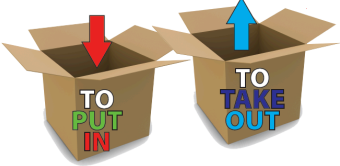




2018-02-17 Friday Juan Llobell Marek Connell English notes 1,5



Fall **out**

Fall **in**

To **put in** (a lot of) time **into/on** +object.
(dedicar)

faffing **around**
UK informal. — phrasal verb with **faff** uk /fæf/ us /fæf/ verb. to spend your time doing a lot of things that are not important instead of the thing that you should be doing: I wish you'd stop **faffing about** and do something useful!

humane

prior to verb+ing

Jeopardise (poner en peligro)

OG –original gangsta!

To **set the** record **straight**.
give the true version of events that have been reported incorrectly.
"she wanted to put the record straight and deny that she had ever been convicted"

Touché
(in fencing) used as an acknowledgement of a hit by one's opponent.
Used as an acknowledgement during a discussion of a good or clever point made at one's expense by another person.
"You haven't contributed much, this evening."
'How could I have?' 'Touché. I do go on.'

Stimulus (sl)

Stimuli (pl)

Submissively (sumisamente)

False Friend
resourcefulness ingenuity (el ingenio, la inventiva)
wit/ cunning (astuto) the capacity for inventive thought and quick understanding; keen intelligence. "she does not lack perception or native wit"
witty (ingenioso) a natural aptitude for using words and ideas in a quick and inventive way to create humour. "his caustic wit cuts through the humbug"
ingenious (ingenioso)
Naïve (innocent/ingenuo)

I wish (deseo).... If only ~ ojala....	+ past modal.
happefully....	+ present/future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mean Managing well means communicating well. (involves) We meant to get up early. (intended) regret I regret leaving school so early. (feel sorry) I regret to inform you that your contract will not be renewed. (formal: used in official letters or statements) stop She stopped working for the gallery ages ago. (no longer do something) She stopped to buy a programme. (stop and change activity) try Try going for a run. (to see what happens) Try to get more exercise. (make an effort) <p>D Sense verbs: feel, hear, notice, see, smell, taste, watch Sense verbs, or verbs of perception, can be followed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> object + -ing form when we are describing an action in progress or a repeated action: I heard him singing a great song. object + infinitive when we are describing a single or completed action: I heard him sing a great song. 	<p>3 We use <i>wish</i> / <i>if only</i> + past perfect to express regret about a past situation: I wish we'd had something to eat earlier. (but we didn't) If only I hadn't missed my appointment. (but I did)</p> <p>4 Differences between <i>wish</i> and <i>if only</i>: • <i>if only</i> is usually more emphatic than <i>I wish</i>. • We can put a subject between <i>if</i> and <i>only</i> for emphasis: If only you / If you only knew what I've been going through.</p> <p>B It's time We use this expression to say that something is not happening and it should be: It's (high) time you gave up playing computer games. (You should give them up!)</p> <p>C would rather/sooner, would prefer I'd rather / I'd sooner you didn't ask me for any more money. (Please don't!) I'd prefer it if you didn't ask me for any more money.</p> <p>Notes • If the speaker and the preference are the same, we use an infinitive, not the past tense: I'd rather/sooner watch TV. (not to watch) I'd prefer to watch TV. (not watch) • We can also say I'd prefer you not to go.</p> <p>D as if / as though • We use the past after <i>as if</i> / <i>as though</i> to indicate that the situation is unlikely: He acts as if/though he was (formal: were) a teenager. (In fact, he's in his thirties.) • We use a present tense to indicate that something is likely: He looks as if/though he is a teenager. (And he probably is.)</p> <p>E suppose/supposing, imagine, what if We use these expressions to ask about an imaginary situation in the present or future, and its possible consequences: (Just) suppose/supposing/imagine you won the lottery; how would you spend the money? What if you had hurt yourself – what would have happened then?</p>
<p>Module 7 Past tenses for hypothetical meanings (page 115)</p> <p>We use past tenses after the following expressions to describe situations in the present, past or future which are imagined or unreal: <i>wish</i> / <i>if only</i>, <i>It's (high) time</i>, <i>would rather/sooner</i>, <i>would prefer</i>, <i>as if/though</i>, <i>suppose/supposing</i>, <i>what if</i></p> <p>A wish / if only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We use <i>wish</i> / <i>if only</i> + past when we want a present situation to be different: I wish / If only we had more money. (but we haven't) I wish I was (formal: were) a bit taller. (but I'm not) <i>wish</i> + <i>would</i> is used to express a wish for something to change in the present or future. • We often use it to criticise or complain about someone or something: I wish Peter would wear smarter clothes. I wish the weather would improve. • <i>I wish</i> + <i>could</i> cannot be used to refer to oneself: I wish I could (not would) stop smoking. (but I can't) • We cannot use <i>would</i> for an impossible change: If only the earth would be flat (formal: were) square. <p>Note Notice the difference between <i>wish</i> and <i>hope</i>. If we hope something will happen, we believe it is possible and likely: I hope they will come. (= I want them to and I think it's likely.) I wish they would come. (= I don't believe it's likely.)</p>	
<p>Module 8 1 Emphasis (page 124)</p> <p>A Emphasis using negative introductory expressions</p> <p>The following expressions can be placed first in a sentence for emphasis. The subject and verb are then inverted. We use <i>do/does/did</i> if there is no auxiliary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> little, never, rarely, scarcely Never have I seen so many people. Little did we know that he had followed us. no sooner ... than, barely/hardly ... when: No sooner had he got the job than he asked for a pay rise. Hardly had I got through the door when the phone rang. 	

Sweat shop la**bour**



A "sweatshop" is defined by the US Department of **Labor** as a factory that violates 2 or more **labor** laws. **Sweatshops** often have poor working conditions, unfair wages, unreasonable hours, child **labor**, and a lack of benefits for **workers**. Take a stand and protest: Ask your school to make its apparel under fair conditions.

False Friend

The celebrity industry

The celebrity culture.

Star-system



Zapping/**channel** sailing **surfing** (zapping)

Foot**ing** **jogging** / **running** (footing)

On an **equal** footing. (el asidero)

bande jumping (puente)

Wrestling **press** and **catch**

~~Relationated with~~ Related

related

+object

someone

with

to

Verb+ing

+object

(relacionado con)

To relate to +object

To relate to someone. (relacionarse con alguien)

explore (explorar)

exploit (aprovecharse)

To

(Exploitation)



explode (explotar)



Nobody is impeding him from talking.

I listened heard on the news that...

midst (el medio/la mitad)

The detective was in the midst of the most difficult case he had ever worked. El detective estaba en medio del caso más difícil que jamás había trabajado.

Jack and I were in the midst of an important conversation when he suddenly stood up and left. Jack y yo estábamos a la mitad de una conversación importante cuando de repente se paró y se fue.

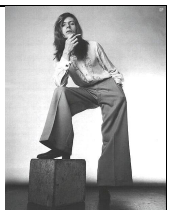
To utter (soltar una palabra)

gypt

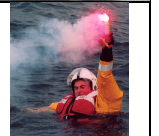
Flare

or

bell-bottom trousers (pantalón campanado)



a flare (la bengala, estallar)



Commas to separate thousands 10,000.00 Decimal

1,000= a thousand

100= a hundred

&="and"

17,800	1,125	1 thousand, 1 hundred and 25
900	104,061	1 hundred and 4 thousand and 61
7800	148,088,017	1 hundred and 48 million, 88 thousand and 17.
	148,188,017	1 hundred and 48 million, one hundred and 88 thousand and 17.