

Easy English NEWS



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See page 10 for prices and ordering information.

100 years of voting rights for women



A 30-foot **Statue of Liberty*** will ride on the Woman's Suffrage Float in the Rose Parade in Pasadena, California on New Year's Day. The statue wears a **sash*** of purple and gold, the suffrage colors. In her hand is a **tablet*** with the 19th Amendment. The float **honors*** the many women who **struggled*** so long and hard for the right to vote. Float designed by John Ramirez/Artistic Entertainment Services

The year 2020 is the 100th **anniversary*** of the 19th **Amendment*** to the U.S. **Constitution***. This amendment gave American women the right to vote. It was the largest **expansion*** of democracy in our country's history.

There will be events all over the United States this year to celebrate this **centennial***. One of the very first events will be the Rose Parade in Pasadena, California on New Year's Day. A Women's **Suffrage*** **Float*** will lead the way.

(continued on page 7)

Life in the U.S.A.
The job interview*

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



A job interview is a two-way conversation between an **employer*** and an **applicant*** for a job.

The employer wants to find the best person for the job. The applicant wants to find out if the job is right for him or her. If it is, the applicant wants to get the job.

It's not easy for employers to make a decision. A company may interview many people before they **hire*** someone. They may ask some applicants to come back for a second and third interview.

Before the interview

Before you go to a job interview, learn everything you can about the company and the job. Read about the company on its website. How big is the company? What does the company do? How long has it been in business? How



Make a good **first impression***. A **confident*** handshake is a good way to start a job interview. © Lunamarina | Dreamstime.com

far is it from your home? What kind of worker do they want? What **skills*** would you need?

Ask teachers or **previous*** employers if you can use them as **references***. Get their email addresses and phone numbers.

Prepare a simple **résumé*** [REH zuh may] with your education, skills, experience, email, and phone number.

(continued on page 10)

What's Inside?

Events in January2, 3
This Is Your Page4
Your Health: Water5
Ask a Speech Coach:
 /sh/ and /zh/5
Where are the Jobs?
 Jobs in Construction6
Idiom Corner8
Funny Stuff8
Crossword Puzzle8
Primary Elections and
 Caucuses9
Let's Talk About It 11
Word Help 12

Events in

New Year's Day

This is a day of new beginnings. Many people start diets and other **projects***. They make plans for the things they want to do in the new year. They make New Year's **resolutions*** to help start new **habits***.

Some people sleep late on New Year's Day. Some people visit friends and family. Other people stay home and invite people to visit them. Some people watch the Rose Parade and football games.

Polar Bear Clubs* go swimming in freezing waters. There is a famous **Mummers**'* Parade in Philadelphia. Some mayors, governors, and other government **officials*** begin their **terms*** on New Year's Day.

New Year's Resolutions

1. Have fun with my family.

2. Exercise more.

3. Eat more vegetables and less **junk food***.

4. Learn English.

5. Have a new adventure.

6. Save money for a car.

7. Help others.

8. ???

January 2020						
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	31	

Orthodox* Christmas

Many Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ on December 25. Orthodox Christians celebrate Christmas on January 7. Why?

Orthodox Christians use the **Julian calendar*** for their holidays. December 25 on the old Julian calendar is January 7 on the new **Gregorian calendar***.

Orthodox Christians may **fast*** during the days before Orthodox Christmas. They say prayers and give money to **charity***. On January 7, they go to church to hear the story of the birth of Jesus. They burn **frankincense***. This represents one of the gifts that the wise men gave to the baby Jesus.



Traditional Orthodox Christmas foods: nuts, dried fruits, and a bowl of kutya (a wheat cereal) with honey © Goldenlis | Dreamstime.com

That night, Orthodox Christians have a special meal with their families. They light candles and eat traditional foods like wheat, nuts, vegetables, dried fruits, and honey.

The calendar

People all over the world use the **Gregorian calendar*** for most purposes. It's sometimes called the western calendar.

The Gregorian calendar is based on the time it takes the earth to make a complete trip around the sun. This is 365.24 days. A calendar can't have a quarter of a day. That's why the Gregorian calendar adds an extra day every four years. The year 2020 is a **leap year***. The extra day is February 29.

When does the new year begin?

The Jewish new year is in early fall. The old Irish new year was in the late fall. The Chinese new year is in January or February. The Persian (Iranian) new year is the first day of Spring. This year it will be March 19. The Muslim year is 354 days long. Their new year comes eleven days earlier each year.

In the western calendar, the year is 2020 **C.E.*** (Christians call it 2020 **A.D.***) The Muslim year is 1441. The Jewish year is 5780. The Chinese year will be 4718.

Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year is a fifteen-day **festival***. This year, Chinese New Year is January 25. Many other Asian countries celebrate **Lunar*** New Year at this time, too. The Year of the Pig ends. The new year will be the Year of the Rat.



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This is a very important holiday for Chinese people and other Asians. People pay all their bills and **debts*** before the new year. People clean their homes completely. They "sweep away bad luck" and make room for good luck to come in. They

decorate* their doors and windows. They buy new clothes.

All the members of the family get together on New Year's Eve. They have a **feast***. The family plays games. At midnight, the fireworks begin. The noise of fireworks "drives away bad spirits." Young people get gifts of money in red envelopes for good luck.

People forgive each other for old things they were angry about. Everyone feels kind and happy toward each other. The seventh day of the new year is everyone's birthday. They all become a year older on this day.

On the full moon, 15 days later, the

Festival of Lanterns begins. There is another feast. This festival marks the end of the New Year season.



Dragon in a Chinese New Year parade Bigstockphoto.com

January

Martin Luther King Jr.* Day

The third Monday of January is Martin Luther King Jr. Day. This year it's on January 20. King was a great **civil rights*** leader.

King became well-known when he was 26 years old. He was a **minister*** in a small church in Montgomery, Alabama. At that time, there were **segregation*** laws in the southern states. These laws kept white people and black people separate in schools, restaurants, theaters, buses, and trains.

The Montgomery bus boycott*

Laws in most southern states said that on a bus, white people could sit in front. Black people had to sit in the back of the bus.

One day in 1955, a black woman, Rosa Parks, sat on a crowded bus. Parks **refused*** to give her seat on the bus to a white person. She was **arrested***.



Rosa Parks was arrested.
AP Photo/Gene Herrick

Black people in Montgomery were very angry about the arrest. They wanted to **protest***. They asked **Reverend*** Martin Luther King Jr. to lead a boycott of the bus company.

King was an **eloquent*** speaker. His message was simple: Don't ride the buses. It was a **non-violent*** protest. Black people walked or drove to work together.

The bus companies **complained***. They were losing money. The police arrested King and put him in jail. However, the boycott continued.

Leading the boycott was dangerous work. Some angry white people **bombed*** King's home.

After a year, the Supreme Court of the United States said that bus segregation was not **legal***. People could sit wherever they chose.

The Civil Rights Movement*

After that, King wrote two books. He traveled to Africa and India. He and other civil rights leaders formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The SCLC worked to end segregation in restaurants, theaters, parks, and all public places. They helped black people to **register*** to vote. King taught his followers to "use love, not **violence***." He wanted to change more than the segregation laws. He wanted to change people's hearts.

The governors of many southern states **vowed*** that segregation would never end. Police **attacked*** peaceful civil rights workers with water **hoses*** and police dogs.

The March on Washington

People in the North watched the events on TV. They were **shocked*** when they saw the attacks on peaceful marchers. Many more Americans joined the Civil Rights Movement.

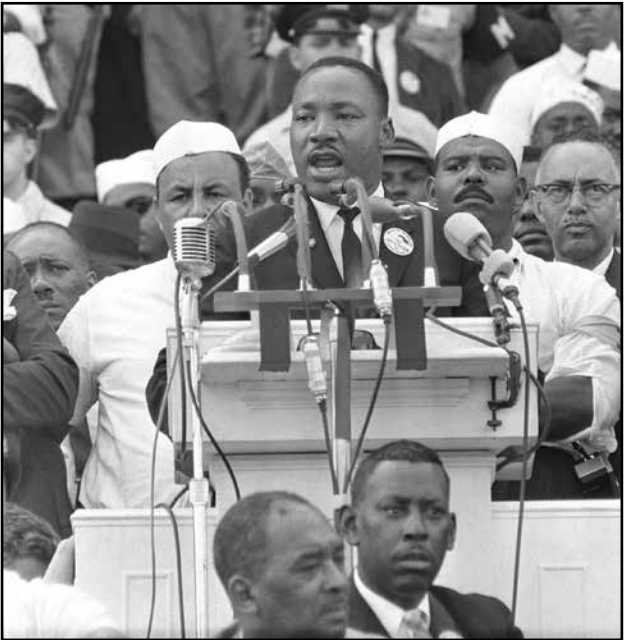
Martin Luther King Jr. wanted **Congress*** to pass a law to **protect*** black people's rights. In August 1963, he organized 250,000 people to march on Washington, D.C. He gave a speech about his dream of **equality***. This became the most famous speech of the 20th century.

Congress passed the **Civil Rights Act*** of 1964. This made segregation illegal. Soon after that, Martin Luther King Jr. won the **Nobel Peace Prize***.

More work to do

Martin Luther King Jr. also worked to help poor people of all races. He wanted to end **poverty*** and end the war in Vietnam. However, he was **assassinated*** in 1968. His killer, James Earl Ray, never told who had helped him or paid him. Ray died in prison.

On Martin Luther King Jr. Day, people remember the work King did. They remember his teachings of peace and nonviolence.



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the March on Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963, in front of the Lincoln Memorial. His speech became known as the "I Have a Dream" speech. AP Photo

I have a dream

....I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its **creed***: "We hold these truths to be **self-evident***: that all men are created equal."
I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the **content*** of their **character***. I have a dream today....
Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

January Democratic Debate

The date for a Democratic debate in January was not set as of the time *Easy English NEWS* went to press. It will depend on the **impeachment*** **trial*** in the Senate. All senators must be at the trial. This includes the senators who are running for president (Bernie Sanders, Elizabeth Warren, Amy Klobuchar, Cory Booker, and Michael Bennet).

Articles of impeachment*



President Donald Trump
wikimedia.org

On December 10, the **Judiciary Committee*** of the House of Representatives prepared two articles of impeachment against President Donald Trump:

1. **Abuse*** of power
2. **Obstruction of Congress***.

Neither the Judiciary Committee nor the whole House of Representatives had voted when *Easy English NEWS* went to press on December 12.

Read about impeachment in November's issue of *Easy English NEWS*. You can read about the progress of impeachment in easy English at our website, Elizabethclaire.com.

This is your page

You never know

My husband and I went to New York. We wanted to see the **Statue of Liberty***. We got on a subway. My husband had to stand because he couldn't find a seat. I sat next to a woman. She wore a **scarf*** on her head. She was doing her homework. It looked like my husband's classroom work at Florida State University.



We talked about this. We also **discussed*** whether she was African American. We said all this in our native language, Bengali. We were sure she wouldn't understand what we said.

After some time, we noticed our **GPS*** wasn't working. We were afraid that we were lost. The woman saw that we were worried. She spoke to us in Bengali. She told us she was getting off in the Bronx. She would tell us when to get off the subway.

We were really shocked! She had understood everything we were saying. We felt very **embarrassed***. After that, we agreed that we would never discuss other people in public even in another language!

Ayesha Siddika
Tallahassee, Florida
(Bangladesh)

Online shopping

I was only in the United States for three months. I wanted to try to buy something online. I wanted to get a gift for my husband. I found a **rechargeable*** razor. I thought it was a good gift for him.



I put the name of the product on my translation app in my cellphone. It said, "Shaver,

rechargeable, black." I thought there was no problem. It was the one I wanted. I decided to buy it. I couldn't wait for it to come.

Three days later, I received the package. I saw the picture on the box. I knew I bought the wrong thing. It was a razor that shaves **fuzz*** from sweaters or other material. It wasn't for my husband's face!



This was my first online shopping experience in America. After that I was more careful when I ordered anything.

Ying Chai
Renton, Washington
(China)

Kind neighbor

Last winter was our first winter in Michigan. We had a storm. It snowed a lot. After the snow stopped, I looked at the beautiful snow covering the **lawns*** and roofs of the houses.

My husband and I both have health problems. We couldn't remove the snow in front of our house. We waited for our son to help us. Then I saw my neighbor come outside. He removed the snow in front of our house with his snow blower. I was surprised and happy.



We visited him and said, "Thank you. You're a wonderful man!" I told my family about this kind neighbor. Now we know that kind and friendly people live everywhere.

Ilham Nooraldeen
Clinton Township, Missouri
(Iraq)

Two kinds of English

My husband and I went to a **crowded*** restaurant near Coney Island. There was a line of people at the door. I said to the girl in front of me, "Excuse me. Are you in **queue*** here?"

The girl said, "Do you come from Britain?" I was surprised that she knew where I came from. I lived in England for a year. I asked her how she knew that. She smiled and said, "In America we say "line" instead of "queue." After that, we both laughed.



In China, our school textbooks and exercise books used both British and American English. When we wrote essays in school, the teacher said, "You can use either British or American English, but please don't mix them together." That's still not easy for me. I'm thankful that she corrected my English.

Meng Li
Glen Rock, New Jersey
(China)

Two payments

We had to pay rent on the first day of every month. In Korea, we didn't use **checks***. We used **automatic payment***. The first day of the month was Friday. I spent the day with my friend.

I came home and looked at my email late at night. There was an email from the rental office. The email said there was a problem with the automatic **debit*** system. They said, "can you please check on it?" I thought my rent wasn't paid.

I went to the bank on Saturday morning to get a check for the rent. The bank fee was \$10. I hoped it was less than the rental office late fee.



On Monday I looked at my bank account. The apartment rent was paid again. I went to the rental office to see what the problem was. They gave me back my check.

They didn't want a *check* for the apartment rent. They wanted me *to check* the system for mistakes. I didn't know that the word *check* also means to look things over.

Michelle Park
Portland, Oregon
(Korea)

No suits* allowed

My first year in the United States was great. I enjoyed spending time with my family and friends.

We celebrated my birthday in an "all you can eat" restaurant. It was my first time in a restaurant like this. You can eat as much food as you want!

The restaurant was large and **elegant***. There was a VIP (Very Important Person) section. It had a No Smoking sign at the door. I thought the sign meant *no elegant suits*.



In Peru, *smoking* is an elegant suit people wear to go to **fancy*** events like marriages, weddings, anniversaries, and graduations.

My son told me that the sign meant that you can't smoke cigarettes. He also explained that an elegant suit is called a *tuxedo* in this country.

Alberto Delgado
Jacksonville, Florida
(Peru)

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Dr. Lynn Corigliano

Your Health: Water—a great medicine

by Dr. Majid Ali



The human body is like a **pond***. When there is no rain for a long time, the water in the pond disappears. Many of the living things in the pond start to die.

Chronic* **dehydration*** does the same to human **cells***.

Water is one of the simplest, safest, cheapest, and most **effective*** ways to help cells **heal*** and to keep them working well.

Most Americans today are often dehydrated. Many people take medications that dry out their cells even more.

People drink less water so they will not need to go to the bathroom at work or at school. But **frequent*** trips to the bathroom are a small price to pay for one of the **foundations***

of good health: **optimal hydration***!

Water is **essential*** for our blood, our nerve cells, our heart muscles, and all of our other muscles. We need water to digest our food, to **detoxify*** our liver, and to **excrete*** the waste products of **metabolism***.

I tell my patients to **over hydrate*** in the morning with several glasses of water and vegetable juice. Drink a few ounces of water every three to four hours up until 6 p.m. Three quarts of water in a day for a healthy adult is not too much. For some patients, I often say to drink even more **fluids***.

The best drinking water is fresh, natural, **non-chlorinated*** spring or deep-well water. Vegetable juices, herbal teas, homemade soups, and **seltzer*** count as water.

Water washes out **toxins***, which is good. Water may also wash out **minerals*** we need. You can **replace*** the minerals with vegetables, vegetable juice, fresh fruit, and sea salt on

your food. (People with heart disease should talk to their medical advisor about the use of sea salt.)

Many people drink liquids with **caffeine*** or sugar in the



Bigstockphoto.com

morning. Water helps create energy, but caffeine and sugary drinks actually **drain*** energy. Coffee, tea, sodas, and fruit juices do not count as water for optimal hydration.

Do gentle exercises after you drink to get the water moving into all of your body’s cells.

Be kind to your body so your body can be kind to you.

Dr. Ali’s articles are for information and are not medical advice for you. Always talk to your own doctor if you are ill and need medical advice.

WORD HELP

caffeine *noun*. A chemical in coffee, tea, cocoa, and soda drinks.
cells *noun, plural*. The small units that make up the bodies of living things.
chronic *adjective*. Long-lasting.
dehydration *noun*. The condition of being dry.
detoxify *verb*. To get rid of toxins or poisons in the body.
drain *verb*. To lower a person’s energy.
effective *adjective*. Able to do something well.
essential *adjective*. Necessary; the main ingredient.
excrete *verb*. To give off fluids by perspiration, urination, etc.
fluid *noun*. A liquid.
foundation *noun*. The strongest part of something; at its base.
frequent *adjective*. Happening often.

heal *verb*. To recover from an illness or injury.
metabolism *noun*. The body’s process of turning nutrients into energy.
minerals *noun, plural*. Calcium, magnesium, zinc, sodium, etc.
non-chlorinated *adjective*. Without chlorine.
optimal hydration *noun phrase*. Having the right amount of water in the body to function properly.
over hydrate *verb*. Drink more than you need at the moment.
pond *noun*. A small body of water with many life forms in it.
replace *verb*. To put something in the place of something else.
seltzer *noun*. Bubbly water.
toxin *noun*. Something that is harmful to life; a poison.

Ask a Speech Coach

by Gene Zerna



Some new English speakers have difficulty hearing and saying the English sounds of /sh/ and /zh/.

1. /sh/ To make the /sh/ sound, gently press your side teeth together. **Purse*** your

lips slightly. Keep your tongue forward in your mouth. Push air out between your tongue and the top of your mouth, without stopping the flow of air.

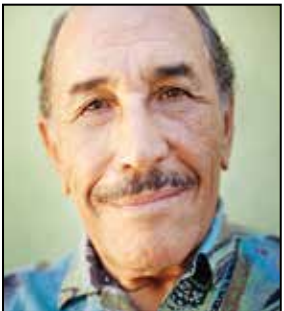
The sound /sh/ is spelled many different ways: *s, sh, ch, ti, ci, si, ss* and more.

Listen to a native English speaker say the following words. Then have the English speaker listen and correct you as you say the words:

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| sugar | sure | shoe | shine |
| show | chef | Cheryl | champagne |
| nation | station | special | precious |
| fish | brush | wash | pressure |
| moustache | machine | | |
| ocean | | | |

Practice:

Uncle Sasha likes to brush his moustache.



Shirley showed me her new shoes.

The Russian chef cooked some delicious fish.



2. /zh/ This sound is made in the same part of the mouth as /sh/, but use your **vocal cords***. You will feel the **vibration*** in your tongue and teeth as well as in your vocal cords.

English words spell the /zh/ sound with *si, su, and ge*. It is most often in the middle or end of words:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| Asia | Persia |
| vision | treasure |
| measure | usual |
| massage | garage |
| beige | rouge |

French names that begin with the letter J are pronounced with the /zh/ sound:

- Jacques Jean-Paul

Practice:

We found a treasure in Persia.



The child wore her beige jacket in the garage.

It’s a pleasure to meet people from Asia.



She made a decision to wear rouge.

Read the story carefully.

We usually watch a lot of television on our vacation. We made a decision to watch a special show from Asia. It had a lot of action. First, two cars were in a collision. Then there was an explosion. and a lot of confusion. It was a pleasure to see it.

Gene Zerna is the producer and director of **Master Spoken English: Feeling Phonics**. This five-DVD program helps speakers improve pronunciation and fluency. Visit his website at **www.masterspokenenglish.com**



Jobs in Construction

Construction workers

America needs workers to build homes, stores, churches, factories, roads, bridges, tunnels, sports arenas, shopping centers, hospitals, office buildings, highways, canals, sewers, and more.

There is a **shortage*** of construction workers in the U.S. The U.S. **Bureau of Labor Statistics*** says that there will be a 10% growth in construction jobs in the future.

Construction work is hard. There is a lot of physical labor and heavy lifting. Much of the work is outdoors, so workers are **exposed*** to heat, cold, rain, and wind. The work can be dangerous. It's important to have safety **equipment*** and to follow safety rules.

What kinds of jobs are there?

There are many levels of work in construction, from **laborer*** to **site superintendent*** and construction manager.

The lowest-paid construction workers are laborers. Laborers need strong arms, legs, and backs. They need to be **reliable***, safety-conscious, and willing to work hard. A high school diploma or a **GED*** is enough. Many construction workers start as laborers. They can learn other **trades*** on the job.

Some people learn a trade while they work as helpers or **apprentices*** at the side of a **master craftsman***. It can take many years to become an **expert*** plumber, carpenter, electrician, or **mason***.

Architects* and **engineers*** need four years of college, a **bachelor's degree***, and a state license.

Workers need to know how to work together in a team. Large construction **projects*** have **crews*** of workers with a **foreman*** to manage their work.

Construction used to be an all-male industry. Today, a quarter of a million women work in construction. Seven percent of construction managers were women in 2018. Women work in construction offices as well. A small percentage of women work in the trades.

Construction workers enjoy seeing the results of their hard work. They can **take pride in*** building places to live, schools, hospitals, roads to connect our cities, bridges, tunnels, and other useful works.

When the **economy*** of the United States is good (like now), there are plenty of jobs in construction. When the economy slows down, so does construction.



Some safety equipment



A woman working in construction



Bridge getting repairs



Iron workers constructing the frame of a highway bridge



Heavy equipment



Window installers



A **crane*** bringing materials up to the top floors of an apartment building



A laborer bringing material to a mason



Road builders



An architect and engineer examining building plans



A **welder*** joining metal parts together with high heat



A mason working with concrete blocks for the **foundation*** of a house



A roofer putting shingles on a roof



Solar* panel installers checking their work



Workers laying down a floor



A workman holding a stop sign at a construction site



An electrician **wiring*** a building

The construction industry

needs many different kinds of workers: architects, engineers, iron workers, masonry workers, laborers, carpenters, electricians, painters, plumbers, pipefitters, roofers, welders, sheet metal workers, drywall installers, heavy equipment operators, elevator installers, solar panel installers, flooring installers, glaziers, cabinet makers, hazardous materials removers, insulation workers, inspectors, construction managers, site superintendents, and more.

See the requirements for occupations in construction and the **median annual wages*** at Occupational Outlook Handbook: **bls.gov/ooh/**. Wages are different in different parts of the country. There are **unions*** for many of the trades.

All photos on this page from Bigstockphoto.com

100 years of voting rights for women

(continued from page 1)

The fight begins

Before 1920, women had very few rights. They could not **inherit* property***. They could not keep their children in a divorce. They could not enter most professions. They could not serve on a **jury***. If they worked, their money belonged to their husbands. They could not open a bank account or apply for a loan. They were not allowed to speak in public organizations.

Many women wanted freedom for themselves. But first, they worked hard for the **abolition*** of slavery.

When abolitionists went to a convention in England, the men would not **allow*** women on the convention floor. The women were very hurt and angry. Back in the U.S., Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote a **Declaration of Sentiments***. It listed the rights that women should have. An important right was the right to vote. Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. Two hundred women and forty men came.

After the Civil War, these women were so happy that slaves were free. In 1870, the Fifteenth **Amendment*** gave former male slaves the right to vote.

What about the women?

Women had hoped to get the right to vote, too. On November 5, 1872, Susan B. Anthony led 14 women to vote in an election. Police **arrested*** her. A judge ordered her to pay \$100. She **refused***. (See her speech at [historyplace.com/speeches/anthony.htm](https://www.historyplace.com/speeches/anthony.htm).) This showed that it would be a long fight for the right to vote. She and Elizabeth Cady Stanton started the National Woman Suffrage Association. They wrote the words for an amendment to the Constitution.

The suffragists*

Anthony, Stanton, and thousands of women suffragists worked year after year. They made speeches. They **published*** newspapers. They marched in parades. They traveled to Washington, D.C. They **petitioned*** their congressmen and senators. For a long time, other people laughed at the suffragists. The daily newspapers **ridiculed*** them.

Many men supported the suffragists. They knew it was the right thing to do. But others said that women were not smart enough to have useful **opinions*** about **politics***. They said that voting rights for women would destroy families.

We need a constitutional amendment!

The struggle for women's right to vote went on for seven **decades***. Finally, a few states allowed women to vote. The suffragists wanted *all* American women to have the right to vote. They needed an

amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association (led by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns) organized a parade in Washington, D.C. It was on March 3, 1913. This was the day before President Woodrow Wilson's **inauguration***. It was

the very first large political **demonstration*** in the nation's capital. Eight thousand women and men marched, while half a million people came to see them. Some people in the crowd **attacked*** the marchers as they walked down **Pennsylvania Avenue***. Police stood by and did not stop the violence. More than a hundred marchers were hurt.

President Wilson said it was not yet time for women to vote.

The Silent Sentinels*

In January 1917, women began a silent **protest*** in front of the White House. The Silent Sentinels stood there with their signs day after day, in sun, rain, and snow.

In April that year, the U.S. entered World War One. Some Americans thought the Silent Sentinels should stop their protest. But the women continued, six days a week for two and a half years until June 4, 1919.

Passersby* sometimes attacked the peaceful protesters, and tore their signs out of their hands. Police began to arrest the women "for blocking **traffic***." The women spent time in jail but when they got out, they stood silently once more. As the days went on, angry **mobs*** attacked them. Courts sent the women to jail for longer periods of time. Alice Paul was sent to jail for seven months.

Conditions in jail were horrible. Alice Paul and others went on a **hunger strike***. They refused to eat. After many days, they were sick and weak. The prison guards were afraid they would die. They fed the women by **force***. They poured raw eggs through tubes in the women's noses. They moved Alice Paul to the **psychiatric ward*** of the jail.

19th Amendment passes

Newspapers told the story of the conditions for the women in jail. Soon **public pressure*** grew in favor of the suffragists. The courts let Alice Paul and the other suffrage prisoners out of jail.

Two months later, President Wilson asked Congress to vote for the suffrage amendment.



The League of Women Voters walked with about 20,000 people in a women's suffrage march on New York's Fifth Avenue in 1915. AP Photo



The Silent Sentinels protested peacefully with signs in front of the White House. Washington, D.C., February 1917. AP Photo

In May 1919, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the amendment. On June 4, the Senate also passed it. This 19th Amendment was called the *Susan B. Anthony Amendment*.



Suffragist Mary Winsor holding a banner in November 1917. wikimedia.org

The next **challenge*** was to get three-fourths of the 48 states to **ratify*** it. The suffragists in each state went to work. A year later, on August 18, 1920, Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the amendment. The Susan B. Anthony Amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution on August 26, 1920.

Celebrations in 2020

On August 26 this year, there will be a new **monument*** to honor three women suffragists in Central Park, in New York City. The monument shows Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and **Sojourner Truth***.

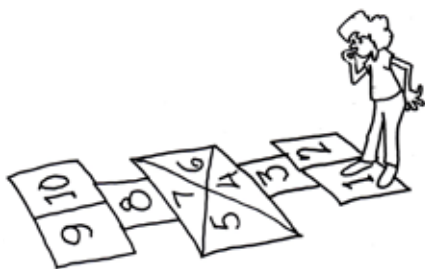
Many museums, schools, and libraries will have events to celebrate the historic centennial.

Sometime in the future, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Alice Paul will be on the back of a new \$10 bill.

Idiom Corner

Have you heard people use these idioms?

Illustrations by Dave Nicholson



1. back to square one

back to where one started, after a failure or problem

I painted a picture for art class. My brother spilled coffee on it. Now I'm *back to square one*. I have to paint a new picture!

Dinah saved \$200 to buy a new bike, but she spent all the money on clothes. Now she's *back to square one*. She has to save up again.



2. a backseat driver

a person in the car who tells the driver how to drive

I don't like driving my brother to school. He's *a backseat driver*. He always tells me I drive too slow.

Chrissy: "Look out for that person! And that stop sign!"

Martina: "I see them. Don't be *a backseat driver*."



3. icing (or frosting) on the cake

something good that is added to another good thing

Winning the essay contest was great, but getting my photo in the newspaper was the *icing on the cake*!

Paula: "My son graduated from the **police academy***. And he already got a job offer!"

Vera: "That's *icing on the cake*."



4. let someone off the hook

to forgive someone; to free someone from something they have to do

The teacher sent Robert to the office for shouting in class. The principal *let him off the hook* after he said he was sorry.

You forgot to wash the dishes yesterday. I had to wash them for you. I'll *let you off the hook* just this once.

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			

Across

1. A ____ book has stories of people and events in the past.
7. A rule made by a government
10. The Civil Rights Movement wanted ____ rights for all people.
11. The national bird of the United States
12. Without water; not wet
13. Opposite of *young*
14. Music note: *Do re mi fa sol la ____ do*
16. Conjunction: Which do you want, juice ____ milk?
18. A woman who rules an empire

22. Has more sand: This beach is ____ than that beach.
23. Abdominal muscles, for short
25. Put shoe strings into a shoe (past form)
26. Overweight; chubby; opposite of *thin*
27. Speak out loud: What did the teacher ____ about our homework?
29. Forcing someone to work without pay is ____.
31. A man's name; short for *Albert*
33. Open your ____ and look.
34. January and February are in the _____. (cold season)
35. Tim Thomas's initials

Funny Stuff

Mr. Adams ran into the house, very excited. "I've found a great job!" he said to his wife. "The pay is really good. There is free medical insurance. They give three weeks of paid vacation!"

"That sounds wonderful!" Mrs. Adams said.

"I'm glad you think so," said Mr. Adams. "You start tomorrow!"



Down

1. People who do brave deeds
2. He has a very high _____. (intelligence quotient, abbreviation)
3. The music was playing but it stopped _____. (without a warning)
4. A sticky black substance made from oil; it's used in making roads.
5. The ____ are every 4 years. (Contests for athletes)
6. The day before today was _____.
7. Large (abbreviation)
8. In addition; too
9. You and I together
15. A verb. Donald Trump ____ the president.
17. Do a style again
19. Missile Defense Agency (abbreviation)
20. Person who reels in a fish on
21. The most protected
24. Another name for *tavern*
27. Past form of *see*
28. Read Dr. Majid ____ to learn about your health.
30. Animal doctor (short form)
32. Give ____ to me. (pronoun for a thing)

Answers are on page 11.



Primary elections* and caucuses*



Why does it take so long for the United States to elect a president?

Our system is different from **parliamentary*** systems that Canada, Germany, and the UK have. There, the **political party*** chooses its leader. The leader of the party that wins the **majority*** of seats in government becomes the prime minister. Canada can have an election just 57 days after the prime minister calls for it.

In the United States, hundreds of people might run for president. All adult citizens have a chance to vote for the president. But whose names will be on the **ballot*** on election day?

Political parties

Delegates* to a political party's national **convention*** will **nominate*** their presidential **candidate***. The two major political parties in the U.S. are the **Democratic Party*** and the **Republican Party***. There are smaller parties, too.

The Democratic National Convention will be July 13 to 16 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Around 4,594 delegates will go to this convention.

The Republican National Convention is August 24 to 27 in Charlotte, North Carolina. Around 2,550 delegates will go to the convention.

Who are these delegates?

In 10 states, members of a political party go to a caucus [KAW kis] (meeting) to choose their delegates. They listen to speeches before they vote. The meetings may take several hours.

In the other 40 states, people vote in primary elections by secret ballot. People in the American territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Mariana Islands, and American Samoa can send delegates, too.

A candidate receives a certain number of delegates based on the number of votes he or she gets. The delegates promise to vote for that candidate at the national convention.

The first four

The first caucuses will be in the state of Iowa on February 3. The first primary election will be in New Hampshire on February 11.

Nevada's Democratic caucus is on February 22. South Carolina's Democratic primary is on February 29.

Results from these four early states are important. Candidates who do not get many delegates may **drop out*** of the race.

After those first four, 16 states will have their primary elections on the same day, March 3. It's called *Super Tuesday*. There will be 14 more primaries in March, which include ones in U.S. territories. Twelve more states will have primaries in April, seven in May, and six in June.

President Donald Trump will **run for* reelection***. Three other Republicans are also candidates. However, the Republican National Committee is not planning to have debates among the other Republican candidates. Some states will not have Republican primary elections. So, it is almost certain that Trump will be the Republican nominee. (Unless the trial in the Senate removes him from office. As of December 12, 2019 this does not seem like it will happen.)

How can a person become a member of a political party?

It's different in each state.

In some states, this is simple. When a citizen **registers*** to vote, he or she can choose a political party. In other states, a person becomes a member of a party the first time he or she votes in a party's primary election.

The first primaries and caucuses



Deval Patrick
Wikipedia.org

As of the time *Easy English NEWS* went to press, there were still many people running for president in the Democratic Party. Two more candidates joined the race: former New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg and former

Massachusetts governor Deval Patrick. It may take a long time for the Democrats to choose a candidate to run against Donald Trump.

You can see the complete schedule of caucuses and primary elections online. Go to: politics1.com/calendar.htm or 270towin.com/2020-election-calendar.

The national conventions

At the national



Voters register before taking part in caucuses held at Carroll High School in Carroll, Iowa, Monday, Feb. 1, 2016. AP Photo/Jeff Storjohann/Carroll Daily Times Herald

conventions, the delegates vote for their candidate. If no one gets a **majority*** in the first vote, the delegates vote again. They vote until one candidate gets the majority of votes. That person wins the party's **nomination***. He or she becomes the party's candidate for president.

The candidate for president often chooses the candidate for vice president. Then the delegates vote to nominate that person for vice president.

Register* to vote

Are you a U.S. citizen 18 years old or older? Then you can vote in a primary election in your state.

First, you must register to vote. You can register online, or you can mail in a registration form. You can get a form at a library, school, or government office.

Each state has different rules and **deadlines***. Find out your state's rules, primary election dates, and where you go to vote. Google the question, "**How can I register to vote in _____ (your state)?**"

If you are already registered and have not changed your address, you don't have to register again.



Donald Trump speaks at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, July 21, 2016. AP Photo/Tom Williams/CQ Roll Call

The job interview

(continued from page 1)

Why will an employer want to hire you?

How can you **stand out*** from all the other applicants? Why will the company want to hire you?

Honesty, **integrity***, and **reliability*** are the most important qualities to an employer. Skills and experience are next. Many companies are willing to train a person who **impresses*** them. Here are some **tips*** for your interview:



Bring a notebook to take notes during the interview.
© Wavebreakmediamicro | Dreamstime.com

Interview tips

- Fill out an **application form*** neatly.
- Wear neat, clean, clothes, shoes, and hairstyles. Do not wear heavy makeup.
- Arrive early for the interview.
- Bring a notebook and pen to take notes during the interview. Bring your own list of questions, too.
- Shake the **interviewer's*** hand **confidently*** when you meet her or him. Say your name clearly. Learn the interviewer's name.
- The interviewer may ask questions about your skills and other jobs you have had. But they may also ask questions that surprise you. Practice how you would answer interview questions such as these:

1. *Tell me about yourself.*

2. *What skills do you have?*

3. *Why do you want to work for this company?* (Wrong answers: *"To make money"* and *"I need a job."*)

Some better answers are:

"I like to work with (people, machinery, computers, animals, food)."

"Your company does good service."

"I like the products your company makes."

"I want to be part of a good team."

4. *What are your **strengths***?* (Don't lie or **exaggerate***. But don't be afraid to **blow your own horn*** either.)

5. *What are your **weaknesses***?* (Be honest about this. Think about weaknesses that won't stop you from doing a good job. Example: *"One weakness I have is that I am still learning English. Sometimes I need to ask a person to speak slowly. Sometimes I need to use my dictionary to understand completely."*)

- The interviewer expects you to ask questions, too. Listen carefully first. Then ask questions about the job, the workplace, the hours, and when the job would begin.
- Do not be afraid to ask about the **salary***. However, wait until the interviewer knows what you can do!
- Ask the interviewer when you will know their decision.
- After the interview, send a brief thank-you note to the interviewer.

(continued on page 11)

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The job interview

(continued from page 10)

- If you haven't heard from the interviewer after several days, call to ask when the decision will be made.

You can keep looking and interviewing for other jobs while you wait. Good luck!



Do you work well with other people? Most employers want to hire people who can work well on a team.
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Sample thank-you note:

Dear Ms. Colfer,

Thank you for your time during our interview yesterday. I enjoyed meeting you and learning more about your company.

I hope you find my **qualifications*** right for a position with your company. If you need any further information, please email me (Adam@yahoo.com) or call me at 757-555-1212.

Sincerely,
Adam Jobwinner

Let's Talk About It

100 Years of Women's Right to Vote (pages 1 and 7)

1. When did American women begin to work for the right to vote? How long did it take?
2. What happened at the Convention at Seneca Falls?
3. Why did women expect to get the right to vote after the Civil War?
4. Name four women heroes of the long fight for the right to vote.
5. What rights did women not have before 1920?
6. What rights do women have in your home country? Are they different from the rights of men? Tell about them.
7. What are the steps in adding an amendment to the U.S. Constitution?
8. Tell the meaning of these words: *suffrage, suffragist, centennial, abolition, property, non-violent.*

The Job Interview (pages 1, 10, and 11)

1. What is a job interview?
2. What does the employer want in a job interview?
3. What does the applicant want?
4. Tell six tips for job applicants.
5. Have you had a job interview? Tell about it.
6. Why is it a good idea to learn about a company before going to a job interview?

7. Tell the meaning of these words: *hire, first impression, integrity, reliability, impress, exaggerate, blow your own horn, strength, applicant, tip.*

Events in January (pages 2 and 3)

1. What are some events in the U.S. on New Year's Day?
2. What are some events in your home country on this day?
3. Did you make any New Year's resolutions? Tell about them.
4. Tell three facts about the Gregorian calendar.
5. When is the first day of the new year for Jews? For Chinese? For Persians? For Muslims?
6. Imagine that there is no calendar. Can you invent one? When will your new year begin? Why?
7. Why do Orthodox Christians celebrate Christmas on January 7?
8. Who was Martin Luther King Jr.?
9. What was the Montgomery bus boycott?
10. What was the purpose of the March on Washington in August 1963?
11. What was Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream? In what ways has it come true? In what ways has it not come true yet?
12. Tell the meaning of these words: *resolutions, debt, junk food, leap year, A.D.,*

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C.E., charity, jr., minister, segregation, eloquent, self-evident, creed, character.

This Is Your Page (page 4)

1. Have you ever been embarrassed? Tell about it.
2. Have you ever ordered something online? Tell about it.
3. Tell about a time a neighbor or friend helped you.
4. Tell about a time you helped a neighbor or friend.
5. Have you confused words in English? Tell about it.
6. Do you use checks or automatic payments for your bills?
7. Tell the meaning of these words: *rechargeable, scarf, discussed, lawns, snowblower, crowded, check, debit, fancy.*

Your Health: Water (page 5)

1. Tell six reasons why our bodies need water.
2. How much water do you drink a day? How much soda do you drink a day? How much coffee?
3. Tell the meaning of these words: *effective, frequent, essential, toxin, caffeine.*

Ask a Speech Coach (page 5)

1. How are the sounds /sh/ and /zh/ alike? How are they different?
2. Tell eight words that have the /sh/ sound.
3. Tell eight words that have the /zh/ sound.
4. Tell the meaning of these words: *purse, vibrate, vocal cords.*

Jobs in Construction (page 6)

1. What are some things that construction workers build?
2. Name 10 different kinds of

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

E		L	T		R	E	T	N	I	M
T		S	E	A	E		I		T	A
A	R	E	A	A	T	S		A	A	S
T	A	F		D	E	C	A	T		
S	B	A		R	E	I	D	N	A	S
E		S	S	E	R	P	M	E		E
R	O		I	T		M		D	T	O
	S			S		A	R	D		R
E	T	G	A	E		L	A	U	O	E
M	A	T		A	R	O	T	S	I	H

- construction workers.
3. Tell four ways that construction work is difficult.
 4. What can construction workers be proud of?
 5. How can a person get a job in construction?
 6. Which of the construction jobs seem interesting to you?
 7. Tell the meaning of these words: *trade, mason, carpenter, plumber, reliable, apprentice, architect, foreman, crew.*

Primary Elections and Caucuses (page 9)

1. How can a citizen become a member of a political party?
2. What is a primary election for?
3. Which four states have primary elections or caucuses in February?
4. How is a caucus different from a primary?
5. When and where is the Democratic Party's national convention? When and where is the Republican Party's national convention?
6. How many delegates will go to each convention?
7. Tell the meaning of these words: *delegate, ballot, candidate, nominate, political party, majority.*

WORD HELP

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

abolition [a buh LISH uhn] *noun*. The legal ending of slavery.
abuse *verb*. To use in wrongly; misuse.
A.D. *adverb*. Anno domini: In the year of the Lord (since Jesus Christ was born.)
allow *verb*. To give permission.
amendment *noun*. An addition or change to the Constitution.
anniversary *noun*. The date an event took place in a previous year.
applicant *noun*. A person who applies for a job.
application form *noun phrase*. A paper for information when you apply for a job or school.
apprentice *noun*. A person learning a trade from an experienced person.
architect [AR kih tehkt] *noun*. A person who designs buildings, bridges, etc.
arrest *verb*. To take into custody (by the police).
articles of impeachment *noun*. A list of charges that accuse a public official of wrongdoing.
assassinate *verb*. To kill an important person.
attack 1. *verb*. To go after a person or place with violent actions. 2. *noun*. A violent action against a person or place.
automatic payment *verb phrase*. To transfer money electronically to pay rent or other bills.
bachelor’s degree *noun phrase*. A diploma from four years of study at a college.
ballot *noun*. A method of voting on paper or with a voting machine.
blow your own horn *idiom, verb phrase*. To say good things about oneself; to brag.
bomb 1. *verb*. To cause an explosion with a device. 2. *noun*. A device that causes an explosion.
boycott *noun*. A protest; when groups of people stop buying or using a company’s products or services.
Bureau of Labor Statistics *noun phrase*. A government agency that gives information about work in the U.S.
candidate *noun*. A person who is trying to get elected.
caucus [KAW kis] *noun*. A meeting of members of a group such as a political party.
C.E. *adverb*. In the common era.
centennial *noun*. 100th year anniversary.
challenge *noun*. A hard task.
character *noun*. A person’s moral and ethical qualities.
charity *noun*. An organization that helps people in need.
check *noun*. An official piece of paper used to pay someone from a person’s bank account. 2. *verb*. To look into something.
civil rights *noun, plural*. The rights of all citizens.
Civil Rights Act *noun phrase*. A law to to ensure equal treatment of all citizens.
Civil Rights Movement *noun phrase*. Actions and organizations who promoted changes in the laws so all people would be treated equally.
complain *verb*. To say one is not happy or does not like something.
confident *adjective*. To have strong belief in one’s abilities.
Congress *noun*. The elected lawmakers of the U.S.: House of Representatives and the Senate.

Constitution *noun*. The basic set of rules for operating the U.S. government.
content *noun*. Something inside.
convention *noun*. A large meeting of a group of people.
crane *noun*. A large, tall machine that can lift and move heavy objects.
creed *noun*. Belief; a set of religious beliefs.
crew *noun*. A group of people who work together.
crowded *adjective*. Having a large group of people in one place.
deadline *noun*. The time or date that something needs to happen.
debit *verb*. To remove money from an account.
debt [DEHT] *noun*. The amount of money that a person, business, or country owes to others.
decade [DEH kayd] *noun*. A period of ten years.
Declaration of Sentiments *noun phrase*. A document that was like the Declaration of Independence, but for women.
decorate *verb*. To add things to make something more beautiful.
delegate *noun*. A person who is elected or appointed to go to a convention to vote.
Democratic Party *noun phrase*. One of the two main political parties in the U.S.
demonstration *noun*. A public showing of a group’s feelings about a matter.
discuss *verb*. To talk about something.
drop out *verb phrase idiom*. To quit being in a contest.
economy *noun*. The total financial picture of a country: employment, banking, saving, stock market, etc.
elegant *adjective*. Having style and grace.
eloquent *adjective*. Having the ability to speak beautifully.
embarrassed *adjective*. Feeling ashamed or uncomfortable.
employer *noun*. A person who gives someone a job for pay.
engineer *noun*. A person who invents, designs, and builds roads, bridges, cars, machines, computers, etc.
equality *noun*. A state of being equal and being treated fairly.
equipment *noun*. The tools and supplies needed for a project.
exaggerate [ehk ZAJ uhr AYT] *verb*. To say that something is bigger, better, or more important than it really is.
expansion *noun*. Growth.
expert *adjective*. Knowing a lot about a subject.
exposed *adjective*. Outside in the weather.
fancy *adjective*. Very detailed with decoration.
fast *verb*. To not eat for a period of time.
feast *noun*. A large delicious meal.
festival *noun*. A celebration.
first impression *noun phrase*. The first feelings and ideas that a person forms about another person when they meet.
float *noun*. A decorated flat trailer pulled by a truck in a parade.
force (by) *adverbial phrase*. Using physical strength or violence.
foreman *noun*. A person in charge of a crew of workers.
foundation *noun*. The strongest part of something; at its base.

frankincense *noun*. [FRANK in sens] A valuable resin from Asian and African trees.
fuzz *noun*. The small balls of fabric that form on sweaters.
GED *noun*. A document that is the equivalent of a high school diploma.
GPS *noun*. An electronic device that tells directions.
Gregorian calendar *noun phrase*. The calendar we use every day, as it was adjusted by Pope Gregory 13th in 1582 AD.
habit *noun*. An action that is repeated over and over again.
hire *verb*. To give a person a job.
honor *verb*. To show appreciation and respect.
hose *noun*. A long tube that moves water from a faucet.
House of Representatives *noun*. One of the two groups of Congress.
hunger strike *noun phrase*. Refusing to eat; a non-violent way to protest a situation.
impeachment *noun*. An accusation against a president with the goal of removing him or her from office.
impress *verb*. To give another person an idea about oneself.
inauguration *noun*. The ceremonies at the beginning of a president’s term.
inherit *verb*. To get something from a person who has died.
integrity *noun*. Good character; truthfulness, keeping promises.
interview *noun/verb*. A meeting between two people to exchange information.
interviewer *noun*. A person who asks questions to get information.
Jr. (junior) *noun*. A son with the same name as his father.
Judiciary Committee *noun*. The group of members of the House of Representatives that oversees the laws and justice.
Julian calendar *noun phrase*. The calendar introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.
junk food *noun phrase*. Food with no nutritional value, such as sugary foods.
jury *noun*. The group of people who listen to cases in court and decide guilt.
laborer *noun*. An unskilled worker at a construction site.
lawn *noun*. Grass around a house.
leap year *noun phrase*. A year that has 366 days.
legal *adjective*. According to the law; allowable.
lunar *adjective*. Having to do with the moon.
majority *noun*. The people who have a larger number in a group; more than half.
mason *noun*. A person who builds with brick, concrete blocks, etc.
master craftsman *noun phrase*. A highly skilled worker experienced in a particular trade.
median annual wage *noun phrase*. A yearly wage. One half of workers earn more, one half earn less.
minister *noun*. Person who leads a religious group.
mob *noun*. An out-of-control group of people.
monument *noun*. A statue built to remember a person or event.
movement *noun*. A group of people working together for social or political change.
nummer *noun*. An actor, usually in a costume.
Nobel Peace Prize *noun phrase*. An international prize for a

person who has brought peace.
nominate *verb*. To officially name a person as a candidate.
nomination *noun*. The act of choosing a candidate for a position.
non-violent *adjective*. Without using force.
obstruction of Congress *noun phrase*. Refusal to allow officials to answer questions from a congressional committee.
official *noun*. A person in the government, police, or business who has certain responsibilities.
opinion *noun*. A personal idea about some issue or matter.
Orthodox *adjective*. Form of Catholic and Christian religion in Russia, Ukraine, and Greece.
parliamentary *adjective*. A form of government in which the political party that wins the most seats in the legislature in an election chooses the leader of the government.
passersby *noun*. People who are walking past.
Pennsylvania Avenue *noun phrase*. The important avenue that runs between the Capitol building and the White House.
petition *verb*. To ask the government to make changes.
Polar Bear Club *noun phrase*. People who swim in icy water.
police academy *noun phrase*. A school for police officers.
political party *noun phrase*. An organization of people with similar ideas about government.
politics *noun, plural*. Activities of the government.
poverty *noun*. The state of being extremely poor.
previous *adjective*. From before; earlier.
primary election *noun phrase*. An election to choose delegates who will nominate a party’s candidate for president.
project *noun*. 1. A plan for producing something new. 2. A task to be done or made.
property *noun*. Things a person can own: houses, money, furniture, animals.
protect *verb*. Keep safe from danger.
protest 1. *noun*. Actions that show disapproval or objection to a situation. 2. *verb*. To object; to show disapproval publicly.
psychiatric ward [SIY kee AE trik] *noun phrase*. Part of a hospital or jail for people who are insane.
public pressure *noun phrase*. Strong feelings of many people about a condition they want to change.
publish *verb*. To print and distribute books, newspapers, etc.
purse *verb*. To press lips forward.
qualification *noun*. The reason a person has ability for a job.
queue [KYOO] *noun*. A line.
ratify *verb*. To vote to agree to an amendment to the Constitution.
rechargeable *adjective*. Able to have electric power restored.
reelection *noun*. The act of choosing an official for another term in office.
reference *noun*. A person who can tell about someone’s character and experience.
refuse *verb*. To say no; to not do something.
register *verb*. To add one’s name to an official list.
reliable *adjective*. Able to be trusted.
reliability *noun*. Dependability.

Republican Party *noun phrase*. One of the two main political parties in the U.S.
resolution *noun*. 1. A promise.
résumé [REH zuh MAY] *noun*. A paper with a person’s job history and contact information on it.
reverend *adjective/noun*. A leader in a Protestant church.
ridicule [RIH dih kyool] *verb*. To laugh at; to make fun of; to draw cartoons about.
run for *verb phrase, idiom*. To try to be elected to a position or office.
salary *noun*. A weekly or monthly payment for work.
sash *noun*. A piece of cloth worn over the shoulder.
scarf *noun*. Fabric worn around the neck or head.
segregation *noun*. Separation.
self-evident *adjective*. Easy to see.
sentinel *noun*. A person who stands on watch, keeping guard.
shocked *verb, past tense*. To feel surprise, disbelief, or fear.
shortage *noun*. Not enough of something.
site superintendent *noun phrase*. The person in charge of getting all the different jobs done in the construction of a new building.
skills *noun, plural*. Abilities.
Sojourner Truth *noun, proper*. A former slave; abolitionist and women’s rights activist.
solar *adjective*. Having to do with the sun.
stand out *verb phrase*. To appear better than others.
state *noun*. Condition.
Statue of Liberty *noun*. A statue in New York Harbor that stands for freedom.
strengths *noun, plural*. Things a person is very good at.
struggle *noun*. Effort over a very long time.
suffrage [SUHF rij] *noun*. The right to vote.
suffragists *noun, plural*. Women who worked for the right to vote.
suit *noun*. Formal jacket and pants.
tablet *noun*. A piece of wood or stone that is used for writing.
take pride in *verb phrase*. Be proud of; feel good about oneself.
term *noun*. The period of time that a person serves as an elected official.
tip *noun*. A suggestion or small piece of advice.
trades *noun, plural*. Occupations such as carpenter, ironworker, electrician, plumber, roofer, etc.
traffic *noun*. The movement of cars and trucks in a street.
trial *noun*. A hearing in a court of law.
union *noun*. A group of workers that join together to protect their rights on the job.
vibrate *verb*. To move very quickly up and down or side to side.
violence *noun*. The use of physical force.
vocal cords *noun phrase, plural*. Larynx, the voice box.
vow *verb*. To promise.
wages *noun, plural*. Money that workers earn by the hour.
weaknesses *noun, plural*. Things a person is not good at.
weld *verb*. To use heat from a torch to join metals together.
wire 1. *noun*. A long thin piece of metal that is used to carry electric current. 2. *verb*. To install wires.