When will it be over?

Americans are asking important questions: When can we go back to work? When will schools open? How can we pay our bills? When will this pandemic* be over?

There is some good news

Two hundred forty thousand Americans have recovered* from COVID-19 as of May 13.

Doctors have found a treatment* that may help some people with COVID-19 get better faster.

Many scientists are working to find a safe and effective* vaccine* against COVID-19.

There are faster tests to find out who has the virus. Almost eight million Americans have been tested.

The government has helped small businesses with loans and grants* to pay employees. The government has sent $1,200 to many American adults. It may send more in the future. It has supplemented* unemployment insurance*.

Some people don’t want to wait

Business owners want to reopen. People want to go back to work and school. They want to get haircuts, see movies, eat at restaurants, and have fun with their friends. Many people are frustrated*. They are tired of staying indoors and not able to go to work. In some states, people are

(continued on page 5)

Life in the U.S.A.

Starting your own business

A lot of businesses are in trouble because of the coronavirus*. The government decided that only essential* businesses could stay open.

Most state governments ordered many stores to close. Most states said that stores that sell clothing, office supplies, electronics*, and crafts* are non-essential*. They ordered places where people come into close contact* with each other to shut down. Movie theaters, sports arenas*, restaurants, bars, barber shops, hair salons*, and nail salons had to lay off* their workers and close. Many schools and colleges closed. Some changed to online* classes. Some companies have gone out of business.

As of May 13, thirty-three million Americans were unemployed*. They may be able to collect unemployment insurance* for a while.

On the other hand, some businesses are doing very well. Grocery stores* and food preparers have more customers. Businesses that sell things online

(continued on page 9)
Events in June 2020

Flag Day

Flag Day is June 14. On this day, Americans show their love for the flag as a symbol of liberty.

The first “Stars and Stripes” was made in 1777 for General George Washington. There was one star and one stripe for each of the first 13 states. Later, each time a new state joined the union, a new star was added to the flag.

Today the flag has 13 red and white stripes. There are 50 white stars on a field of blue.

Our national anthem is “The Star-Spangled Banner.” It is a song about the American flag. Francis Scott Key wrote the words during a battle in the War of 1812 against Great Britain.

British ships sailed into Chesapeake Bay. They were trying to capture Fort McHenry, near the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Francis Scott Key was on a ship nearby. He could see the terrible battle.

The shooting went on all night. The lights from the explosions were very bright. The glare of the rockets exploded nearby. He could see the terrible battle.

The Star-Spangled Banner

by Francis Scott Key

O, say can you see, by the dawn’s early light, What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight, O’er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

Summer begins

Summer begins on June 20. Usually, school terms end in June. This year, many schools were closed from March until the end of the school year.

June is a time for high school graduations. But there may be no big celebrations this year—no proms, no parties.

Will there be summer school? Will there be summer day camp or sleep-away camp? Will families go on vacation? No one is sure.

Summer brings hot temperatures: 90° F (degrees Fahrenheit) and even 100+ °F. Will people be able to get cool at beaches, lakes, pools, woods, and mountains? Some of these places may be closed.

Summer safety tips

Continue the social distancing: stay six feet away from others. Avoid crowds. Wash hands often. Wear a mask.

It’s important to drink extra water during the day. Protect your skin from sunburn. Wear light, long-sleeved clothing, or use sunscreen. Stay out of direct sunlight during the middle of the day. Insect repellent can prevent mosquito bites and ticks. Use it when you go outside in the evening or anytime you go into the woods.

Never leave a sleeping person, a child, or an animal in a car parked in the sun. The heat inside the car can reach 140° F. A person or animal will die in that heat.

Hurricane season begins June 1. If you live on the Gulf Coast or the East Coast, you need to be prepared. See Hurricane Safety in Simple English at Elizabethclaire.com.

Father’s Day

Father’s Day is the third Sunday in June. It’s a day to think about fathers, grandfathers, uncles, brothers, and the other men in our lives. It’s a day to thank them for the job they do.

Children usually do something special for their fathers on this day. They may write a letter of thanks or make something for Dad. The family might go on a picnic or do some activity that Dad enjoys.

Popular gifts on Father’s Day are ties, tools, and sports equipment.
The Fourth of July

July 4th is America’s birthday. The United States will be 244 years old. On this day in 1776, leaders of the 13 British colonies* approved* the Declaration of Independence*. People learn stories about American history. There are usually community* picnics and parades in many towns. Some towns have races and contests* for children. Community leaders make speeches.

Some people have picnics or barbecues* in their back yards. Many people go to beaches. In the evening, there are band concerts and fireworks*. None of this is certain this year.

The Fourth of July is a very noisy holiday. You may hear firecrackers all day long. The noise may frighten family pets. Keep your dog indoors. See seattledogspot.com/10-tips-to-keep-your-dog-safe-during-july-4th-fireworks/.

In many states, fireworks that can be used at home are illegal*. Firefighters or other experts* manage town fireworks shows.

Political Conventions*

The two major* political parties scheduled* their conventions during the summer. The Democratic National Convention was scheduled for mid-July. Because of COVID-19, it was changed to August 17-20. It will be in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Republican National Convention will be from August 24 to 27 in Charlotte, North Carolina.

There are three main purposes of a political party convention:

1. Nominate* the party’s candidate* for president. Create excitement about this person through speeches, videos, music, and cheering.

2. Nominate the party’s candidate for vice president.

3. Create the party’s goals*. What promises will the candidates make in their campaigns*? This is called the platform*.

How will COVID-19 affect the conventions?

In previous election years, thousands of people went to the conventions. The delegates* from all the states went to the conventions. So did all the important people in the party, such as state governors, senators, representatives, and past presidents. There were also guests and reporters from the news media*.

If the conventions take place, how will delegates be safe? Will there be many cases of illness after the convention? Will the conventions have to be virtual*? What would that be like?

The Republican Party will nominate Donald Trump. This is the usual case when there is an incumbent* president.

At the Democratic convention, Joe Biden is the likely nominee*. He has to receive 1,991 delegate votes. Bernie Sanders dropped out of the race but may keep his delegates.

Many people watch the conventions on C-SPAN*, PBS, CNN, MSNBC, and Fox News. Smaller political parties are called third parties. They also have conventions during the spring and summer to choose their candidates.

Then the campaign for the presidency begins. The presidential election is Tuesday, November 3, 2020.
**Holiday clothes**

I was excited about my first Fourth of July in the USA. There was a parade in our town. My family and I carefully chose our clothes. We wanted to look our best. We walked to a place where we’d have a good view of our first Independence Day parade.

We saw many people waiting on the street to watch the parade. Everyone was wearing regular summer clothes. They wore shorts, sandals, flip flops, short-sleeved tops, and t-shirts. These are clothes we see at the beach. We were shocked!

Our Independence Day in Peru is a very special time. The parade is an important celebration. Everybody wears their best clothes when they come and watch it.

My parents were also surprised when they visited us the following year. We were the only ones who wore their best clothes to the parade. I think people in this country are more informal*. It’s hard for us to give up our traditions. Maybe next year we’ll be able to wear our regular summer clothes.

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**New friends**

I was very nervous when I rode on an airplane for the first time. My English wasn’t very good.

I couldn’t understand anything they were saying on the airport loud speakers*. I looked for my seat when I got on the airplane. I thought I found it, but I wasn’t sure. I asked the other two people if it was my seat. They said, “Yes. Welcome, kid.” At the time I was 25 years old.

They bought me soda, food, and water during the trip. When we arrived in Minnesota, I gave them a bag of candy from Mexico. They gave me a five dollar bill.

I didn’t want to take it. I said, “I wasn’t charging you. It’s a gift. Why did you give me $5?” The man said, “Sorry, I only gave you $5.” Then he gave me a $50 bill.

I arrived in Minnesota with extra money in my pocket and two new friends. Thanks guys!

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**Best friends**

I have a seven-year-old son named Jo. We came from Japan last year, I was worried that he wouldn’t be able to make friends.

One day, he came home from school with a letter from a classmate named Torben. It was written in beautiful Japanese by Torben’s father. It said, “What kind of Pokemon does Jo like?” I was surprised and delighted by his beautiful Japanese.

My son and I wrote a letter back in both Japanese and English. He gave it to Torben. The following day, my son got another letter from Torben’s father.

He said that he loves Japan. He studied there for a year when he was in high school. He said that Pokemon was the reason he became interested in Japan. We were so happy.

The following year I found out that the parade wasn’t just for me. It was the American celebration of Independence Day. They have it every year on the 4th of July. Even though the parade isn’t just for me, I still watch it every year. I love this country more and more. I especially love the freedom. God bless America!

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**Inside clothes**

It was my first month in America. I walked down Brighton Beach Street. It was winter. A strong, cold wind blew. I stopped at a traffic light. A car came and stood next to me. She was wearing pajamas, slippers and no hat. I was wearing a warm jacket, boots, gloves, jeans, and a hat.

I looked at the girl. I didn’t understand why she wasn’t cold. I thought something was wrong. Maybe she took out the trash*, closed the door, and forgot her keys. I asked her what happened and if she needed help.

She looked at me and said that everything was fine. I said, “If you’re cold, I can give you my jacket.” She didn’t answer and moved away from me. The traffic light turned green. She quickly walked away.

I told this story to my American friend. He explained to me that this is normal* for Americans. They’re used to the weather and dress lightly. They don’t care how they look.

It was a big surprise for me. In Ukraine, if a person walked along the street during the winter in slippers and pajamas, everyone would think that he/she had just escaped from a mental hospital.

After that, during the cold season I saw American men in shorts, slippers, and t-shirts. American women wore t-shirts, shorts or pajamas, and slippers. I don’t offer help to anyone anymore.

I still don’t understand why these people aren’t cold. How can they walk outside in the same clothes they wear when they are inside?

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**Write your story to ESL@elizabethhilaire.com.** Write your story title and your name in the subject line. Please see our website for Writer’s Guidelines. We pay $20 for each story we publish. Write your name and mailing address so we can send you payment if we print your story. Tell us your home country, too.
COVID-19 in the White House*

On May 8, the President’s valet* tested positive* for COVID-19. Vice President Pence’s press secretary has also tested positive for COVID-19.

Eleven members of the Secret Service* have also tested positive. Some of them are staying away and self-quarantining* for 14 days. Dr. Fauci is self-quarantining, too. He had been with staff* members who tested positive. Ivanka Trump’s personal assistant tested positive as well.

White House officials will now be testing the President and “everyone who comes into the President’s breathing space” every day. They must make sure that Trump, Pence, and their staff stay healthy.

When will it be over?

(continued from page 1)

protesting* against rules that keep stores, restaurants, bars, and barber shops closed. They don’t want to stay home. They don’t want to wear masks. Protesters say that the government has no right to keep people and businesses locked down.

Rules for reopening

Dr. Anthony Fauci* said that we have to continue the social distancing*, staying home, and wearing masks in public. He said we have to have ways to test people. If someone tests positive, we need to be able to find and test the people they have been near.

President Trump wants to restart the economy* and pull the country out of recession*. He has said that the coronavirus will go away by itself.

Health experts say that is not true.

Each part of the country has different levels of danger. The governors of each state will decide when businesses and schools can open.

The CDC* created guidelines* for the governors. The guidelines give three conditions before a state can lift restrictions* and open places for business:

1. The number of new cases of COVID-19 needs to decrease* for 14 days.
2. Hospitals have all the equipment and beds that they need.
3. There are enough test kits to test people for COVID-19. People who test positive can be isolated* and not spread the disease to others.

In Phase* One, some gyms, restaurants and movie theaters can open with social distancing. Schools will stay closed. Workers should work from home if possible. People must keep six feet of distance between themselves and others. Restaurants may have 25% of their usual number of customers at one time. People must wear masks in public places.

Phase Two allows other businesses to open with precautions*. This can only happen if there is no increase* in cases 14 days after Phase One. If Phase Two goes well for 14 days, then Phase Three allows other businesses, theaters, and sports events to open with restrictions.

Can we save lives and the economy?

Many states did not wait for 14 days of decreasing numbers of new cases. They do not have enough testing equipment or people to do the testing. They began to end restrictions earlier in May.

Health experts* say it is too soon to end restrictions. They predict* that there will be many more cases of COVID-19. They remind us that people can have coronavirus without any symptoms*. People can still spread the virus by talking, coughing, or just exhaling*. In a store, you may be standing next to someone who’s coughing, or just near someone who is in a bad mood.

Contagious* but doesn’t know it. All people should wear masks in public—not to protect themselves, but to protect others.

The moment you relax*, the number of cases will start climbing,” Dr. Fauci said.

As predicted, new cases of COVID-19 continued to rise in states where the governors did not wait.

Is this the price to pay to keep the economy from collapsing*? Many economic experts think so.

Some Americans are not in a hurry to come out of their homes to shop or go to restaurants, bars, or the movies. They are staying at home in order to protect people at serious risk*: people over 60; people with diabetes*, high blood pressure, or obesity*; and people in treatment for cancer or other serious diseases. That’s 25% of all the people in the country.

People in crowded* conditions such as jails, nursing homes*, and dormitories* are at greater risk, too.

“We don’t have an easy way to return to normal,” Illinois Governor J.B. Pritzger said. “We have to figure out how to live with COVID-19.” In Pritzger’s plan, sporting events, conventions, and large gatherings cannot resume* until there is a vaccine, a treatment, or herd immunity* to COVID-19.

Some bad news

The United States has the most COVID-19 cases in the world. As of May 13, there were 1.41 million cases of the virus. Eighty-four thousand Americans have died. The current rate of death is more than 1,000 per day. Prisons, nursing homes, and other crowded places have the highest rates of illness from COVID-19.

Hundreds of small businesses will never open again. Large companies have gone bankrupt*. Thirty-three million people are unemployed.

New York and New Jersey have had the most cases and deaths from COVID-19. That’s because of the international airports that brought people to the U.S. from Europe and Asia. New York and New Jersey also have the greatest density* of population.

Congress passed four acts to help businesses and the unemployed. It cost 2.4 trillion* dollars. The government is $25 trillion in debt*.

Some experts say that there will be a lot more sickness and economic problems in our future. Others say that the country will recover in a short time, and be better than ever.

Sources: Johns Hopkins Center for Systems Science and Engineering; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Presidential briefings; Andrew Cuomo briefings; CNN; NEWSY; Fox NEWS; NBC Nightly News; Dr. Ashish Jha, Director of Harvard’s Global Health Institute; Worldometers.info/coronavirus

*Numbers are as of May 15, 2020.
Symbols* of

1. The Statue* of Liberty*

The Statue of Liberty is on Liberty Island in New York Harbor*. The people of France gave the Statue of Liberty to the people of the United States in 1886.

The statue is 305 feet tall. There is a stairway inside that goes up to the crown*.

The outer “skin” is made of copper*. Copper turns green when it is in the open air. That’s why the statue is green.

2. The bald* eagle

The bald eagle is America’s national bird. It represents strength, power, and freedom. The adult bald eagle has a brown body, a sharp, curved beak*, and a white head. It isn’t really bald.

3. The Great Seal* (front)

You can see the Great Seal of the United States on the back of the one dollar bill and on many official* U.S. documents*. The front of the Great Seal shows a bald eagle holding 13 arrows and an olive branch*. The 13 arrows symbolize strength. The olive branch symbolizes peace. E pluribus unum on the scroll means out of one, many. This is the U.S. motto.

4. The Great Seal (back)

The back of the Great Seal shows an unfinished pyramid* with 13 layers*. The Roman numerals* for “1776” are written on the bottom layer. The eye at the top of the pyramid symbolizes the eye of God watching over the country.

5. The Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge connects San Francisco, California, to Marin County, California. It’s 1.7 miles long. It was the longest suspension bridge* in the world until 1981. More than 100,000 people drive across the Golden Gate Bridge every day.

6. The oak tree

The oak is America’s national tree. It is a symbol of strength, knowledge, and long life. Oak trees grow in nearly every state.

7. One World Trade Center

One World Trade Center is in New York City. It was built to replace the Twin Towers that were destroyed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. It is 1,776 feet tall. It is the tallest building in the Americas.
Mount Rushmore is a huge sculpture* in the Black Hills in South Dakota. The faces are four great U.S. presidents (left to right): George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. Each face is around 60 feet tall. Four hundred men worked for 14 years to cut the faces into the hard rock.

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The Liberty Bell is in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is a symbol of American independence. The bell first rang in 1752. It rang on many important days in U.S. history. It cracked several times and was repaired. The last time it cracked, the bell could not be repaired. After that, the bell traveled around the U.S. as a symbol of freedom.

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Idiom Corner

Have you heard people use these idioms?

1. **a fine kettle of fish**
   - a difficult situation
   - Oh no! The dog ate my school project. This is a fine kettle of fish.
   - The car just got a flat tire, and we have to be at the airport in 15 minutes. What a fine kettle of fish.

2. **to hit the ceiling**
   - to get very angry
   - Isaac’s mother hit the ceiling when he came home two hours late.
   - Ted hit the ceiling when someone scratched his new car.

3. **hot potato**
   - a topic that is dangerous to talk about
   - Raising taxes is a hot potato with many candidates.
   - At a dinner with new friends, don’t discuss a hot potato like gun control.

4. **to hit the road**
   - to leave a place or begin a journey
   - I’d love to stay longer at your party, but I have to hit the road now.
   - Kelly’s family hit the road yesterday. They’re driving across the country to Las Vegas.

Crossword Puzzle

Across
1. The United States of ___
7. June 14 is Flag ___.
9. The signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged “our ___ our fortunes, and our sacred honor.”
10. Short name for Emily
12. Associated Press (abbreviation)
13. Makes someone sad
16. The most fortunate
17. A slang word for food
18. Pronoun for a thing. “Let me see ___.”
19. Boys with the names Edward and Edwin are ___.
21. Juice from this plant is used in skin creams and to treat burns.
23. Opposite of less
24. Rooms at the tops of houses
25. Northeast (abbreviation)
26. Frozen water
27. You can go up or down these.
30. Chief Executive Officer (abbreviation)
32. Account (abbreviation)
33. Easy English NEWS (abbreviation)
34. Contraction for they will

Down
1. “I pledge ___ to the flag…”
2. Michigan (abbreviation)
3. Judgment of a person’s test, health, etc.
4. The United States is a democratic
5. Verb. Father’s Day ___ the third Sunday in June.
6. We will ___ your visit next week.
7. Another word for fathers
8. A unit of money in Japan
11. Master of Science degree
13. Plural form of sky
14. Delaware (abbreviation)
15. Forever is an ___.__.
20. Forest animal; Bambi is one.
22. Atlantic ___.
27. Past form of sit
28. The top card in a deck of playing cards: ___, King, Queen, Jack.
29. Girl’s name; short for Sally
31. Ellen East’s initials

Answers are on page 11.
Starting your own business

(continued from page 1)

Do I need a website? What will that cost? Can I make a website myself? How much will I charge for my products or services? What will it cost to ship my products? Will I accept checks? Will I accept credit cards?

Will I be in business as a sole proprietor*? A partnership*? A corporation*? Will I hire employees?

What will I name my business? (You cannot have the same name as another business in the country.) You can find where to check business names at e-secretaryofstate.com.

Who else is in this business? How will my product, service, or classes be different from theirs?

What are the expenses* for the products, salaries, utilities*, telephone, rent, furniture, equipment, computer, advertising*, cable, website, car, and liability insurance*?

How much capital* will I need to get started and pay my bills? Where will I get it? Will I have money to live on until my business makes a profit?

Sadly, most businesses fail in the first five years. A big reason is that they did not have enough capital. Banks don’t lend money to new businesses. Borrowing money at a high interest rate is a bad idea. Even worse is borrowing on credit cards. This is the most expensive form of debt*.

How will I let customers know about my services or products? What kind of advertising will work best?

Steps to get your business started

Once you have decided to go ahead, register* your business with the county clerk*. Apply for a federal tax identification number* (TIN). When you have that, a bank will let you open a business checking account.

Find out if you need a business license* in your city or state. You may need a permit* from your state to collect sales tax. You need a device* for taking payment by credit cards.

If you hire* employees, you must learn about payroll taxes, federal and state withholding taxes*, and Workers’ Compensation insurance*.

You must keep your business expenses and income separate from your personal account. You will need to keep careful records* of all income and expenses.

A business is like a baby. It takes a lot of time and work. It’s exciting to watch it grow. There are often new problems to solve*.

Don’t hire* employees, or you may have to deal with paperwork, payroll taxes, workers’ compensation insurance, and other expenses.

Multi-level marketing

You may hear about multi-level marketing (MLM) from a friend or neighbor. The idea is to become a distributor* and “have your own business.” You buy products such as vitamins, cleaning products, telephone service, insurance services, clothing, jewelry, or skin care products from a sponsor*.

Then you sell the products to friends, family, and neighbors. The products may be good but very expensive and hard to sell.

Next, you recruit* other people to sell those products. Your sponsor explains that you can earn money in two ways: as a distributor and as a sponsor. You earn profit on your own sales. You earn a small percentage of the sales that your downline* people sell.

You have to pay for product samples*, advertising, brochures*, travel, and telephone costs. Your sponsor will train you and help you. You will learn about being in your own business. Later, you will train and help the people you recruited into the business.

Most multi-level marketing companies promise part-time work and “unlimited potential.” Unfortunately, most MLM business owners do not earn much money. In 2018, 73% of MLM business owners made no money or lost money. (Source: AARP)

Watch out for business scams*

People who are looking for a way to make money may fall for a scam. One example is an ad such as “Make money from home stuffing* envelopes...no experience needed.” Well, that sounds like easy work, doesn’t it? However, you have to buy the company’s envelopes and pay for stamps to send them out.

Another scam that hooks people is an ad that says, “Earn up to $10,000 a month with your own business!” You spend a lot of money for someone to create a website for you. That person provides the products for you to sell at your website. But no one comes to your website. Next, they ask you to spend more money to have more products to sell. After some time, you may learn that there are hundreds of websites all selling the same overpriced* items, all created by the same company.

Remember: If it sounds too good to be true, it probably isn’t true.
For most people, the most important benefit of a job is a paycheck. People get other benefits from their jobs, too. They may enjoy their work. They may like the people they work with. They may like creating things, building things, and being useful. They like learning new skills.

When an employer hires a new worker, there may be a benefits package. Fringe benefits are things such as paid vacations, paid holidays, life insurance, health insurance, dental or vision insurance, uniforms, day care services, scholarships, bonuses, sick days, personal days, discounts, or retirement plans.

There are no laws that employers must give fringe benefits. There are many jobs that have no fringe benefits at all.

Fringe benefits help employers to get good employees and keep them happy. At some jobs, unions work to get the benefits for workers. The unions sign contracts with employers about pay and benefits for workers.

Many workers look for a job with good benefits. The pay may be low, but benefits make the job worth more. For example, health insurance may be worth $6,000 a year for a single person or $12,000 a year for a family.

Independent contractors usually do not get benefits. They have to pay their own federal and state taxes. They have to pay the employer’s share of Social Security and Medicare taxes as well as their own share. They must buy their own health insurance. In ordinary time, they won’t get unemployment insurance when the job ends. (During this time of the coronavirus pandemic, they can apply for unemployment insurance if they are not working.)

Are you an employee or an independent contractor?

The law says that an employer may not call a worker an independent contractor just to save money, benefits, or paperwork. You are probably an employee if:

• you work at the employer’s place of business
• the employer directs the work you do
• you accept the pay the employer offers
• you work full time for only one employer over a long period of time.
Let’s Talk About It

When will it be over? (pages 1 and 5)
1. Tell five ways that there is hope for the future after COVID-19.
2. What do you hope for in the future?
3. Why do many people want life to get back to normal? What do you miss in today’s conditions?
4. Are President Trump’s opinions different from the medical experts’ opinions? In what way?
5. What are three conditions that the CDC wants before a state lifts restrictions?
6. How safe do you feel about going back to school or work, or out to a restaurant? Explain.
7. Follow the news. What are the latest numbers of cases in the United States? Which places are “hot spots”?
8. Have you or anyone you know had COVID-19? Tell about it.
9. What is the latest news about people at the White House and COVID-19? How do you feel about that?
10. Tell the meaning of these words: recover, treatment, frustrated, ZOOM, recession, guideline, isolated, social distancing, precautions, predict, expert, collapse, test positive, herd immunity.

Starting your own business (pages 1 and 9)
1. Why are a lot of businesses in trouble these days?
2. What kinds of businesses had to close? What kinds of businesses are making more money these days?
3. What is one way to make your own job?
4. Tell ten questions to think about when you are making a business plan.
5. What are some expenses a business must pay?
6. What are some ways to advertise a business?
7. Do you work in a business? How does it get customers?
8. Why do many small businesses fail in the first five years?
9. What is multi-level marketing?
10. What is a business scam?
11. How do many people get hurt in these scams?
12. Tell the meaning of these words: essential, contact, lay off, online, product, profit, charge, corporation, limit, market, expense, utilities, debt, license, scam.

Events in June and July (pages 2 and 3)
1. Describe the American flag. Draw the flag of your home country. Tell the class about it.
2. What did the first “Stars and Stripes” look like?
3. What gave Francis Scott Key the ideas for “The Star-Spangled Banner?”
4. Does your country have a national anthem? Sing it for the class.
5. Who are the important men in your life? Tell about one of them.
6. Why are fathers important in children’s lives?
7. Tell five rules for summer safety.
8. How do people celebrate July 4th in your community?
9. What is the purpose of the two big conventions in August? Where will they be?
10. Tell the meaning of these words: national anthem, delegate, media, platform, Declaration of Independence, barbecue, graduation.

This is your page (page 4)
2. How are clothes in the U.S. different from clothes in your home country?
3. Tell about a time you made a new friend.
4. Has your accent ever made you nervous? Tell about it.
5. Tell the meaning of these words: informal, parade, accent, acrobats, dialects, normal.

Teachers:
Like many people and many businesses, Easy English NEWS is making changes to adapt to the “new normal.” Please register at our website Elizabethclaire.com to follow summer news about our digital edition for large classes. We’ll still be printing the paper edition that our readers are familiar with and love. Most students like to share it with family and friends when they have finished reading it. They also say they remember things better when they “can hold the paper in their hands.” Please tell all your friends and colleagues about this hard-working newspaper that has won Mensa’s Award for “Intellectual Benefit to Society.” Encourage students to subscribe if they are leaving your program. (Order form on page 10)

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

Symbols of America (pages 6 and 7)
1. Tell eight symbols of the United States. Where can you see them?
2. Tell the meanings of five American symbols.
3. What are some symbols of your home country? What meanings do they have?
4. What colors symbolize the United States? What colors symbolize your home country?
5. Where does the leader of your country live? Does he or she work there too?
6. Tell the meaning of these words: trade, constitution, Founding Fathers, sculpture, liberty.

Job benefits (page 10)
1. What job benefits might a worker get besides a paycheck?
2. What job benefits must an employer give?
3. Why do some employers give fringe benefits?
4. Why do you think independent contractors don’t receive benefits?
5. Do you have a job? What benefits do you get?
6. Tell the meaning of these words: uniform, bonus, unemployment, union, hires.
Some of the words below have many meanings. We give only the meaning that fits for this month's topic.

accent noun. The way a person pronounces words.
accept [æk SEPT] verb. To say yes to an idea or person; to consent to giving payment for.
acrobat noun. A person who entertains people by balancing, flipping, and doing tricks on a tightrope.
adsense noun. Ways of getting attention to a business, product, or even ideas.
allow verb. To give permission to someone.
approve verb. To officially say that something is good.
arena noun. A large area in which a sport takes place.
avoid verb. To stay away from.
bald adjective. Having no hair; seeming to have no hair.
bankrupt adjective. Unable to pay one’s debts and bills.
banner barb [BAR buh kyoo] noun. Food cooked over a fire (or a party with such food).
baseball noun. A fight between two armies.
bay noun. The hard pointed part of a hoof.
benefit noun. Something good for a worker besides pay.
declaration noun. A list of the extra good things that go with a job.
brochure noun. [Broh SHOOR] A pamphlet to advertise a company.
campaign noun. [ka e m PAYN] A political effort to get people to get a job.
candidate noun. A person who is running for an office.
capital noun. 1. Money to invest in business. 2. The city where the government works.
capture verb. To catch; to take. (Correct: control)
caputative adjective. To plan an event.
candidate noun. A person who is running for an office.
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