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  WEB VP OUTPUT FOR FILE: Chapter 1  
  
**Recategorized words:** None

**Note:** In the output text, punctuation (but not sentence capitalization) is eliminated; figures (1, 20, etc) are replaced by the word *number*; contractions are replaced by constituent words; type-token ration is calculated using constituents; and in the 1k sub-analysis content + function words may sum to less than total (depending on user treatment of proper nouns, and program decision to class numbers as 1k although not contained in 1k list).

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Families | Types | Tokens | Percent | | First 500: | ... | ... | (2103) | (70.38%) | | **K1 Words (1 to 1000):** | 367 | 498 | **2405** | **80.49%** | | Function: | ... | ... | (1344) | (44.98%) | | Content: | ... | ... | (1052) | (35.21%) | | K2 Words (1001 to 2000): | 53 | 62 | **87** | **2.91%** | | **AWL Words (academic):** | 67 | 86 | **207** | **6.93%** | | **MED Words (technical):** | ... | 17 | **107** | **3.58%** | | **Off-List Words:** | ? | 113 | **182** | **6.09%** | |  | 487+? | 775 | 2988 | 100% | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Words in text (tokens): | 2988 |  | | Different words (types): | 775 |  | | Type-token ratio: | 0.26 |  | | (Tokens per type: | 3.86) |  | | Function-content ratio: | 0.45 |  | |  | |  | | Onlist Tokens: | 2699 |  | | Onlist Types: | 646 |  | | Onlist Type-Token: | 0.24 |  | | Onlist Families: | 487 |  | | Onlist Family/token: | 0.18 |  | | Onlist Family/type: | 0.75 |  | |

**Output text: Life in the United States number People are naturally curious about each other and when we meet people from different countries we want to know many things What is life like in their country What kind of houses do they live in What kind of food do they eat What are their customs number If we visit another country we can observe the people and how they live and we can answer some of these questions But the most interesting questions are often the hardest to answer What do the people believe in What do they value most What motivates them Why do they behave the way they do number In trying to answer these questions about Americans we must remember two things number the immense size of the United States and number its great ethnic diversity It is difficult to comprehend the size of the country until you have tried to travel from one city to another If you got in a car in New York and drove to Los Angeles stopping only to get gas eat and sleep it would take you four or five days It takes two full days to drive from New York to Florida On a typical winter day it might be raining in Washington D C and snowing in New York and Chicago while it is warm enough to swim in Los Angeles and Miami It is not difficult to imagine how different daily life might be in such different climates or how lifestyles could vary in cities and towns so far apart number The other significant factor influencing American life—ethnic diversity—is probably even more important Aside from the Native Americans who were living on the North American continent when the first European settlers arrived all Americans came from foreign countries—or their ancestors did Incidentally number some Native Americans are still members of separate and distinct Indian nations each with its own language culture traditions and even government In the numbers Spain established settlements in Florida California and the Southwest and France claimed large territories in the center of the North American continent But from the numbers to the birth of the United States in number most immigrants were from northern Europe and the majority were from England It was these people who shaped the values and traditions that became the dominant traditional culture of the United States A Nation of Immigrants number In number the population of the United States was number number million Over the next number years the country took in about number million immigrants with the greatest numbers coming in the late numbers and the early numbers Many of these new immigrants were not from northern Europe In number number number Chinese arrived and between number and number there were more than number number Japanese immigrants But by far the largest numbers of the new immigrants were from central eastern and southern Europe The new immigrants brought different languages and different cultures to the United States but gradually most of them assimilatednumber to the dominant American culture they found here number In number a year when a million new immigrants arrived in the United States Israel Zangwill wrote in a play America is God Crucible number the great Melting Pot where all the races of Europe are melting and re forming Germans and Frenchmen Irishmen and Englishmen Jews and Russians—into the Crucible with you all God is making the American number Since Zangwill first used the term melting pot to describe the United States the concept has been debated In Chapter number we consider this issue in more detail and trace the history of African Americans as well Two things are certain—the dominant American culture has survived and it has more or less successfully absorbed vast numbers of immigrants at various points in its history It has also been changed over time by all the immigrant groups who have settled here number If we look at the immigration patterns of the numbers we see that the greatest numbers came at the beginning and at the end of the century During the first two decades of the twentieth century there were as many as number million new immigrants per year so that by the number census almost number percent of all Americans had been born in another country In number however the country began to limit immigration and the Immigration Act of number virtually closed the door The total number of immigrants admitted per year dropped from as many as a million to only number number A quota system was established that specified the number of immigrants that could come from each country It heavily favored immigrants from northern and western Europe and severely limited everyone else This system remained in effect until number with several exceptions allowing groups of refugees from countries such as Hungary Cuba Vietnam and Cambodia into the United States number The immigration laws began to change in number and the yearly totals began to rise again from about number number per year in the numbers to over a million per year in the numbers By the end of the century the United States was admitting more immigrants than all the other industrialized countries combined In addition to the legal immigration estimates were that illegal immigration was adding more than a half a million more per year Changes in the laws that were intended to help family reunificationsnumber resulted in large numbers of non Europeans creating another group of new immigrants By the late numbers number percent of all immigrants were coming from Latin America the Caribbean and Asia number In the twenty first century the numbers of new immigrants have begun to approach the percentages of the early twentieth century Between number and number the number of foreign born living in the United States almost doubled from number million to number million with about one third of them arriving since number These new immigrants accounted for about one third of the total growth in population and have had an enormous impact By the year number about number percent of all Americans were foreign born Twelve states and the nation capital had even higher percentages of foreign born residents California number percent New York and New Jersey each over number percent Florida and Nevada each over number percent Hawaii and Texas each over number percent Arizona Illinois Massachusetts Connecticut Maryland and the District of Columbia each over number percent New bar graph number The twenty first century immigration patterns are continuing to change the color and the ethnic mix of the American population First the percentage of white Americans of European descentnumber continues to decrease Few Europeans are immigrating to the United States now and many of those who came in the early numbers have died Their descendants have married Americans with ancestors from other countries and many of these second and third generation immigrants no longer think of themselves as Irish or German or English number Second in the early numbers more than half of all new immigrants were from Latin America resulting in large concentrations of Spanish speakers around the country particularly in California Florida Texas Arizona and other southwestern states Hispanics now represent the largest minority in the United States number larger than the number of African Americans number With their growth in numbers has come a growth in political and economic influence Presidential candidates now consider how to win Hispanic votes and there are more than number number elected Hispanic leaders nation wide There has been a rise in Hispanic owned businesses and Spanish language media Perhaps the largest impact is in the schools where more than number of the children are Hispanic number The numbers of Hispanic Americans will probably continue to grow because many of them are young adults or children However the number of new Hispanic immigrants has declined In number they made up more than number of all new immigrants but the number fell to about number in number Because of the poor economy a number of immigrant residents returned to their home countries in Latin America Due to tighter border restrictions the number of illegal immigrants fell and the total population of Hispanics living in the United States may have actually declined number The immigrants from Asian countries are also contributing to the new American mix According to the number census for the first time there were more Asian immigrants than Hispanic Today more than number of all first generation immigrants are from Asia and they now make up about number of the total population of the United States If this trend continues Asian immigrants will have an increasing impact on the American culture As the minority nonwhite population of the United States continues to grow the white majority grows smaller In number for the first time there were more minority babies born than white majority babies The white majority will probably fall below number sometime between number and number Already several states and many of the nation largest cities are majority minority This means more than half of the population are members of minority groups Cultural Pluralism in the United States number One of the critical questions facing the United States today is what role new immigrants will play in their new country To what degree will they choose to take on the traditional American values and culture How much will they try to maintain their own language and cultural traditions Will they create an entirely new culture based on some combination of their values and those of the traditional American culture number Historically although the children of immigrants may have grown up bilingual and bicultural for a number of reasons many did not pass on their language and culture Thus many grandchildren of immigrants do not speak the language of the old country and are simply American by culture However in parts of the country with established communities that share a common language or culture bilingualismnumber and biculturalism continue This is particularly true in communities where new immigrants are still arriving In California for example the test for a driver license is given in more than thirty different languages In general cultural pluralismnumber is more accepted in the United States today than it was in the first half of the twentieth century and some school systems have bilingual programs and multicultural curricula number The census of number recognized the increase in the diversity of the American population There were many racial and ethnic categories to choose from and it was possible to select more than one category We have number data for this chart For the number census people were allowed to check as many ethnic and racial categories as they wished This chart is the U S government presentation of the very complicated census information that resulted The chart reflects the difficulties in determining ethnic and racial identities of Americans For further information visit the government website www census gov number On the one hand many Americans try to maintain their ethnic heritage and their cultural traditions On the other hand the number of interracial marriages is increasing and the majority of young people believe it does not matter which race or ethnic group they marry into Evidence of this racial acceptance was the number election of Barack Obama the first African American president Obama is actually bi racial the son of a white mother and a black father a native of Kenya His ethnic heritage includes an Irish great great great grandfather who immigrated to the United States in number More and more children are born of mixed race or ethnicity By the middle of the century the nation will probably no longer have a white majority some say the color of most Americans will be more like beige or light brown as a result of the mixing of races and ethnic groups Art number Photo of the Obama family number In the United States most are very sensitive to the language used to describe racial and ethnic groups and they try to be politically correct or P C For example some black Americans prefer the term African American instead of black to identify with their African heritage The terms Native American and American Indian are used interchangeably by those native to the North American continent Some Spanish speakers prefer to be called Latinos referring to Latin America instead of Hispanics referring to Spain while others prefer to be identified by their country of origin Cuban American or Cuban Chicano Mexican American or Mexican etc Since the census uses a variety of terms we will also use the terms white Native American or American Indian black or African American and Hispanic or Latino number In spite of all this diversity there is still a tie that binds Americans together That tie is a sense of national identity—of being an American Incidentally when citizens of the United States refer to themselves as Americans they have no intention of excluding people from Canada or Latin American countries as residents of the American continents There is no term such as United Statesians in the English language so people call themselves Americans Thus what is really a language problem has sometimes caused misunderstandings Although citizens of Latin American countries may call the people in the United States North Americans to many people in the United States this makes no sense either because the term North American refers to Canadians and Mexicans as well as citizens of the United States NAFTA—the North American Free Trade Agreement for example is a trade agreement among Canada the United States and Mexico The word American then is used in this text as the nationality of the people who live in the United States of America Making Generalizations About American Beliefs number What then can we say about Americans What holds them together and makes them feel American Is it possible to make generalizations about what they believe It is but we must be cautious about generalizations As we talk about basic American beliefs we must remember that not all Americans hold these beliefs nor do all Americans believe these things to the same degree The ways in which some Americans practice their beliefs may also differ resulting in a great variety of lifestyles What we attempt to do is to define and explain the traditional dominant cultural values that have for so many years attracted immigrants to the United States number It is important to know that today there is much talk about American values and what they really are Much of the debate is over moral or religious values In this book we are not discussing moral values Instead we are describing cultural values—the cultural engine of the country These cultural values have defined the United States and caused people from all over the world to embrace the way of life here and eventually to identify themselves as Americans Indeed by the third generation here most immigrants have lost the language and culture of their grandparents and they think of themselves as just plain Americans number Throughout this book we will be drawing on the wisdom of a famous observer of the American scene Alexis de Tocqueville Tocqueville came to the United States as a young Frenchman in number to study the American form of democracy and what it might mean to the rest of the world After a visit of only nine months he wrote a remarkable book called Democracy in America which is a classic study of the American way of life Tocqueville had unusual powers of observation He described not only the democratic system of government and how it operated but also its effect on how Americans think feel and act Many scholars believe that he had a deeper understanding of traditional American beliefs and values than anyone else who has written about the United States What is so remarkable is that many of these traits of the American character which he observed nearly number years ago are still visible and meaningful today number Another reason why Tocqueville observations of the American character are important is the time when he visited the United States He came in the numbers before America was industrialized This was the era of the small farmer the small businessman and the settling of the western frontier It was the period of history when the traditional values of the new country were being established In just a generation some forty years since the adoption of the U S Constitution the new form of government had already produced a society of people with unique values The character traits Tocqueville describes are the same ones that many Americans still take pride in today He however was a neutral observer and saw both the good and the bad sides of these qualities number This is a book about those traditional basic American beliefs values and character traits It is not a book of cold facts about American behavior or institutions number but rather it is about the motivating forces behind the people and their institutions It is about how these traditional basic beliefs and values affect important aspects of American life religion business work and play politics the family and education number We invite you to participate in this book We will describe what many Americans think and believe but you will have an opportunity to test these descriptions by making your own observations As you read about these traditional basic values think of them as working hypothesesnumber which you can test on Americans on people of other nations and on people of your nationality Compare them with your own values and beliefs and with what is most important in your life Through this process you should emerge with a better understanding not only of Americans but also of your own culture and yourself It is by studying others that we learn about ourselves**

americans american americans american european americans americans france american europe england europe europe american america europe germans frenchmen englishmen american americans american absorbed census americans europe europeans america americans american americans european europeans americans german america concentrations americans americans america american census american american american american census american census census americans census americans american americans americans american american american american america american american etc census american american american americans american americans american american americans american americans american american american america american americans american american americans americans americans american americans americans american frenchman american america american americans american american american america americans american american american americans americans americans

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