

why don't you want to take the subway in spanish

why don't you want to take the subway in spanish is a phrase that can be useful in various contexts, especially for Spanish learners, travelers, and professionals engaging in conversations about urban transportation. Understanding how to express reasons for avoiding the subway in Spanish allows for clearer communication and cultural insight. This article explores the linguistic structure of this phrase, common reasons why someone might avoid the subway, and how to convey these reasons effectively in Spanish. Additionally, it will cover relevant vocabulary, practical examples, and cultural considerations related to subway travel in Spanish-speaking countries. Whether for language acquisition or practical communication, mastering this phrase enriches conversational skills and comprehension. The following sections will guide readers through the grammar, vocabulary, and cultural context tied to the question: why don't you want to take the subway in Spanish.

- Understanding the Phrase "Why Don't You Want to Take the Subway" in Spanish
- Common Reasons for Avoiding the Subway
- Expressing Discomfort and Safety Concerns in Spanish
- Vocabulary and Phrases Related to Subway Travel
- Cultural Perspectives on Subway Use in Spanish-Speaking Countries

Understanding the Phrase "Why Don't You Want to Take the Subway" in Spanish

To communicate the question "why don't you want to take the subway" in Spanish, it is essential to understand its grammatical structure and appropriate vocabulary. The phrase typically translates as "*¿Por qué no quieres tomar el metro?*" or "*¿Por qué no quieres usar el metro?*" depending on regional preferences. The verb **querer** (to want) is conjugated in the second person singular form *quieres*, and the infinitive **tomar** or **usar** is used to describe the action of taking or using the subway.

Alternative verbs such as *coger* (common in Spain) or *subir a* (to get on) can also be employed depending on the context. Understanding these variations is crucial for clear and natural communication. Additionally, the word **metro** is widely understood as subway or metro system, but in some countries, **subterráneo** or **tren subterráneo** may be used as more formal terms.

Grammatical Construction

The question follows a typical Spanish interrogative structure starting with **¿Por qué** (why), followed by the negation **no**, then the verb **quieres**, and finally the infinitive phrase describing the action. This structure is a fundamental pattern for expressing reasons for refusal or avoidance.

Regional Variations

While **metro** is the most common term, in some Latin American countries, people might use *subte* (Argentina) or simply *tren* (train) when referring to the subway. Knowing these regional nuances helps in understanding and using the phrase naturally across different Spanish-speaking regions.

Common Reasons for Avoiding the Subway

People may choose not to take the subway for various reasons, which can be expressed clearly in Spanish. These reasons often relate to safety, comfort, convenience, or personal preferences. Recognizing these motivations offers insight into cultural and social dynamics related to urban transit.

Safety Concerns

Safety is a significant reason why many avoid the subway. Concerns about crime, pickpocketing, or overcrowding are common. In Spanish, one might say:

- *No quiero tomar el metro porque es peligroso.* (I don't want to take the subway because it is dangerous.)
- *Evito el metro por el riesgo de robos.* (I avoid the subway because of the risk of theft.)

Comfort and Cleanliness

Discomfort due to overcrowding, poor ventilation, or unclean conditions also contributes to subway avoidance. Examples include:

- *No me gusta el metro porque siempre está muy lleno.* (I don't like the subway because it is always very crowded.)
- *Prefiero no usar el metro por la falta de limpieza.* (I prefer not to use the subway due to lack of cleanliness.)

Convenience and Alternatives

Sometimes, people avoid the subway because other transportation options are more convenient or faster. This can be expressed as:

- *No quiero tomar el metro porque el autobús es más rápido.* (I don't want to take the subway because the bus is faster.)
- *Prefiero caminar en lugar de usar el metro.* (I prefer to walk instead of using the subway.)

Expressing Discomfort and Safety Concerns in Spanish

Knowing how to articulate specific discomforts and safety issues related to subway use enhances communication. Spanish offers various expressions to describe these concerns effectively.

Describing Overcrowding

Overcrowding is a common complaint in subway systems. Phrases to express this include:

- *El metro está siempre lleno de gente.* (The subway is always full of people.)
- *Hay demasiada gente en el metro, no me siento cómodo.* (There are too many people in the subway, I don't feel comfortable.)

Expressing Fear or Anxiety

Fear or anxiety about using the subway can be conveyed in Spanish as follows:

- *Tengo miedo de tomar el metro por la inseguridad.* (I am afraid to take the subway because of insecurity.)
- *Me siento ansioso cuando subo al metro.* (I feel anxious when I get on the subway.)

Discussing Cleanliness and Maintenance

Comments about cleanliness or lack thereof can be expressed with phrases like:

- *El metro no está bien mantenido.* (The subway is not well maintained.)
- *Prefiero no usar el metro por la suciedad.* (I prefer not to use the subway because of the dirtiness.)

Vocabulary and Phrases Related to Subway Travel

Building a solid vocabulary base related to subway travel is essential for discussing why someone might not want to take the subway in Spanish. This section offers useful terms and phrases commonly associated with subway systems.

Key Vocabulary

- **Metro:** Subway or metro system
- **Estación:** Station
- **Andén:** Platform
- **Tren:** Train
- **Coche:** Train car or carriage
- **Tarifa:** Fare or ticket price
- **Subir:** To get on or board
- **Bajar:** To get off or disembark
- **Tiempo de espera:** Waiting time
- **Multitud:** Crowd

Common Phrases

- *¿Dónde está la estación de metro más cercana?* (Where is the nearest subway station?)
- *¿Cuánto cuesta el boleto de metro?* (How much is the subway ticket?)
- *El metro llega cada cinco minutos.* (The subway arrives every five minutes.)

- *Prefiero no tomar el metro durante las horas pico.* (I prefer not to take the subway during rush hours.)

Cultural Perspectives on Subway Use in Spanish-Speaking Countries

Understanding cultural attitudes towards subway use in Spanish-speaking countries provides context for why someone might not want to take the subway. These perspectives vary widely depending on the country and city.

Subway Systems in Major Cities

Many large Spanish-speaking cities have extensive subway networks, including Mexico City, Madrid, Buenos Aires, and Santiago. These systems differ in terms of safety, cleanliness, and efficiency, influencing public perception and usage patterns.

Public Perception and Social Factors

In some cities, the subway is seen as an essential and efficient mode of transportation, while in others, concerns about crime or overcrowding reduce its appeal. Social factors such as time of day, economic status, and gender can also affect subway usage and comfort levels.

Alternatives and Urban Mobility Trends

The rise of ride-sharing, biking, and walking has influenced public transportation choices. Many people opt for alternatives to avoid crowded or unsafe subway conditions, which is reflected in everyday language when explaining why they do not want to take the subway.

Frequently Asked Questions

¿Por qué no quieres tomar el metro?

No quiero tomar el metro porque suele estar muy lleno y puede ser incómodo.

¿Es por seguridad que no quieres usar el metro?

Sí, a veces me preocupa la seguridad en el metro, especialmente en horas pico o en estaciones poco transitadas.

¿Evitas el metro por miedo a los retrasos?

Exactamente, el metro a veces tiene retrasos o interrupciones que pueden complicar mis planes.

¿No te gusta el metro por la limpieza?

Correcto, a veces el metro no está muy limpio y prefiero evitarlo por esa razón.

¿Prefieres otro medio de transporte en lugar del metro?

Sí, prefiero usar el autobús o caminar porque me parecen más cómodos y seguros.

Additional Resources

1. *¿Por qué evitar el metro? Miedos y realidades*

Este libro explora las razones comunes por las que muchas personas sienten aprensión hacia el uso del metro. Desde experiencias personales hasta preocupaciones sobre seguridad y limpieza, el autor analiza cómo estos factores influyen en la percepción del transporte subterráneo. Además, ofrece consejos para superar el miedo y aprovechar las ventajas del sistema.

2. *El metro y la inseguridad: Una mirada crítica*

En esta obra, se examinan los problemas de seguridad que afectan a los usuarios del metro en diversas ciudades hispanohablantes. El autor recopila testimonios y datos para mostrar las áreas de mejora necesarias para garantizar un viaje seguro. También propone soluciones para que los pasajeros se sientan más protegidos.

3. *¿Por qué no quiero bajar al subsuelo? Experiencias urbanas*

Un relato colectivo sobre las sensaciones de claustrofobia, ansiedad y estrés que algunas personas experimentan al usar el metro. A través de historias reales, el libro invita a reflexionar sobre las barreras emocionales que impiden el uso de este medio de transporte. Se discuten alternativas y estrategias para enfrentar estos miedos.

4. *El metro y la contaminación: ¿Un enemigo invisible?*

Este libro aborda la preocupación por la calidad del aire y la higiene dentro de los vagones y estaciones del metro. Se detallan estudios científicos sobre la contaminación ambiental en espacios cerrados y cómo esto afecta a los pasajeros. También se ofrecen recomendaciones para mantener un ambiente más saludable en el sistema subterráneo.

5. *¿Por qué prefiero evitar el metro? Perspectivas socioculturales*

Una investigación que analiza cómo factores sociales, culturales y económicos influyen en la decisión de no usar el metro. El autor estudia estigmas, prejuicios y experiencias de discriminación que pueden generar rechazo hacia este medio de transporte. El texto invita a un debate sobre inclusión y accesibilidad.

6. *Subterráneo y estrés: El impacto psicológico del viaje en metro*

Este libro profundiza en las consecuencias psicológicas que puede tener viajar en metro, como el estrés, la ansiedad y la fatiga mental. Se presentan estudios de psicología urbana y

recomendaciones para reducir el impacto negativo del entorno subterráneo en los usuarios. También se exploran técnicas para mejorar la experiencia de viaje.

7. La oscuridad bajo la ciudad: Miedos y mitos del metro

Un análisis sobre los mitos urbanos y las leyendas que rodean al metro y cómo estos influyen en la percepción pública. El autor desmitifica creencias infundadas y examina cómo el miedo a lo desconocido puede evitar que muchas personas utilicen este transporte. Se destaca la importancia de la información y la educación.

8. Alternativas al metro: Caminos para evitar lo subterráneo

Este libro ofrece un panorama de opciones de transporte para quienes prefieren no usar el metro, incluyendo bicicletas, buses y caminatas urbanas. Se discuten ventajas y desventajas de cada alternativa, así como su impacto en la salud y el medio ambiente. Ideal para quienes buscan movilizarse de manera diferente.

9. El metro desde otra perspectiva: Historias de quienes no quieren bajar

Una recopilación de relatos personales que expresan las razones de diferentes individuos para evitar el metro. Desde experiencias negativas hasta preferencias personales, el libro da voz a quienes optan por otros medios de transporte. A través de estas historias, se busca comprender mejor las diversas motivaciones detrás de esta decisión.

[Why Don T You Want To Take The Subway In Spanish](#)

Why Don't You Want to Take the Subway in Spanish? A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Subway Aversion in Spanish-Speaking Countries

This ebook delves into the multifaceted reasons why individuals in Spanish-speaking countries might choose to avoid the subway, examining cultural factors, infrastructural shortcomings, safety concerns, and personal preferences. We will explore these issues through a blend of anecdotal evidence, statistical data, and expert opinions, ultimately offering insights into this prevalent phenomenon and its socio-economic implications.

Ebook Title: Underground Concerns: Unveiling the Reasons Behind Subway Aversion in Spanish-Speaking Countries

Contents:

Introduction: Defining the Scope and Significance of Subway Avoidance.

Chapter 1: Safety and Security Concerns: Examining crime rates, harassment, and personal safety on Spanish subways.

Chapter 2: Infrastructure and Functionality: Analyzing the state of subway systems, including cleanliness, overcrowding, and accessibility.

Chapter 3: Cultural Factors and Attitudes: Exploring how cultural norms and perceptions influence

subway usage.

Chapter 4: Cost and Affordability: Examining the financial burden of subway travel and its impact on ridership.

Chapter 5: Alternative Transportation Options: Evaluating the availability and appeal of alternative modes of transport.

Chapter 6: Personal Preferences and Habits: Considering individual factors influencing transportation choices.

Chapter 7: Comparative Analysis: Subway Systems in Different Spanish-Speaking Countries.

Conclusion: Summarizing key findings and offering potential solutions.

Detailed Outline:

Introduction: This section establishes the relevance of the topic, highlighting the widespread nature of subway aversion in various Spanish-speaking countries and outlining the ebook's structure and objectives. We'll define what we mean by "subway aversion" and briefly introduce the key themes to be explored.

Chapter 1: Safety and Security Concerns: This chapter will analyze statistics on crime rates, instances of harassment, and perceived safety levels on subway systems across different Spanish-speaking cities. We'll examine both reported incidents and public perception, drawing on recent research and news reports.

Chapter 2: Infrastructure and Functionality: This chapter critically assesses the condition of subway infrastructure in various Spanish-speaking countries. We'll examine issues such as overcrowding, cleanliness, accessibility for people with disabilities, and the overall efficiency of the system. We'll include comparative analysis of newer and older systems.

Chapter 3: Cultural Factors and Attitudes: This chapter delves into the cultural nuances that may contribute to subway avoidance. We'll explore societal attitudes towards public transportation, considering factors like personal space, comfort levels, and the perceived social status associated with different modes of transport.

Chapter 4: Cost and Affordability: This chapter investigates the affordability of subway travel in different Spanish-speaking countries. We'll analyze ticket prices relative to income levels and compare them to the cost of alternative transportation options, considering the impact of economic inequality on subway usage.

Chapter 5: Alternative Transportation Options: This chapter explores the availability and attractiveness of alternative transportation options, such as buses, private vehicles, and ride-sharing services, in cities with subway systems. We will analyze the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative in relation to subway travel.

Chapter 6: Personal Preferences and Habits: This chapter recognizes that individual preferences and established routines heavily influence transportation choices. We'll explore factors such as convenience, time constraints, and personal comfort levels in selecting modes of transport.

Chapter 7: Comparative Analysis: Subway Systems in Different Spanish-Speaking Countries: This chapter will compare and contrast subway systems across various Spanish-speaking countries (e.g., Mexico City, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Santiago) to identify common themes and unique challenges. We'll highlight best practices and areas for improvement.

Conclusion: This section summarizes the key findings from each chapter, reiterates the significance of the issue, and proposes potential solutions to address the challenges contributing to subway aversion in Spanish-speaking countries. We'll offer recommendations for improving safety, infrastructure, and public perception.

SEO Optimized Headings and Subheadings: (Example - The actual content would follow these headings)

Why Avoid the Subway in Spanish-Speaking Cities? A Deep Dive

Safety and Security on the Metro: A Major Concern

Crime Rates and Public Perception of Subway Safety

Harassment and its Impact on Female Riders

Improving Security Measures on Spanish Subways

Infrastructure Deficiencies: A Deterrent to Ridership

Overcrowding and its Discomfort

Lack of Accessibility for People with Disabilities

Poor Maintenance and Cleanliness Issues

Cultural Attitudes and Subway Usage

The Preference for Private Transportation

Social Status and Transportation Choices

Changing Cultural Perceptions Through Public Awareness Campaigns

The Financial Burden of Subway Travel

Ticket Prices and Income Levels

Comparing Subway Costs to Other Transportation Options

Affordable Public Transportation Initiatives

Alternative Transport: Buses, Cars, and Ride-Sharing

The Appeal of Private Vehicles

Bus Networks and Their Effectiveness

The Rise of Ride-Sharing Services

Personal Preferences and Established Habits

The Comfort and Convenience Factor

Time Constraints and Route Efficiency

Individual Choices and Their Impact

Comparative Analysis: Subway Systems Across Spanish-Speaking Countries

Case Study: Mexico City Metro

Case Study: Madrid Metro

Best Practices and Areas for Improvement

Conclusion: Addressing Subway Aversion

Recommendations for Enhancing Safety and Security

Improving Infrastructure and Accessibility

Strategies for Changing Public Perception

FAQs:

1. Is the subway in Madrid safer than the subway in Mexico City? (Answer would require statistical data comparison)
2. How accessible are Spanish subways for wheelchair users? (Requires specific data per city)
3. What are the average subway ticket prices in major Spanish-speaking cities? (Requires current pricing data)
4. How does the cost of subway travel compare to other transportation options? (Requires comparative cost analysis)
5. What are the most common types of crime reported on Spanish subways? (Requires crime statistics)
6. What initiatives are being taken to improve subway safety and security? (Requires research into current initiatives)
7. Are there cultural factors that contribute to lower subway ridership in certain Spanish-speaking countries? (Requires cultural analysis)
8. How effective are alternative transportation options in Spanish-speaking cities? (Requires analysis of alternative transport systems)
9. What are the long-term implications of low subway ridership? (Requires analysis of socio-economic impact)

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2. Accessibility Challenges in Latin American Subway Systems: Focuses on the difficulties faced by people with disabilities using the subway.
3. Comparative Study: Subway Systems in Major European and Latin American Cities: A cross-cultural comparison of subway infrastructure and efficiency.
4. The Role of Public Perception in Shaping Public Transportation Usage: Explores the psychological factors influencing public transport choices.
5. Economic Inequality and Access to Affordable Public Transportation: Examines the socio-economic barriers to subway usage.
6. Innovative Solutions for Improving Subway Safety in Urban Areas: Presents potential technological and policy solutions.
7. The Future of Public Transportation in Spanish-Speaking Countries: Discusses future trends and challenges.
8. Case Study: Successful Subway Revitalization Projects in Latin America: Highlights successful examples of improvements.
9. Cultural Norms and Attitudes Towards Public Transportation: A Cross-Cultural Analysis: Explores cultural aspects across various regions.

why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: Dictionary of Spoken Spanish U. S. War Dept, 2013-03-27 This is a complete, unabridged republication of a Dictionary of Spoken Spanish, which was specially prepared by nationally known linguists for the U.S. War Department (TM#30-900). It is compiled from spoken Spanish and emphasizes idiom and colloquial usage in both Castilian and Latin American areas. More than 16,000 entries provide exact translations of both English and Spanish sentences and phrases; as many as 60 idioms are listed under each entry. This is easily the largest list of idiomatic constructions ever published. Travelers, business people, and students who are interested in Latin American studies have found this dictionary their best source for those expressions of daily life and social activity not usually found in books. More than 18,000 idioms are given, not as isolated words that you have to conjugate or alter, but as complete

sentences that you can use without change. A 25-page introduction provides a rapid survey of Spanish sounds, grammar, and syntax, with full consideration of irregular verbs. It is especially apt in its modern treatment of phrase and clause structure. A 17-page appendix gives translations of geographical names, numbers, national holidays for Spanish countries, important street signs, useful expressions of high frequency, and a unique 7-page glossary of Spanish and Spanish-American foods and dishes.

why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: ABC□□□□ 2021 □ 5 □□ No.227 □□□□□□□□
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why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: The Complete Idiot's Guide to Learning Spanish Gail Stein, 2003 Presents the principles of Spanish vocabulary, grammar, and usage for immediate use, along with a Spanish/English-English/Spanish dictionary, a guide to pronunciation, cultural information, useful phrases, and exercises.

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why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: Right as Rain George Pelecanos, 2008-11-16 Derek Strange is a black ex-cop in Washington D.C. who now makes a living running his own private detective agency. He is hired to investigate the killing of an off-duty black policeman by a white police officer -- a killing that was supposedly accidental, but that has opened difficult questions about racism on the force. In the course of that investigation the white officer, Terry Quinn, becomes Strange's friend and then his partner. Together they try to uncover what really happened that night, when Quinn came upon a confusing and treacherous crime scene. Along the way they confront the kingpins of a flourishing drug trade and some of the most implacable, dead-eyed killers ever to grace the pages of a novel.

why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: Newly Wed Nancy Krulik, 2010-05-11 Download the details on Jen and Jesse -- the online newlywed couple of the year! They're blogging marriage year one...and the details are smoking! But can it last? Blog Jen: Jesse carried me over the threshold into our new apartment. It was perfect, like I always pictured it would be. Jesse: Jen and I barely came up for air as we christened our new apartment! Married life rocks! Blog Jen: I saw the cutest pair of shoes at the mall. I just had to have them. Jesse will think they are so hot. Jesse: Jen brought home a pair of shoes that cost more than a big-screen TV. Yeah, they're hot, but hotter than a big-screen TV? I don't think so. Log on and hold on.... The newlyweds are just getting started!

why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: Four Corners Level 3 Teacher's Edition with Assessment Audio CD/CD-ROM Jack C. Richards, David Bohlke, 2011-10-31 A collection of twelve lessons that teach English language grammar, vocabulary, functional language, listening and pronunciation, reading and writing and speaking.

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why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: Spain For Dummies Neil Edward Schlecht, 2007-06-12 Art and architecture lovers, ecotourists, history buffs, gourmands, wine aficionados, culture scholars, outdoor sports fanatics—Spain truly has something for everyone. Its

good weather and many varied attractions make it ideal for year-round vacationing. Spain is the home of diverse cultures and traditions. From the stoic independence of the Basques to the progressive architecture and design of the Catalans and the sultry rhythms and sun-drenched siestas of the Andalusians, you'll discover an intriguing, welcoming country. This guide gets you going with info on: The three major areas: Northern Spain, including Barcelona, the Costa Brava, and the Basque Country; Central Spain, including Madrid and Castile, and Southern Spain, including Andalusia, Seville, Cordoba, and Granada How to get the best seats at a bullfight Strolling Barcelona's La Rambla, a vibrant street parade, or tripping along on a tavern and tapas crawl Racing with beasts at the Running of the Bulls in Pamplona or leisurely strolling the crooked streets in a lively old district such as Cordoba's Juderia, Salamanca's old quarter, Barcelona's Gothic Quarter, Granada's Albaycin District, and more Exploring some of the finest art museums in Europe and seeing masterpieces by El Greco, Goya, Picasso, Miro, Dali, Chillida, Titian, Raphael, Botticelli, Rubens, and more Dining on Catalan haute cuisine in Barcelona, traditional Basque dishes in Bilbao, nueva cocina vasca in San Sebastian, truffles and foie gras in Madrid, regional and traditional French dishes in Cordoba, or tantalizing tapas anywhere Architecture dating back to the Romans and Moors, including Museo Guggenheim Bilbao, Segovia's Roman Aqueduct, Avila's city walls, and Granada's Alhambra, a place of magic, mystery, and legend Staying in an opulent early-20th-century palace, a 16th century convent, a farmhouse estate dating to the tenth century, an intimate inn, or roughing it and backpacking around Spain Meandering through Andalusia's pueblos blancos amid the rolling hills and olive groves and near the famous sherry wineries and prancing horses in Jerez and the southern beaches of the Costa de la Luz and Costa del Sol Like every For Dummies travel guide, Spain For Dummies, 4th Edition includes: Down-to-earth trip-planning advice What you shouldn't miss — and what you can skip The best hotels and restaurants for every budget Handy Post-it Flags to mark your favorite pages Whether you enjoy fiestas or siestas, vibrant cities or laid-back seacoasts, with this guide, you can plan a fantástico vacation.

why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: In the Beginning Chaim Potok, 1997-09-10 "Powerful . . . It successfully recreates a time and place and the journey of a soul."—The New York Times All beginnings are hard—that is the lesson David Lurie learns early and painfully in his life. As a boy in the depression-shadowed Bronx, he must begin to hold his own against neighborhood bullies and the treacherous frailties of his own health. As a young man in a world menaced by a distant, horrifying war, he must begin once more—this time to define a resolute path of personal belief that departs boldly from the tradition of his teachers and his own father, a courageous defender of their people. Learning how to remember his past as he nourishes the future, David struggles to complete his first long journey into ancient beginnings. "A major work in every sense."—Pittsburgh Press

why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: Right as Rain George P. Pelecanos, 2001 George Pelecanos's Washington, D.C., is a far cry from the upwardly mobile, tourist-attraction-speckled enclave of Margaret Truman (Murder at the National Cathedral, Murder in Georgetown). Pelecanos's capital is a haunting terrain of drugs and death, a no man's land of posturing dealers and skeletal warehouses that shelter their buyers: A rat scurried into a dim side room, and a withered black face receded into the darkness. The face belonged to a junkie named Tonio Morris. He was one of the many bottom-of-the-food-chain junkies, near death and too weak to cut out a space of their own on the second floor; later, when the packets were delivered to those with cash, they'd trade anything they had, anything they'd stolen that day, or any orifice on their bodies for some rock or powder. When PI Derek Strange is hired by Chris Wilson's mother to find out why her son, a black cop, was killed by a white cop, Terry Quinn, on a dark night in that no man's land, Strange figures that the answer is painfully clear: a typical case of mistaken identity, fueled by the assumptions and preconceptions of Quinn's innate racism. But what Strange finds is a tentative kinship with Quinn, who is desperate to proclaim himself color-blind. Kicked off the force and convinced that there's more to his own story, Quinn asks to join Strange in his investigation. As the two pry into the past, drifting through the neighborhoods both men have known all their lives, they

find themselves enmeshed in a tangle of cold-blooded competition and heated personal enmity. Pelecanos generally has a light touch with the treacherous quagmire of -isms, veering only occasionally into sententious meanderings about the consequences of an economically and racially divided society. His wry humor, particularly in his descriptions of Earl and Ray, the heroin middlemen who bring the concept of white trash to a depressingly low level, leavens the novel's noir bleakness. And Strange himself is a compelling character: a middle-aged black man who has seen more of life's scallousness than he cares to admit, and whose jitteriness about personal commitment speaks volumes about his own expectations for happiness. A strong character and a good read--Pelecanos fans can settle in and look forward to Strange's next appearance. --Kelly Flynn

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why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: The Rough Guide to New York City

Martin Dunford, Jack Holland, 2002 Written by New York natives, this guide zeros in on Manhattan, the city's crown jewel, and its world-class museums, restaurants, clubs, and hotels, and then goes on to the rich and diverse outer boroughs, digging up the less obvious charms. 34 maps. of color maps.

why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: *The New York Times Magazine* , 2006

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Armed Forces, 1960-11-02 A must reference for students of Spanish and travelers anywhere in the Spanish-speaking world -- over 18,000 commonly used words, phrases, and expressions, plus valuable supplements on pronunciation, grammar, currency, road signs, geography, and foods.

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why don t you want to take the subway in spanish: *Billboard* , 1995-02-18 In its 114th year, Billboard remains the world's premier weekly music publication and a diverse digital, events, brand, content and data licensing platform. Billboard publishes the most trusted charts and offers unrivaled reporting about the latest music, video, gaming, media, digital and mobile entertainment issues and trends.

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personified the phenomenon of postwar boxing at its greatest, appearing before audiences of millions to battle the biggest names of the time, such as Carmen Basilio, Tony DeMarco, Chico Vejar, Benny Kid Paret, Emile Griffith, Kid Gavilan, Florentino Fernández, and Luis Manuel Rodríguez. Rondinone explores the factors contributing to the success of televised boxing, including the rise of television entertainment, the role of a reality blood sport, Cold War masculinity, changing attitudes toward race in America, and the influence of organized crime. At times evoking the drama and spectacle of the Friday Night Fights themselves, this volume is a lively examination of a time in history when Americans crowded around their sets to watch the main event.

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