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

mandane (prosaico/mundano)

im@ger\

s<u>u</u>per

I stand by/behind his decision. (support

<mark>+object lies</mark> b**e**hind **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 <mark>lies behind</mark> their decision?

WhQt's lave got to do with it? (Tina Tarner)

(Que amor tiene que ver con eso)

Whot dae 'ش' have to do with 'الأ

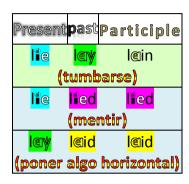
(Que tiene x que ver con y)

I can't see wh@t '2' ha to do with the price of petetes.

(Que tiene que ver la velocidad con el tocino)

B♥ no m@an + sub (en ninguna manera...)

I bາ no mໍ້ອູກ 💆 + verb tັhat...



I wish (deseo)....

vo deseo que dejara/dejase de llover.

+past perfect. +2/3 conditional main clause. "yo deseo que dejaría de llover."

If @nl∜ ≈ ojala....

h@p@fullÿ....

+ present/future

- 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
- She stopped to buy a programme. (stop and change activity)
- 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,

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

- object + infinitive when we are describing an action in progress or a repeated action:

 I heard him singing a great song.

 2 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

We use past tenses after the following expressions to describe situations in the present, past or future which are imagined

or unreat:
wish / if only, It's (high) time, would rather/sooner, would
prefer, as if/though, suppose/supposing, what if

A wish / if only

- 1 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)
- 2 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

 1 Emphasis

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 the weather would improve. I wish to could 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 was (formal: were) square.

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.)

- 3 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)
- 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 If only you / If you only knew what I've been go
- B It's time ssion to say that something is not

We use this expression to s happening and it should b

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 n

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 ifthough he was (formal: were) a teenager. (In fact, he's in his thirties.)
- ise to indicate that something is likely We use a present tense to indicate that sometning 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

(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?

1 Emphasis (page 124)

A Emphasis using negative introductory

The following expressions can be placed first in a sentent for emphasis. The subject and verb are then inverted. We 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 ris
 Hardly had I got through the door when the phone rang.

๎ผ**ูดลูโทร**ี

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	<mark>3-hour</mark>	film.	The film was 3 hour long.		
He's 🧧	25-year ≋ - old	man.	He's 25 years old		
A	<mark>50-euro</mark> 뾟	note.	50 euro		

f@ux 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"

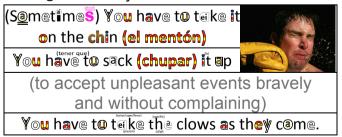
To be getting nowhere fast. to completely fail to achieve something:

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

to flatter (halagar, adular)

He driv	_me cr			
She dri	me u _l څُّـا®v	(Me vuelve loco)		
(Me had	ce subir po			
paredes	s/haces			
que me	suba por	las paredes)		
You are	ː cr <u>@</u> zÿ. (E s	stas loco)		
		Get crazy		
	b₫	Cr <u>∈i</u> z∲		
T@	g⊚	nats	(flipar)	
1 😡	flip out.		(iiipai)	
	fr ů ak out.			

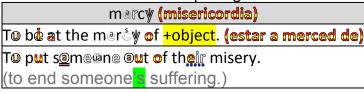
meringue məˈraŋ



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"





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

"the novel is pre-eminently a realistic genre"

kwid pro kwo

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.

riskué

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 Englis

caféi

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"

A pet peeve.

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