

2016-11-24 Thursday Guada and Sandra Marek Connell English notes

to [cof] **ough** (toser)

[cors] **course**

quality

tip (consejo/ propina/ punta)

pupil

student

each

Hyperactive

A bit (un poco) crazy.

He drives me crazy/nuts (frutos secos).
 She drives me up the wall. (Me vuelve loco)
 (Me hace subir por las paredes/haces que me suba por las paredes)
 You are crazy. (Estas loco)

What things drive you crazy?

I drive me crazy.

Unpolite impolite (no educado) Rude people drive me crazy.

Location (ubicación)

The size is small.

Inhabitant (habitantes).

Near of the airport.

Do you sometimes hear the planes when they pass?

Resent	past	Participle
Hear	Heard	Heard

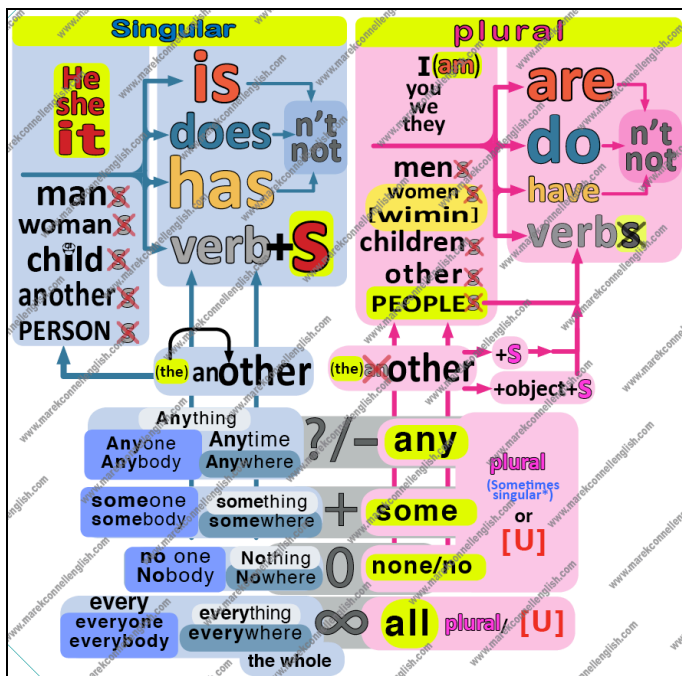
Also

Near	to	the centre
Far (away) from		

[peishent] (im)patient
[peishens](im)patient

Road	(carretera)
motorway	(autovia)
On the highway	USA
Toll road	(autopista)
Something takes its toll on you.	(te pasa la factura)
Toll charge	(peaje)
Congestion charge	= city

Hurt	dolor
Heart	corazon
Hair	pelo
air	aire
ear	oreja
Hear	oir
Here	aqui
There	alli



[Ve raí e ti] variety

[mei-ia] mayer (alcalde)

Greet

to gret (dar la bienvenida)

[pikcha] pikture

4 ^(singular) ~~persons~~ ^(plural) people

field (campo)

[bild] build

bodat

Seil (navegar/vela)

Sale (rebaja/venta)

to sell (vender)

Lake (lago)

Have you ever been seiling (navegando) in a bodat?

Rope (cuerda gorda)

To keep ther balance.

When I wos a lot/much younger...

Summeer camp

adventurous

To do / go hiking (senderismo)
trekking

Whot are the best caves (cuevas) that you have seen in Spain?

Have you ever been there?

Whot do you man, no?

This house belongs to a person who

Organise
Organisation
Organisated organised

Homeworks (deberes)
Housework / chores (el quehacer doméstico; la tarea)

To make a mess (lio/desorden)
Messy (desordenado)
tidy (ordenado).

They have a lot to study.

All the time (siempre)

All the times (todas las veces)

Whot would they have to do to clean the place?

They would have to plan the housework.

A planning plan

To put away (ordenar, guardar)

They should put each thing away in its place.

To keep (mantener/guardar)

To save (salvar/guardar/ahorrar)

is it difficult to keep your house clean?

[taied] tired

to try (to + verb) +object.

Whot do you begin with? With whot do you begin?

[moust] modst

1. <u>a</u> form of transport <u>s</u>
2. <u>a</u> way of travell <u>i</u> ng
3. (<u>a</u> /many) m <u>a</u> ns of transport <u>s</u>
<u>o</u> ther form <u>s</u> mo <u>d</u> es <u>s</u>
<u>a</u> nother form mo <u>d</u> e



Present	past	Participle
S <u>ai</u>	[soo] s <u>o</u> w	S <u>ee</u> n
(ver)		

To join <u>t</u> o ...	+object
bel <u>o</u> ng <u>t</u> o ...	
to bel <u>o</u> ng (pertenecer)	
Bel <u>o</u> ng <u>i</u> ng <u>s</u> (pertenencias)	

Pronunciation	
1. <u>A</u> ren't	1. <u>W</u> aren't [wernt]
2. <u>a</u> unt (tia) [aant]	2. <u>w</u> ere
3. <u>a</u> nt (hormiga)	3. w <u>o</u> nt
4. <u>a</u> n	

h@e

bi:k

+Can	
-can't ≈[caant]	

Spanish A 	English A 
1. <u>l</u> ance <u>o</u> (tio)	2. <u>a</u> nkle <u>e</u> (tobillo)
3. <u>C</u> at	4. <u>C</u> at
5. <u>F</u> uck <u>e</u> d	6. <u>F</u> act
7. <u>m</u> uch	8. <u>m</u> atch
9. <u>m</u> ud (barro)	10. <u>m</u> ad
11. <u>l</u> ast (London)	12. <u>l</u> ast (≈Liverpool)
13. <u>h</u> amm <u>e</u> r	14. <u>h</u> amm <u>e</u> r (martillo)
14. <u>d</u> anc <u>e</u> (uk) <u>ch</u> anc <u>e</u>	15. <u>d</u> anc <u>e</u> (usa) <u>ch</u> anc <u>e</u>

<p>“??? ate pizza?” “Who did ate pizza?”</p>		→ Subject questions	Marek ate pizza .
<p>“??? Marek eat?” “What did Marek eat?”</p>		→ object questions	Marek ate pizza .
<p>Subject questions (The question word refers to the subject that performs the action of the verb) We want to know the person or thing that performed the action.</p>			
(Question=subject)	Aux		
What	did	happened?	→ “An accident happened.”
Who	does	loves Romeo ?	→ Juliet loves Romeo .
Who	did	gave the keys to John ?	→ I gave the keys to John .
<p>Object Questions (The question word refers to the object that receives the action of the verb) (we want to know about the receiver of the action.)</p>			
(Question word= direct/indirect object)	(Aux)	(sub)	(verb)
What	did	you	do?
What	do	you	love?
Who	does	Romeo	love?
Whose car	is	it ?	
Who	are	you ?	
Who	did	you give the keys to?	
What	did	you	eat?
<p>direct/indirect object</p> <p>“I ate chocolate” I love chocolate Romeo loves Juliet. The car is Marek's. I am John. I gave the keys to John. I ate chocolate.</p>			
<p>https://www.espressoenglish.net/subject-and-object-questions-in-english/</p>			

Ask yourself,

“Am I asking about the **doer** of the action or the **receiver** of the action?”

If you're asking about the **doer/subject**, then DON'T use ~~do/does/did~~.

If you're asking about the **receiver/object**, then YES – use do/does/did.

Present continuous: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subject Q: Who is washing the car?▪ Object Q: What is Paul washing?▪ Answer: Paul is washing the car.	Past continuous: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subject Q: Who was talking about the problem?▪ Object Q: What was the manager talking about? Answer: The manager was talking about the problem
Present perfect: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subject Q: Who has spent \$1000 on a computer?▪ Object Q: How much have your parents spent on a computer? Answer: My parents have spent \$1000 on a computer.	Present perfect continuous: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subject Q: Who has been working on this project?▪ Object Q: What have you been working on? Answer: I have been working on this project .
Future with WILL: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subject Q: What will help the students?▪ Object Q: Who will this book help? Answer: This textbook will help the students .	Future with GOING TO: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Subject Q: Who is going to order dessert?▪ Object Q: What are you going to order? Answer: We are going to order dessert .