

2018-03-26 Wednesday Dulfu Marek Connell English notes 1,5

Continue

healthy (sano/saludable)
healthily (saludablemente)
health (salud)
health clinic (ambulatorio)

Neighbour

We are 'x' people

There are 'x' of us (somos x)

There were 'x' of us (eramos x)

How many of us are there?

How many people are there?

Present	past	Participle
Ran	Ran	Ran
(correr)		

Spanish A	English A
1. ankle (tobillo)	2. ankle (tobillo)
3. Cat	4. Cat
5. Facket	6. Fact
7. mach	8. match
9. mad (barro)	10. mad
11. last (London)	12. last (~Liverpool)
13. hammer	14. hammer (martillo)
14. dance (uk)	15. dance (usa)
chance	chance



It looks ran down. (agotado/estropeado)

I [cam] come to Valenciá 2 year ago. Before that, I had lived in Siria for 4 years.

To be searched (el cacheo)
To be strip-searched (exploration)
"An officer conducted a search of the man under arrest."
"Un agente llevó a cabo el cacheo del detenido."

I have n't ever seen it before.
never
Have n't you ever heard of this?
you never

To raise children
bring up (criar/educar)
Apbringing (la educación)
education (school)
To be brought up (passive) طُح، ذُ رِيضُوا

shoot (disparar)
shout (at +object) (gritar)
To shout someone dinner (invitar para comida)
cry (llorar)
scream (chillar)
Screen (pantalla)
shout to someone (llamar)
To yell at someone (gritar)
scream

Present	past	Participle
fall	fell	fallen
Caer		
Present	past	Participle
Feel	felt	felt
(sentir)♥		

I wish (deseo)....

yo deseo que dejara/dejase de llover.

"I wish that it would stop raining."

"yo deseo que dejaría de llover."

If only ≈ ojala....

happ@fully....

+ 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:

1 object + -ing form 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 (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

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 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 was (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.)

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)

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.

I phoned my sister as soon as I heard the news.

As soon as I heard the news I phoned my sister.

- As soon as I heard the news I phoned my sister./I phoned my sister as soon as ...
- After I'd been to see a friend, I went home./I went home after I'd been to see a friend.
- By the time he arrived, I had waited for around an hour./I had waited for around an hour by the time he arrived.
- When the boss resigned, the business collapsed./The business collapsed when the boss resigned.
- I had been gardening for hours when she phoned me./When she phoned me, I had been gardening for hours.
- While his owner was talking, the dog ran into the road./The dog ran into the road while his owner was talking.
- By the time we got to the airport, the plane had left./The plane had left by the time we got to the airport.
- Before I went to Russia I had never eaten caviar./I had never eaten caviar before I went to Russia.