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#### 2018-01-17 Wednesday Daniel Monsonis Marek Connell English notes 1

Wi went for wolk.

Wine keeps you looking youthful.

Respite (el respiro)

Rêc@very (la recuperación)



I owe you 2 more classes.

Towords (hacia)

Blackboard

Båå (abeia)

Geat (cabra)

sheepx (oveja)

Some pippe and not designed for school.

You wont to get promuted at work.

råt<u>w</u>iret

# at the end of the 50s.

The full fure is bright

The full fure is bright

The full fure is blick (gris y deprimente)



Death personified as the Grim Reaper carries a sc\*\*\* (una hoz) to reap the dead.

To reap (recolectar, cosechar)

Sights

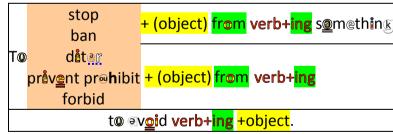
Sides

Crest (la corteza)

I'm @ bit rysty todey. (oxidado)

To keep your broin ticking.





an <del>Informatic</del> ".T class

(Information Tecknol@aw)

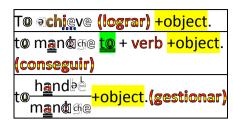
an î.T teckn<u>i</u>sian (informatico)

**Facet** 

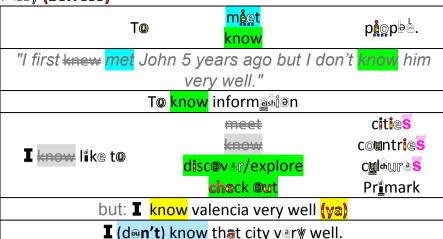
one side of something many-sided, especially of a cut gem.

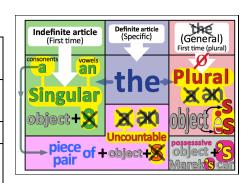








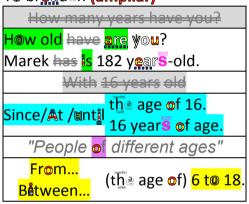




#### **Eradicate**

## To widen (ampliar)

To broaden (ampliar)



You can open your mind. You can båc@me m<u>or</u>e <mark>⊚pen m<u>i</u>ndåd (mente abierta)</mark> Wå are more open mindåd. We open our minds more. Open your mind to the possibility of +object. 🗹 hor<u>i</u>z@nS br<u>oaden</u> Τø your epen mind.

Pace / rhwthm (ritmo)

**Profit** 

Casey Neistat.

To take +object out for a spin. (dar una vuelta/estrenar)

In the adulthood.

To the you over (to cover you)

Question: Have @ good weekend! Answer: likewise/you too. (de la misma manera, igualmente)

[praivət] privete

Dough (pa\$ta/masa)

[Perchist] parchaset

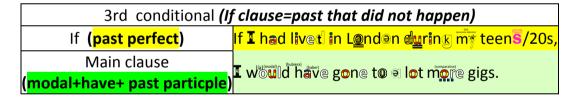
in at on Amazon.



R⊛ad	(carretera)	
<mark>On the</mark> m <u>a</u> tarw <b>ay u</b> k highw <b>ay u</b> sk	- (autovia)	
	[aacova]	
Toll reads	(autopista)	
Something take its	t <mark>o</mark> ll on you.	
(te pasa la factura)		
Toll charge (peaje)		
Cong <u>e</u> sաion charge =	city	

False Friend		
	healthcare	
		vice(s) (servicios sanitarios) tem(s)
2.	sanitary	(higiénico)
3.	s <u>a</u> nit∳	(la cordura, la sensatez)

```
do wew with +object
                                        Quitar
   get rid of +object.
                                        Quitar/
    take +<mark>object</mark> ewew.
                                      para llevar
"Alcohol helps some people get rid of stress."
I went to take it ewer. (Llevar lo con tigo.)
=[klovs] &lethes
high resale valite (valor).
To be specialised spealedise in +object.
  She is specialised in breast cancer
"She is a breast cancer specialist
"She specializes in breast cancer.
lt's 🔋 stene<mark>'s</mark> throw ๑w©y. =Not far. (≈a tiro de piedra)
[adalts] adults
To take something for grantid.
(A dar por sentado/dar por hecho/dar por supuesto/ no apreciar.)
Owning @ property (propiedad) in eld age is more importent.
To have place of mind.
(tranquilidad (de espíritu))
[lesha] l<u>e</u>isure (el ocio)
                                    ₽ŧ
       To be clued up
                                               +object
                                  ∍b@ut
(al tanto (de); al corriente (de/ estar al dia/actualizado)
           "I'm not pert<u>i</u> ktierly clued up on..."
                "I'm really clued up on..."
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Shitload (monton)

Leads of (montones de)

## 1 Articles

## A The indefinite article

a/an: with singular countable nouns (but some with plural or uncountable nouns and one when we want to emphasise the number)

- When we introduce something new, unfamiliar or unexpected to another person:
   I need a new car.
   It's a good opportunity to travel.
   There's an old woman in the street.
- 2 In descriptions and classifications (to say what kind of thing): It's a lovely day, isn't it? It's a big hotel. What a nice town! (descriptions) My sister is a doctor. (jobs) The play was a comedy. (classifications)
- 3 Meaning all: An orange has a lot of vitamin C. ( = all oranges) (We also say: Oranges have a lot of vitamin C.)
- 4 Meaning every in expressions of time/quantity/speed: twice a week two euros a kilo

### B The definite article

the for singular and plural nouns.

- 1 When the other person knows who or what we are referring to: Where's the car? (you know which car I mean) Do you know the people at that table? (you can see them) There's a man and a woman outside. The woman says she's your sister. (I have already mentioned the woman.) The earth goes round the sun. (it's the only one)
- 2 In certain fixed expressions: He joined the police/ the army/ the navy. Let's go to the shops/the cinema/the theatre/the bank. She plays the piano/the violin. I went to the airport/the bus station.

- 3 In some general statements: Who invented the telephone? (inventions) The tiger is in danger of extinction. (species – but Tigers are ... is more common)
- 4 The definite article is used with these proper nouns:
  - · oceans and seas (the Pacific ocean)
  - · rivers (the Amazon)
  - · groups of islands (the Bahamas)
  - mountain ranges (the Alps but not individual mountains: Mount Fuji)
  - · deserts (the Sahara)
  - countries with plural nouns and political terms (the USA, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic)
  - · groups of people (the Germans, the rich)
  - · hotels/cinemas/theatres (the Ritz, the Variety Theatre)
  - newspapers (the Times)
- · political bodies (the Government, the Labour Party)

# C Zero (no article Ø)

Zero article before plural and uncountable nouns.

- 1 When we refer to something general or abstract: Ø Houses are getting much more expensive. He's making Ø good progress. He's got a lot of Ø courage. He's studying Ø French history. (but the history of France)
- 2 Before institutions, when someone is part of the institution: He's at O university/school/church. She's in O prison/hospital. I got to O college at 8:30. (I'm a student there – part of the college) BUT I got to the college at 8:30. (the building I was
- 3 Before:

visiting)

- · people: My name's Ø Brad Pitt.
- · most countries: He lives in @ Germany.
- · continents: Have you been to @ Asia?
- · counties: They come from O Yorkshire.
- villages/towns/cities: She works in O London.

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- parks: We went for a walk in Ø Hyde Park.
- streets: I did some shopping in Ø Oxford Street.
   BUT the High Street.
- languages: I speak Ø French.
- sports: He plays Ø golf.
- plural parts of the body: He's got Ø big ears.
- illnesses: Bob's had Ø appendicitis.
- gerunds: We often go Ø skating.
- 4 Before meals and in most expressions of time/dates/ seasons:

at  $\emptyset$  breakfast,  $\emptyset$  last week, at  $\emptyset$  5:30, in  $\emptyset$  June, on  $\emptyset$  time, in  $\emptyset$  autumn

5 In certain fixed expressions:

watch Ø television (but listen to the radio)
go to Ø work/bed, go Ø home
go by Ø bus/train/car