

The Arab Spring: Will the Revolution go on?

The Arab Spring began in Tunisia last December. From then till now, the majority of Arab countries have been involved in a **change process**. We have been able to observe civil revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt, and even Libya, which have **implied the government's fall**. There have been a wave of protests in other Arab countries, received by the governments with a wide range of responses: **since the proposals of new legislation with democratic changes involved, such as in Morocco, Jordan or Kuwait; until the most savage government repression, such as in Syria, Bahrain or Yemen.**

It was said that the lack of opportunities for the Arab youth to have a political leadership was caused by the old autocratic governments, which have been accumulating wealth and corruption only in the hands of a few, **during decades**. That situation **generated** frustration. And that frustration was used by the Islamic movement to promote the 'Yihad'.

Egypt is a great country with more than eighty millions of inhabitants, and a strongly implemented Islamic movement: the 'Muslim Brotherhood'. Although the Muslim Brothers **have not been implied** in the beginnings of the Tahir Square Uprising, now they are trying to **achieve a return on the social mobilization**. If the reforms proposed by the new government fail **in**, the Muslim Brothers will be the only winners, not the Egyptian youth.

To sum up, it is my firm belief that Egypt is the mirror in which all the Arab Spring is looking at, and moreover all the Western World. The backward movement from a democratic change to an intensified Islamic radicalization is a great risk.

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Comentario: Logra analizar una situación y especular sobre el futuro incierto. Observo un esfuerzo por escribir sobre este tema desde el punto de vista abstracto. Como le menciono en una de las notas, hay una idea que no entiendo. Creo que en la conclusión sí puedo deducir

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Comentario [1]: Better: a **major** process of change.

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Comentario [2]: Better: which have **caused their governments' fall**.

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Comentario [3]: This clause needs some changes. Better: **from** proposals of new legislation **introducing democratic changes, as in Morocco, Jordan or Kuwait, to the most savage...**

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Comentario [4]: More common: **for** decades.

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Comentario [5]: Collocation: to create frustration

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Comentario [6]: Better: Egypt is a **large** country with more than **eighty million inhabitants**

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Comentario [7]: I do not think movements can be implemented. Better: **a strong Islamist political party**, the The Society of Muslim Brothers.

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Comentario [8]: Use simple past. Change verb: the Muslim Brothers **were not involved**

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Comentario [9]: I am not sure what you mean with these words.

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Comentario [10]: Erase preposition.

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Comentario [11]: Word order: the Muslim Brothers, and not the Egyptian youth, will be the only winners.

qué quiere decir: que existe la posibilidad de que haya un movimiento en contra del cambio democrático.

Preste atención a los falsos amigos. "To imply" no significa implicar. Estar implicado se suele traducir como "to be involved". Pero recuerde que escribir en inglés no es lo mismo que traducir del español al inglés.

El estilo que usa es directo, efectivo, aunque no muy natural en algunas oraciones.

El desarrollo de las ideas es bueno, aunque como ya he mencionado antes, algunas ideas no quedan muy claras por falta de dominio lingüístico.

Nota: 2+. Está muy cerca del nivel 3. Aunque controla el vocabulario abstracto, debe mejorar el uso y construcción de estructuras más complejas.