



2018-01-30 Tuesday Marina Poves Gomez Marek Connell English notes 1

It's ^(justo) just ^(conector) that ^(es que...)	
Well, ^(=bueno)	

I did the calculation wrong.

3rd conditional (If clause=past that did not happen)	
If (past perfect)	If I had had more time,
Main clause	I would have done it better.
(modal+have+ past participle)	

To stretch (estirar)

To fold (doblar) ^(=plano/capas)	
Unfold (desplegar)	
To bend (doblar) ^(=no recto)	
foldable (plegable)	

Zara

italics (cursivas)

Deception Deceptive Not the way it appears (Engañoso)	versus	Deceit Deceitful ~premeditated cheating (con mala leche/ falso, embustero)
Objects and people/unintentionally		People/intentionally

Normally, "deceitful" applies to individuals who, often by nature, deceive others by intent.

Think of "deceiving" to mean "not what you think it is or as it appears."

For example: The cute appearance of a raccoon (mapache) is **deceiving**, but the animals cannot be **deceitful**, because they are not human and cannot form intent.

"Appearances can be **deceiving**" ^{fixed expression}

"The island looks small from a distance, but this is **deceptive**; it's really quite big."

I trusted him completely, so I didn't see though his lies and **deceit** for a long time.

As a matter of fact/ in fact (de hecho)

To sweat (sudar)

Don't sweat it. (don't worry about it)

To be ^(verb) responsible ^(adjective) to of for +object.	
He is the responsible	
He is ^(adjective) the responsible ^(verb+ing) for (object).	
He is ^(noun) the person responsible ^(adjective)	
responsibly ^(adverb)	responsibility ^(noun)

Present	past	Participle
Read	Read	Read
		(leer)

To be on hand (to help) (to be available)

"There is always someone on hand to help."

touch wood (tocar madera) money work

Chord (acorde)

To strike (golpear) a chord with +object. (to cause someone to feel sympathy, emotion, or enthusiasm.) (tocar la fibra)

(haber)		There + to be
1 Hay	(s)	There is Present
2 Había	(pl)	There are
3 Habrá	(s)	There was Past
4 Va a haber	(pl)	There were
5 Ha habido	(s)	There will be Future
6 Puede haber	(pl)	There is going to be
7 Podría haber	(pl)	There are going to be
8 Habría	(s)	There has been Present perfect
9 Debería haber	(pl)	There have been
10 Debe de haber		There can be
11 Puede que haya		There could be
12 Tiene que haber	(s)	There would be
13	(pl)	There should be
14 Habría sido		There must be
15 Podría haber sido		There may/ might be
16 Habría sido		There has to be
17 Debería haber sido		There had been Past perfect
18 Debía de haber sido		There could have been
19 Puede que haya sido		There would have been
20 Habrá sido		There should have been

By word of mouth (De boca en boca)

mouth to mouth (boca boca)

face-to-face /in person

Ethnic background.

To win +object over. (convince)

To be won over (passive)

Digit

To itch (picar)

To be left in suspense

To be prone to (verb+ing)+(noun)
(propenso)

To leap (jump)

[kraitiria] criteria (criterio)

Out of you 2 (entre vosotros 2).

5 (marks) out of 10 (5/10) (sobre diez)

What would you put give me out of 10?

I did it out of fear. (por)

whack

shit

shitsideashion

it's bullshit (mierda (de toro))

Crap (≈shit/ rubbish (basura))

nonsense (tontería)

a crazythink

crazy

a piece of shit

Gap year =travelling

leap year (año bisiesto)

= Feb 29th (bisiesto)

Relative Clauses

Defining relative clause (Gives us essential information about the subject.)

It was the man, that spoke really quickly.

Use: that /which /who + 1 comma()

You can omit the pronoun if there is a subject before the main verb:

The film (which/that) we saw was three hours long.

The person (that) I know is

He is the person that does the work.

NON-Defining relative clause

(Gives NON-essential information about the subject.)

Use: that /which/who etc.... + 2 commas()

My mum, who lives in Britain, likes [biskits] biscuits.

I'm a firm believer that ...

The man to whom I gave the box, didn't speak.

The Most of the people... (In general)

...Valencia

The Most of the people in Barcelona more specific

London

fat chance (gorda) (zero possibility)

witch (bruja)

which

right

fly

To rub it in (metiendo/hundiendo el dedo en la llaga / chingar)

FLEXIBLE		Quantifier examples:	
Sub verb (object)	a lot	A lot (of) = FLEXIBLE	
muchos (de)		1 sub verb a lot (object) a lot	I play (football) a lot.
A lot of + noun → ([C]+[U])		2 A lot of + (noun)	A lot of friends/ money.
		3 sub verb a lot of (noun)	I play a lot of football.
COUNTABLE muchos (de) MANY [C]		I have a lot of friends/ money.	+
(too)		I don't have a lot of friends/ money.	-
? (so!)		Do you have a lot of friends/ money?	?
+ a few (de) +		A lot of jobs/ work	
pocos (de)			
a few (de)			
[C] a/1		COUNTABLE	
is (s)		I have too many friends.	
some/ 2,3 etc		I don't have many friends.	
are (pl)		Do you have many friends?	
[U] a little (de)		I have so many friends.	
are		I don't have so many friends. (comparison)	
Job [C]		I have a few friends. (+)	
Thing [C]		I have few friends. (-)	
Table [C]		It is a job	
Story [C]		I have 2 jobs	
Tip [C]			
Work [U]		UNCOUNTABLE	
Furniture [U]		I have too much money.	
History [U]		I don't have much money.	
advice [U]		Do you have much money?	
NEWS [U]		I have so much money!	
		I don't have so much money. (comparison)	
		I have a little money. (+)	
		I have little money. (-)	