

Is English your new language?
This paper is for you!
(It's for anyone else, too!)



Easy English NEWS

April 2022

See page 10 for prices and ordering information.

Volume XXVII Number 8



Save the Manatees

Manatees in Florida are in trouble. In 2021, over 1,100 manatees died. This is two times as many as usual. So far this year, over 400 more manatees have died. This could mean that more manatees will die in 2022 than last year. But why is it happening, and, what can people do to help?



This curious manatee is looking right at the camera of a diver. There are other divers in the background. Manatees are interested in people. Bigstockphoto.com

What is a manatee?

Manatees are big gray **marine*** animals. They have two **flippers*** and a flat, round tail. They are about 10 feet long and weigh between 800 and 1,200 pounds. They can live up to 60 years.

Manatees are gentle, slow-moving **mammals***. They do not have any natural **predators***. This makes them **curious*** because they are not afraid of getting hurt.

People visit Florida every year to see the manatees. They will get very close to boats and people swimming in the water. Boats kill around 100 manatees every year because the manatees get too close.

The manatees are **protected*** by the U.S. government and laws in Florida. This means it is illegal for people to touch, feed, or hurt them.

(continued on page 9)

Words in **black** print with a star (*) are in **WORD HELP** on page 12.



Life in the U.S.A. Cleaning products*

There are hundreds of different kinds of cleaning products. It's hard to know which products to buy. It's hard to read the directions. It's hard to understand the **warnings***.

Many cleaning products contain strong chemicals. Small children are hurt or **poisoned*** by cleaning products each year. Adults who cannot read English are also hurt.

is not as strong as chlorine bleach. It is safer with colored clothes.

Chlorine is a strong chemical. Chlorine bleach can burn your skin. If it gets in a person's eyes, it can hurt them **severely***. It is important to read the directions and warnings carefully.

A **fabric softener*** makes clothing, sheets, and towels feel softer. It stops them from **clinging*** when you take them out of the dryer. Liquid fabric softener is used in the **rinse*** water in the washing machine.

(continued on page 5)

Washing clothes

We use many kinds of **laundry*** **detergents*** to wash our clothes. Detergents may be in **powder*** or **liquid*** form. Some detergents are **concentrated***, so we only need a small amount. Some washing machines need **high-efficiency*** (HE) laundry detergent.

Bleach* helps make white cotton clothing, sheets, and towels bright white. However, too much bleach can make the cloth **weak*** so it **tears*** easily. **Chlorine*** bleach can ruin colored clothes. Oxygen bleach



A woman cleans the walls of a shower. Bigstockphoto.com

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Events

April Fools*' Day

Watch out! The first day of April is a day to play **tricks*** and tell lies!

The tricks on this day are usually playful, not **harmful***. The best tricks make everyone laugh. Someone may show you a **fake*** lottery ticket worth a million dollars. If you believe it, you will be an April Fool.

Our artist, Dave Nicholson, had some April Fools' fun with a picture. Three hikers are walking in the woods. How many mistakes can you find in his picture? Words you will need: *backpack, hiker, walking stick, upside down, snow shoes, flippers, snake, owl, top hat.*

Answers are on page 11.



April 2022						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Easter



Little yellow chicks are symbols of new life and Easter. Bigstockphoto.com

Spring is a time to **celebrate*** new life. Many bird and animal babies are born in the spring. Flowers **bloom*** in the spring. The days are warmer, and people feel happier.

Christian churches celebrate Easter in the spring. Easter celebrates new life, too. Stories in the **Bible*** say that **Jesus*** was the son of God. He died, but three days later, he **rose*** from the dead. Many events lead up to Easter each year.



Jesus died on the cross. Bigstockphoto.com

Lent* began on March 2, and will end on "Holy Saturday," April 16. (See *March 2022 Easy English NEWS*.)

Palm* Sunday

Palm Sunday is April 10, one week before Easter Sunday. That is the day when Jesus arrived in the city of Jerusalem.



People placed palm leaves on the ground in front of Jesus when he arrived in Jerusalem. iStockphoto.com

Good Friday*

Good Friday is April 15 this year. Good Friday is a very sad day, the day that Jesus died. Christians think about his pain. They give thanks for his **sacrifice***. Many Christians go to church on Good Friday.

Easter Sunday

The date for Easter Sunday changes each year. It is April 17 this year. Christians believe that Jesus Christ rose from the dead on this day. It is a very joyful day. There are special events at churches. People have a big dinner with family or friends.



An Easter basket with colored eggs. Bigstockphoto.com

Easter Eggs

People **dye*** eggs before Easter. Children play games with their Easter eggs on Easter Sunday. There may be Easter egg hunts in houses, back yards, or community parks. (The eggs may be plastic. Sometimes they are filled with small candies.)

The Easter Bunny*

Some small children believe in the Easter Bunny. On Easter Sunday the "bunny" leaves a basket filled with colored eggs, candy, and other treats for each child. The children wake up early to look for their baskets.

Ramadan

Ramadan is a **holy*** month for **Muslims***. This year, Ramadan in the U.S. begins the evening of April 2.

During Ramadan, Muslims over age 12 **fast*** during the daylight hours.

They eat breakfast early in the morning, before the sun is up. They do not eat again until the sun goes down. Fasting helps Muslims learn **self-discipline*** and **sympathy*** for hungry people. Young children, sick people, pregnant women, and travelers do not have to fast.



Dried fruits and nuts are traditional foods after fasting. Bigstockphoto.com

Muslims read the **Koran*** each day during Ramadan. They go to **mosques*** for prayers. Muslims give money to their mosques and give food to poor families.

families.

The Muslim calendar has 354 days. For this reason, the month of Ramadan begins 11 days earlier on the western calendar each year.

Source: *The Fiqh Council of North America*

International Day of Sport

April 6 is the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace. This day celebrates the power of sports to create friendships between groups of people. People do not need to speak the same language to make friends through sports.

Many communities have sports events on this day. **Athletes*** play sports with children to encourage them to love sports.

The United Nations (UN) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) created this



A father and son play soccer. Bigstockphoto.com

holiday in 2013. They chose April 6 for a special reason. The first **modern*** Olympic Games started in Athens, Greece on April 6, 1896.

in April

Passover

Passover begins the evening of April 15 this year. (Jewish holidays begin at sundown.) Jewish people have special traditions for the eight days of Passover. For these eight days, they do not eat ordinary bread, cake, or anything made with **leavening***. They eat **matzoh*** instead of regular bread. They buy food that is **kosher*** for Passover.



Special things on the table help tell the story of Passover: the bone of a lamb, a **roasted*** egg, **bitter herbs***, and sweet **charoses***. Bigstockphoto.com

On the first two nights of Passover, Jewish people have a special dinner called a **seder***. Families read the story of the Jewish people's escape from **slavery*** in Egypt 3,200 years ago.



Matzoh Bigstockphoto.com

"Passover" was the time that the Angel of Death entered the homes of the Egyptians and killed their first-born sons. The Angel of Death **passed over** the homes of the Jewish people, so their children lived.

April 19, 1775

April 19, 1775, was the beginning of the American War for **Independence*** from Britain, also called the American Revolution. On that day, 700 well-trained British soldiers marched out to the tiny village of Lexington, Massachusetts. Seventy "**Minutemen***" came out to stop them. No one knows who **fired*** the first shot.

After that shot, the British soldiers fired. They killed eight Minutemen. A war had begun.

The British soldiers then marched to the village of Concord. They wanted to get the guns and bullets that the



These men are **reenacting*** the Battle of Lexington. Dreamstime.com

Americans had **stored*** there. More Minutemen came from the villages around there. They shot at the British soldiers and chased them back to Boston. The Americans won the **Battle*** of Concord. A year later, the 13 British colonies **declared*** their independence from Britain (July 4, 1776). They fought against Britain for another five years.

The third Monday in April is a holiday in Massachusetts and Maine. It's called **Patriots'***

Day. Other states have public school events to learn about the history of this day. In Boston, Massachusetts, people run in the famous 26-mile Boston Marathon.

English Language Day

April 23 is English Language Day. English is the first language for more than 360 million people in the world. Over a billion people speak English as a second language. English is sometimes called a world language.

The United Nations (UN) created this holiday in 2010. The UN has six languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

Earth Day

Earth Day is April 22. This year's **theme*** is *Invest in Our Planet*. Many schools have special programs, collections, clean ups, movies, and other events during April. People walk in parks, hike in the woods, or go to places of natural beauty. There are TV programs on the history and wonders of the earth. There are programs about taking care of the **environment***.

One of the biggest problems is **climate change***. In some places, it's been getting warmer. In other places, there have been long **droughts***. This winter there were many snow storms in North America.

Hurricanes and tornadoes are getting worse. There have been a lot of unusual weather events.

National Environmental Education Week is changing in 2022. The National Environmental Education Foundation wants to share activities and information all year long.

Read more at: www.earthday.org and www.neefusa.org/education/eeweek



Kids clean up trash in the environment. Bigstockphoto.com

Arbor* Day

National Arbor Day is the last Friday in April each year. This year it is on April 29. It is the 150th anniversary of Arbor Day. It's a day for planting trees, learning about trees, and enjoying trees.

Each state celebrates Arbor Day at the best time for planting trees. For example, in Florida, Arbor Day is the third Friday in January. In Maine, it is the third week in May.

Why are trees important to us?

A few answers:

- Trees make **oxygen*** that people and other animals breathe.
- Trees take **carbon dioxide*** out of the air.
- Trees are homes for birds, monkeys, squirrels, toads, insects, and many other animals.
- Trees hold **soil*** with their roots. Rain cannot wash away soil that the roots hold.



A young tree Dreamstime.com

- Trees protect the buildings around them. They hold back wind in the winter and make shade in the summer. Trees lower the cost of heating and air conditioning.

- We use wood from trees to make paper, build houses and furniture, and do many other things.

- Some trees have fruit and nuts for animals and people to eat.

- Wood from trees can be used as a fuel to cook food and heat homes.

- Trees are beautiful to look at.

People in hospitals get better faster when they can see trees out of their windows!

Find out when your state celebrates Arbor Day at www.arborday.org/celebrate. You can learn the best ways to plant trees and take care of them. You can learn how to **identify*** trees by their shape, leaves, or seeds.

Administrative Professionals'* Day

Wednesday, April 27, is Administrative Professionals' Day. This is a day when **employers*** thank the people who open the mail, answer the telephones, write letters, bill the customers, deposit the checks, file papers, keep records, and keep the computers running.

This is your page

On the rocks

I studied English for a long time in China before I came to America. But when I landed at JFK Airport in New York, I couldn't understand the people talking. I couldn't make others understand me either. I was so frustrated and depressed.

I needed to learn more about conversation with **native*** speakers. After a year learning from the language school and the library, I felt I was much better.

One day, my friend invited me to a bar to celebrate his birthday. I was excited because it was my first time going to a bar in America. I was **curious*** to see if it was different from my country.

When we got to the bar, I was drawn to the **atmosphere***. There was **jazz*** music playing. The walls were decorated with black and white pictures. Some were old images of Manhattan.

We were led to our seats and my friend went to the restroom. The waiter came and greeted me. He asked, "What do you want to drink?"

"Oh, a glass of red wine." I tried to answer as simply as I could. I thought it would **reduce*** the language trouble. "What else?" he asked.

I remembered my friend told me he wanted whiskey. I ordered it for him. "Whiskey please." "On the rocks?" he asked.

I was confused. Rock? Maybe the dance *rock and roll*? I looked around but nobody was dancing. Then I replied, "No. No dance, we will just sit here and talk."

He seemed **confused***. I could see it in his eyes. I'm sure he could see the confusion on my face, too.

I wished my friend would come back. Thankfully, he came back at that moment. The waiter asked him, "Is your whiskey on the rocks?" "Yes, sure," he answered. Then the waiter

glanced at me and turned back to the counter.

Now I was even more confused. I told my



friend about it. He laughed and almost slipped off the bench. He explained that *on the rocks* means "served over ice cubes."

Now, I understand this new idiom for ordering at the bar. Whenever I go to the bar, I can't help thinking of that and laughing.

I'm sure there will be other misunderstandings as I live here longer. I am not afraid of making mistakes. I feel it makes my experience learning English even more interesting.

*Hongying Zhang
New York, New York
(China)*

Editor's Note: It is illegal to buy or drink alcohol in the United States if you are under 21 years old. Most bars, restaurants, and other places that sell alcohol will ask to see your photo ID if you look like you are under 40 years old.

A new experience

I have lived in the United States for 15 years. I have to thank my beloved daughter for this amazing opportunity in my life. She invited her parents to her home in New York. She gave us the opportunity to live in this great country.

During my time here, I have had little practice speaking English. The longer I live here, the less I practice. There are several reasons why: my age, not working outside the home, and not being around other English speakers.

In my home country, I worked with electronics and technology. I went to school for this and spent 35 years working in this field. Because of this experience, I became a journalist.



I wrote many stories in newspapers and magazines in Ukraine and Russia, and in Russian language newspapers and websites in the U.S., Canada, Germany, and Denmark.

I have also started posting articles in an American magazine in English. The magazine is called the

Artilleryman. It is **published*** in Charleston, South Carolina. It is **dedicated*** to weapons of the American Civil War and other weapons over the past centuries.

I am lucky to be able to write. But as for speaking English well, I will be 70 years old soon. Maybe I will learn in my next life.

*Yuriy Krypychov
Ponte Vedra, Florida
(Ukraine)*

Moving

When I came to the United States, I was living in a rental apartment. My apartment was very noisy. I wished to buy a house for my family.

One day, my family and I moved to our own house. Our new neighborhood was very quiet. It was very different than the noise at our apartment.

A few days after we moved in, the doorbell rang. I didn't know who it could be. I wasn't expecting anyone. When I opened the door, there was a beautiful vase with fresh flowers and a card. The card had a nice welcome note on it.



The vase of flowers was from my new neighbor. She welcomed us to the neighborhood. Her good gesture brought a smile to my face.

*Priyanka Sodhiya
Voorhees, New Jersey
(India)*

Saying I don't know

Since I live in Minnesota, I need to speak English. Many times, I do not understand what somebody asks me. When this happens, I have two ways to answer, "Could you repeat that?" or "I do not know."

The first answer is more useful. I have the chance to better understand and give a good answer. But when I use it again and again, I am embarrassed. I do not like to ask people to repeat more than three times in a conversation.

The second answer is easier. I use this when I really do not understand something because of my limited vocabulary. It is an escape. But it could be a problem if my answer does not make sense. This happened to me once.

One day, I was making a dental appointment for myself. The person on the phone was asking me for my personal information and dental history. Three times, I asked the secretary to repeat the questions, and she did. For the last question, I did not want to ask her to repeat again. Instead, I just said, "I do not know."



After that, I had to make an appointment for my husband. It was the same questions. She finished with the question that I did not answer before. This time, I said, "Could you repeat it, please?" So, she repeated, "Do you have dentures?" Finally, I understood the question. I knew that I had given her a wrong answer about me.

My mistake was not asking her to repeat the question again. Her mistake was not using different ways to explain it to me. If she had asked me in a different way, like saying false or fake teeth, I would have understood. I could have told her that I don't have them.

*Andrea Ortega
Eden Prairie, Minnesota
(Ecuador)*

**All photos from
Bigstockphoto.com**

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Cleaning products

(continued from page 1)

Fabric softener also comes in small paper sheets. One of these can go into the dryer when you dry clothes. You can also buy **felt*** or **wool*** dryer balls. They also go into the dryer. They work like fabric softener but are better for the environment.



Laundry products, left to right: **stain* remover**, laundry detergent, chlorine bleach, fabric softener sheets Staff photo

Washing dishes

How do you wash your dishes? In the sink? Or in a **dishwasher***? Be careful! Don't use a *hand* dish-washing liquid in an **automatic*** dishwasher. If you do, **soap suds*** will **spill*** out onto the floor. It will take a very long time to clean the soap suds out of your machine. There are powders, liquids, and **pods*** that are only for dishwashers.

Wear rubber gloves when you clean with products that contain ammonia. Have good ventilation. It is dangerous to breathe in the **fumes***. Keep it away from your eyes.

IMPORTANT: Don't ever use a cleaning product with *ammonia* together with a cleaning product with *chlorine bleach*. The two chemicals produce a **deadly*** gas.

Clean safely

Some cleaning products contain **disinfectants***. Do not get these products in food.



Wear rubber gloves when you use cleaning products with strong chemicals. Bigstockphoto.com

Some kitchen and bathroom cleaners have strong chemicals to **dissolve* soap scum***, **grease***, and burned-on food. The **spray*** from these chemicals is harmful to your eyes, nose, and lungs. You must have good **ventilation*** when you use them. Open the windows and turn on the fan.

Oven cleaners can burn skin and clothing. Read instructions carefully. The fumes are dangerous. Wear rubber gloves. Have good ventilation.

Many people **avoid*** cleaning products with strong chemicals. They buy products that are safe for themselves and safe for the **environment***. (See the green box below.)

Other cleaning safety tips

- Keep all cleaning products where children cannot get them. Store them in a cool, dry place.
- Keep the products in the containers that they came in. The containers have important directions, warnings, and **first aid*** instructions on them. *Never* put drinks or food into empty cleaning product containers.
- When you spray household chemical products, point them away from your face and away from other people.

Ammonia* is a strong chemical in many window-washing sprays, wall cleaners, stove-top cleaners, and floor cleaners. Ammonia is **caustic***.



Bathroom cleaners, left to right: toilet bowl cleaner, glass cleaner, bathroom counter top and sink cleaner, shower and bathtub cleaner, disinfecting wipes, disinfecting spray Staff photo

Use lemon juice, white vinegar, baking soda, and other gentle, non-toxic products to clean with. See **familyhandyman.com/project/how-to-make-homemade-cleaner-with-simple-ingredients/**.



Not all cleaning products are full of strong or dangerous chemicals. Many companies today make gentle, non-toxic products to clean with. Staff photo

Keep the Poison Help Line number on your home phone. Put it into your contact list on your cell phone.

1-800-222-1222

Calling the Poison Help Line

If you have a poison emergency or question, call the American Association of Poison Control Centers at 1-800-222-1222 (toll free).

The American Association of Poison Control Centers gives free medical advice 24 hours a day, seven days a week through the *Poison Help Line*. This service can save a person's life in a poisoning emergency.

The Poison Help Line has interpreters for 161 different

languages. When you call, an operator will answer the phone in English. Tell them the language you speak. They will quickly get a person on another line to interpret for you.

Bring the container of the product with you to the phone or the doctor.

Stay **calm***. Follow instructions. If a person is **unconscious*** or is not breathing, call 911.

First Aid*

Before you use a cleaning product, read and understand the directions for first aid. If you have an accident, read the directions again and follow them immediately.

First aid is different for different kinds of cleaning products. These are a few examples:

INTERNAL*: Call a physician or **Poison Control Center*** immediately. Ask if you should make the person **vomit***. (Sometimes vomiting can make things worse.)

EXTERNAL*: Wash

the part of the body that the cleaning product touched with a lot of water for ten minutes.

EYES: Rinse* immediately. Remove **contact lenses*** and wash eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. If pain continues, bring the person to a doctor immediately.

(Read some cleaning product warning labels on page 10.)



A label on a bottle of bleach. Be careful when pouring bleach. It can burn your skin and damage your clothing. Staff photo

- Wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves when you **spray* pesticides*** and other chemicals. Pesticides can be **absorbed*** through your skin. Stay away from areas that someone has recently sprayed.
- Don't try to smell chemical containers if you don't know what is inside them.
- Throw away old household cleaning products. The chemicals can get stronger over time. Some towns and cities have special places to throw away old cleaning products.



A man in a wheelchair cleans a kitchen counter. Bigstockphoto.com

(continued on page 10)

Celebrating Poetry Month



April is National Poetry Month. It's a time to read and enjoy more poetry. Students in English classes may memorize poems and learn to write poems.

Who Has Seen the Wind?

by Christina Rossetti

Who has seen the wind?
Neither¹ I nor² you:
But when the leaves hang trembling³,
The wind is passing through⁴.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I:
But when the trees bow down⁵ their heads⁶,
The wind is passing by⁷.

1 neither - not	5 bow down - bend
2 nor - not	6 heads - top branches and leaves
3 trembling - moving; shaking	7 passing by - blowing
4 passing through - blowing	



Clouds

by Christina Rossetti

White sheep¹, white sheep,
On a blue hill²,
When the wind stops,
You all stand still.
When the wind blows,
You walk away slow³.
White sheep, white sheep,
Where do you go?

1 white sheep - white clouds

2 blue hill - the blue sky

3 walk away slow - start moving again

Talking about poetry

A **poem*** is a type of art. It has a lot of meaning in a few words. A poem can make us feel happy, sad, or surprised. It can paint a picture or tell a story.

Poetic devices*

The poet chooses words carefully. Sometimes the lines of a poem have a musical **rhythm***. Sometimes the words at the end of the lines **rhyme***. Some words are **stressed*** more than others in each line.

A poet may rewrite a poem many times to make it just right. He or she uses **alliteration***, **assonance***, or **meter*** to "please the ear." The poet

may use **symbols*** to communicate a larger meaning. The poet may use **personification*** to make objects seem more human.

See what poetic devices you can find in the poems above.

alliteration *noun*. Repeating consonant sounds.
Example: *bloody, but unbowed*.

assonance *noun*. Repeating vowel sounds.
Example: *She feels the breeze*.

imagery *noun*. Words that describe something so well that you can see it in your head.

meter *noun*. The number of stressed syllables in each line of poetry.

personification *noun*. Talking about, or to, something

as if it were a person. *Night* seems to be a person covering the writer.

poem *noun*. A form in which the writer carefully chooses each word and puts them together with rhythm and meter. A poem often "paints a picture" or makes a reader feel an emotion.

poetic devices *noun, plural*. Tools that a poet uses, such as rhythm, meter, rhyme, etc.

rhyme *noun/verb*. Having the same sound at the end of words. For example, *pole* rhymes with *soul*. Some poems rhyme; some poems do not rhyme.

rhythm *noun*. The pattern of stresses in a line of poetry.

stress *verb*. To say a word or syllable with more energy.

symbol *noun*. Something that represents something else.

Conflict in Ukraine



On February 24, Russian President Vladimir Putin said that he would begin a **military operation*** in eastern Ukraine. After his announcement, the Russian army began attacking large cities in Ukraine.

They bombed houses, hospitals, and government buildings. Soldiers came into Ukraine from Belarus, Russia, and **Crimea***. The Russian army **captured*** the largest **nuclear*** power plant in Europe. They were trying to take over Ukraine's capital city, Kyiv [kEEv]. But Ukraine's army fought back. They were stronger than Putin thought.

Why did Russia invade?

In 2014, the local government in Crimea voted to leave Ukraine and join Russia. People in two other areas in eastern Ukraine, Donetsk and Luhansk, said they wanted independence from Ukraine. They wanted to be the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic. Ukraine and other governments around the world said they are still part of Ukraine. There has been fighting there ever since.

In November 2021, President Putin started putting Russian troops at the Ukraine border. He sent thousands of soldiers, tanks, and other military weapons. He said the soldiers were just practicing. He said he would remove the soldiers from the border. But he left the soldiers there.

On February 21, Putin said the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic were independent regions. He said these territories and the people did not belong to Ukraine anymore. He said the fighting there meant Ukraine was attacking Russian people. He said the Ukrainian government were **Nazis***.

Ukraine is a **democracy***. The people choose their president. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky is Jewish. He said, "How can I be a Nazi?"

NATO

NATO stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is a group of 28 European countries, the United States, and Canada. These 30 countries signed an **alliance*** to help **protect*** each other after World War II.

Ukraine wants to join NATO. Putin does not want Ukraine to join NATO. He does not want them to have NATO **protection***.



A mother is feeding her children on the train tracks. They are trying to escape to Poland, March 3, 2022. Bigstockphoto.com

He wants Ukraine to promise they will not join NATO before he will stop the Russian army.

Sanctions*

The United States and other countries want to help Ukraine. But they need to be careful. If they send soldiers to Ukraine, Putin may say they are attacking Russia. He may declare war on these countries. It could become World War III.

Instead, the U.S. and other countries put sanctions on Russia. These sanctions hurt the Russian economy. They stop the Russian banks from getting money from other countries. They stop Russian **oligarchs*** from using their money and property. The United States and most of Europe will stop **importing*** Russian oil, gas, and other products.

Some companies have also stopped selling their products in Russia. Other companies have said they will stop buying materials from Russia. McDonalds, IKEA, Nike, Starbucks, and other stores are **temporarily*** closing in Russia. Tik Tok, Netflix, and other tech companies are stopping their services in Russia. These companies want to show Putin that they do not **approve*** of his war in Ukraine.

The people

Ukraine says Russia is bombing hospitals, schools, and churches. Russia says they are not attacking the Ukrainian people. The two countries agreed to stop fighting for a short time to help people **evacuate***, but Russia started bombing again during the evacuation.

As of March 16, at least 691 Ukrainian **civilians*** have died. Forty-eight of them are children. At least another 1,143 people have been hurt. The United Nations human rights office said they think many more people have been hurt or died. It is very hard to find people in the **damaged*** buildings.

A lot of Ukrainians have had to leave their homes. The **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*** (UNHCR) says that 1.85 million people are **internally displaced***. This means that they had to



An apartment building in Kyiv that was hit by a Russian rocket, February 25, 2022. Bigstockphoto.com



This map of Ukraine shows where the fighting is. Crimea is in red. Donetsk and Luhansk are in the orange stripes. Bigstockphoto.com

leave their homes, but they are still in Ukraine. UNHCR thinks that 12 million more people will need help in Ukraine.

Over 3 million more people have left Ukraine. They are refugees in countries near Ukraine. Most of them have gone to Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Moldova. President Biden sent troops and supplies to Poland and other eastern European countries. Other countries have sent troops, too. They will help with the refugees.

When will it end?

Representatives* from Russia and

Ukraine met to talk. They talked about how they could end the war and find peace. Those talks did not work. Russia and Ukraine were still at war when **Easy English NEWS** went to press.



This Ukrainian soldier helps an elderly woman evacuate her home in Irpin, Ukraine, March 5, 2022. Bigstockphoto.com



People using an underground Metro station as a bomb shelter in Kyiv, February 24, 2022. Bigstockphoto.com



These Ukrainian refugees are evacuating their homes. They are using boards to help get across the river because the bridge was bombed, March 9, 2022. Bigstockphoto.com

Idiom Corner

Illustrations by Dave Nicholson

Have you heard people use these idioms?



1. to not lift a finger

to do no work

Sean *didn't lift a finger* to help us cook dinner. We did all the work.

Hazel married a rich banker. From then on, life was easy. She *didn't have to lift a finger*.



2. to be in the driver's seat

to be the person who makes decisions

Patricia started her own business. She liked *being in the driver's seat*.

Patricia started her own business. She liked *being in the driver's seat*.

Greg is president of the club, but really, his wife *is in the driver's seat*.



3. monkey business

silly or dishonest activities

"Hey, kids! Stop that *monkey business* and start doing your homework!"

Harry wondered if his partner was doing some *monkey business* with their bank account.



4. to walk all over

to get your own way without thinking of the other person's needs

Janice *walks all over* her mother. She never gets punished for being rude.

Janice *walks all over* her mother. She never gets punished for being rude.

Mike lets Jill *walk all over* him. She borrows his car, leaves it dirty, and uses up his gas. He never gets angry.

Crossword Puzzle

1	2		3	4		5	6		7	8
9			10			11			12	
13		14				15	16	17		
	18		19			20				
21			22	23			24			
25			26	27		28	29		30	
31		32			33					
				34			35	36		37
38	39			40	41		42			
43			44	45		46			47	
48			49		50				51	
52				53						

Across

- 1. File your income ____ return by April 18.
- 3. Something you subtract from your income before you calculate your tax
- 9. Pronoun: he, she, or ____
- 10. Stir things together
- 11. Puerto Rico (abbreviation)
- 12. Northern Ireland: initials
- 13. Egyptian king 3,000 years ago
- 15. Frequently
- 18. Long playing (abbreviation)
- 19. Long distance (abbreviation)
- 20. Husband or wife
- 21. The skin of a banana
- 23. United States (abbreviation)
- 24. Earth Day is ____ April 22.
- 25. Immigrant inspection was ____ Ellis Island before 1954.
- 26. Internal Revenue Service (abbreviation)
- 28. A person earns wages or a ____.
- 31. Passover dinner
- 33. Not young
- 35. Past form of *38 across*
- 38. If you ____ something, that means you must pay it back.
- 40. You may need ____ to help you understand your tax return.
- 43. *A, e, i, o, or u*
- 46. Middle
- 48. Emergency Room (abbreviation)
- 49. A small hat
- 51. Man's name; short for Edward
- 52. Road (abbreviation)
- 53. An employer must ____ taxes from an employee's pay and send it to the government.

Funny Stuff

The **IRS*** wanted to hire a new accountant. The **interviewer*** asked three accountants a math question.

He asked the first accountant, "How much is three times three?"

"Ten forty," said the accountant. "No, sorry," said the interviewer.

He turned to the second one. "How much is three times three?"

"April 17," said the second accountant.

"That's not right," said the interviewer. Then he asked the third accountant, "How much is three times three?"

"Nine," said the third accountant.

"That's right! You're hired," said the interviewer. "How did you get that?"

"It's simple," answered the third accountant. "I subtracted 1040 from April 17."

Down

- 1. Extra payment to a waiter or taxi driver.
- 2. A person who is good at sports
- 3. Use the number pad to make a telephone call
- 4. The act of leaving a place
- 5. Opposite of *down*
- 6. A farmer's field full of growing vegetables
- 7. ____, twos, threes, and fours
- 8. Sixty, seventy, eighty, ____
- 10. Mister (abbreviation)
- 14. Gorilla or chimpanzee
- 16. Say this to someone you tricked: "April ____!"
- 17. A kind of fish
- 21. Jewish holiday
- 22. Say something that is not true
- 27. Railroad (abbreviation)
- 28. A person who is forced to work without pay
- 29. Short for *advertisement*
- 30. Fish eggs
- 32. Past tense of *draw*
- 34. Bachelor of Arts degree (abbreviation)
- 35. The tenth month (abbreviation)
- 36. Extremely small (used a lot in children's stories)
- 37. Doctor (abbreviation)
- 39. Part of a sentence
- 41. Washington, ____
- 42. Unit of measurement: It equals 2.5 centimeters.
- 44. Elizabeth Claire's initials
- 45. A rule made by the government
- 47. U.S. flag colors: ____, white, and blue
- 50. A term in math: The Greek letter for 3.14159

Answers are on page 11.



Save the Manatees

(continued from page 1)

Migration*

Manatees live in the water but must come to the surface to breathe air. They can live in salt water and fresh water. Manatees need to live in warm water. The water temperature needs to be higher than 68 degrees. If they spend too much time in cold water, they get “cold stress syndrome.” It is like **hypothermia*** in humans. They can get very sick, or even die.

In the winter, they live in Florida. In the summer, they migrate west and north as the water warms up. They go west to Texas and north to Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Sometimes they swim as far north as Massachusetts.

Manatees migrate to find food. They eat sea grass and other underwater plants. Each manatee can eat between 100 and 200 pounds of sea grass and plants each day.



An algae bloom on top of the water Bigstockphoto.com

Algae blooms*

Algae are tiny **organisms***. They grow on the

surface of water. They use sunlight and fertilizer to grow and spread. They look like **slime*** floating on the water. Algae damage the **ecosystem*** living in the water under them. They can make people very sick.



Algae look like slime and make rocks slippery. Bigstockphoto.com

There were problems with algae blooms along the Atlantic Ocean **coast***

last summer. Virginia, North



Algae blooms on the ocean make the water dangerous for people. People who swim in water with algae can get very sick. If there are algae blooms in an area, the beach will be closed and people will not be allowed to swim there. Bigstockphoto.com

Carolina, Florida, and other states closed some beaches. People were not allowed to swim in the ocean at those beaches.

Trouble in Florida

Algae blooms in Florida block the sun, so the sea grass cannot grow. When the sea grass dies, the manatees have no food. Most of the manatees that have died in 2021 and early 2022 have **starved***.



Sea grass at the bottom of the ocean Bigstockphoto.com



Zostera sea grass wikipedia.org/ Colin Faulkingham

Scientists say that people are making the algae blooms worse. **Fertilizer*** from lawns and gardens, **wastewater***, factories, **septic systems***, and other sources leak into the **ground water***. The ground water goes into the ocean. The fertilizer in the water feeds the algae and makes it grow.

Short-term solutions*

Florida and U.S. wildlife **officials*** started a program to feed the manatees. Officers put lettuce in the water where the manatees are. They are feeding the manatees over 20,000 pounds of lettuce each week. This solution helps the manatees now, but they can't put lettuce in the water forever.



Wildlife officials are feeding the manatees lettuce to stop them from starving to death. Bigstockphoto.com

Officials are also working with Florida zoos, Sea World, and other **aquariums***. These places take in hurt or sick manatees. They take care of them until they are healthy again. When they are better, the manatees are put back in the ocean. Most of the sick manatees take a long time to get better. These places are running out of space to keep them.

Florida lawmakers are trying to help, too. Florida **representatives*** gave a **bill*** to Congress. They want to put the manatee on the **endangered* species*** list. If Congress **approves*** the bill, it will be easier for wildlife officials to help the manatees. The officials can ask for more money and resources. Congress has not decided yet.

Long-term solutions

All these solutions only help now. They do not fix the problem for the future. The manatees will not survive if all the sea grass dies. The sea grass



A mother manatee swims with her baby. A baby manatee is called a calf. wikipedia.org/NOAA Sam Farkas

will not survive if the algae blooms keep growing.

Scientists and environmental officials say that there are a few ways people can help stop algae blooms:

- Use less fertilizer. If you must use it, put it right on the plant. Don't spray the whole yard.
- Pick up pet waste. Don't let it wash into water supplies.
- Use plants that are **native*** to Florida. These plants grow better and do not need fertilizer or extra water.

Scientists say the best way to help the manatees is to clean up the water. Cleaning up the water will help other sea life and make it safer for people, too. If people don't clean up the water, the manatees may become **extinct***. This means they will be gone forever.

To read more about the manatees and ways to help them, go to www.savethemanatee.org/.



Manatees are mammals. They need to come to the surface to breathe air. Bigstockphoto.com



Three manatees swim at a Florida **rescue*** that saves hurt and sick manatees. wikipedia.org/NOAA



Manatees swimming around a kayak. Manatees are curious and like to explore boats and other things in the water. Bigstockphoto.com

Examples of warnings on cleaning products

(continued from page 5)

Product A

CAUTION*: Keep out of reach of children. Contains ammonia. Do not use with chlorine bleach, to **avoid* irritating* fumes***. Avoid **contact*** with eyes.

Product B

CAUTION: Avoid contact with eyes and **prolonged*** contact with skin. May cause burns. Do not **swallow***. Use in **well-ventilated*** area. Do not mix with chlorine-type bleaches or other household chemicals.

Product C

CAUTION: IRRITANT* Harmful if **swallowed***. Read all cautions on back **panel***.

Product D

DANGER: Contains **sodium hydroxide*** (lye). Wear long rubber gloves when using. Will burn skin and eyes. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, **mucous membranes***, and clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Do not **ingest***.

Product E

HAZARD*: Contents* under **pressure***. Do not store near heat or open **flame***. Temperatures above 130° F may cause **bursting***. Keep out of reach of children.

Answer the questions about the product labels above

Answers on page 11

1. Which product labels say they are harmful if swallowed or do not swallow?
2. Which product labels say to keep out of reach of children?
3. Which product label says the contents are under pressure?
4. Which product labels say to avoid contact with eyes?
5. Which product labels say to not use the product with chlorine bleach?
6. Which product label calls the product an irritant?
7. Which product contains sodium hydroxide?
8. Which product says you should not store it near heat or open flame?

Easy English NEWS

Founded by Elizabeth Claire and Mariko Sasaki

Published by..... Pifer-Brigham, LLC
Editor Carol Brigham
Copy Editors Fran Davis, Lynn Schaefer, Cathie Whitmire
Writers..... Carol Brigham, Elizabeth Claire
Customer Service Amanda Scott
Circulation GT Marketing
Illustrations Dave Nicholson
Printed by... Trumbull Printing, Trumbull, CT
Digital Distribution..... Big Timber Media

Welcome to the United States! Our purpose is to help newcomers learn English while they learn about the culture, customs, laws, holidays, history, heroes, geography, and government of the U.S.

Easy English NEWS is published ten months a year, from September to June. It is sold by subscription. Quantity discounts are available.

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 ISSN: 1091-4951

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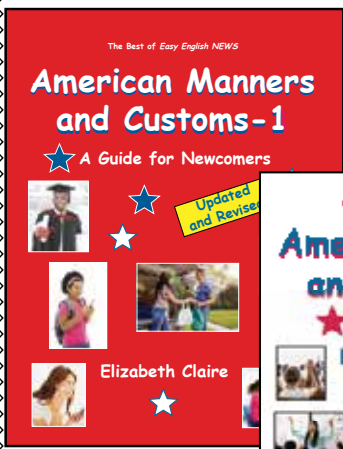
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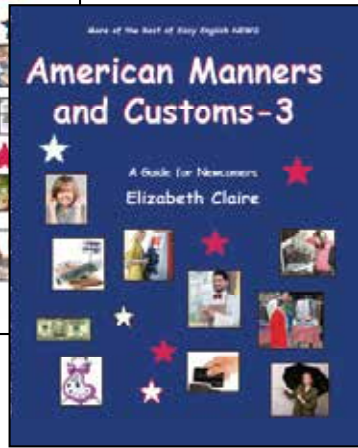
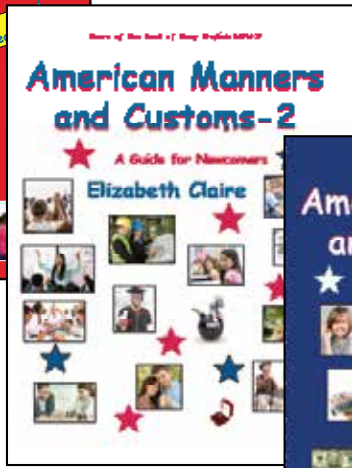
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Answers to "What's wrong with this picture?" (page 2)

1. There is a frog in the bird's nest.
2. A fish is sitting in the tree.
3. An owl is upside down.
4. The first hiker is wearing snow shoes.
5. The second hiker has a walking stick with a snake's head.
6. The second hiker has a rabbit (or kangaroo) in his backpack.
7. The third hiker has flippers on his feet.
8. He is wearing a top hat.
9. He is carrying a pig.

Answers to product label questions (page 10)

1. products B, C, and D
2. products A and E
3. product E
4. products A, B, and D
5. products A and B
6. product C
7. product D
8. product E

Let's talk about it

Save the manatees (pages 1 and 9)

1. What is a manatee?
2. Tell three characteristics of manatees.
3. Where do manatees normally live?
4. What is happening to the manatees in Florida?
5. Why is this happening to them?
6. What is making the problem worse?
7. Name three short-term solutions to help the manatees.
8. What is the long-term solution?
9. Name three ways people can help.
10. Tell the meaning of these words: *flippers, mammal, predator, protected, migration, hypothermia, ecosystem, coast, starve, fertilizer, wastewater, species, native, extinct.*

Cleaning products (pages 1, 5, and 10)

1. What is a laundry detergent? What kind do you use?
2. What is the purpose for bleach in washing clothes?
3. Tell three dangers of chlorine bleach.
4. What is the purpose of fabric softener? Do you ever use it?
5. When you use a cleaning product that has caustic fumes, what two things should you do?
6. What are some safety rules about children and cleaning products?
7. Tell three safety rules about pesticides.
8. Why should you read the

- warnings and first aid instructions on a container *before* using it?
9. Who can you call if you have a poisoning emergency? What is their number?
 10. Tell the meaning of these words: *product, warning, liquid, powder, detergent, laundry, bleach, fabric softener, rinse, soap suds, disinfectant, grease, ammonia, ventilation, fumes, first aid, vomit.*

Events in April (pages 2 and 3)

1. What is April Fools' Day? What are some customs on this day?
2. Do you have a holiday like this in your home country?
3. Did you fool anyone on April Fools' Day this year? (Or were you fooled?) Tell about it.
4. What are some Christian customs at Easter? What are non-religious customs?
5. What sports do you like to play? What sports do you like to watch?
6. What languages do you speak? How long have you been learning English?
7. What holidays do you celebrate in your home country in April? Tell about them.
8. Why is April 17 important in the United States?
9. What is the purpose of Earth Day? What are some activities in your area?
10. Who are the administrative professionals in your school? How can you thank them?
11. When does your state celebrate Arbor Day?

12. What events are planned for your community for Arbor Day?
13. Tell the meaning of these words: *fool, trick, fake, athlete, bunny, reenact, minutemen, battle, patriot, drought, employer, oxygen, soil, identify.*

This is your page (page 4)

1. Have you ever had trouble ordering something from a server in a restaurant? Tell about it.
2. What is something new that you have done since coming to America? Tell about it.
3. Did anyone welcome you to your new community? Tell about it.
4. Do you ask people to repeat questions when you don't understand? Is this a good practice? Why or why not?
5. Tell the meanings of these words: *native, curious, atmosphere, reduce, confused, published, dedicated.*

Celebrating poetry month (page 6)

1. Name two things students in English classes might do during National Poetry Month.
2. Who wrote the poem *Who Has Seen the Wind*?
3. Why do you think she wrote this poem?
4. What poetic device is something that means something else?
5. What poetic device gives human characteristics to objects?
6. What poetic device means words that have the same sounds at the end of them?

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

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

7. Tell the meanings of these words: *poem, alliteration, assonance, symbol, meter, personification.*

Conflict in Ukraine (page 7)

1. When did the Russian army start attacking big cities in Ukraine?
2. Why did President Putin say he sent troops into Ukraine?
3. What is NATO?
4. Why doesn't Putin want Ukraine to join NATO?
5. Why do the United States and other countries need to be careful when they try to help Ukraine?
6. What are sanctions?
7. What do the sanctions do?
8. Name four companies that have temporarily closed their stores in Russia.
9. How many people have left Ukraine?
10. Tell the meaning of these words: *military operation, Crimea, captured, nuclear, democracy, alliance, oligarch, importing, temporarily, approve, evacuate, civilian.*

WORD HELP

Some of the words below have many meanings. We give only the meanings you need for this month's newspaper.

absorb *verb*. To take in water or some other liquid gradually.
administrative professional *noun phrase*. An office worker or assistant.
algae bloom *noun*. A fast growing layer of algae in a lake, pond, or ocean causing problems for the other plants and animals in the area.
alliance *noun*. An agreement between people or countries to keep each other safe.
ammonia (NH₃) *noun*. A strong chemical that gives off irritating fumes.
approve *verb*. To agree with; to say yes.
aquarium *noun*. A place where people go to look at fish and other marine animals in big tanks.
arbor *noun*. Tree.
athlete *noun*. A person who is good at sports.
atmosphere *noun*. All of the air that surrounds the earth.
automatic *adjective*. Working without help from a person.
avoid *verb*. To stay away from.
battle *noun*. A fight between two armies.
Bible *noun*. The Christian holy book.
bill *noun*. A formal idea that a representative or Senator brings to Congress to vote on. If Congress approves it, it becomes a law.
bitter herbs *noun phrase, plural*. Plants with a strong sharp taste, used for flavoring foods.
bleach *noun*. A chemical used to whiten clothes.
bloom *verb*. To open, as a flower.
bunny *noun*. A baby rabbit.
burst *verb*. To break open suddenly.
calm *adjective*. Not upset; able to think carefully.
capture *verb*. To take something or someone by force and keep it.
carbon dioxide (CO₂) *noun phrase*. A gas produced when animals breathe out, and when wood, gas, coal or oil is burned.
caustic *adjective*. Containing a chemical that burns.
caution *verb*. Be careful.
celebrate *verb*. To have a party or special activities to mark an important event.
charoses [khuh RO sihs] *noun*. Nuts and apples with honey.
chlorine bleach (NaClO) *noun phrase*. A chemical that kills germs and whitens clothing.
civilian *noun*. A person who is not in the military.
climate change *noun phrase*. The warming of the planet, with many changes in weather.
cling *verb*. To hold by a magnetic attraction.
coast *noun*. The part of land that meets the ocean.
concentrated *adjective*. Without fillers; needing a small amount to do a job.
confused *adjective*. Not able to think clearly; not understanding something.
contact *verb*. To touch.
contact lenses *noun phrase*,

plural. Small lenses that fit on the eye to help people see.
content [KAHN tehnt] *noun*. Something inside.
Crimea *noun*. A piece of land in southern Ukraine that Russia took over and has controlled since 2014.
curious *adjective*. Wanting to know or learn something.
damaged *adjective*. Harmed or broken.
deadly *adverb*. Can kill something or someone.
declare *verb*. To say something officially.
dedicated *adjective*. About a specific topic.
democracy *noun*. A government where all the people living in that place help make the laws or choose the leaders that make the laws.
detergent *noun*. A liquid or powder for cleaning things.
dishwasher *noun*. A machine that washes dishes.
disinfectant *noun*. A chemical that kills germs.
dissolve *verb*. To melt in water; to become part of a liquid.
drought [drowt] *noun*. A long time with very little rain.
dye [dI] *verb*. To add color to something.
ecosystem *noun*. The plants and animals that make up a certain place in the environment.
employer *noun*. A person who gives another person a job.
endangered *adjective*. Having very low numbers of members of a species that may become extinct.
environment *noun*. Everything around us: air, water, land, etc.
evacuate *verb*. To be forced to leave a place because it is not safe.
external *adjective*. On the outside.
extinct *adjective*. Having no living members on Earth.
fabric softener *noun phrase*. A product that makes clothing feel softer and takes out static cling.
fake *adjective*. Not real.
fast *verb*. To stop eating for a period of time.
felt *noun*. Cloth made by rolling and pressing wool together.
fertilizer *noun*. Something put on plants or grass to make them grow. They can be chemicals or natural mixes.
fire *verb*. To shoot a gun.
first aid *noun phrase*. The first treatment for an injury or hurt.
flame *noun*. Light from something that is burning.
flipper *noun*. A flat wide arm without a hand or fingers that is used to help animals swim.
fool *noun*. A person who easily believes something that isn't true; a silly person.
fumes *noun, plural*. Strong chemical vapors or smells.
Good Friday *noun phrase*. God's Friday.
grease *noun*. A thick, oily substance.
groundwater *noun*. Water that is under the soil or rock that moves into rivers, lakes, or the ocean.

harmful *adjective*. Causing pain or damage.
hazard *noun*. A danger.
high-efficiency (washing machine) *adjective*. Using very little water or detergent.
holy *adjective*. Sacred; very important to a religion.
hypothermia *noun*. A large drop in body temperature that can make a person or animal very sick or die.
import *verb*. To bring products into a country from another country.
identify *verb*. To find out what something is.
independence *noun*. Freedom; not belonging to some other country or person.
ingest *verb*. To swallow or take into one's body.
internal *adjective*. Happening inside something.
internally displaced *adjective*. Not able to go home because of war or bad weather, but still staying in the country.
interviewer *noun*. The person who wants to hire someone in an interview.
irritant *noun*. A chemical that hurts the skin, nose, eyes, etc.
irritate *verb*. To make something itchy, sore, or inflamed.
IRS (Internal Revenue Service) *noun*. A government agency that collects taxes.
jazz *noun*. A type of music with a strong beat, and changing rhythm, usually played on the piano, clarinet, saxophone, bass, and drums.
Jesus *noun*. A man that Christians believe was the son of God.
Koran *noun*. Muslim holy book.
kosher *adjective*. (Food) prepared in a clean manner, according to Jewish law.
laundry *noun*. The process of washing clothes, towels, etc.
leavening *noun*. Yeast and other substance that makes bread rise.
Lent *noun*. A season of 40 days of sacrifice before Easter.
liquid *noun*. Not a solid or gas; a substance such as water, oil, milk, etc.
mammal *noun*. An animal that gives birth to live young and feeds it's babies milk. i.e. Humans, dogs, cats, whales, etc.
marine *adjective*. Coming from water, sea, or ocean.
matzoh *noun*. A dry, flat cracker, made without leavening.
migration *noun*. Movement from one place to another.
military operation *noun*. A planned attack on another country that can lead to war.
Minutemen *noun, plural*. The American farmers in 1775 who trained to be "ready in a minute" to fight British soldiers.
modern *adjective*. Current; up to date; not old-fashioned.
mosque [MAHSK] *noun*. The house of worship for Muslims.
mucous membranes *noun phrase, plural*. The wet inside of the lips and mouth.
Muslim *noun/adjective*. A

follower of the religion of Islam.
native 1. *noun*. A person born in a certain place. 2. *adjective*. A plant or animal that is from a place.
Nazi *noun*. A member of the National Socialist German Workers Party led by Adolf Hitler during World War II and the Holocaust.
nuclear *adjective*. From energy that is created when the nuclei of uranium atoms are split apart.
official *noun*. A person with authority in a government, school board, workplace, etc.
oligarch *noun*. A very rich business person that has control in the government, especially in Russia.
organism *noun*. A single plant, animal, or one-celled form.
oxygen (O₂) *noun*. A gas in the air that we breathe.
palm *noun*. The branches of a tropical tree.
panel *noun*. A label with information on a container.
patriot *noun*. A person who loves his or her country.
pesticide *noun*. A chemical that kills insects, mice, weeds, and other unwanted things.
pod *noun*. A small plastic pouch that holds laundry detergent or dish washing liquid.
Poison Control Center *noun phrase*. An agency that gives help in emergencies caused by poison.
poison *verb*. To make a person sick with a chemical or other substance.
powder *noun*. Very tiny particles.
predator *noun*. An animal that kills and eats other animals.
pressure *noun*. The force that is produced when something heavy presses down, or when a large amount of liquid or gas is pressed into a small space.
product *noun*. Something that is grown on a farm or manufactured for sale.
prolonged *adjective*. For a long time.
protect *verb*. To keep from getting hurt.
protected *adjective*. To be kept safe from harm or danger, usually because of rules or laws.
protection *noun*. Keeping something or someone from getting hurt.
publish *verb*. To print a newspaper and distribute it to the public.
reduce *verb*. To make less.
reenact *verb*. To act out an historical event to educate others.
representative *noun*. 1. A person that goes in the place of someone else. 2. A member of a state government or the U.S. Congress.
rescue *noun*. A place that takes hurt or sick animals and helps them to get better.
rinse *verb*. To use water to wash off soap or detergent.
roasted *adjective*. Cooked in an oven or fire.
rose *verb, past tense of rise*. To become alive again.
sacrifice *verb/noun*. To give up something of value, hoping to

get something of greater value.
sanction *noun*. A punishment that one country gives another country for breaking a rule or doing something bad.
seder [SAY der] *noun*. A special dinner at which Jews tell the story of the first Passover.
self-discipline *noun*. The ability to manage one's own actions.
septic system *noun*. An underground waste treatment tank used to treat human waste water in places that do not have a sewer system.
severely *adverb*. Very badly.
slavery *noun*. A condition when people work without pay and without freedom to leave.
slime *noun*. A moist, soft, slippery substance.
soap scum *noun phrase*. A thin layer of grayish matter that sticks to a sink or bathtub.
soap suds *noun phrase*. Little bubbles from soap or detergent.
sodium hydroxide (NaOH) *noun phrase*. A chemical that can burn.
soil *noun*. Dirt.
solution *noun*. An answer to a problem.
species *noun, singular or plural*. A specific kind of plant or animal.
spill *verb/noun*. Liquid that flows out of its normal place accidentally.
spray 1. *verb*. To spread a fine mist of a liquid. 2. *noun*. A fine mist.
stain *noun*. A mark on clothing that is hard to wash out (food, blood, grease, etc.)
starve *verb*. To not have enough to eat; to die because there is not enough to eat.
store *verb*. To keep for future use.
swallow *verb*. To move food or a liquid down the throat to the stomach.
sympathy *noun*. A feeling of sadness for a person who is hurting.
tear *verb*. To rip; to pull apart.
temporarily *adverb*. For a short time; not permanent.
theme *noun*. A main topic or subject of a story or event.
trick *noun*. A practical joke; a story that makes a person believe something that is not true.
unconscious *adjective*. Not awake; not able to respond.
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) *noun phrase*. The part of the United Nations that takes care of refugees all over the world.
ventilation *noun*. The free-flowing of air.
vomit *verb*. To throw up food from the stomach.
warning *noun*. A sign or alarm telling about danger.
wastewater *noun*. Water left over after a process in a factory usually filled with dirt or chemicals.
weak *adjective*. Not strong.
well-ventilated *adjective*. Someplace that has good air movement.
wool *noun*. The hair of a sheep.