

2016-03-31 Thursday Rafa Ara Marek Connell English notes

1	To <del>steal</del> rob <u>someone</u>
2	To rob/ <del>steal</del> <u>something</u> from <u>someone</u> .
3	Theif (ladron) Thieves (ladrones)
4	Theft (el robo)
5	A robber robs <u>a</u> bank
6	A burglar <u>burgles</u> <u>a</u> house.
	A pickpocket (el carterista) To pickpocket <u>someone</u> . ( <u>≈carteristar</u> <u>alguien</u> )
	To mug, to rob (atracar)

Work done	P7
Hmk	P8 qB&c relating to reading on page 9 <b>Listening p6=Teacher's book p11 (top,left corner)</b> Writing from my website.
Start Next week	P8 A and D

Elf (el elfo/ duende)

whew (el suero)

Someone tried to ~~steal~~ give you something.  
Did someone try to rob you?  
Did someone try to steal something from you?

Since 2001	(time/date /a point in time)
For 13 years.	(period)
13 years ago.	(past simple)

I have been waiting here since 8.

From 8-10

Any more questions?

I think any no more.

I am bored (estoy aburrido) ... (of +object).

I am boring (soy aburrido)

"It is boring"

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

Adjectives	
estoy -ed	Es/soy -ing
Refers to the <u>feeling</u>	Refers to the <u>situation</u>
I feel bored	It is boring
I feel interested	It is interesting
I feel annoyed	It is annoying
I feel fascinated	It is fascinating
I feel liberated	It is liberating
stressed	But → Stressful (adj)
Encouraged	Encouraging
embarrassed	embarrassing
Tired	Tiring.

On the fly/go' (sobre la marcha)

... (adverb)

Zero quantity	
1	Negative verb any noun I <u>don't</u> have any problems "Nobody knows anything" "People don't know anything"
2	Positive verb No noun I <u>have</u> No problems "People know nothing"

[≈cálas] colour<sup>plural</sup>s

to greet (dar la bienvenida)

Used

Píce / rhythm (ritmo)

AIDS (sida)

aid<sup>u</sup>s (ayuda)  
help<sup>s</sup>

Deliver<sup>(n)</sup>y

delivery

/dr'liv(ə)ri/

noun

noun: delivery; plural noun: deliveries

- the action of delivering letters, parcels, or goods.  
"allow up to 28 days for delivery"  
synonyms: conveyance, carriage, transportation, transporting, transport, distribution; More  
antonyms: collection  
• an item or items delivered on a particular occasion.  
"new deliveries are stacked behind older stock"  
synonyms: consignment, load, batch; More
- the process of giving birth.  
"injuries sustained during delivery"  
synonyms: birth, childbirth; More
- an act of throwing, bowling, or kicking a ball, especially a cricket ball.  
"he reached 59 runs off only 42 deliveries"  
synonyms: ball bowled, throw, bowl, lob, pitch  
"he reached 59 runs off only 42 deliveries"
- the manner or style of giving a speech.  
"her delivery was stilted"  
synonyms: manner of speaking, speech, pronunciation, enunciation, articulation, intonation, elocution; More
- the supply or provision of something.  
"a mechanism for rapid delivery of bile into the duodenum"
- <sup>LAW</sup>  
the acknowledgement by the maker of a deed that they intend to be bound by it.

Typical

Europe

Currency (moneda corriente)

to rephrase (reformular, expresar de otra manera)

Asian

Culture

[cálcherál] cultural

How would you describe the píce (ritmo) of your delivery?

The idéal<sup>y</sup> room could be théatr<sup>e</sup>.

A clear<sup>u</sup> visual<sup>u</sup> view of the p<sup>u</sup>erson who is doing<sup>u</sup> the meeting<sup>u</sup>.

I have a clear<sup>u</sup> visual<sup>u</sup> of the s<sup>u</sup>spect. (SWAT)

Clear (claro) (for water/weather)

Light<sup>(N)</sup> (luz /encender<sup>(v)</sup> /ligero<sup>(adj)</sup> /claro<sup>(adj)</sup>)

To hand something<sup>u</sup> over to someone. (dar)

To hand in your essay<sup>y</sup>  
(entregar tu ensayo corto)

To hand in your resignation<sup>shion</sup>  
(presentar la dimisión)

To hand /give out leaflet<sup>u</sup>/flyer<sup>u</sup>.  
(repartir)

Adjective<sup>s</sup> Adverb  
(Adjective+ly)

Lunch (lanzamiento)

lunch (la comida, el almuerzo)

To swat a fly (aplstar, matar de un golpe)

Fly swatter<sup>u</sup> (pala-mata-mosques)

S.W.A.T team

(abbreviation, Special Weapons And Tactics)

[Thiætə] th<sup>u</sup>étr<sup>e</sup>

[kiləmitə] kilómétr<sup>e</sup>

[mitə] m<sup>u</sup>étr<sup>e</sup>

[sentə] centr<sup>e</sup>

[kalibə] calibr<sup>e</sup>

A tall person is blocking your view.

It could be better the green colour.

the green colour could be better

1.	It is adjective 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.

Highlight (subrayar/ destacar)

at least (por lo menos)

Occur

To stand out. (sobresalir/destacar)

to yawn (bostezar)

People is are watching you.

to whisper, to tell a  
secret (susurrar /Chivar)  
to whistle (silbar)

Spanish A	English A
1. <del>uncle</del> (tio)	2. <del>ankle</del> (tobillo)
3. <del>Cut</del>	4. <del>Cat</del>
5. <del>Fucked</del>	6. <del>Fact</del>
7. <del>much</del>	8. <del>match</del>
9. <del>mad</del> (barro)	10. <del>mad</del>
11. <del>last</del> (London)	12. <del>last</del> (=Liverpool)
13. <del>hammer</del>	14. <del>hammer</del> (martillo)
14. <del>dance</del> (uk) <del>chan</del> ce	15. <del>dance</del> (usa) <del>chan</del> ce

	in / at the end
1. <del>in</del> the end	Finally (adv) (al final)
2. <del>At</del> the end	at the point when something stops.
3. <del>At</del> last	(al fin)
4. <del>At</del> least (por lo menos) <del>the</del> least useful (el menos util)	

When there is movement (TV/film/football/youtube)	
<b>See</b> Past /future tense ✓ continuous tense ✗ Last week I saw a film. ✓ <del>While I was seeing the film</del> ✗	<b>Watch</b> Any tense While I was watching the film.... ✓

When the teacher finishes the class.

[kantri] country

I live ~~in~~ abroad (en extranjero)  
diversia  
A [fórene] foreigner (un extranjero)  
[fóren] foreign (extranjero)

arrangement (el arreglo; el acuerdo)

The thing ~~what~~ that we talked about before.

Time [countable] and [uncountable]
How many times have you seen that film? (Cuantas veces)
How much time did it take? (Cuanto tiempo)

[yéschas] guesses

You can connect good well with people.



discuss  
debate about (debatir)  
to argue +object.  
(discutir) about  
talk  
speak

**Good** = adjective

**well** = adverb

Therefore it has to be we eat **well** as we are describing how we eat and drink. It might be said that adverbs answer the question How...? whilst adjectives answer the question **What sort of...?**

Study the following:

- 'She speaks **good** Japanese.'
- 'She speaks Japanese **well**.'
- 'She speaks Japanese better than I do.'

Note that **better** is the comparative form of both **good** and **well**.

In English, we often play around with basic language, whether consciously or unconsciously, for effect. So, whilst 'we eat **well** and drink **well**' would be grammatically correct, 'we eat **good** and drink **well**' may be more effective in terms of impact because it breaks the grammatical rule. I would not recommend it, however, if you are taking an exam, but it will sound **good** over a drink with friends.

Why not **sound well** in this particular example? It is because when we use verbs such as **be, seem, appear, sound, look, feel, smell, taste**, they are followed by adjectives rather than adverbs as we are describing the subject of the sentence rather than the action of the verb.

So we have:

- 'She **looks** really **good** in those clothes.'
  - 'The food at the reception **tasted** really **good** - **better** than the food we **had** last year.'
  - 'There's no way he'll get a distinction, but the work he's done appears **good enough** for a pass.'
- 'I **felt** really **good** when she congratulated me on winning the essay prize.'

For similar reasons we would talk about:

A **good-looking** woman.

A **good-natured** boy. (**good** describes his nature)

But we would also say:

- A **well-dressed** woman. (**well** tells us how she dresses)
- A **well-behaved** boy. (**well** tells us how he behaves)

Look up good and well in your dictionaries to see if you can find further examples of adjectives formed in this way.

The only time when **well** can be used as an adjective by itself is when we are talking about someone's health. Here **well** means in good health. Compare the following:

- 'How are you today?' 'Fine. Very **well**, thanks. / Not very **well**, actually.'

'I often feel **unwell** when I'm on a boat, but as soon as I get off, I'm **fine**.'

Note that the expression **well and good** is used to indicate that you find a particular situation satisfactory or acceptable. Thus, we might say:

- 'If you can do the job in less time and leave early, I don't mind. That's (all very) **well and good**.'

'If you want to stay here on your own over Christmas, **well and good**.'

Incidentally, there is now a trend among young people, particularly in the 18 - 25 age range, to use **well** instead of **very** in expressions like:

- 'I am **well happy** with that.'
- 'I was **well tired** last night.'
- 'She was **well pleased** with her birthday present.'

Again it breaks the rule and is effective in the impact it makes.

**Well** used in this way often refers to exceptional circumstances or is used as a summary statement. I wonder if this creative use of the English language has reached you yet in your part of the world?

It ~~does~~<sup>not</sup> ~~sound~~<sup>right</sup>.

People ~~is~~<sup>are</sup> ~~are~~<sup>trying</sup> to ~~imagine~~<sup>....</sup>.


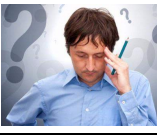
If ~~some~~<sup>one</sup> ~~have~~<sup>has</sup> a ~~doubt~~<sup>...</sup>.

To [daʊt] ~~doubt~~<sup>with</sup> +object ~~duda~~<sup>??</sup>

[det] ~~debt~~<sup>deuda</sup> £€

Resent	past	Participle
Hear	Heard	Heard

When the audience are trying to concentrate on what the speaker is talking saying.  
He is trying to be concentrate.

<p>To be concentrated (adjective)</p> <p>"The detergent is very concentrated"</p>	
<p>To concentrate (verb) on object</p> <p>"They are concentrated concentrating on work."</p> <p>"You have to be concentrate on the game."</p>	
<p><del>To be more concentrated</del> To concentrate more.</p> <p><del>His face is concentrate.</del> He is concentrating.</p>	

How was your weekend?	<del>well</del> (adv) good (adj) .
How are you?	well (adv) ( <b>≈salud</b> ) good (adj) ( <b>mejor</b> )
How was it?	It went well (adv) ( <b>mejor</b> ) <del>It went good.</del> (but commonly said)
How did it go?	It was good (adj) . <del>it was well</del>