos
<b>including:</b>	incluyendo
<b>largest:</b>	más grande
<b>spans/to span:</b>	abarca/abarcarse, extenderse
<b>million acres:</b>	millones de acres
<b>northern:</b>	norteño
<b>home to:</b>	hogar de
<b>endangered:</b>	en peligro de extinción
<b>elsewhere:</b>	en otro lugar
<b>depend/to depend:</b>	dependen/ depender
<b>livelihood:</b>	sustento
<b>tribes:</b>	tribus
<b>live/to live:</b>	viven/vivir
<b>throughout:</b>	por toda
<b>communities:</b>	comunidades
<b>population:</b>	población
<b>named/to name:</b>	llamada/llamar
<b>inhabited/to inhabit:</b>	habitaron/ habitar
<b>panhandle:</b>	faja estrecha de territorio



**all:** todos  
**are found/to find:** se encuentran/ encontrarse  
**including:** incluyendo  
**designated/to designate:** designados/ designar  
**high threat:** amenaza grave  
**located/to locate:** ubicados/ubicar  
**most:** la mayoría  
**erupted/to erupt:** hecho erupción/ hacer erupción  
**time:** tiempo  
**far back:** (*tiempo*) atrás  
**listed/to list:** listados/listar  
**below:** abajo  
**considered/to consider:** considerado/ considerar  
**monarch:** monarca  
**single:** solo  
**any kind:** cualquier clase, todo tipo  
**miles:** millas  
**long:** de largo  
**wide:** de ancho  
**rises/to rise:** se eleva/elevarse  
**base:** base  
**sea floor:** fondo del mar  
**last:** última  
**eruption:** erupción  
**ended/to end:** terminó/terminar  
**period:** período  
**silence:** silencio  
**remains/to remain:** continúa/ continuar  
**extremely:** extremadamente  
**dangerous:** peligroso  
**historically:** históricamente  
**once:** una vez  
**decade:** década  
**recorded:** registrada  
**slowed/to slow:** frenado/frenar  
**pace:** ritmo  
**scientists:** científicos  
**constantly:** constantemente  
**monitor/to monitor:** controlan/ controlar, observar, seguir  
**anticipation:** anticipación  
**next:** próxima

# Volcanoes of the United States

**All** of the volcanoes in the United States **are found** in the western states, **including** Alaska and Hawaii. There are 169 volcanoes in the United States. Eighteen of them have been **designated** as “very **high threat**” volcanoes. These high-threat volcanoes are **located** in Hawaii, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. **Most** of them haven’t **erupted** for a very long **time**, as **far back** as the 1700s.



**Listed below** are some of the most famous volcanoes in the United States.

Mauna Loa is **considered** the “**monarch** of mountains.” It is the largest volcano and the largest **single** mountain of **any kind** in the world. It is **60 miles long**, **30 miles wide**, and **rises** 28,680 feet from its **base** on the **sea floor**. Mauna Loa’s **last** major **eruption** was in 1984. It **ended** a 9-year **period** of **silence**. Mauna Loa **remains** an **extremely dangerous** volcano that can erupt in many different directions.

**Historically**, Mauna Loa has erupted at least **once** in every **decade** of **recorded** Hawaiian history. It has, however, **slowed** its **pace** with eruptions in 1950, 1975 and 1984. **Scientists** and residents of the Big Island **constantly monitor** Mauna Loa in **anticipation** of its **next** eruption.

Kilauea Volcano, on the **southeast side** of the Big Island, is one of the most active on earth. Its **current** eruption **started** in January 1983 and **continues** to this day. During this eruption over 500 acres have been **added** to the Big Island's **shoreline**. In the course of the eruption, lava flows have **destroyed** a famous 700 year-old Hawaiian **temple**, **overrun** many houses, and permanently **blocked highways**.

There are no indications that the current eruption **will come to an end anytime soon**. Visitors to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park have a **unique opportunity** to see lava in action. Near the southwestern **edge** of the caldera is the “**fire pit**,” known as Halemaumau (House of **Everlasting Fire**), which has **at times contained** a **lake** of **boiling** lava.



Mount St. Helens is an active volcano in Skamania County, Washington. It is most famous for its **disastrous** eruption on May 18, 1980. This was the **deadliest** and most **economically** destructive volcanic **event** in the history of the United States. Fifty-seven people were **killed**, and 250 homes, 47 **bridges**, 15 miles of **railways** and 185 miles of highway were

destroyed. The eruption caused a massive **debris avalanche**, **reducing** the **elevation** of the mountain's **summit** from 9,677 feet to 8,365 feet and **replacing** it with a mile-wide **horseshoe-shaped** crater. The debris avalanche was the largest in recorded history.

**southeast:** sureste  
**side:** lado  
**current:** actual  
**started/to start:** empezó/empezar  
**continues/to continue:** continúa/continuar  
**added/to add:** agregados/agregar, sumar  
**shoreline:** costa  
**destroyed/to destroy:** destruyeron/destruir  
**temple:** templo  
**overrun/to overrun:** cubrieron enteramente/cubrir enteramente  
**blocked/to block:** bloquearon/bloquear, obstruir  
**highways:** autopistas  
**will come to an end:** terminará  
**anytime soon:** pronto, en el futuro cercano  
**unique:** única  
**opportunity:** oportunidad  
**edge:** borde  
**fire pit:** foso de fuego  
**everlasting fire:** fuego eterno  
**at times:** a veces, en ocasiones  
**contained/to contain:** contuvo/contener  
**lake:** lago  
**boiling:** hirviendo  
**disastrous:** desastrosa  
**deadliest:** más mortal  
**economically:** económicamente  
**event:** evento  
**killed/to kill:** mató/matar  
**bridges:** puentes  
**railways:** vías de tren  
**debris avalanche:** avalancha de escombros  
**reducing/to reduce:** reduciendo/reducir  
**elevation:** elevación  
**summit:** cima  
**replacing/to replace:** reemplazando/reemplazar  
**horseshoe-shaped:** con forma de herradura de caballo

# Test Your Comprehension

## World Heritage Sites, page 166

1. ¿Cuál es el propósito de un Sitio de Patrimonio Histórico de la UNESCO?
2. ¿Dónde se encuentra la cueva más profunda del país?
3. ¿Qué animales raros y poco comunes se encuentran en el Parque Nacional de la Cueva del Mamut?
4. ¿Qué contiene el Parque Nacional Redwood?

## Majestic Mountains, page 168

1. ¿Cuál es el pico de montaña más alto en América del Norte?
2. ¿Cuál es la atracción más popular en Georgia y por qué es famosa?

## North American Deserts, page 170

1. ¿Qué es un desierto frío?
2. ¿Qué desierto se considera como el desierto biológicamente más rico del mundo?
3. ¿Cuál es el lugar más caliente en América del Norte?
4. ¿Por qué aúllan los coyotes en la noche?

## The Great Lakes, page 172

1. ¿Cuál es el tipo de costa más común en la región de los Grandes Lagos?
2. ¿Por qué son importantes los humedales?
3. ¿Qué está amenazando a las costas de los Grandes Lagos?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Land of Waterfalls, page 174

1. Las Cataratas del Niágara son renombradas por su belleza y ¿qué otra cosa?
2. ¿Cuál es la catarata más alta de América del Norte?
3. ¿Dónde están las cataratas más poderosas del noroeste?

## Tropical Rain Forests, page 176

1. ¿En qué ha resultado el aislamiento de las Islas de Hawai del resto del mundo?
2. ¿Dónde está el bosque pluvial más húmedo del mundo?
3. ¿Qué cosas están destruyendo o dañando los bosques hawaianos?

## Temperate Rain Forests, page 177

1. ¿Qué hace que los bosques pluviales templados sean diferentes de los bosques pluviales tropicales?
2. ¿Qué bosque pluvial es el área más húmeda de los Estados Unidos continentales?
3. ¿Cuál es el bosque nacional más grande de los Estados Unidos?

## Volcanoes of the U.S., page 178

1. ¿Cuántos volcanes de los Estados Unidos están designados como de muy alto riesgo?
2. ¿Cuál es el volcán y la montaña más grande de cualquier tipo en el mundo?
3. En el curso de la erupción del Volcán Kilauea, ¿qué fue destruido?

**One cannot think well, love well, sleep well,  
if one has not dined well.**

**Virginia Woolf**



# Gastronomy

**you may have:** puede que tu hayas  
**heard/to hear:** oído/oír  
**as American as apple pie:** tan estadounidense como la tarta de manzana  
**has remained/to remain:** ha permanecido/permanecer  
**through:** a través  
**years:** años  
**considered:** considerada  
**comfort food:** comida que conforta  
**coast to coast:** costa a costa  
**dessert:** postre  
**phrase:** frase  
**answer:** contestar  
**World War II:** Segunda Guerra Mundial  
**soldiers:** soldados  
**used/to use:** usaban/usar  
**they were asked:** se les preguntaba  
**why:** por qué  
**going to/to go:** iban a/ir a  
**favorite fruit:** fruta favorita  
**generations:** generaciones  
**have become/to become:** se han convertido/convertirse  
**part of:** parte de  
**common sayings:** dichos comunes  
**nickname:** sobrenombre, apodo, mote  
**of my eye:** de mi ojo  
**object:** objeto  
**affection:** afecto, cariño  
**darling:** querido/querida  
**doesn't fall far from the tree:** no cae lejos del árbol  
**child:** niño/niña  
**displaying/to display:** muestra/mostrar  
**similar traits:** rasgos similares  
**parents:** padres  
**bad:** mala  
**troublemaker:** alborotador  
**a day:** por día  
**keeps/to keep:** mantiene/mantener  
**away:** lejos, apartado  
**eating:** (el) comer  
**will keep you healthy:** te/le mantendrá sano  
**it's like:** es como  
**oranges:** naranjas  
**comparing:** comparar  
**two things:** dos cosas  
**completely different:** completamente diferentes  
**difficult:** difíciles  
**teacher:** maestro/maestra  
**associated with/to associate with:** asociadas con/asociar con  
**going back to/to go back to:** volver a/volver a, ir de vuelta a  
**school:** escuela  
**giving/to give:** dando/dar  
**present:** regalo

# American Apple Pie

You may have heard the expression, “as American as apple pie,” in conversation. Apple pie has remained an iconic part of American culture through the years. Apple pie is considered a “comfort food” for many from coast to coast.



The dessert has also been used in the phrase, “for mom and apple pie,” said to be the popular answer that World War II American soldiers used when they were asked why they were going to war.

## APPLE EXPRESSIONS

Apples have been a favorite fruit for generations of Americans and have become part of many common sayings.

1. The Big Apple: **Nickname** for New York City
2. Apple of my eye: **Object** of my affection or my **darling**.
3. The apple **doesn't fall far from the tree:** A **child** is **displaying similar traits** to his or her **parents**.
4. **Bad Apple:** **troublemaker**.
5. An apple **a day keeps** the doctor **away:** **Eating** fruits like apples **will keep you healthy**.
6. **It's like** apples and **oranges:** **Comparing two things** that are **completely different** and **difficult** to compare.
7. Apples for the **teacher:** Apples are **associated with going back to school** and children **giving** apples to the teacher as a **present**.

# BASIC APPLE PIE RECIPE

8 servings

## CRUST:

2½ cups **white flour**

2 tablespoons **sugar**

¼ teaspoon **salt**

½ cup cold **butter**

5 tablespoons cold **vegetable shortening**

8 tablespoons **ice water**

**Measure** flour, sugar and salt. **Stir** to combine. **Add** the **chilled** butter pieces and shortening to the **bowl**. **Cut them in** with a **pastry cutter** or **knife**. Do not **overmix**. Add ice water. Mix until the **dough** holds together. **Turn** dough onto a **lightly floured surface**, **knead** together, and then **divide in half**. **Flatten** each half into a **disk**, **wrap** in **plastic wrap** and chill for **at least** half an hour.

**Roll out** one of the disks on a floured surface until you have a **circle** that is 12 inches in **diameter**. Place the circle of dough into a 9" **pie plate**, **trimming** any extra dough from the edges with a sharp knife. **Return it** to the refrigerator **until** you are ready to make the pie. Add **filling** (see **below**). Roll out the **second ball** of dough and **cover**. **Pinch** the edges of the crust together. Cut two or three **slits** on top.

## FILLING

⅓ to ⅔ cup sugar

¼ cup all-purpose flour

½ teaspoon **ground nutmeg**

½ teaspoon ground **cinnamon**

Pinch of salt

8 medium-sized apples (a medium apple = about 1 cup)

2 tablespoons margarine

**Heat oven** to 425 degrees. **Peel** and **slice** the apples. Mix sugar, flour, nutmeg, cinnamon, and salt in a bowl. **Stir** in apples. **Pour into** **pastry-lined pie plate** and **dot** with margarine. Cover with top crust and **seal the edges**. Cut slits in the top. **Bake** 40 to 50 minutes or until **crust is brown** and juice begins **to bubble** through slits in crust.

**Serve warm** with **ice cream** for “apple pie a la mode”!

**white flour:** harina blanca

**sugar:** azúcar

**salt:** sal

**butter:** mantequilla

**vegetable shortening:** margarina

**ice water:** agua helada

**measure/to measure:** mida/medir

**stir/to stir:** revuelva/revolver

**add/to add:** agregue/agregar

**chilled:** frios

**bowl:** cuenco

**cut them in:** córtelos

**pastry cutter:** cortador de masa

**knife:** cuchillo

**overmix:** mezcla demasiado

**dough:** masa

**turn/to turn:** dé vuelta/dar vuelta

**lightly floured surface:** superficie ligeramente enharinada

**knead/to knead:** amase/amasar

**divide in half:** divida a la mitad

**flatten/to flatten:** aplaste/aplastar

**disk:** disco

**wrap/to wrap:** envuelva/envolver

**plastic wrap:** envoltorio de plástico

**at least:** por lo menos

**roll out/to roll out:** extienda/extender

**circle:** círculo

**diameter:** diámetro

**pie plate:** molde para pasteles

**trimming/to trim:** recortando/recortar

**return it to:** devuélvala al

**until:** hasta

**filling:** relleno

**see below:** véase (la receta) más abajo

**second ball:** segunda pelota

**cover/to cover:** cubra/cubrir

**pinch/to pinch:** pellizque/pellizcar

**slits:** cortes, tajos

**ground nutmeg:** nuez moscada molida

**cinnamon:** canela

**heat/to heat:** caliente/calentar

**oven:** horno

**peel/to peel:** pele/pelar

**slice/to slice:** corte/cortar (*en rodajas*)

**pour into/to pour:** eche/enchar

**pastry-lined pie plate:** molde para pasteles cubierta con la masa

**dot/to dot:** salpique/salpicar

**seal/to seal:** selle/sellar

**the edges:** los bordes

**bake/to bake:** hornee/hornear

**crust is brown:** masa esté dorada

**to bubble:** burbujear

**serve/to serve:** sirva/servir

**warm:** templado

**ice cream:** helado

**diverse:** diversa  
**is found/to find:** se encuentra/  
 encontrar  
**places:** lugares  
**food:** comida  
**a land of:** una tierra de  
**regional cuisine:** cocina regional  
**coast to coast:** de costa a costa  
**neighborhoods:** barrios  
**pride themselves:** se enorgullecen  
**have been made famous:** se han hecho  
 famosas  
**beans:** frijoles  
**slow-baked:** horneados a fuego lento  
**molasses:** melaza  
**dish:** plato  
**colonial days:** días de la colonia  
**was nicknamed/to nickname:** se le  
 apodó/apodar  
**Pilgrims:** peregrinos  
**learned/to learn:** aprendieron/  
 aprender  
**to make:** hacer  
**substituted/to substitute:**  
 sustituyeron/sustituir  
**pork fat:** grasa de cerdo  
**maple syrup:** jarabe de arce  
**bear fat:** grasa de oso  
**navy bean:** frijol, poroto blanco  
**declared it/to declare:** lo declaró/  
 declarar  
**key lime pie:** tarta de lima  
**best-loved:** más amada  
**fabulous:** fabulosa  
**is described as:** se describe como  
**lime-flavored:** con sabor a lima  
**custard:** natilla  
**sour:** ácidas  
**custard:** natillas  
**nestled in:** anidado, acomodado en  
**graham-cracker:** galleta integral  
**crust:** tapa de masa  
**tart:** ácido, agrio  
**has been called:** ha sido llamado  
**greatest contribution:** la mayor  
 contribución  
**cuisine:** cocina  
**can be found/to find:** puede  
 encontrarse/encontrar  
**at its best:** en su mejor (*forma*)  
**settlers:** colonos  
**fish soup:** sopa de pescado  
**missing/to miss:** (*les*) faltaban/faltar  
**normally:** normalmente  
**of the area:** del área  
**offered/to offer:** ofrecieron/ofrecer  
**stew:** estofado  
**no longer:** ya no  
**recognizable:** reconocible

## 186 gastronomy

# Taste of America

The United States is a **diverse** and multicultural nation. Diversity **is found** among people, **places** and **food**. America is a **land of** good eating. Delicious **regional cuisine** is found from **coast to coast**. **Neighborhoods**, cities and states **pride themselves** on their regional food and some locations **have been made famous** by the food they best prepare.

## BOSTON BAKED BEANS

**Beans slow-baked** in **molasses** have been a favorite Boston **dish** since **colonial days**. The beans are so popular that Boston **was nicknamed** “Beantown.” The **Pilgrims learned** how **to make** baked beans from the Native Americans. They **substituted** molasses and **pork fat** for the **maple syrup** and **bear fat** used by the Natives. The **navy bean** is the official vegetable of Massachusetts, and in 1993 the state **declared it** the original bean of Boston baked beans

## FLORIDA KEY LIME PIE

Key West, Florida, is famous for its **key lime pie**, one of America’s **best-loved** regional dishes. Every restaurant in the Florida Keys serves this **fabulous** pie. Key lime pie **is described as** “An American pie containing a **lime-flavored custard** topped with meringue.” Key limes are very **sour**, and key lime juice is used to make a perfect **custard** filling. **Nestled in** a sweet **graham-cracker crust**, this official desert of the Florida Keys is **tart**, refreshing and delicious.

## NEW ORLEANS GUMBO

Gumbo **has been called** Louisiana’s **greatest contribution** to American **cuisine**. Gumbo is classic Cajun food and **can be found** throughout the South but is served **at its best** in Louisiana. When the first French **settlers** came to Louisiana, they brought their love for bouillabaisse, a **fish soup**. They substituted local ingredients because they were **missing** ingredients they **normally** used at home. The Spanish, Africans, and natives **of the area offered** their contributions of food and the **stew** was **no longer recognizable** as bouillabaisse. It became gumbo.



## HOT DOGS

Hot dogs **are considered by some** the favorite American food. Charles Feltman, a German **butcher**, **opened up** the first Coney Island hot dog stand in Brooklyn, New York in 1867. Harry Magely **is credited for putting** the hot dog into a **bun** and **topping it** with condiments. He **reportedly instructed** his **vendors to shout**, “Red hots! Get your red hots!”

**Some people say** there is one place where a hot dog always **tastes best**—at a baseball game! The National Hot Dog and Sausage Council **reports that** baseball fans **will consume** over 27 million hot dogs at major-league parks just this year!

## PHILLY CHEESE STEAK

Philadelphia **is home** to the cheese steak. The cheese steak is a **sandwich** prepared on a **long roll** and filled with **sliced pieces** of **steak** and **melted cheese**. The cheese steak is a **comfort food** for natives of Philadelphia. **It was invented** in the city in 1930 and is considered a city icon. **It is said** by most Philadelphians that if a restaurant **offers something** called a “Philly cheese steak” then **it is not authentic**. According to Philadelphians, **you cannot make** an authentic Philadelphia cheese steak sandwich without an authentic Philadelphia roll. The rolls must be **long and thin**, **not fluffy** or soft, **but also not** too hard. They **also say** that if you are **more than** one hour from South Philly, you will not find an authentic sandwich!

## TEXAS RED

Texans take chili **seriously**, and **as a result**, chili became the Texas State Dish in 1977. Chili **originated** in San Antonio in the 1880s. The **essential ingredients** are **ground beef**, **garlic**, **cumin**, and **chili peppers**. The **public environment** used to **celebrate** chili is called a “cook-off.” At a cook-off, **thousands of people** gather to **create** their version of Texas red. You can **attend** a cook-off **throughout** the year in Texas and **taste for yourself** some of the best chili in the United States.

**are considered by some:** son considerados por algunos  
**butcher:** carnicero  
**opened up/to open up:** abrió/abrir  
**is credited for:** se le atribuye  
**putting/to put:** poner/poner  
**bun:** panecillo  
**topping it/to top:** ponerle...por encima/poner  
**reportedly:** según lo que se dice, según se informa  
**instructed/to instruct:** ordenaba/ordenar, mandar  
**vendors:** vendedores  
**to shout:** gritar  
**some people say:** alguna gente dice  
**tastes best:** sabe mejor  
**reports that/to report:** informa que/informar  
**will consume/to consume:** consumirán/consumir  
**is home:** es el hogar de  
**sandwich:** sandwich  
**long roll:** panecillo largo  
**sliced pieces:** rodajas cortadas  
**steak:** bistec  
**melted cheese:** queso fundido  
**comfort food:** comida que genera una sensación de bienestar  
**it was invented/to invent:** fue inventado/inventar  
**it is said/to say:** se dice/decir  
**offers/to offer:** ofrece/ofrecer  
**something:** algo  
**it is not authentic:** no es auténtico  
**you cannot make:** no puedes hacer  
**long and thin:** largo y fino  
**not fluffy:** no esponjosos  
**but also not:** pero tampoco  
**also say:** también dicen  
**more than:** más de  
**seriously:** en serio  
**as a result:** como resultado  
**originated/to originate:** se originó/originarse  
**essential ingredients:** ingredientes esenciales  
**ground beef:** carne picada  
**garlic:** ajo  
**cumin:** comino  
**chili peppers:** chiles  
**public environment:** entorno público  
**to celebrate:** para celebrar  
**is called/to call:** se llama/llamar  
**thousands of people:** miles de personas  
**to create:** para crear  
**attend/to attend:** asistir/asistir  
**throughout:** a lo largo de  
**taste for yourself:** probar tú mismo



**neighborhood restaurants:** restaurantes de barrio  
**cross-section:** muestra representativa  
**factory workers:** obreros  
**executives:** ejecutivos  
**senior citizens:** ciudadanos de la tercera edad  
**all walks of life:** de todas profesiones o clases sociales  
**function:** función  
**has always been:** siempre ha sido  
**to provide:** proveer  
**inexpensive:** económica  
**home-style meal:** comida estilo casero  
**comfortable atmosphere:** atmósfera comfortable  
**first evolved:** evolucionó primero  
**mobile:** móviles  
**lunch wagons:** carros equipos para servir comida caliente  
**seating:** asientos  
**owners:** dueños  
**able to serve:** capaces de servir  
**without:** sin  
**real estate:** bienes inmuebles  
**customer:** clientes  
**converted/to convert:** convertidos/convertir  
**manufacturers:** fabricantes  
**constructed/to construct:** construyeron/construir  
**buildings:** edificios  
**food service:** servicio de alimentos  
**preassembled equipment:** equipo pre-montado  
**crowded:** abarrotados  
**city ordinances:** ordenanzas municipales  
**limiting/to limit:** limitar/limitar  
**daylight hours:** horas diurnas  
**worked around:** trabajaban evadiendo (*las reglas*)  
**ruling:** fallo, decisión, regla  
**by the side of the road:** al lado de la calle  
**hook up to/to hook up to:** se conectaban a/conectarse a  
**set up/to set up:** montaban/montar  
**originated/to originate:** se originó/originarse  
**shortened it/to shorten:** lo acortó/acortar  
**myth:** mito  
**converted railroad cars:** vagones de ferrocarril convertidos (en)  
**streamlined locomotives:** locomotoras aerodinámicas  
**to copy:** a copiar  
**sleek:** elegante

# Blue Plate Special

American diners are popular **neighborhood restaurants** that attract a **cross-section** of America, from **factory workers** to Wall Street **executives** and from **senior citizens** to teenagers.



Americans of **all walks of life** and all ages love diners! The **function** of the diner **has always been** to provide a delicious and **inexpensive, home-style meal** in a **comfortable atmosphere**.

Diners **first evolved** from **mobile lunch wagons**. The first dining wagons with **seating** appeared in the late 19th century. The dining wagon **owners** were **able to serve** busy locations **without** buying expensive **real estate**. As the lunch wagons became more popular and more **customer** seating was needed, the diners were **converted** to buildings. The same **manufacturers** who had made the wagons **constructed** the **buildings**. Like the lunch wagon, these diners allowed owners to set up a **food service** business quickly using the **preassembled equipment**.

By the early 1900s, the downtown centers of New England became so **crowded** with mobile lunch wagons that **city ordinances** began **limiting** their service to only **daylight hours**. However, owners **worked around** this **ruling**. They would find a busy location **by the side of the road**, take off the wheels, **hook up** to power, and **set up** business in a permanent location.

The term “diner” **originated** with Patrick J. Tierney, who called his pre-fabricated restaurants “dining cars.” His salespersons later **shortened it** to “diners.” A common **myth** was that diners were **converted railroad cars**. In reality, the **streamlined locomotives** of the 1930s inspired manufacturers **to copy** their **sleek** appearance.

By 1937, **one million** people **ate at least** one meal a day at a diner. In the 1940s, there were almost 10,000 diners across the U.S. **Today**, **fewer than 3,000 remain**.

“Blue plate special” refers to a special **low-priced** meal. This meal **usually** changes daily. It **typically** consists of **meat** and three vegetables on a **single** plate. **During** the Depression, a manufacturer started making plates with **separate sections** for each part of a meal. For a reason **that has never been determined**, the plates were **only available** in the color blue. Because they were inexpensive and **saved on dishwashing**, diners began using them for their low-priced daily specials.

The **term** “blue plate special” was **very common** from the 1920s through the 1950s. As of 2007 there are **still** a few restaurants and diners **that offer** blue-plate specials **under that name**. **Sometimes** they offer the special on blue plates, but it is a **vanishing tradition**. **The phrase itself** is still a common American expression.

Do you have a **craving** for American diner food? Check out Diner City web site: [www.dinercity.com](http://www.dinercity.com). Here you will find diners **throughout** the United States and an interesting photo collection. Also, visit The Roadside at [www.roadsidemagazine.com](http://www.roadsidemagazine.com). This site is **dedicated** to the **preservation** of the American diner.

People who **frequent** diners know diner **lingo**. **Employees** use it to **name** meals. It is **truly** a **language unto its own!**

- "One on the city" ( a **glass** of water)
- "Make it moo" (coffee with milk)
- "Bird seed" (a **bowl** of cereal)
- "Cockleberries" (**eggs**)
- "Breath" (**onions**)
- "Frog sticks" (**french fries**)
- "Shivering Liz" (**Jello**)
- "Bossy in a bowl" (beef **stew**)
- "Sweep the kitchen" (a **plate** of **hash**)
- "Skid grease" (**butter**)

**one million:** un millón  
**ate/to eat:** comía/comer  
**at least:** por lo menos  
**today:** hoy, hoy en día  
**fewer than:** menos de  
**remain/to remain:** quedan/quedar  
**low-priced:** de bajo precio  
**usually:** generalmente  
**typically:** típicamente  
**meat:** carne  
**single:** solo  
**during:** durante  
**separate sections:** secciones separadas  
**that has never been determined:** que nunca ha sido determinada  
**only available:** solamente disponible  
**saved on/to save on:** ahorraron en/ahorrar en  
**dishwashing:** lavado de platos  
**term:** término  
**very common:** muy común  
**still:** todavía, aún  
**that offer:** que ofrecen  
**under that name:** bajo ese nombre  
**sometimes:** a veces  
**vanishing tradition:** tradición que está desapareciendo  
**the phrase itself:** la propia frase  
**craving:** ansia, deseo, antojo  
**throughout:** a través de, a lo largo de  
**dedicated/to dedicate:** dedicado/dedicar  
**preservation:** conservación  
**frequent/to frequent:** frecuente/frecuentar  
**lingo:** jerga  
**employees:** empleados  
**use it/to use:** lo usan/usar  
**to name:** nombrar  
**truly:** verdaderamente  
**language:** lenguaje  
**unto its own:** en sí mismo  
**glass:** vaso  
**bowl:** bol, cuenco  
**eggs:** huevos  
**onions:** cebollas  
**french fries:** papas fritas  
**Jello:** gelatina  
**stew:** estofado  
**plate:** plato  
**hash:** sofrito de carne  
**butter:** manteca

**may be hard:** puede ser difícil  
**cookie aficionados:** aficionados a las galletas  
**to believe:** de creer  
**before:** antes de  
**no one had ever had:** nadie había tenido nunca  
**culinary pleasure:** placer culinario  
**biting:** morder  
**had not yet been:** todavía no había sido  
**responsible for:** responsable de  
**creating/crear:** haber creado/crear  
**purchased/to purchase:** compraron/comprar  
**tollhouse:** caseta de peaje  
**served as/to serve as:** servía de/servir de  
**haven:** refugio  
**tired passengers:** pasajeros cansados  
**to pay:** para pagar  
**tolls:** peajes  
**home-cooked:** cocinadas en casa, caseras  
**to revive:** revivir  
**turned/to turn:** convirtieron/convertir  
**their home:** su hogar  
**cooked/to cook:** cocinaba/ cocinar  
**homemade:** caseras  
**baked/to bake:** horneaba/hornear  
**desserts:** postres  
**began attracting:** empezaron a atraer  
**favorite recipe:** receta favorita  
**she realized/to realize:** ella se dio cuenta/darse cuenta  
**had run out of/to run out of:** se había quedado sin/quedarse sin  
**had on hand:** tenía a mano  
**semi-sweet:** semi-dulce  
**given/to give:** dado/dar  
**to her:** a ella  
**tiny bits:** minúsculos pedazos  
**added them/to add:** los agregó/agregar  
**expected/to expect:** esperaba/esperar  
**to melt:** derretirse  
**oven:** horno  
**instead:** en cambio  
**creamy texture:** textura cremosa  
**as you can imagine:** como te podrás imaginar  
**was published/to publish:** fue publicada/publicar  
**newspaper:** periódico  
**as well as:** así como

# Chocolate Chip Cookies

It **may be hard** for **cookie aficionados to believe**, but **before** the 1930s, **no one had ever had** the **culinary pleasure** of **biting** into a chocolate chip cookie. Why? This chocolate delight **had not yet been** invented.

Ruth Wakefield is the woman **responsible for creating** the chocolate chip cookie. In 1930, Ruth and her husband Kenneth **purchased** a Cape Cod-style **tollhouse** located between Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts. The house had originally **served as** a **haven** for travelers. **Tired passengers** stopped here **to pay tolls** and eat **home-cooked** meals.



The Wakefields decided **to revive** and continue the house's tradition. They **turned their home** into a hotel and called it the Toll House Inn. Ruth **cooked homemade** meals and **baked** for guests of the inn. Her incredible **desserts began attracting** people from all over New England.

Ruth's **favorite recipe** was Butter Drop Do cookies. As she prepared the batter one day **she realized** she **had run out of** baker's chocolate. She decided to use the chocolate she **had on hand**, a **semi-sweet** chocolate bar, **given to her** by Andrew Nestle. She cut it into **tiny bits** and **added them** to the dough. She **expected** the chocolate bits **to melt** as the cookies baked in the **oven**. However, the chocolate did not melt. **Instead**, it held its shape and softened to a **creamy texture**. **As you can imagine**, the cookies Ruth had created became very popular with guests at the inn. Her recipe **was published** in a Boston **newspaper**, **as well as** other papers in the New England area.

**Meanwhile**, Nestle saw **sales** of its Semi-Sweet Chocolate Bar **jump** dramatically because so many people were using the bits of chocolate in Ruth's recipe. Ruth and Nestle **agreed** that Nestle **would print** the "Toll House Cookie" recipe on its **packaging**. Part of this agreement included **supplying** Ruth with all of the chocolate she could use for the rest of her life.

Nestle began to package their chocolate bars with a **special chopper** designed to **easily cut** the chocolate into **small morsels**. **Eventually**, Nestle **came up with** a better idea, and began **offering** Nestlé Toll House Real Semi-Sweet Chocolate Morsels.

**The rest is** "chocolate-chip" **history**. Ruth continued to cook and published a series of **cookbooks**. In 1966, she sold the Toll House Inn to a family that tried to **turn it into** a nightclub. The Saccone family, who restored its original form, bought it in 1970. **Sadly**, fourteen years later, the Toll House **burned down** on New Years Eve.

Ruth Wakefield **passed away** in 1977 but her **legacy** lives on, enjoyed by millions of people nationwide. **Still, to this day**, you can find her Toll House recipe **on the back of** Nestlé's chocolate chip cookie packages.

**meanwhile:** mientras tanto  
**sales:** ventas  
**jump/to jump:** se dispararon/  
dispararse  
**agreed/to agree:** acordaron/acordar  
**would print/to print:** imprimiría/  
imprimir  
**packaging:** embalaje, paquete  
**supplying/to supply:** suplir/suplir  
**special chopper:** aparato para  
cortar especial  
**easily:** fácilmente  
**cut:** cortar  
**small morsels:** pedacitos pequeños  
**eventually:** finalmente  
**came up with/to come up with:**  
sugirió/sugerir  
**offering:** a ofrecer  
**the rest is...history:** el resto es...historia  
**cookbooks:** libros de cocina  
**turn it into:** lo convirtió en  
**sadly:** lamentablemente  
**burned down/to burn down:** se  
quemó/quemarse  
**passed away/to pass away:** falleció/  
fallecer  
**legacy:** legado  
**still, to this day:** aún, hasta el día  
de hoy  
**on the back of:** en el reverso de

## COOKING VOCABULARY

**aluminum foil:** papel de aluminio  
**bake:** hornear  
**barbeque:** barbacoa/parrillada  
**basil:** albahaca  
**basting:** rociando  
**batter:** masa  
**bay leaf:** hoja de laurel  
**blanch:** escaldar, blanquear  
**boiling point:** punto de ebullición  
**bread crumbs:** migas de pan  
**broom:** escoba  
**broth:** caldo  
**curdle:** cuajar  
**dash:** chorrito

**diced:** cortado en cuadritos  
**dining room:** comedor  
**dishwasher:** lavaplatos  
**drain:** escurrir  
**freezer:** congelador  
**frozen:** congelado  
**garnish:** guarnición  
**ginger:** jengibre  
**glaze:** glasear  
**grated:** rallado  
**ground:** molido, pulverizado  
**herb garden:** herbario  
**herb:** hierba  
**juicy:** jugoso

**kitchen sink:** fregadero  
**ladles:** cucharones  
**mash:** hacer puré  
**measuring cup:** taza para medir  
**nutmeg:** nuez moscada  
**quartered:** cortado en cuatro  
**rosemary:** romero  
**sauté:** saltar  
**scald:** escaldar  
**season with salt:** sazonar con sal  
**stew:** estofado  
**turn off:** apagar  
**wedge:** pedazo grande  
**whisk:** batir

**chicken:** pollo  
**wings:** alas  
**deep-fried:** fritas  
**coated:** cubiertas  
**spicy sauce:** salsa picante  
**named after:** llevan el nombre de  
**originated/to originate:** se originó/  
 originarse  
**tasty:** sabroso  
**side dish:** (*plato de*) acompañamiento  
**first prepared:** preparado por primera  
 vez  
**owner:** dueña  
**brilliant idea:** idea brillante  
**combining them/to combine:**  
 combinarlos/combinar  
**red-hot:** muy caliente (*literalmente: al  
 rojo vivo*)  
**typically:** típicamente  
**thrown away/to throw away:** tirados/  
 tirar  
**stock:** caldo  
**sauced:** con salsa  
**served it/to serve:** la sirvió/servir  
**son:** hijo  
**instant hit:** éxito instantáneo  
**are often called:** son llamadas a  
 menudo  
**local variations:** variaciones locales  
**are most often found:** se encuentran  
 más a menudo  
**bar menus:** menús de bares  
**usually:** normalmente  
**celery:** apio  
**carrot:** zanahoria  
**blue cheese:** queso bleu  
**alternative:** alternativa  
**truly authentic experience:**  
 experiencia verdaderamente auténtica  
**order/to order:** pide/pedir, ordenar  
**directly from:** directamente de

# Buffalo Wings

Buffalo wings are **chicken wings deep-fried** and **coated** in a **spicy sauce**. Buffalo wings are **named after** the city of Buffalo, New York where they **originated**.

This **tasty** and popular **side dish** was created on October 3, 1964 and **first prepared** at the Anchor Bar in Buffalo, New York. Teresa Bellissimo, **owner** of the Anchor Bar with her husband Frank, had the **brilliant idea** of deep-frying chicken wings and **combining them** with her husband's spicy **red-hot** sauce. **Typically**, chicken wings were **thrown away** or used only for making **stock**.



Teresa created this deep-fried and **sauced** creation, **served it** to her **son** and his friends, and they were an **instant hit**.

In the Southern United States, wings **are often called** “hot wings” and come with many different sauces. There are **local variations** all over the United States in how they are prepared and served and they **are most often found** on **bar menus** as bar food.

Buffalo wings are **usually** served with **celery** sticks, **carrot** sticks and **blue cheese** dip. Some restaurants serve their wings with ranch dressing as an **alternative** to blue cheese.

For a **truly authentic experience**, **order** the original sauce **directly from** the Anchor Bar that made Buffalo chicken wings famous!



# Saltwater Taffy

Taffy has been an American **beachside** tradition **for more than** 100 years. The exact history of how taffy **came to be** is still a mystery. Some **candy companies state** that David Bradley, a **shopkeeper** in Atlantic City, was the **first seller** of the candy. In 1883, a **huge** storm **hit the beaches**. Bradley's store **was filled with** the ocean water and his **entire stock** of taffy **was soaked**. A young girl asked if the store **still had** taffy **for sale**. **As a joke**, Bradley told the girl **to grab some** "saltwater taffy." **This is believed to be** the first reference to "saltwater taffy."

Joseph Fralinger is recognized **as the person who** made saltwater taffy popular. Fralinger observed **sunbathers** and **visitors** and **came up with the idea to package** saltwater taffy as a **treat** for **beachgoers** to take home with them. He thought tourists would want a reminder or **souvenir** of their vacation in Atlantic City. As an experiment, Fralinger **boxed the candy** and sold it one weekend. It was a huge **success!**

As Fralinger's success grew, competition **was sure to follow**. Shops **would compete** with new and different recipes **to entice** the visitors and **boost** their sales.

By the 1920s, everyone **was buying** and **enjoying** saltwater taffy after a day at the beach. Just as Fralinger **had predicted**, it was the perfect beach souvenir **to bring home** to family and friends.

Saltwater taffy **can be found** at boardwalks and in beach communities and is still a popular treat for people to bring home after visiting the beach. Traditional **flavors** include **peppermint**, **cinnamon** and chocolate. More adventurous **taste buds** can enjoy flavors like **rhubarb**, banana and marshmallow.

**beachside:** al lado de la playa, playera  
**for more than:** por más de  
**came to be:** se originó  
**candy companies:** empresas de dulces  
**state/to state:** declaran/declarar  
**shopkeeper:** tendero  
**first seller:** primer vendedor  
**huge:** enorme  
**hit/to hit:** azotó/azotar  
**the beaches:** las playas  
**was filled with/to fill:** estaba lleno de/  
llenar  
**entire stock:** todas (*sus*) existencias  
**was soaked/to soak:** estaban  
empapadas/emparar  
**still had:** todavía tenía  
**for sale:** en venta  
**as a joke:** de broma, en chiste  
**to grab:** tomar, agarrar  
**some:** algunas  
**this is believed to be:** se cree que esto es  
**as the person who:** como la persona  
que  
**sunbathers:** personas que toman sol  
**visitors:** visitantes  
**came up with the idea:** se le ocurrió  
la idea  
**to package:** embalar  
**treat:** delicia  
**beachgoers:** personas que van a la  
playa  
**souvenir:** souvenir, recuerdo  
**boxed the candy:** puso el dulce en  
cajas  
**success:** éxito  
**was sure to follow:** era seguro que  
vendría a continuación  
**would compete/to compete:**  
competirían/competir  
**to entice:** para atraer  
**boost:** aumentar  
**was buying/to buy:** estaba  
comprando/comprar  
**enjoying/to enjoy:** disfrutando/  
disfrutar  
**had predicted/to predict:** había  
predicho/predecir  
**to bring home:** traer a casa  
**can be found:** pueden encontrarse  
**flavors:** sabores  
**peppermint:** menta  
**cinnamon:** canela  
**taste buds:** papilas gustativas  
**rhubarb:** ruibarbo

**was created/to create:** fue creada/  
crear

**not by...but by:** no por...sino por

**after serving:** luego de servir

**patrons:** clientes

**guests:** clientes

**instant success:** éxito instantáneo

**original version:** versión original

**only:** sólo

**apples:** manzanas

**celery:** apio

**mayonnaise:** mayonesa

**chopped:** picada

**walnuts:** nuez

**later:** más tarde

**became/become:** se volvió/volverse

**common part:** parte común

**dish:** plato

**is usually:** es normalmente

**on top of:** encima de

**bed of lettuce:** colchón de lechuga

**cup:** taza

**sweet:** dulce

**tart:** ácidas

**combination:** combinación

**tablespoon:** cucharada

**lemon juice:** jugo de limón

**raisins:** uvas pasas

**sprinkle/to sprinkle:** espolvoree/  
espolvorear

**after:** luego, después de

**cut/to cut:** cortadas/cortar

**add/to add:** agregue/agregar

**toss/to toss:** revuelva/revolver

**coat:** cubrir

**meat:** carne

**popular choices:** alternativas populares

**strips of chicken breast:** tiras de  
pechuga de pollo

**turkey:** pavo

**cubed smoked pork loin:** lomo de  
cerdo ahumado cortado en cubitos

**grilled salmon:** salmón asado

**layer/to layer:** ponga en capas/  
poner en capas

**lightly toss:** mezcle ligeramente

**entree:** plato principal

# Waldorf Salad

Waldorf salad **was created** at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in 1896 **not by** a chef, **but by** the maître d'hôtel, Oscar Tschirky. **After serving** the Waldorf Salad to **patrons** and **guests**, the Waldorf salad became an **instant success**.

The **original version** of this salad contained **only apples, celery** and **mayonnaise**. **Chopped walnuts later became** a **common part** of the **dish**. Waldorf salad **is usually served on top of** a **bed of lettuce**.

## CLASSIC WALDORF SALAD

Ingredients:

1 **cup** apples, chopped (Granny Smith or a **sweet tart** apple or a **combination** of different tart apples)

1 **tablespoon** **lemon juice**

1 cup celery, chopped

¼ cup mayonnaise

¼ cup **raisins** (optional)

¼ cup walnuts (optional)

**Sprinkle** apples with lemon juice **after** they are **cut**.

**Add** all other ingredients.

**Toss** to **coat** all pieces with mayonnaise.

Another option for a modern Waldorf salad is to add **meat** to the recipe. Some **popular choices** include **strips of chicken breast, turkey, cubed smoked pork loin, or grilled salmon**. **Layer** the meat on top of the Waldorf salad, or **lightly toss** to make a delicious **entree**.

# Clam Chowder

Clam Chowder is a popular **soup containing clams** and **broth**. **In addition to** the clams, the chowder may contain **potato** chunks or **onions**. Small **carrot** strips **might occasionally be added** for color.

Chowder **has its roots** in the **Latin word** “calderia,” which **originally meant a place** for **warming** things, and **later came to mean cooking pot**.

New England clam chowder is white and contains milk or cream. **Some people say that** New England clam chowder has become creamier **over the years as a result of** tourism. **Allegedly**, tourists visiting New England, **squeamish** of clams and seafood, prefer the creamier chowder. **At one time**, some restaurants served **clear** chowder, and let customers add cream to taste.

Manhattan clam chowder has clear broth and lots of fresh tomato for red color and flavor. This **tomato-based** clam chowder **started with the increased popularity** of the tomato in the mid-1800s and the large population of Italians in New York. **Originally**, this chowder was called “Coney Island clam chowder,” **most likely** because of the many restaurants on Coney Island that served it. By the 1930s the popular **name became** “Manhattan clam chowder.”

Clam chowder **is usually** served with saltine or oyster **crackers**. Throughout the United States, creamy New England-style clam chowder is served in **sourdough bread bowls**. **You will find** warm chowder in **fresh** sourdough bread bowls all over San Francisco, where sourdough is popular with tourists and has been considered a **signature dish** since 1849.

**soup:** sopa  
**containing/to contain:** conteniendo/  
contener  
**clams:** almejas  
**broth:** caldo  
**in addition to:** además de  
**potato:** papa  
**onions:** cebollas  
**carrot:** zanahoria  
**might occasionally be added:** de vez  
en cuando se puede agregar  
**has its roots:** tiene sus raíces  
**Latin word:** palabra latina  
**originally:** originalmente  
**meant/to mean:** significaba/significar  
**place:** lugar  
**warming:** calentar  
**later came to mean:** luego pasó a  
significar  
**cooking pot:** olla  
**some people say that:** algunas  
personas dicen que  
**over the years:** con el pasar de los años  
**as a result of:** como resultado de  
**allegedly:** presuntamente,  
supuestamente  
**squeamish:** les da aprensión comer  
**at one time:** en un momento,  
en una época  
**clear:** claro  
**tomato-based:** a base de tomate  
**started with/to start with:** empezó  
con/empezar con  
**increased popularity:** popularidad  
creciente  
**originally:** originalmente  
**most likely:** seguramente,  
probablemente  
**name:** nombre  
**became/to become:** se convirtió/  
convertirse  
**is usually:** se suele  
**crackers:** galletas  
**sourdough bread bowls:** cuenco  
hecho de pan de masa fermentada  
**you will find:** tú encontrarás/usted  
encontrará  
**fresh:** fresco  
**signature dish:** plato que lo caracteriza

**farmers' markets:** mercados de agricultores  
**modeled after:** imitación de  
**rolled into town:** entraron (*rodando*) al pueblo  
**goods:** bienes  
**city folk:** habitantes de la ciudad  
**took place/to take place:** tuvo lugar/ tener lugar  
**empty lots:** terrenos vacíos  
**major street:** calle principal  
**term:** término  
**the city:** la ciudad  
**built/to build:** construyó/construir  
**wooden building:** edificio de madera  
**best-designed:** mejor diseñados  
**city plan:** plano de la ciudad  
**main artery:** arteria principal  
**opened/to open:** abría/abrir  
**twice a week:** dos veces por semana  
**ringing of bells:** sonar de campanas  
**daily:** diario  
**third-oldest:** el tercero más antiguo  
**major attraction:** atracción principal  
**throw fish to each other:** se tiran pescados uno al otro  
**famous worldwide:** famoso en el mundo entero  
**consumers:** consumidores  
**gathering places:** lugares de reunión  
**to bring:** para traer  
**shop/to shop:** compran/comprar  
**as well as:** así como  
**can provide:** pueden proveer  
**may not be available:** pueden no estar disponibles  
**income:** ingreso  
**community workers:** trabajadores de la comunidad  
**employment:** empleo  
**youth:** jóvenes  
**nearly twice as many as:** casi el doble que  
**for many reasons:** por muchas razones  
**cannot find:** no pueden encontrar  
**eating seasonally:** comer alimentos de temporada  
**smells:** aromas  
**fresh herbs:** hierbas frescas  
**flowers:** flores  
**to support:** para apoyar  
**come together:** juntarse

# Farmers' Markets

America's first farmers' markets were **modeled after** similar markets in Europe. Wagons filled with produce from local farms **rolled into town** ready to sell their **goods** to the **city folk**. Most markets **took place** in **empty lots** on a **major street**. This is where the **term** "market streets" came from.

The first market in the history of the United States was in Boston in 1634. Twenty-eight years later, **the city built** a **wooden building** for the market to create a more permanent presence.

Philadelphia had the **best-designed** and regulated markets. William Penn's **city plan** included a market along the **main artery**, High Street, later named Market Street. The market **opened twice a week** with the **ringing of bells**.

One of the most famous **daily** markets today is the Pike Place Market in Seattle, Washington. The market opened August 17, 1907 and is the **third-oldest** farmers' market in the country. The market's **major attraction** is the Pike Place Fish Market, where employees **throw fish to each other** rather than passing them by hand. The "flying fish" are **famous worldwide**.

Farmers' markets are good for **consumers**, farmers, and for the community. Markets create **gathering places to bring** customers downtown, where they **shop** at local businesses **as well as** at the market. Farmers **can provide** the community with food and produce that **may not be available** at other stores in the area. Farmers' markets can also provide extra **income** for **community workers** and possible **employment** for local **youth**.

There are 4500 markets in the U.S. today, **nearly twice as many as** a decade ago. People visit the farmers' markets **for many reasons**: for the wonderful produce they **cannot find** anywhere else; for the benefits of **eating seasonally**; for the beauty and **smells** of the **fresh herbs** and produce and **flowers**; and of course, **to support** their local farmers and **to come together** with their community.

# Soul Food

Soul food is a **term associated with** food **created by** African-Americans of the Southern United States. In the mid-1960s, “soul” was a **familiar adjective** used **to describe** African-American culture.

African-Americans **working as slaves** would **make the most of** what ingredients they had **at hand**. The fresh vegetables they had used in Africa **were replaced** by the **throwaway** foods from the **plantation house**. Their vegetables were the **tops of turnips** and **beets** and **dandelions**. They were cooking with **greens** they had never tasted before: collards, kale, cress, mustard and pokeweed. African-American slaves developed **recipes** that used **discarded meat**, such as **pigs’ feet** and **ears**, **beef tongue** or **tail**, tripe and **skin**. Cooks added onions and garden herbs such as garlic, thyme, and bay leaf **to enhance** the **flavors**.

The slave diet **began to change** when slaves started working in the plantation houses as cooks. They **had access to** a **wider variety** of food and started **to share** their favorite meals with the families they were cooking for. Fried chicken began **to appear** on the tables; sweet potatoes **accompanied** the white potato. Local foods like apples, peaches and berries **were transformed** into delicious puddings and pies.

Nothing was ever **wasted** in the African-American kitchen. Bread pudding was created out of **stale bread**, and each part of the pig had its own special **dish**. Even the liquid from the **boiled** vegetables was **made into gravy** or turned into a drink.

The slaves’ cuisine **became known as** “good times” food. The evening meal was a time for families to come together **after long days and hours** of hard work. **Songs** and **stories** were shared and dinnertime became a meal for **both body and soul**.

Soul food originated in the South, but this cooking tradition **has since spread** all throughout the United States. Today, soul food restaurants exist in **nearly every** African-American community in the U.S.

**term:** término  
**associated with/to associate with:** asociado con/asociar con  
**created by/to create:** creado por/crear  
**familiar adjective:** adjetivo familiar  
**to describe:** para describir  
**working/to work:** trabajando/trabajar  
**as slaves:** como esclavos  
**make the most of:** aprovechar al máximo  
**at hand:** a mano  
**were replaced/to replace:** fueron reemplazados/reemplazar  
**throwaway:** para tirar  
**plantation house:** casa de la plantación  
**tops of:** hojas de  
**turnips:** nabos  
**beets:** remolachas  
**dandelions:** diente de león  
**greens:** verduras de hoja verde  
**recipes:** recetas  
**discarded meat:** carne desechada  
**pigs’ feet:** manos de cerdo  
**ears:** orejas  
**beef tongue:** lengua de vaca  
**tail:** cola  
**skin:** piel  
**to enhance:** para mejorar  
**flavors:** sabores  
**began/to begin:** empezó/empezar  
**to change:** a cambiar  
**had access to:** tenían acceso a  
**wider variety:** variedad más amplia  
**to share:** a compartir  
**to appear:** a aparecer  
**accompanied/to accompany:** acompañaban/acompañar  
**were transformed/to transform:** eran transformados/transformar  
**wasted/to waste:** desperdiciado/desperdiciar  
**stale bread:** pan duro  
**dish:** plato  
**boiled/to boil:** hervidos/hervir  
**made into gravy:** convertido en salsa  
**became known as:** llegó a conocerse como  
**after long days and hours:** luego de largos días y horas  
**songs:** canciones  
**stories:** relatos, cuentos  
**both body and soul:** el cuerpo y el alma  
**has since spread:** desde entonces se ha extendido  
**nearly every:** casi toda



**great:** gran  
**pastime:** pasatiempo  
**barbecue festivals:** festivales de la barbacoa  
**are popping up/to pop up:** están apareciendo/aparecer  
**statewide:** en todo el estado  
**cook-offs:** competencias de cocina  
**turning it into:** volviéndola  
**sport:** deporte  
**to gather with:** reunirse  
**friends:** amigos  
**back yard:** jardín trasero  
**to enjoy:** para disfrutar  
**hot grill:** parrilla caliente  
**state/to state:** afirman/afirmar  
**began/to begin:** empezó/empezar  
**in the south:** en el sur  
**however:** sin embargo  
**taste:** gusto, sabor  
**sometimes:** a veces  
**method:** método  
**may vary:** puede variar  
**from state to state:** de estado a estado  
**argue/to argue:** sostiene/sostener  
**unknown:** desconocido  
**meat:** carne  
**is not what:** no es lo que  
**usually:** generalmente  
**beef:** carne de vaca  
**only:** sólo  
**slow cooking method:** método de cocinar a fuego lento  
**the full range of:** toda la gama de  
**saucés:** salsas  
**produce/to produce:** producen/producir  
**between... to...:** entre... y...  
**sweet:** dulce  
**fiery:** picante  
**red-hot:** muy picante (*al rojo vivo*)  
**primary meat:** carne principal  
**the way it is cut:** la forma en la que es cortada  
**pulled/to pull:** desmenuzar/desmenuzado  
**rather than:** en vez de  
**chopped/to chop:** picada/picar  
**covered with/to cover with:** cubierta con/cubrir con  
**ribs:** costillas  
**coated/to coat:** cubiertas/cubrir  
**a mix:** una mezcla  
**sharp spices:** especias fuertes  
**pit cooking:** cocinar en hoyo

# American Barbecue

Barbecue is a **great** American tradition and **pastime**. It has become so popular that **barbecue festivals are popping up** all across the nation and **statewide cook-offs** are **turning it into a sport!**

The popular tradition of “barbecuing” is **to gather with your friends** in the **back yard to enjoy** food prepared over a **hot grill**.

Barbecue experts **state** that the tradition of barbecue **began in the south**. **However**, the **taste**, ingredients used, and **sometimes** even the **method** of cooking **may vary from state to state**; so some people **argue** that its history is **unknown**.



In the South, the **meat is not what** is traditional or even the most popular for today’s barbecues. They **usually** use **beef** cooked **only** by the **slow cooking method**. **The full range of** barbecue **saucés** they **produce** remains popular. The saucés can vary **between** sweet **to fiery red-hot**.

In the central South, the **primary meat** used in barbeque is pork and ribs, but **the way it is cut** differs. It is **pulled rather than chopped**. The meat is slow cooked, shredded by hand and **covered with** large amounts of sauce. The **ribs** are **coated** with sauce or covered with **a mix of sharp spices** before **pit cooking**.



The sauce is a sweet tomato sauce with a **hint** of **pepper** and **molasses**. It is traditionally served with coleslaw, French fries, baked beans and cornbread. In the western United States, beef **gets preference** over **pork**.

The East Coast **is true to its original beginnings** and uses pork and vinegar sauces. Common **side dishes** are **coleslaw** and hushpuppies. The **main variations** are tasted in the vinegar sauces, such as **rich** tomato or **tangy** yellow **mustard-based** sauce.

The history and origin of how barbecue **came to** the United States is **under dispute**. The Barbecue Association states that barbecue first came to California with **Franciscan friars** who **brought** it from the Caribbean.



Another **theory** is that barbecue **originated** in the late 1800s during the **western cattle drives**. The cowboys would **slowly cook** the **tough meat** over a **fire**. This was a way **to tenderize** the meat and make it tastier. Some say **German butchers** brought barbecue to Texas in the mid-1800s. **What is certain** is that barbecuing has been an American pas-

time for hundreds of years. **Today** almost everyone barbecues **at one time or another**, whether it's a small grill on an **urban patio** or a **complete pig roast** in your own **backyard**. **As time marches on**, Americans **continue to perfect** this **culinary delight** and tradition.

**hint:** ligerísimo sabor a

**pepper:** pimienta

**molasses:** melaza

**gets preference:** se prefiere

**pork:** carne de cerdo

**is true to its original beginnings:**

conserva sus comienzos originales,  
es fiel a sus orígenes

**side dishes:** platos de  
acompañamiento

**coleslaw:** ensalada de col

**main variations:** variaciones  
principales

**rich:** concentrado, rico

**tangy:** ácido

**mustard-based:** a base de mostaza

**came to/to come to:** llegaron a/llegar a

**under dispute:** no se ha llegado a un  
acuerdo (*literalmente: bajo disputa*)

**Franciscan friars:** frailes franciscanos

**brought/to bring:** trajeron/traer

**theory:** teoría

**originated/to originate:** se originó/  
originarse

**western cattle drives:** conducción de  
ganado del oeste

**slowly cook:** cocinar lentamente

**tough meat:** carne dura

**fire:** fuego

**to tenderize:** para ablandar

**German butchers:** carniceros alemanes

**what is certain:** lo que es seguro

**today:** hoy

**at one time or another:** en uno u  
otro momento

**urban patio:** patio urbano

**complete pig roast:** cerdo asado  
completo

**backyard:** patio trasero

**as time marches on:** a medida que el  
tiempo pasa

**continue/to continue:** continúan/  
continuar

**to perfect/to perfect:** perfeccionando/  
perfeccionar

**culinary delight:** delicia culinaria

# Test Your Comprehension

## American Apple Pie, page 184

1. ¿La tarta de manzana es considerada como qué para muchas personas?
2. ¿La Gran Manzana es el apodo de qué ciudad estadounidense?

## Taste of America, page 186

1. ¿Cuál es la verdura oficial de Massachussets?
2. ¿Dónde tienen mejor sabor los perros calientes, según la opinión de alguna gente?
3. ¿Cuáles son los ingredientes esenciales para el chili texano?

## Blue Plate Special, page 188

1. ¿Cuál es la función de un restaurante económico?
2. ¿A qué se refiere el “blue plate special”?
3. Si alguien en un restaurante económico pide “frog sticks” (bastones de rana), ¿qué está pidiendo?

## Chocolate Chip Cookies, page 190

1. ¿Quién creó la galleta con pedacitos de chocolate?
2. Cuando a Ruth se le acabó el chocolate para hornear, ¿qué hizo?

# Examina tu comprensión

## Buffalo Wings, page 192

1. ¿Qué son las “buffalo wings” (alas de búfalo)?
2. ¿Por qué se llaman “buffalo wings”?

## Saltwater Taffy, page 193

1. ¿Quién popularizó el “saltwater taffy”?
2. ¿Por qué pensó que sería popular?

## Clam Chowder, page 195

1. Describe la sopa de almeja estadounidense.
2. ¿Por qué la sopa de almejas de New England se ha vuelto más cremosa con el pasar de los años?

## Farmers’ Markets, page 196

1. ¿Cuándo y dónde fue el primer mercado de agricultores en los Estados Unidos?
2. ¿Qué es famoso a nivel mundial en el mercado de Pike Place?

## American Barbecue, page 198

1. ¿Dónde afirman los expertos en barbacoas que empezó la tradición de la barbacoa?
2. ¿Qué carne se usa principalmente en el sur central y cómo se cocina?
3. ¿Cuáles son las tres teorías sobre cómo la barbacoa llegó a los Estados Unidos?

# Answers

## Culture

**The American Dream page 4** 1. Inmigración – el sueño de prosperidad y libertad. 2. Creó miles de trabajos y mejoró el estándar de vida. 3. Vivir una vida satisfactoria. **A Melting Pot page 5** 1. Gente de diferentes culturas y razas viviendo juntos. 2. la región oeste 3. los nativos y los españoles **The American Cowboy page 6** 1. New Orleans, Louisiana 2. En los años 1880 los afroamericanos desarrollaron nuevas formas de música. **Early American Literature page 14** 1. Mark Twain nació en Missouri. 2. John Steinbeck escribió *The Grapes of Wrath* (*Las uvas de la ira*) **Artistic Expression page 15** 1. Estar libre de necesidad, libertad de expresión, libertad de credo, y estar libre de temor. 2. pop art **The Birthplace of Broadway 16** 1. En la ciudad de Nueva York. 2. La comunidad de Broadway fue especialmente activa apoyando la guerra. 3. chapines **Cultural Values 18** 1. libertad individual 2. educación

## Travel

**Camping Trips page 24** 1. Campamento con autos, campamentos con servicios completos, y campamento en la naturaleza salvaje. 2. Investigar y hacer preguntas sobre alojamiento. 3. Responsabilidad al acampar para preservar la belleza de la naturaleza. **Rafting the Grand Canyon page 25** 1. El Río Colorado 2. visitas guiadas sobre historia, geología y fotografía **Down by the Boardwalk page 26** 1. En los 1800s en New Jersey. 2. Atlantic City en New Jersey 3. un pabellón de mariposas **Treasure Islands page 28** 1. Oahu, la ciudad es Honolulu 2. Kauai 3. selvas tropicales, inhóspitos macizos de lava, playas, y montañas altas con pendientes para esquiar **The First National Park page 30** 1. El parque nacional Yosemite en California 2. Abraham Lincoln 3. Half Dome y El Capitán **A Walking Tour of D.C. page 32** 1. 555 pies 2. El segundo discurso inaugural de Lincoln, y el discurso de Gettysburg 3. unidad, sacrificio, victoria y libertad **Made in the USA page 36** 1. palomitas de maíz con mantequilla y jalapeño 2. El Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos en Washington DC o en Fort Worth, Texas **San Juan Orcas page 38** 1. el estado de Washington 2. desde la primavera hasta el otoño 3. kayak

## Tradition

**Choices in Education page 44** 1. 16-18 2. Elementary, Junior High y Senior High 3. 4 o más **Traditions for the New Year page 46** 1. 31 de diciembre 2. La ciudad de Nueva York 3. el Rose Bowl **April Fool's! page 49** 1. Primero de abril 2. en Francia en los 1500 3. es tiempo de bromas **An American Christmas page 50** 1. Inglaterra, Alemania, los Países Bajos 2. eggnog **Giving Thanks page 52** 1. el cuarto jueves en noviembre 2. Los nativos americanos y los colonos, quienes fueron los primeros inmigrantes a los Estados Unidos. **America's Favorite Sport page 54** 1. el partido del Rose Bowl 2. Canton, Ohio 3. las animadoras de los Dallas Cowboys **The National Pastime page 56** 1. comer frankfurters y Cracker Jacks; cánticos y ovaciones en los estadios, coleccionar autógrafos, hacerse miembro de clubes de fanáticos. 2. Babe Ruth **The American Flag page 58** 1. libertad y orgullo 2. Francis Bellamy **Remembrance and Honor page 61** 1. Día de la Decoración 2. Para honrar a aquellos que dieron sus vidas por nuestro país.

# Respuestas

## Celebration

**Luck of the Irish page 66** 1. 1737 en Boston, Massachusetts 2. son pellizcados  
**Powwows page 68** 1. gente reuniéndose para bailar, cantar y alternar 2. falso **Seasonal Celebrations page 70**  
1. dar la bienvenida a la llegada del otoño y el cambio de color de las hojas 2. la mejor escultura esculpida en hielo  
3. atrapando serpientes en el Rattlesnake Roundup **Flavor of America page 72** 1. Se lo monta en un marco para la  
posteridad. 2. Las Cruces, New Mexico 3. dos mil millones de libras, o el 25% del queso del país, por año **Parents  
Appreciation Day page 75** 1. clavel rojo 2. No está claro. Algunos dicen que empezó en un oficio religioso en  
Virginia Oeste o en Vancouver, Washington. **Celebrating the Worker page 79** 1. la ciudad de Nueva York en  
1882, 1894 2. de la temporada de verano **Shakespeare Festivals page 80** 1. un poeta y dramaturgo inglés 2.  
un festival gratis celebrado en San Francisco 3. por donaciones de quienes apoyan la belleza de la obra de William  
Shakespeare

## People

**Trail of Discovery page 88** 1. para explorar el oeste americano 2. Sacagawea 3. Al ser una mujer  
ella ayudó a disipar la noción de que el grupo era una banda de guerreros **Mother of Civil Rights page 89** 1. Dar  
su asiento a una persona blanca en un autobús urbano. 2. 1956 **The Founding Fathers page 90** 1. Los líderes  
políticos que firmaron la Declaración de la Independencia o la Constitución de los Estados Unidos, y que fueron  
activos en la Revolución Americana. 2. George Washington 3. Thomas Jefferson 4. Su experimento con la cometa,  
el cual verificó la naturaleza de la electricidad. **Frank Lloyd Wright page 94** 1. casas de la pradera 2. techos  
inclinados, perfiles limpios, líneas que se extienden y se confunden con el paisaje **Rags to Riches page 95**  
1. Las personas ricas estaban obligadas moralmente a devolver su dinero a otras personas en la sociedad. 2. Cuando  
Carnegie era un hombre joven, el coronel James Anderson, un hombre rico, le permitió usar su biblioteca personal  
de forma gratuita. 3. más de \$350 millones **America Takes Flight page 96** 1. Las ganancias de su negocio de  
bicicletas pagaron sus operaciones construyendo aviones. 2. Era un área que tenía vientos constantes. Podían planear  
y aterrizar de forma segura en las dunas de arena del área. 3. En 1928 fue la primera mujer en volar sobre el Océano  
Atlántico como pasajera. En 1932 se convirtió en la primera mujer en volar sola sobre el Océano Atlántico.  
**Dr. Jonas Salk page 99** 1. la vacuna contra la polio 2. Que la vacuna fuera distribuida tan ampliamente como  
fuera posible, para tantas personas como fuera posible. **Angel of the Battlefield page 100** 1. Por su trabajo  
compasivo durante la guerra civil, ayudó a muchos soldados heridos en el campo de batalla. 2. Ayudó al gobierno a  
buscar información sobre soldados desaparecidos.

## Business

**Introduction to Taxes page 108** 1. El Servicio de Impuestos Internos 2. A la Tesorería de  
los Estados Unidos, que paga varios gastos gubernamentales. 3. El gobierno te cobrará intereses y penalizaciones.  
**Entrepreneurship page 110** 1. lenguaje, habilidades en los negocios, y dinero para comenzar 2. bancos  
3. Montar un negocio que no necesita mucho dinero para montarse. **Banking in America page 112** 1. Falta  
de identificación para abrir una cuenta bancaria, diferencias culturales. 2. Los oficiales que hacen cumplir la ley  
dicen que los criminales ven a los hispanicos como blanco fácil porque se los conoce por llevar dinero al contado a  
menudo. 3. La finalidad de la tarjeta es introducir a los clientes al sector bancario y ayudar a crear una historia de  
credito. **Negotiating Your Salary 114** 1. 20 por ciento más 2. quédate callado 3. obtenlo por escrito  
**Retirement Plans page 116** 1. Un plan de jubilación calificado patrocinado por una empresa para empleados.  
2. Impuestos federales a la renta y la mayoría de los impuestos estatales a la renta. 3. 401k **Mastering the Interview  
page 118** 1. falso 2. confianza 3. Hace que te veas y suenes comprometido o interesado en la entrevista. 4. usted  
5. están prohibidas

# Answers

## Empowerment

**Citizenship page 124** 1. Gente que ha dejado un país extranjero para vivir en los Estados Unidos. Tienen algunas de las mismas libertades y derechos legales de los ciudadanos de Estados Unidos, pero no pueden votar en las elecciones. 2. Nativos de las posesiones territoriales de los Estados Unidos. Tienen todas las protecciones legales que tienen los ciudadanos, pero no tienen todos los derechos políticos de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. **Empowerment with Education page 126** 1. Latinos 2. Elegir algunas escuelas y ponerte en contacto con sus oficinas de ayuda financiera 3. más de 78.000 **Community Colleges page 128** 1. más de 1200 2. un certificado de dos años 3. enfermería registrada, cumplimiento de la ley, enfermería práctica registrada, radiología, y tecnologías en computación **Helping Children Succeed page 130** 1. verdadero 2. Los niños aprenden más y padres y maestros se sienten más apoyados. 3. pasa tiempo en la escuela, busca a alguien que hable tu idioma, pregunta acerca de clases de idiomas, trabaja como voluntario desde tu hogar **Bilingual Resources page 132** 1. industrias de servicio al consumidor, venta, comunicaciones, y la banca 2. Muchos de quienes reclutan ponen a prueba a los candidatos durante el proceso de entrevista. 3. Hablar inglés, tener experiencia previa de trabajo. **Legal Resources page 134** 1. Un abogado que ha estudiado las leyes de inmigración de los Estados Unidos y se ha graduado de una escuela de abogacía. 2. Pueden ayudarte a obtener estatus legal del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional o representarte ante la Corte de Inmigración. **Owning Your Own Home page 136** 1. 46% 2. Lograr seguridad económica y ayudar a las comunidades a lograr mayor estabilidad. **You and Your Community page 138** 1. conocer a tus vecinos, integrarte a tus alrededores cercanos, ayudarte a identificar y utilizar los recursos disponibles 2. Programas para adultos y niños, cuidado para niños, programas de verano, conciertos y festivales locales. 3. trabajar como voluntario/a

## History

**Independence Day page 146** 1. 50 estados 2. el día de la independencia **Stars and Stripes page 147** 1. rojo, blanco y azul 2. una por cada estado 3. 50 estrellas 4. 13 barras, rojas y blancas 5. los primeros 13 estados **Electoral College page 148** 1. el colegio electoral 2. el vicepresidente **Supreme Law of the Land 149** 1. la ley suprema del país 2. enmiendas **Divisions of Power page 150** 1. ejecutivo, judicial y legislativo 2. el Congreso 3. el Congreso 4. Hay 100 senadores en el Congreso, 2 de cada estado. **Bill of Rights page 153** 1. del Bill of Rights 2. Las primeras 10 enmiendas a la Constitución de los Estados Unidos. 3. Todas las personas que viven en los Estados Unidos. **United States Presidency page 154** 1. George Washington 2. cuatro años 3. haber nacido en los Estados Unidos, no ser un ciudadano naturalizado, tener por lo menos 35 años de edad, y haber vivido en los Estados Unidos durante 14 años por lo menos 4. dos mandatos completos



# Respuestas

## Geography

**World Heritage Sites page 166** 1. Conservar los lugares de importancia cultural o natural y preservar cada sitio para las generaciones futuras. 2. en el Parque Nacional de las Cavernas de Carlsbad 3. peces ciegos y arañas sin color 4. Los seres vivos más altos del planeta, árboles de hoja perenne que crecen hasta 350 pies.

**Majestic Mountains page 168** 1. el Monte McKinley o Denali en Alaska 2. El Parque de la Montaña de Piedra, es el pedazo de granito expuesto suelto que se conoce más grande del mundo

**North American Deserts page 170** 1. Un desierto con temperaturas diurnas bajo cero durante parte del año. 2. el desierto de Sonora 3. el Valle de la Muerte 4. Para mantenerse en contacto con otros coyotes en el área.

**The Great Lakes page 172** 1. la playa de arena 2. son parte de la migración de patos y gansos y proveen comida, paradas de descanso y hábitats 3. impactos humanos, tales como construcción de viviendas, turismo, y erosión

**Land of Waterfalls page 174** 1. Una fuente valiosa de energía hidroeléctrica para Ontario y Nueva York. 2. las Cataratas Shoshone en Idaho

**Tropical Rain Forests page 176** 1. una diversidad increíble de hongos, musgos, caracoles, pájaros, y otra vida silvestre 2. en Hawaii, en el Monte Waialeale 3. los cerdos salvajes, plantas y animales introducidos, agricultura, corte, fuegos

**Temperate Rain Forests page 177** 1. Los bosques pluviales templados son más jóvenes, el suelo de los bosques templados contiene más nutrientes, los bosques templados son más escasos. 2. el Parque Nacional Olympic 3. el Bosque Nacional Tongass en el sureste de Alaska

**Volcanoes in the United States page 178** 1. 18 2. Mauna Loa 3. un famoso templo hawaiano de 700 años, casas, autopistas

## Gastronomy

**American Apple Pie page 184** 1. na comida que te hace sentir bien 2. la ciudad de Nueva York

**Taste of America page 186** 1. el frijol o poroto blanco 2. un juego de béisbol 3. carne molida, ajo, comino, y chiles

**Blue Plate Special page 188** 1. Proveer una comida deliciosa y barata, de estilo casero en un ambiente cómodo. 2. un plato especialmente rebajado 3. papas fritas

**Chocolate Chip Cookies page 190** 1. Ruth Wakefield 2. Usó el chocolate que tenía a mano – una barra de chocolate semi-dulce, que Andrew Nestle le había dado.

**Buffalo Wings page 192** 1. alitas de pollos fritas y cubiertas con una salsa picante 2. Se les llama así por la ciudad de Buffalo, Nueva York, donde se originaron.

**Saltwater Taffy page 193** 1. Joseph Fralinger 2. Pensó que los turistas querrían algo delicioso como recuerdo de sus vacaciones en Atlantic City.

**Clam Chowder page 194** 1. Una sopa popular que contiene almejas y caldo y a veces pedazos de papa, cebollas y palitos de zanahorias. 2. A los turistas les daba aprensión comer mariscos y preferían una sopa más cremosa.

**Farmers' Markets page 196** 1. Boston en 1634. 2. El “pescado volador” donde los empleados se tiran los pescados unos a otros en vez de pasarlos de mano en mano.

**American Barbecue page 198** 1. en el sur 2. cerdo y costillas - la carne se desmenuza en vez de picarla, la carne se cocina lentamente, se desmenuza a mano y se cubre con grandes cantidades de salsa 3. Frailes franciscanos la trajeron del Caribe, se originó durante las conducciones de ganado cuando los vaqueros cocinaban la carne sobre el fuego, carniceros alemanes trajeron la barbacoa a Texas a mediados del 1800.

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