

2016-02-18 Thursday Inma and Juanjo Marek Connell English notes

[feiməs] fɪməs

it's a short feeling.

Fime is short and fleeting (lasting for a very short time.)

It's a form of satisfaction that lasts a long time.

It gives you a sense of satisfaction.

They save a lot of money.

They get satisfaction from the material things.

Listening to your problems friend's problems.

A wide/broad (ancho) range a large number

of people that like having a family.

To get marry married.

It's another form of satisfaction.

I feel satisfied.

He has satisfied the criteria.

The thing

What it comes / boils down to is... (de verdad/en serio) (la idea que subyace)

people used

to (solio) usually do.

To raise a family.

Outcast (el marginado, el paria)

outsider (el forastero, el extranjero)

Compulsory/obligatory

Everybody asks you....

It's not my forte (strong point)

Being at a concert.

at a concert

The things that you remind remember, last forever. (desde/para siempre).

Things that long last long.

Long-lasting

I get feel satisfied.

London

You can go to more concerts.

I saw him with on the big screen.

The last one pictures....

I don't know what's that is.

People is are
people does do
people has have
People verb

People who likes feel or get a sense of satisfied

satisfaction by from buying things.

...from owning things.

for the rest of the your life.

If you don't follow (seguir) trends, you are out of society the system.

If they don't fit me I don't wear it.

I'm not conscious of it.

a form of transports
other forms of transports.
another form of transports.
(a/many) means of transports
a way of travelling

in class
at the school

letter	a page	exercise (1b) Chapter 5 question 2
in a email on	a screen	
book	a phone	
	web website	
	a balcony	
	a surface	
	the beach	
	your skin.	

[conshes] **conscious** (consciente)
 [conshens] **conscience** (la conciencia)

I'm not in the mood ~~of~~ **to do** anything^(s).

1	To be in the mood to do +object	≈tener ganas
2	To feel like doing +object	
3	To feel up to/for going out somewhere	

We **talked** about it 2 weeks **ago**.

You're **focused** on other^(pl) stuff^(u).

The **only** ^(adv) things^(pl) that remains **are**...

Lots of people^(pl) **is** **are** following him.

You **are** **always** ~~was~~ **worried** about...

Your ~~aim~~ goal is to have money^(u).

More money^(u) ~~that~~ than you have.

You can **enjoy** it **exactly** the same.

That is **what** the **question** is about.

They **don't** know **what** to do with ~~her~~ their money^(u).
 to do

People^(pl) **are** gonna ~~steal~~ rob them.

They ~~get~~ go^(u) crazy.

to go^(u) crazy

to get mad (loco).

Someone who takes **care** of their money.

I **changed** my mind.

I backtracked

Scratch ^(rascar) **that** (borralo/olvidalo) ★

~~consultor~~ consultant

those^(pl) kind^(pl) of people^(pl) **are** ...

that kind of person **are** **is** ...

Have you ~~ever~~ ^(alguna vez) **regretted** anything^(s) you have

~~done~~ ^(past participle) done?

impulsive

I **don't** think **about** **what** **I'm** saying.

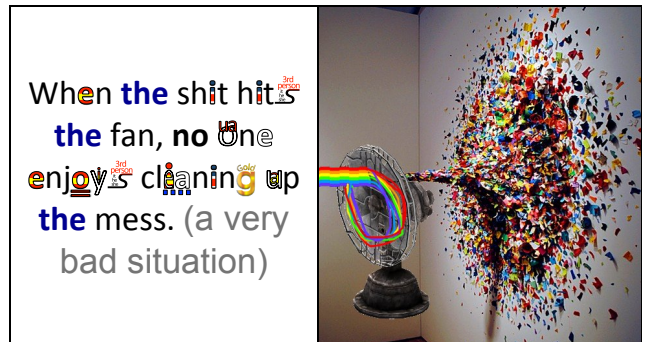
I **don't** **regret** **about** the things^(pl) **I've** ~~done~~ ^(past participle) done in my life.

I would have **liked** to have said ...

Have you **regretted** **about** anything^(s) in your life?

My ~~parents~~ ^(reflexive) **they** wanted **me** ^(object) to do **everything** **myself**.

reflexive myself	← Without the help of other ^s . →	on my own
B ^y reflexive myself	← Alone →	
lonely (solitario)		



To back track.
1. To go back over the course by which one has come.
2. To return to a previous point or subject, as in a lecture or discussion.
3. To reverse one's position or policy.

wont	that	object	me / him / her	to + verb (+object)
Sub	need	that	/us / them	
m'	ke	that	object	you
que			tu	verb (+object)
				hagas

I wouldn't go to work any day if I didn't have pressure on me.
 ...if I didn't feel pressured to do it.
 I've got pressure from the society.
 I don't want you to feel bad.
 Which? What are your dreams?
 I don't wanna see myself like that in my 50s.

To knock back some beer (≈to drink) (≈empinar el codo)

[Stamek] stomach [eik] ache

My friend says the same.

That's why I told said that.

I went to experiment experience everything that happens in the school.

[inaf] enough (bastante)

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.

To go to +object.
 To go to the shops.
 But...
 to go to somewhere.
 to go to here/there.
 To go to shopping.
 To go to verb+ing