

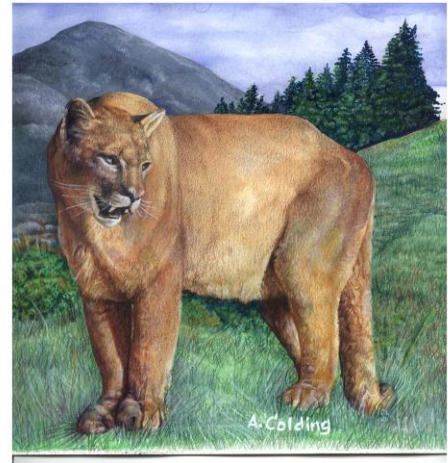
# History for Ages Eleven to Fifteen

## *Son of Fireheart*

*Son of Fireheart* targets the 8<sup>th</sup>-grade social studies curriculum, but is appropriate for ages 11-15, for social studies and/or reading arts. Teachers and parents will find that *Son of Fireheart* makes Northern California history come alive for their children.

In this book, the narrator, Kevin Murphy, meets an Esselen/ Ohlone boy, Esteban Sanchez, on the beach in Santa Cruz, California. The two boys become friends. Kevin inadvertently creates trouble with a local gang when he rescues a teenaged girl from their clutches. The gang retaliates, leading to a series of dangerous adventures for the boys. In the process, Kevin discovers a great deal about Esselen/Ohlones in California, and Esteban embarks upon a new life.

*Son of Fireheart* is the second book in a series about the ways in which Euro-American and Native American history intertwines.



## How to Teach This Book to your Child

If you are wondering how to present this book to your child so that she learns the facts she needs to know, it may help you to put the following questions to the text. Remember, every child is going to wonder: why do we have to read this? What does it teach us? Why did the author write it? How do we know what the author meant by what she wrote? (Hint: the characters,

images, symbols, extra-textual references, etc. are all at the service of the author's purpose.)

## Purposes of the Book:

Every book is written for a reason, and, as obvious as that may seem, your child needs to learn to recognize the purpose for which the book was written. Only then can she understand how every detail of the book points toward the author's goals. This is also a great way to prepare her to write her own papers and books, be they fiction or nonfiction. Purpose is the most important organizational principle in writing.

Probably the very first thing a reader should look at, when wondering whether or not to read a book, is the title. If the title is a good one, it should go right to the crux of the matter. Thus in *Summer of the Bear*, the bear is the central symbol of the book. There, the reader is going to be learning about real bears, bearwalkers, and about what kinds of bearwalkers each of the characters turns out to be. Similarly, *Eagle from the Dawn*, is the name of the Nez Perce horse, which is the central symbol of that book. The horse is named after the eagle, which flew into the world with the dawn. For many Native Americans, the eagle is the Creator's favorite animal, the one who communicates with Him on behalf of the other creatures of the world. He is also a symbol of freedom. Finally, *Son of Fireheart* recalls the character from Spiderman, Fireheart, the Indian industrialist, who has such an anger management problem that he turns into Puma when he gets mad. Esteban Sanchez, the Esselen/Ohlone Indian boy in the story, admires Fireheart and wants to be like him. He perceives him as powerful, and, naturally, he thinks that only anger can push a person to the top. So much of this narrative is going to be about the advisability of admiring comic book heroes, and just how useful anger is in becoming successful. Both Esteban and Kevin eventually discover that anger can be more harmful than good, when used

inappropriately. In the end, Esteban is a “son of Fireheart.” The man he becomes has all of Fireheart’s noble traits without the core of rage that undermined his character.

Of course, one of the chief purposes of *Son of Fireheart* is to investigate the history of the Ohlone/Esselen tribe in California. Kevin learns about their culture, missionization, their intermarriage with the Mexicans, their near extinction at the hands of the Americans, who treated them with incredible cruelty, their battle for recognition by the U.S. government, and the lives that modern California Indians lead. The author is keen to show how the culture differs from mainstream American culture, and to nurture an appreciation for their philosophy of life and sense of humor.

Another purpose is to investigate the problem of homelessness in the California State Parks. Surprisingly, there is a disturbingly large number of people, who live in the woods, camping in their trailers or trucks because they don’t have enough money for housing.

A third problem is the use of drugs. Legalized by the The Native American Religious Freedom Act in 1978, drugs like Toloache can be lethal in the wrong hands, and illegal when used for other than religious purposes.

A fourth purpose of the book is the theme, which runs through all the books, that it takes different people, with various talents, to make the world turn properly.

## **The Issues Raised in the Book.**

There are numerous issues raised in *Son of Fireheart* that you can discuss with your child.

1. The problem of homelessness in California. Should the children of these families go to school, or should they just work to help support their families?
2. Should all the Indian languages that were once spoken in California be revived? Why?

3. Should boys like Esteban put up with being beaten by their fathers? What could Esteban do?
4. How can you be friends with someone less educated than you are? What are friendships for? Are they supposed to last a lifetime?
5. What do you think of the enslavement of aboriginal people?
6. Should the Spanish padres have treated the Indians as equals?
7. Why should we reconstruct the Esselen language? How do you go about reconstructing a language? (Loc. 208)
8. Why should the Esselen people want to be recognized by the Federal Government?
9. Should the process of recognition of Native American tribes by the Federal Government be free of charge?
10. Recognition gives a tribe the right to land and services by the government. Do you think it's fair for the Indians to have to pay for this process when that land was originally theirs?
11. What is wrong with comic books? (See Loc. 318) What is good about them?
12. What are Indian women really like?
13. Would you allow your child to swim where sharks occasionally had been spotted? Should he hike where there are mountain lions and bobcats?
14. Why do we fall in love with someone like our parents?
15. Were the Indians in the California Missions slaves? Why? (Loc. 178)
16. In what way were the Mexicans greedy?
17. In what way were the Spanish slavers?
18. In what ways were the Americans greedy, cruel, and unjust?
19. Were the Indians prosperous prior to European contact? What is prosperity? What did they lack? Was it important to their prosperity?
20. Why did Mission life destroy Esselen culture (Loc. )
21. Did the Indians need 'parents' to take care of them.
22. Were white people kind to the Indians?
23. Is it ever okay to use drugs? When? Why? Why not?
24. Why is Kevin defensive with his sister and aunt? Is he right to behave the way he does? Why and when should Kevin be taking his own advice?
25. Do good husbands and wives, communicate? What is communication?
26. Is there a difference between Toloache, LSD, and Heroin?
27. Are white businessmen and politicians honest and nice? Could they be? Can you be successful without behaving badly?
28. Is Tomás going to learn a lesson from being caught? What does that say about the whole concept of imprisonment? How could the system be changed to rehabilitate criminals?
29. Why does having many Indian contacts help Esteban?
30. What tribe does Esteban plan to join?
31. Are the Esselen/Ohlones dead in California?
32. Is the Ohlone/Esselen nation registered with the Federal Government?

## Historical and Geographical Questions You Can Ask your Child, Based on This Book

1. What is an Esselen.
2. What is an Ohlone?
3. Where do the Esselen and Ohlone live?
4. Where do the Esselen and Ohlone come from, according to legend and archeological facts?
5. Where is Point Sur?
6. Where are the Santa Lucía Mountains?
7. Where is Big Sur?
8. Where is Carmel?
9. Where is Soledad?
10. What's a Mission?
11. Why did the Indians join the Missions? (See especially pp. 73-4).
12. Why did the Indians run away from the Missions after they joined?
13. Why were some of the Indians working on ranches spared by the American settlers, who took over California after the Mexicans?
14. What happened to the Esselen between the time they were missionized and modern times?
15. How many languages did an Esselen person probably speak in 1920? What were these languages?
16. How many Indian languages were spoken in California during the pre-contact period (the period before the arrival of the Spanish)?
17. How many Indian languages are spoken in California today?
18. How could the Indian people learn to speak Spanish so well?
19. How were the Mexicans able to take the land that the Spanish priests had saved for the Indians?
20. How did the Indians become landless?
21. What were Esselen houses like originally?
22. Were there bears in the Santa Cruz mountains at the time of European contact? What happened to the bears? What wild animals are still in the Santa Cruz and Santa Lucía Mountains today?
23. How many Esselen Indians were there at the time of contact? How many are there now?
24. How many Native American tribes have been recognized by the Federal Government? How many tribes are still not recognized?
25. What is a Rumsen?
26. Why are the Cherokees called one of the five "civilized tribes"? What are the other four "civilized tribes"?
27. Who are Tyler Christopher, Jay Tavare, Zahn McClarnon, and Adam Beach?

28. Are squaws “lumpy” looking women? Why is it insulting to refer to an Indian woman as a squaw?
29. How old are the redwoods in the Henry Cowell State Park? How tall are they? How wide are they?
30. Who lived in the Bay Area first: the Ohlone or the Esselen?
31. What are Costeños? Why do Ohlones dislike the name “costeño”?
32. Why were the Ohlone and Esselen peoples enemies during pre-contact times?
33. What were the two earliest missions where Ohlones and Esselens intermarried? What are the subgroups of each tribe? (p.73)
34. Where was Sargentaruc? Why did people go there?
35. Who was Junípero Serra? Why did he beat himself with chains?
36. Why did the priests beat the Indians?
37. Did the Spanish consider the Indians adults? How do you think this made the Indians feel?
38. How much did Americans pay for Indian land? (p. 74)
39. What diseases did the Europeans bring? Why were the Indians susceptible to them? How much of the Indian population was lost as a result of these diseases? (p. 75)
40. What is the Esselen language called?
41. What did the Indians learn to do in the missions?
42. Were the Indians stupid, childish, and brutish? Why did they act that way?
43. What is the Indian’s idea of family?
44. Are Indians deadly serious people? Do they like to joke?
45. What are the Esselen people really like? (p. 79)
46. What does it mean when people say that Native American philosophy is based on all things moving in a circle?
47. What’s a Twinkie? (p. 56)
48. What is Toloache? What is the history of this drug in California? (p. 110)
49. What rights does the Native American Religious Freedom Act of 1978 guarantee? Does it give all people the right to use drugs? Why not?
50. Why do Esteban and Julio go to the Santa Lucía Mountains all the time?
51. Why did California Indian mothers feed their children poison oak?
52. Why don’t Esteban and Julio ever get tired of the Ventana Wilderness?
53. What are rock paintings?
54. Did any of the Esselen children ever die during initiation when they took Toloache?
55. Who is Firehair? Is this an authentic Indian story? Is the Fireheart story any more authentic than Firehair?
56. Which people were the first to take scalps? (p. 124)
57. Who was Chief Pontiac?
58. Who was Alfred Kroeber?
59. When did the Carmel Band register with the B.I.A.?

60. Who was Lafayette A. Dorrington? What did he do to the Carmel Band? Why? What did Dorrington tell the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E.B. Merrit, in June 1927 about land for the California Indians? What was the result? (p. 157)
61. Why might Esteban never have been homeless had it not been for Dorrington?
62. What are the 18 treaties?
63. Why is this the last generation of Esselens who can register with the Federal Government? Do tribes get to register for free? How much does it cost to register? Why does it cost so much? What groups have already acknowledged the tribe?
64. What was a neophyte?
65. What was a ranchería?
66. How was land granted to the California Indians between 1822 and 1844?
67. What does the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo guarantee for Indians? What is the U.S. supposed to do under this treaty?
68. How did white Americans take Indian land in California?
69. What did Americans think they should do about the California Indians after the Gold Rush? What did California Governor, Peter Burnett, think should be done with California Indians in 1851?
70. How did the California Congress violate the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1851?
71. What did Robert Louis Stevenson write about the California Indians in 1880?
72. How did Esselen women gain access to land?
73. How did marriages between Esselen women and Mexican men keep the tribe going? How did these marriages weaken the possibility for Federal Recognition in the twenty-first century?

## **And here are some terrific literary questions you can put to the text:**

1. How does the author feel about northern California? How do you know this?
2. Why does the novel take place in California? What part of California? Why?
3. Who is the boy Kevin meets on West Cliff Drive in Santa Cruz? What nationality is the boy? In what ways is he different from Kevin? In what ways are the two boys similar?
4. Where does Esteban live?
5. Who is Octavio? What does he do? What is his attitude toward his little brother and his father?

6. What kind of characters are Kevin Murphy, Katie Murphy, Esteban Sanchez, Aunt Clare, Mr. Tanaka, Harry Diaz, Manolo Sanchez, Octavio Sanchez? (hint: are they flat or round? Flats never change; rounds are psychologically rounded, and they change throughout the course of the story).
7. Where is Kevin's hometown?
8. Is Aunt Clare rich?
9. Where is there an example of foreshadowing (hinting at things to come) on page 4.
10. When is Esteban off work? What does he do on Sundays? Where does he work? How much does he make? Is that a fair wage?
11. Why do Esteban and Kevin go to Monterey? What do they see there?
12. Why doesn't Esteban give Kevin his phone number? Why does he say he wants to leave early for Monterey? Why does he really want to leave early?
13. What Ocean is off the California coast? Are there sharks? What kind?
14. Is Esteban well-educated? Why not? How can he and Kevin be friends?
15. How does Esteban really feel about his father? What early hints do you get? (see p. 12.) Does Esteban speak Esselen? Why not?
16. Why is Esteban's family homeless? What does Manolo Sanchez do for a living?
17. Why is Kevin dumb to ask if Esteban lives in a teepee? Who uses teepees? Where does Esteban sleep? (p. 15) How long does his family stay in one place? How much does it cost them?
18. Are there bears in the mountains? Mountain lions?
19. What is the "dark underside" of Kevin's vacation paradise?
20. Who is Julio Chavez?
21. Who is Fireheart? What does Fireheart symbolize (stand for)? Who is Puma? What does reading Fireheart do for Esteban?
22. What kind of woman does Esteban dream about marrying? (p. 24)
23. What's in Point Piños? Where is it?
24. How much is Esteban's bike worth? Did Esteban steal the bike? Why did he do that? What was what he did wrong?
25. Why isn't Kevin excited about seeing the Orcas?
26. Does Kevin trust Aunt Clare? Why not?
27. Why does Kevin worry about getting arrested? Will he be the only person to suffer for Esteban's having stolen the bike?
28. How does Mr. Tanaka know where Kevin is when he calls? Why does Kevin decide to break his bike?
29. Why shouldn't Esteban carry the knife? Can you think of any other reasons he shouldn't have a big knife like that in his possession?
30. Has Esteban ever stolen anything else? Why does he take things?



31. How much does Esteban's family earn? How do they spend their money? Do they earn minimum wage? Why not? Why don't they complain? Why don't they move out of California?
32. Where is Otaru? What is it? (p. 33)
33. What does Mr. Tanaka say when he sees Kevin's bike? Does he think there's something fishy? (p. 34)
34. Why does Kevin attack his aunt about the sharks? Why does Kevin contemplate breaking off his relationship with Esteban?
35. For what reason does Esteban say his father moved up to the woods? (p. 44)
36. Why do all the Indian boys laugh at Susan when she says her great, great, great grandmother was an Indian princess?
37. Why are we here, according to Kevin? What does Esteban think? (pp. 42-3.)
38. Why does Kevin rescue Susan?
39. Why does Esteban stand up to the gang?
40. Does Susan know anything about her Indian background?
41. What's a Twinkie?
42. What is it really like to be a modern Indian? (p. 47.)
43. What is Susan's real reason for wanting to date an Indian boy?
44. With whom does Monica have a date? Does Susan go with her? How does she get out of it? Do you think she has a close friendship with Monica?
45. P. 51 has an example of foreshadowing. What is it?
46. What is Monica's real reason for wanting to date Indian men? Is hers a realistic assessment of Indian men? (p. 54.)
47. Why is Kevin embarrassed during Susan's visit to his Aunt Clare's house?
48. Is Ignacio a real Indian, or is he just a thug? Do you think his Indian background has anything to do with his being head of the Puñeteros?
49. Does Susan look like the picture of her Indian grandmother? (p.59) What does Kevin think of this picture? And Esteban?
50. Which Indian actor does Susan like best? Why?
51. Does Susan have a clear idea of the differences between appearance and reality (lies and truth)?
52. What happened to Monica? Will Susan call the police? Why not?
53. Is Esteban hurt? Where is he? Why was he hurt?
54. Why doesn't Octavio want Kevin to see Esteban in the mountains?
55. Who is Enrico Dias?
56. Why is Papá not so happy about being in the Henry Cowell Redwood State Park?
57. What is Julio Chavez like? Who is Pía? In what ways is Julio wealthy?
58. According to the first Indian joke on pp. 77-8, the UNA (United Native Americans, i.e., a parody of the USA) brought California from three wandering winos, who signed a treaty written in Lakota [California

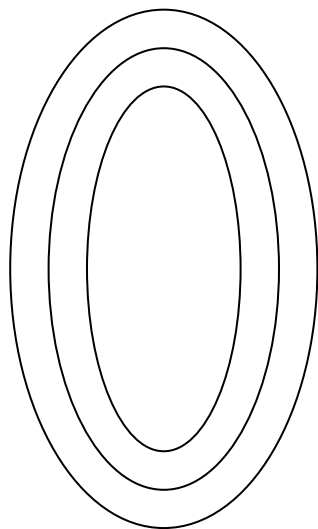
Indians spoke 100 languages, none of which was like English. Lakota is as different from English as English was from any of the Californian Indian languages]. They sold the land for wine, gin, and beer [the US used beads and liquor to get Indian land]. In short, the joke is a parody, an ironic treatment, of the way the Americans dealt with the Indians. Why do the Indians feel that this joke makes a bigger impression on the listener than 1000 sour words? What do you think?

59. Why does Kevin have to leave the park? Why does he break off with Susan? What does Susan think of Ignacio? Is her answer realistic? How does her answer fit in with the rest of what we now about her personality? Is Susan going to call the police about Monica when she gets to San Luis Obispo? What do you think of her attitude?
60. Why doesn't Kevin want to communicate with his little sister, Katie? What makes him finally agree to speak to her? What does Katie really want? What does Kevin think of Aunt Clare? What is "manspeak"? What do you think about communicating with your brother or sister?
61. Who does Kevin see at the beach at West Cliff Drive (p. 95)?
62. Where is he going? (Pogonip, between Santa Cruz and Henry Cowell.)
63. Who does Kevin see at the spring in Pogonip? What are the boys planning to do? Why do they want to do it? Is this a good idea? What happens when Julio swallows the Toloache? Why? What does Kevin do?
64. How does Aunt Clare surprise Kevin?
65. What is Toloache? Is it dangerous? Why?
66. Did Julio find his uncle, the Shaman, in the spirit world? Who did he see?
67. Why is Octavio driving past the Santa Lucía mountains? How long will the boys stay in the mountains?
68. Why is Kevin glad Aunt Clare is "showing some sense of responsibility"? How has Aunt Clare changed?
69. What dangerous wildlife can Kevin expect to find in the Ventana Wilderness?
70. P. 118 offers a third example of foreshadowing. Can you find it?
71. Who sets fire to the periphery of Esteban and Kevin's camp? Why? What do the boys do to escape the fire? What makes Julio think the tree won't burn? (p. 180.) Are all trees fireproof? Why is this one fireproof? Why does Esteban cough? Even though the flames pass quickly, why are the boys still in danger?
72. What does Kevin object to about Firehair?
73. What does Kevin think of the writing style in Fireheart? Is Fireheart admirable? Why? Why not? (See p. 126.)
74. What is irony? How does it work in Indian jokes? (On p. 127, the top ten things to say the first time you meet a white man, is a joke which parodies, or reverses the positions of a white man and an Indian meeting for the first time). The joke about the two Poncas and the pig, who is mistaken by the police for a beautiful white girl, is ironic (the opposite of

the way things usually are) because the policemen are so prejudiced about the Indians, they fail to see that they're calling their own people pigs (they are, what theoreticians of comedy call, the "thieves robbed." They inadvertently call their own kind pigs).

We all think of Columbus as the great man who discovered America, but the Indians point out that he didn't know where he was going, and, like many white businessmen, he was using somebody else's money to do it! Rather than a great man, Columbus ironically turns out to have been the typical dumb white guy.

75. How are the boys saved? By whom? Was Octavio worried about his little brother? Where does the helicopter take them first? Who tells on Tomás? What was Julio's vision of Monica? Who was responsible for the helicopter, and for finding them?
76. What does Monica think of her abductor?
77. What is the structure (shape) or this narrative? (The problem of Esteban's abuse comes up at the beginning of the story, in Chapter I, but it is never solved until Chapter X. The problem of the gang crisis is set in motion in Chapter IV and is solved in Chapter IX. In other words, the two problems form concentric ellipses, one within the other. The structure of the better part of the book then, is round, like the Indian world, but not circular because each problem is solved, placing Esteban on a higher plane than when we first meet him in Chapter I. There is a third ellipse that encompasses the first two: Just as Esteban enters the book as an Esselen, he leaves it as an Esselen, only on a much higher plane. He is on his way to becoming a bona fide member of the Ohlone/Esselen tribe. And so, the book ends, as it began, with a conversation between Esteban and Kevin, only, by letter rather than direct conversation, because Esteban is now educated.



78. Why do Kevin, Esteban, and Julio have to testify in Ignacio and Tomás' trials?
79. Where do the boys go after the police station? What makes Kevin itch? What does Pía make for him?
80. What are the fruit pickers like when they come home from work? What about Esteban's father? Why does Esteban turn away from his father? Why doesn't Esteban tell him about the fire? What is Manolo Sanchez like?
81. What's for dinner? Why does Manolo stare at Kevin? Why is Manolo mad? Is his claim that he's supporting the family accurate?
82. Why is Esteban defiant? Why does Esteban provoke his father? To whom does the author compare Esteban?
83. How does Aunt Clare react to Kevin and Esteban?
84. Does anyone notice Kevin's poison oak? Why not?
85. How does Esteban surprise Kevin? What is he doing when Kevin comes back to his room?
86. What does Aunt Clare offer when she sees Esteban trying to learn to read? How does Octavio feel about the arrangement?
87. What promises does Kevin's aunt make for Esteban's future? Why? Who will she ask for advice?
88. How does Aunt Clare teach Esteban to read?
89. What's the difference between the stories told by a fiction writer and the stories told by a drunk? What kind of writer does Esteban want to be? Why? What kinds of stories are Firehair and Fireheart?
90. Why does the author want to keep a distance between some characters and his reader? Why does he want some characters to get close to his readers? Why is being a writer like negotiating the forbidding ridges of the Ventana Wilderness?
91. Who greets Esteban and Kevin when they return to the forest? What does he want? What does Kevin see happening between Julio and Esteban in the firelight? Does Esteban realize what's happening? Is Kevin to blame for the rift between the two friends?
92. What does Manolo do in the morning? Why does he do this? Why does Manolo throw Kevin and Esteban out?
93. Esteban asks Julio to come with him to the city. What does Julio say? Why?
94. Why does Esteban not want the chocolate gelato Aunt Clare gives him? What does Aunt Clare do? Why does Esteban say he is choosing to become NO ONE? Why is Esteban's decision so hard?
95. What is the Indian family like? Will Julio come back to Esteban? Why does someone have to take custody of Esteban? Why does Aunt Clare find Indian organizations and an Indian counselor for Esteban?
96. Where does Esteban go to college? Why? What does he become? Why? Why do white kids make him mad? Does he get mad at these things when

he matures? How does Octavio feel about Esteban going to college? And Manolo?

97. What bumper sticker does Esteban have? Why?
98. What is it about Fireheart that reminded Esteban of his father? What did Esteban's mother teach him about other people? What has Esteban realized about himself and his father? Has he made peace with his father? Does he still want to be like Fireheart? Does he still want to marry Firehair?
99. How did Julio have the greatest impact on Esteban's life? Was Esteban anything like Fireheart after all?

## Grammar

In the *Son of Fireheart*, I wanted to hint at the dialect spoken by my Mexican/Esselen hero. At the same time, because I teach English to freshman at Rochester College, I realized that many American children make exactly the same errors. They hear them on T.V., and they write carelessly when texting. For that reason, I decided to make a special section of grammar questions lest children pick up bad speech habits from my character. The following examples are taken from the book:

Read and correct the following expressions:

1. a Indian (answer: an Indian. An is used before a vowel or silent 'h').
2. the ones that (answer: the ones who. Who is used when the antecedent is a person).
3. I got a bad temper. (answer: I have a bad temper)
4. You were the one that said (answer: Who is used when the antecedent is a person: you were the one who said)
5. They got a reason (answer: They have a reason)
6. I didn't get why (answer: slang for 'I didn't understand why').
7. Get out! (answer: slang for 'You can't be serious!')
8. Way cool (answer: slang for 'that's wonderful!')
9. It's way easier than lying (answer: slang for 'it's much easier than lying')
10. The big fat one that grabbed me (answer: the big fat one, who grabbed me)
11. Was he for real? (answer: 'Did he mean that?' 'Was he serious about that?')
12. She don't know (answer: 'she doesn't know.' N.B. double negatives are often used in California).
13. He got hisself beat up (answer: 'he was beaten.')
14. We don't have no money (answer: 'we don't have any money.')
15. I get that I made him angry (answer: 'I understand why he was angry with me')
16. You are younger than him (answer: you are younger than he is).

17. In two weeks we got to go somewhere else (answer: In two weeks we have to go somewhere else)
18. This is the best friend I was telling you about (answer: This is my best friend, the one about whom I was telling you. 1. You shouldn't end a sentence in a preposition: about. 2. The preposition takes a direct object: whom (as opposed to who, which is a subject relative pronoun).
19. People that beat on me (answer: people who beat me)
20. People that were working (answer: people who were working)
21. Me and Octavio found (answer: Octavio and I found)
22. We got lots of next door neighbors (answer: we have lots . . .)
23. There are 40 of us that travel together (answer: there are 40 of us who travel together)
24. I don't want no one to see me messing up your chain (answer: I don't want anyone to see me destroying your chain)
25. like you said, then I wouldn't have no hope at all (answer: as you suggested, I wouldn't have any hope at all).
26. This girl is somebody that wants . . . she don't realize (answer: this girl is a person who wants . . . she doesn't realize)
27. got along pretty good with neighbors (answer: got along fairly well with neighbors. Good is an adjective – it modifies a noun, or name of something; well an adverb. It modifies a verbal expression: to get along with).
28. She's hot for Ignacio (answer: she's attracted to Ignacio)
29. You're definitely desperate to date (answer: Anyone can see you're anxious to date . . .)
30. the ones that belong (answer: the ones who belong)
31. you wanna come with? (answer: do you want to come with me?)
32. like I was some kind of king (answer: as though I were a king: condition contrary to fact - takes the subjunctive (were, instead of 'was').
33. Someone with much training and experience that does this (answer: only people with training and experience do this)
34. the spirits that you are calling (answer: the spirits upon whom you are calling)
35. It's me (answer: it is I)
36. this guy that was threatening me (answer: this man who was threatening me)
37. I don't need nothing (answer: I don't need anything)
38. They don't have no phone or no way of getting here (answer: they have neither a phone nor a way to get here, or, they don't have a phone, and they have no way of getting here.)
39. We don't have no Shaman where I live, so Julio was the only one that knew . . . (answer: We don't have a Shaman where I live. Julio was the only one who knew . . .)

40. His great uncle that was a Shaman (answer: his great uncle, who was a Shaman, etc.)
41. an Indian boyfriend that looked like Jay Tavare (answer: an Indian boyfriend, who looked like Jay Tavare)
42. They don't want nothing to do with us humans (answer: They don't want anything to do with human beings).