

2016-07-20 Tuesday JuanJo Marek Connell English notes

Each teacher teaches in a different way.

A short choreography.

I try to make the student understand what the basic movements are.

The moves are all linked.

[movements] movements

Myself	← (Without the help of others.) →	By on my own
on By myself	← (alone) →	
lonely (solitario)		

The school is managed by .

The world champion

2 thousand and [faiv] five

considered considered

typical typical

Busking (activity)
buskers (people) = street performers
(actores callejeros)

To juggle (hacer malabares)

To do juggling

There are 2 groups - One of them are musicians...

Most of the perflautas are...

As	Like
to dress up (disfrasarse) as Elvis. (imitation)	to dress like a businessman. to dress like a million bucks. You look like a million bucks! (comparison)
to work as a doctor (role(papel)/function)	to work like a dog (como un Chino) to act like a fool/idiot. (comparison)

puppet master

magician

admire

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

[En te téin ment] entertainment

cheerleader (Animador, animadora (en encuentros deportivos, mítines políticos); porrista.)

Things going bad	
Things can go	to pot tit up down hill pear shaped
An uphill struggle. (a difficult situation)	

Present	past	Participle	+to
go	went	gone	
ir			

Funny	≈	many	≠	moni
money				
honey (miel)				
[meni] many				

To ~~make~~ ^{do} a performance.

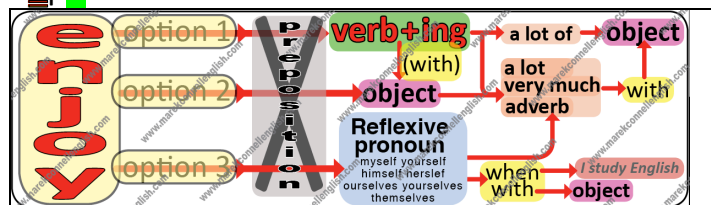
[pablik] p^ublⁱc

^{dur}ing the break.

A footb^oll ~~party~~ match / g^ame

A p^olitic^al party. ✓

Pop^ular



To enjoy 1. ^{studying} 2. ^{your} time with ^{your} friends.
3. ^{yourself}

^{people} enjoy in the street ^{themselves} in the street.

A stampede

Google /g ^o o ^g l/	
Gogg ^l e ^s (swimming)	
A glass ^e s	
a glass pan ^e l	
cryst ^a l	
window	(ventana)

To dⁱcide ^{to} + verb +object.

~~passional~~ ^{passionate}

To sing (cantar) a song	
to sign (firmar)	
a sign (un se ^ñ al)	
signature (una firma)	
[ót-ə-grafs] Out ^o graph ^s	

Subject (asignatura/tema)

It is [En te t^ein ment] entertainment for people.

there is	hay (sl)
there are	hay (pl)
they are	Ellos sont/están

To b^e followed b^y others.

[f^eiməs] f^em^us

Bullfighter (el torero)

Bull fighting

There are bull fightings fights.

Bull ring (plaza de toros) "I've never been to a bull ring."

to squ^ander (waste)

an "It" girl (a young woman who has achieved celebrity because of her socialite lifestyle.)

I have/had it on the tip of my tongue.

It is/was ~~is~~ on the tip of my tongue.

(en la punta de mi lengua)



Toilet

Bathroom
(with or without toilet)

eau de toilette

To ~~lose~~ the control.
I would ~~lose~~ ^{lose} control.
To b^e in the control of a situation.

Direct ^o r	b ^a	Steven Spielberg.
A film		
A song	b ^a	Michael Jackson
A painting	b ^a	Dali
A building	b ^a	Calatrava
A film	starring (protagonizado)	Javier Bardem
	with	
a shoe m ^a de	of	leather (piel/ el cuero)
A letter from Marek.		
A film b ^y Marek.		A letter written b ^y Marek.
	A t ^u bb ^e m ^a de	of wood.
	A ph ^o n ^e m ^a de	b ^y Apple.
	What is this m ^a de	of?

Not only... (no solo,...) (but) (it is) also (si no..tambien)

We use **not only X but also Y** in formal contexts:

The war caused **not only** destruction and death **but also** generations of hatred between the two communities.

The car **not only** is economical **but also** feels good to drive.

This investigation is **not only** one that is continuing and worldwide **but also** one that we expect to continue for quite some time.

We can sometimes leave out **also**:

I identified with Denzel Washington **not only** as an actor **but** as a person.

To add emphasis, we can use **not only** at the beginning of a clause. When we do this, we invert the subject and the verb:

Not only was it raining all day at the wedding **but also** the band was late.

Not only will they paint the outside of the house **but also** the inside.

When there is no auxiliary verb or main verb **be**, we use **do, does, did**:

Not only did she forget my birthday, **but** she **also** didn't even apologise for forgetting it.

I don't ~~used to~~ ^(used to) ^(verb) usually ^(adverb) see these ^(plural) programmes ^(s).

Reality

It's ~~a~~ ^(singular) ~~point~~ ^(point) very important ^(very) point.

1.	It is adjective ^(adjective) the +object (eSpaniolada)
	The object is adjective.
	e.g: Tennis is very interesting.
	e.g: Tennis is a ^(adjective) very interesting game ^(game) .
2.	<div> <div>adjective</div> <div>→</div> <div>to</div> <div>→</div> <div>+ verb</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>for</div> <div>→</div> <div>verb+ing</div> <div>→</div> <div>+object</div> </div>
	It is important to + verb.
	It is important to play tennis well.
	Computers are critical for ^(for) learning.
	It's not the same Texas and New York.
	In Texas it's not the same as in New York.
	It's not the same to live in Texas as it is to live in New York.

To be famous for verb+ing +object.
Famous for being famous.

It's (not) the ~~beginning~~ ^(beginning) and end ~~of~~ ^(end) of my ~~existence~~ ^(existence).
(≈El principio y el fin)

The ~~main~~ ^(main) by which you are going to make a living.

From an economic point of the view.

To know how hard is the life is.

The willpower (fuerza de voluntad)

[iang] young

to be ~~in~~ ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ at the University

To lack (falta) of +object

I'm ~~excited~~ ^(excited) about going.

You are just another person.

1	What	Qué
2	Why How come (inversion)	Por qué
3	When	cuándo
4	Where	Dónde
5	Who	Quién
6	How	Cómo
7	how much How many	cuanto
8	How many times	Cuantas veces
9	How often	con que frecuencia
10	How long How much time (take)	Cuanto tiempo
11	how far	que distancia

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?