

Comprensión auditiva: *Historia mínima de la migración México-Estados Unidos*. You will watch an 8-minute interview with Professor Jorge Durand. Before listening, read the statements below and underline key words and facts. Then, as you watch the clip, circle the most appropriate response, **T** (true) or **F** (false), according to the information given. **You will see this segment only once.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mEyG6Xa62QU>

1.	In the early 18th century, the first wave of Mexican migrants came to the U.S. on foot looking for opportunities.	T	F
2.	Durand states that there are 30 million people of Mexican heritage living in the U.S.	T	F
3.	During the “Enganche” wave of migration, Mexicans were given transportation to the U.S. but were then forced to pay off their debts through a system of indentured servitude.	T	F
4.	The Great Depression (of the 1930s) and resulting global economic crisis brought a large influx of Mexican immigrants to the U.S. in search of work.	T	F
5.	During World War II, Mexican workers were needed to fill the jobs of Americans serving in the military.	T	F
6.	The Bracero program, which lasted more than 2 decades, was designed by the U.S. government to give Mexican migrants legal temporary work status.	T	F
7.	According to Durand, the phenomenon of undocumented immigration was a problem caused by U.S. policies.	T	F
8.	Twenty years after the end of the Bracero program, an amnesty was implemented that gave legal residency to 2.5 million undocumented Mexicans living in the U.S.	T	F
9.	Durand cites 2007 as the starting point for the uptick in Mexican migration to the U.S.	T	F
10.	Many recent Mexican immigrants are from the professional class and come to the U.S. with work visas.	T	F

¡Pregunta de bono! Summarize the scope and content of Durand’s new book (up to 2 points).
