

2016-02-16 Tuesday Isa and Rut Marek Connell English notes

occupied occupied

Friends that I hadn't ^(aux) seen ^{past participle} for a long time.

Each ^(sl) one is doing ^{color} their own thing.

1.	It is important the + object (eSpaniolada)
	The object is adjective. e.g: Tennis is very interesting. e.g: Tennis is a very interesting game.
2.	<div> <div>adjective</div> <div>→</div> <div>to → + verb</div> <div>→ for → verb+ing</div> <div>→ +object</div> </div>
	It is important to + verb. It is important to play tennis well. Computers are critical for learning.

To shop for fresh products

it's near our flat. It's near where people ^(pl) live.

I hardly ~~never~~ ^{adverb} ever ^{adverb} go' b'cause I'm working.

at this kind ^(sl) of market.

Generally

At = place = location

In = building = content / (encajado)

1. In is used for location inside areas:

cities: in New York

2. In is used for location inside a three-dimensional space.

3. We use at when we think of something as simply a point on a map, without dimensions:

Compare:

He is in the house. [house is thought of as a three-dimensional object]

He is at home. [home is thought of as a point]

Compare:

Mr. Nelson is at the restaurant. [He is eating. The restaurant is viewed as a point, only in terms of its function.]

There is a bar in the restaurant. [The restaurant is viewed as a three-dimensional object. The bar is inside the restaurant.]

Compare:

He is at the movies. [He is in the movie theater watching the movie.]

He is in the movies. [He is an actor. He appears in movies.]

Compare:

She is at the hospital. [She is visiting or working there.]

She is in the hospital. [She is a patient.]

Compare:

My friend lives in Madrid. [Madrid is viewed as an area.]

Our plane stopped at Madrid before continuing on to Rome. [Madrid is viewed as a point on a map or itinerary.]

Compare:

We arrived at the airport around midnight. [airport is a point in the city]

We arrived in the city around midnight. [city is an area]

Notice that in many of these pairs, the difference is in the point of view of the speaker. The choice of in, on, or at often depends upon whether we view something as having three, two, one, or zero dimensions.

Antisocial

On the web = On the Internet.
= online
the world wide web (www)
On a web website / web page
Spider web.
but football / tennis net

To pay for + object.
To buy for + object.
<div> <div>for</div> <div>somewhere</div> <div>everywhere</div> <div>anywhere</div> <div>nowhere</div> </div>
To shop for + object.

Unsocial

Is it well^(adv) [sed] said?

I buy things^(pl) on the Internet

I always^(adv) think ~~in~~ about technology.

When I am shopping for them.

I buy them ~~in~~ in a little shop^(pl).

To try (to + verb) + object.

Waterfall (cascada)

It's more relaxing the people^(pl) who are having lunch look more relaxed.

It's a sightseeing is more active.

[əbʌv] above

It's a good^(adj) place^(pl) to do meditation.

...maybe^(adv) (quizás) looking at the waterfall^(pl).

Look at	Mirar
look for	
seek for	Buscar
search for	

Strong loud noise^(u) (ruido).

It would be fine pleasant/ nice ~~to~~^(adv) to read also.

It would	be nice	too	/also/ as well
	be nice	too	/also/ as well

[gaɪd] guide

It seems like a good^(adj) job.

..and nice places for sure.

....and where are they built.

Maybe^(adv) some disadvantages^(pl) is are that...

It has high a lot of responsibility⁽ⁿ⁾.

You have to have take care of them.

Prerequisite

Requirement

A helper

You can see the games for free.

Stars sport Stars people^(pl).

It seems like a [restront] restaurant.

You could working for 2-3 hours a day.

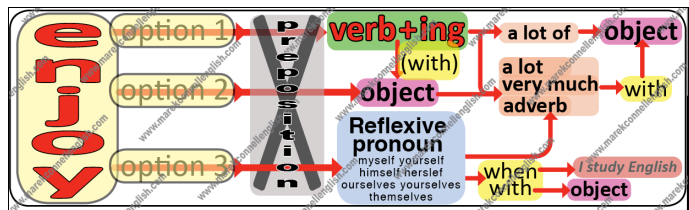
You can earn some money while you study.





There are is more work.

Maybe^(adv) (quizás) One of the disadvantages^(pl) could be


the weather^(u).

I don't know what advantages^(pl) can I can say with this job.



	Low ^(bajo) deep ^(bajo / profundo)	Low temperature ^a
	High ^(alto)	High temperature ^a
	Loud ^(alto volumen)	
	quiet ^(tranquilo)	

(cuidar)	
1.	To watch
2.	To put keep an eye on
3.	To look after + object
4.	To take care about of
	To care about

Zoom in (on+object)
Zoom out (of+object)
Can you zoom-in on the picture ^a ...in the bottom/top left/right corner?

Scroll ↓down/up

Direct question	Indirect question
1 st 2 nd Where are you from?	1 st 2 nd Can you tell me where you are from?
1 st 2 nd Where do you live?	1 st 2 nd I would like to know where you do live.
1 st 2 nd Where have you been?	2 nd 2 nd I want to know where you have been.

Cabin (**cabaña/cabina**)

The picture ~~who~~ where there are 2 people (pl).

	 to fall (down). to fall off a ladder	
To fall off eg a cliff (alcantilado)		to fall (down)
		
to fall/trip over something./to fall down		to fall down eg some stairs

It seems like a good (adj) job.

It's better wait to finish the career race.

Let's go to another picture.

Too (adv) much (u)(sl) + (noun)
A lot of
Too (adv) (adjective)

It's not too much expensive.

It's not too much tiring (cansante).

To suffer experience the bad weather.

For sure, you need to talk a lot of languages.

Nightshifts

[ə'loun] alone

...with another workmate.

Sheller. Shell (**cascara/concha**)

Seller (**vendedor**)

To sell any some product.

To cope /deal with +object.
(≈manejar)
To manage with +object.
Can you cope (superar; sobrellevar) with the stress?

To manage with all kinds of people.

You have to have patient persistence.

[peishent]	(im)persistent (adj)
[peishens]	(im)persistence (n)

False Friend	
1. career	carrera profesional
2. degree	carrera (university)
3. race	carrera (corner)
4. race	human race

For sure! (**seguro**)

I don't know for sure (**no se por cierto**)

I work (in) shift.

Shift work (**turno**).

To be on duty (**estar de guardia**)

Shift work (**por turnnos**)

@ther (pl) +object
"Other children"
"Other cars"
Another (sl) +objects
"another child"
"another cars"