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2016-01-19 Monday Belen llobell Marek Connell English notes

to stubbee (to argue)

envieus

Argüe

A crossword (crucigrama)

to have crosswords with somethe. (an arguement)

Sibling (brother or sister)

Rivelry (rivalidad)

Comm@n

Pr<u>i</u>mer₩

Wå were sat t@geth∂r.

falled fell

it is @ catchy (pegadizo) song.



1 To gel with someone
2 To get on well with someone
To get on like a house on fire.
3 To hit it off
Llevarse bien con alguien

En cuanto a...
In reference to
Regarding to ...
In terms of verb+ing+object
Referring to
When it comes to

Stool (el taburete/ las heces)

There is no more spice.

harsh (brusco)

Dead ringer is an idiom in English. A ringer is defined in October 1882 in the Manitoba Free Press: "A horse that is taken through the country and trotted under a false name and pedigree is called a 'ringer.". The idiom dead ringer' means "an exact duplicate".

Pablo @ deadringer for this dad.

On my mother's side.

I have lost touch with some but I've never completely follon out with onyone.

[ve rai eti] veriety

Whet Lo que?que?question

Than mas/menos que compare

That que connect

Then entonces continue

1 Whet Qué
2 Why Por qué
3 When cuándo
4 Where Dónde
5 Who Quién
6 How Cómo

let old'ne (y mucho menos)

Noun (or nominal) clauses are groups of words that function like a noun in a sentence. We can always refer to a noun clause using *it* or *that*. Sometimes a noun clause can be replaced by a noun or pronoun.

If the subject is too long, it may be difficult for the reader to understand the sentence. To solve this problem, we usually use the introductory 'it'.

In this case, 'it' will occupy the position of the subject, but it is not the real subject. It merely signals that a noun-clause is to follow.

Examples are given below.

It surprised me that he was still in bed. (More natural than 'That he was still in bed surprised me.')

She made it clear that she wouldn't accept the proposal.

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<mark>In comparation comp<u>a</u>risen <mark>with /to</mark>.. comparated Comp@re**d <mark>with /to</mark>..**</mark>

Wh<u>e</u>ther or not

Direct question	Indirect question			
1 st 2nd		1 st	2 nd	,
Where are youfrom?	Can you tell mewh	ere <mark>you</mark>	are	from?
1 st 2nd		1 st	2 nd	
Where to you live?	<mark>I would like to know</mark> wh	ere <mark>you</mark>	do	live.
1 st 2nd	2nd 2 nd			
Where have you been?	I want to knowwh	ere <mark>you</mark>	have	been.

I dơ'n't rɨmember wh@t is your nime is.

To put up with someone. (aguantar)

Suit (traje)

Suitebe (adequado)

Råfarbished (reformado)

Genits

To be on fire Encendido/Tener suerte increíble/
On a roll a tope

Cơ habiting (convivencia)

Times, days and dates		prepositio				
		n				
For times		at	9 o'clock			
During the day		In the	morning			
Days	When?	on	Saturday			
	What?	1	Sunday			
Dates	When?	on the	1st of May 2000			
	What?	the	1st of May 2999.			
For months		in	December			
For years		=	1984			
For decades		In the	80s/1980s			
Approximation		About Around	25th of June.			

Mey

March

[minit] minute