

Paper #1

Code:

# = paragraph

○ = something is missing or needed here, something needs to be changed (noun/adjective agreement?, subject/verb agreement?, preposition?)

○  
^ = something missing here

○  
/ = delete; not needed

[ ]<sup>frag.</sup> = incomplete grammatically; sentence fragment

[ ] = awkward, unclear; recast

[ ]<sup>?</sup> = unclear; I can't understand the point or the idea

[ ]<sup>Eng.</sup> = this is English translated directly to Spanish and it doesn't work

○  
↘ = this word goes in another place

○<sup>v</sup> = vocabulary; you need a different word

○<sup>s/e</sup> = ser/estar error

○<sup>T</sup> = verb tense error; may need a different tense or the infinitive or the present or past participle

○<sup>subj.</sup> = needs to be in subjunctive

○<sup>indic.</sup> = needs to be in indicative

a  
||| = this letter needs to be capitalized

l  
| = this letter needs to be in lower case; do not capitalize

S  
| = you need to reverse the order of these words

#### Format:

1. Titles of short stories and articles go in quotation marks: "Tres generaciones" and "The Hispanic Challenge." The titles of books and movies are either underlined or go in italics; once you decide whether to use underlining or italics, you must be consistent throughout: La ola latina or *La ola latina*.
2. Capitalization: In Spanish, only the first word of a title and proper nouns are capitalized.
3. Quotations: When you quote from a short story, short quotes that appear in your text have quotation marks and they do not need italics. When you have quotes that are longer than five lines, they need to be set apart from the text, indented a full inch from the left margin, and they do not use quotation marks.

#### Style issues:

1. Typically one gives an author's full name upon first mention, often followed by a tag phrase to identify the individual: "el periodista Jorge Ramos." Then, on later mentions one can use only the last name.
2. Long, wordy sentences tend to result from the overuse of forms of ser, estar, and tener as well as hay as the main verbs of your sentences. Try to find active verbs and write with active sentences; this will keep the ideas more precise and the sentences better structured.

#### Vocabulary confusion:

1. Remember that not all "latinos" are immigrants.
2. Remember that many U.S. citizens are migrant workers, and that migrant workers are not synonymous with immigrants.
3. Remember that there is a political distinction being made in the choice to talk about "inmigrantes indocumentados" or "inmigrantes ilegales."
4. Remember that "niños" refers to all children, whereas "hijos" are the children of certain parents. Many of you meant "hijos" when you wrote "niños." For example, many of you wrote about "los niños de inmigrantes indocumentados" when you wanted "los hijos de inmigrantes indocumentados."
5. hijos, niños, adolescentes, jóvenes
6. Remember that "los padres" are the parents; "los parientes" is the general word for relatives.
7. Be specific about the category to which the text you are analyzing belongs: el libro, el ensayo, el artículo, el cuento, el documental, etc.
8. to embrace (figurative usage) = adoptar, aceptar, or possibly aprovecharse de
9. apoyar, soportar, sostener, mantener
10. alcanzar, lograr
11. fracasar
12. tomar decisiones; tomar una decisión
13. Al crecer = Upon growing up
14. lengua, idioma vs. el lenguaje
15. el punto de vista (singular) and los puntos de vista (plural)—notice which word in the phrase gets inflected to show plurality
16. ya vs. todavía
17. suficiente vs. bastante
18. aparecer vs. parecer

#### Verbs that use prepositions:

1. referirse a
2. escaparse de
3. olvidarse de (the reflexive needs the "de"; simple "olvidar," not reflexive, does not use "de")
4. asistir a
5. alegrarse de que + subj. vs. alegrar (not reflexive, like "gustar" structures)
6. enfrentarse con

#### Content details:

1. In the short story "Naranjas," written by the female author Angela McEwan-Alvarado, the narrator is a young boy. Many confused the gender of the author with the gender of the narrator.