2016-02-20 Saturday Gloria Server Marek Connell English notes

[taied] tired

tiring (cansante)

I am bored (estoy aburido) …(of +object).

I am boring (soy aburido)

[lav] love

First

[anser] answer

I Olways (adv) meike this fail misteike.

[Mandei] Monday

leitest

[casteme] customer

producing

[cam] come

To prove (demostrar) (proof (n))
to approve (aprobar) a law.
to pass (passar/aprobar) an exam.
to demonstreite (demonstrar)
to test (hacer una prueba)
to try (probar)
to check (comprobar)

To conduct trials (plural).

False Friend		
1.	Factory	(fabrica)
2.	fabric	(tela)
3	To produce (to build, to manufacture)	(fabricar)

The time of production is very ~~large~~ long .

If we do**n't** work ~~good~~ well (adv) .

Adjustment

It's a sector ~~very~~ full of negoutieshion.

3D ("three dii")

machine

as a guide

I like to search ~~in~~ on another peiges (plural).

Other +objects
"Other children"
"Other cars"

Another +objects
"another child"
"another car~~s~~"

I do**n't** know if the emails ~~don't~~ arrive ~~the mails~~.

I ~~coch~~ ~~caught~~ took the phone

Present	past	Participle
cat**ch**	[coot]cought	[cot]cought
(coger)		

State verbs

Verbs which describe states, not actions, are not usually used in the continuous. These verbs describe:

thoughts: *believe know remember forget think* (meaning *believe*) *feel* (meaning *believe*) *guess* (meaning *believe*) *suppose understand*, etc.

feelings: *like hate want need prefer*, etc.

senses: *smell taste hear see*

possession: *have belong own contain include*, etc.

existence: *exist remain consist seem mean matter*, etc.

the verb *be*

Some state verbs can be used in the continuous when they describe actions:

I'm thinking about what you said. (I'm considering it.) *She's feeling unhappy.* (How she is at the moment.) *The shop assistant is weighing the fruit for us.* (He's measuring the number of kilos.) Other verbs like this include *see, taste, smell* and *be*.

I'm having a phone ✗

I have a phone. ☑

I'm having a **bad** day. ☑ (adjective)

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

Buy	bought	[bot]
Fight	Fought	[fot]
Teach	Tought	[tot]
Catch	Cought	[cot]
Think	Thought	[thot]
(aunque) Though		[thou]

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

My boss (jefe) ~~don't~~ doesn't make the offer.

I feel **bad** that we don't answer when they need **the** information.

At least (por lo menos)

~~It's very important~~ the times are very important.

He can contract ~~with another~~ ~~mouldis~~ mould (forma/moho) company.

~~at~~ in the first picture they are buying a toys (jugetes) in a toy shop.

~~Pictur~~ [pikcha] picture

For buying ~~foots~~ foods.

1 foot

2 ~~feets~~ feet

The women ~~at~~ in the first picture.

He have 2 ~~childs~~ childrens.

~~At~~ in the 2nd picture.

They prefer to go to the street market.

I prefer to shop for ~~meals~~ food.

I **never** ~~found~~ find what I want.

Test 3: Part 4

to ~~planificate~~ plan

to disconnect ~~about~~ from **the** life.

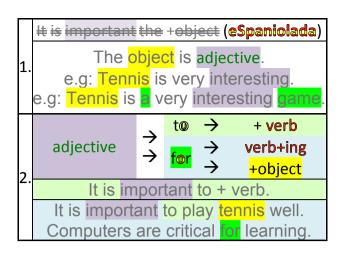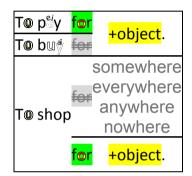| To connect to +object. |
|---|
| To disconnect ~~of~~ from +object. |

I don't know what to say.

To ~~do~~ go **on** an [Exkershen] excursion (short trip).

I don't know where ~~is~~ it is.

Where is it?

The place where the waterfall (cascada) ~~are~~ is.

To pay for	+object.
To buy ~~for~~	
To shop ~~for~~	somewhere everywhere anywhere nowhere
for	+object.

(Tener prisa)
To rush (verb) / To hurry (verb)
I am / ~~have~~ in a hurry/rush
To be in a hurry /rush.

Generally

At =pl**ace**=location

In =bu**ild**ing= 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.

River ~~Raive~~

I think **the** s**a**me ~~of~~ as ~~another~~ **the** an**o**ther picture.

I have**n't** got ə lot of gadg**et s**.

My comput**er** (sl) **O**lways (adv) ~~do~~ do**es** str**a**nge thing**s**.

I learnt / learne**d** ~~inat~~ at school.

I ~~have~~ had iT class**es**.

You have t**o** search for s**o**mething ~~in~~ on ə comput**er** (sl).

With**o**ut r**ea**l**i**sing.

an ~~Informatic~~ **i.**T [ai ti] class (Information technology)

an iT technician **(informatico)**

In **a** computer.

On **a** computer.