

2018-03-02 Friday Juan Llobell Marek Connell English notes 1,5

mandarín (prosaico/mundano)

imagery

super

I stand b*/behind this decision. support

+object lies behind the +object.

(is the reason) (≈que lo respalda)

If something lies behind something else, it is the hidden cause of it:

Do you know what lies behind their decision?

What's love got to do with it? (Tina Turner)

(Que amor tiene que ver con eso)

What does 'x' have to do with 'y'?

(Que tiene x que ver con y)

I can't see what 'x' has to do with the price (precio) of potatoes.

(Que tiene que ver la velocidad con el tocino)

By no means +aux + sub (en ninguna manera...)

I by no means + verb that...

Present	past	Participle
lie	lay	lain
		(tumbarse)
lie	lied	lied
		(mentir)
lay	laid	laid
		(poner algo horizontal)

I wish (deseo)....

yo deseo que dejara/dejase de llover.

I wish that it would stop raining.

"yo deseo que dejaría de llover."

+past perfect.

+2/3 conditional main clause.

If only ≈ ojala....

hopefully....

+ present/future

- 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)

D Sense verbs: feel, hear, notice, see, smell, taste, watch

Sense verbs, or verbs of perception, can be followed by:

- 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.

Module 7

Past tenses for hypothetical meanings (page 115)

We use past tenses after the following expressions to describe situations in the present, past or future which are imagined or unreal:
wish / if only, It's (high) time, would rather/sooner, would prefer, as if/though, suppose/supposing, what if

A wish / if only

- We use wish / if only + 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)
- wish + would 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 wish + would cannot be used to refer to oneself:
I wish I could (not would) stop smoking. (but I can't)
- We cannot use would for an impossible change:
If only the earth would be flat (formal: were) square.

Note

Notice the difference between wish and hope. 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.)

- We use wish / if only + 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)

4 Differences between wish and if only:

- if only is usually more emphatic than I wish.
- We can put a subject between if and only for emphasis:
If only you / If you only knew what I've been going through.

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!)

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.

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.

D as if / as though

- We use the past after as if / as though 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.)

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?

Module 8

1 Emphasis (page 124)

A Emphasis using negative introductory expressions

The following expressions can be placed first in a sentence for emphasis. The subject and verb are then inverted. We use do/does/did if there is no auxiliary.

- 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.

kwalm^s

an uneasy feeling of doubt, worry, or fear, especially about one's own conduct; a misgiving.

"military regimes generally **have no qualms about** controlling the press"

Adjectives cannot be plural in English

	Compound (adjective)noun	Alternative structure:
It was a 3-hour film.	The film was 3 hour s long.	
He's a 25-year - old man.	He's 25 year s old	
a 50-euro note.	50 euro s	

foux pas gaffe, blunder, mistake

an embarrassing or tactless act or remark in a social situation.

"I was suddenly sick in the back of their car'— it was years before he could confess his faux pas to them"

To be getting nowhere fast. to completely fail to achieve something:

He was trying to persuade her to let him drive, but he was getting nowhere fast.

to flatter (halagar, adular)

He drive^s me crazy/nut^s (frutos secos).

She drive^s me up the wall.

(Me hace subir por las paredes/haces loco)

que me suba por las paredes)

You are crazy. (Estas loco)

You are crazy. (Estas loco)

Get crazy

To	b ⁱ crazy	
	g ^{ou} nut ^s	
	flip out.	(flipar)
	freak out.	

meringue mə'ran

(Sometimes) You have to take it on the chin (el mentón)

You have to sack (chupar) it up

(to accept unpleasant events bravely and without complaining)

You have to take the clows as they come.

coup de grâce

a final blow or shot given to kill a wounded person or animal.

"he administered the coup de grâce with a knife"

mercy (misericordia)

To be at the mercy of +object. (estar a merced de)

To put someone out of their misery.

(to end someone's suffering.)

False Friend

- 


My girlfriend controls me.
≈Me esta manipulando
I lost control of the car.
- 


health control check(s) safety control check(s)

Par excellence = pre-eminently
above all; in particular.

"the novel is pre-eminently a realistic genre"

quid pro quo

a favour or advantage granted in return for something.

"the pardon was a quid pro quo for their help in releasing hostages"

exchange, trade, trade-off, swap, switch, barter.

risqué

slightly indecent and liable to shock, especially by being sexually suggestive.

"his risqué humour"


Recording script and answers 2.17

in lieu of	instead of
ad infinitum	to infinity / without end
ad nauseam	continually so as to bore someone
par excellence	pre-eminently
quid pro quo	something in return
faux pas	a mistake
prima facie	at first sight
niche	recess in a wall, a suitable place, sector
risqué	racy – usually jokes
protégé	someone you have under your wing / a follower
fracas	disturbance
cul-de-sac	street open at one end only
clique	small group of people not welcoming to outsiders
nom de plume	pseudonym used when writing
bête noire	something you dislike
tête à tête	friendly, confiding conversation
hoi polloi	the ordinary people
coup de grâce	finishing stroke

French words in English

café

Trainspotting

 trainspotter



1. A person who collects train or locomotive numbers as a hobby.

2. A person who obsessively studies the minutiae of any minority interest or specialized hobby.

"the idea is to make the music really really collectable so the trainspotters will buy it in their pathetic thousands"

pet peeve

A pet peeve is a minor annoyance (**la molestia**)