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

Continue

health (sano/saludable)
health (saludablemente)
health (salud)
health (salud)

N<u>e</u>ighbəurs

We are 'x' people
There are 'z' of as (somos x)
There were 'z' of as (eramos x)
How many of as are there?
How many people are there?

| TO | r ci se brink a p | ch<u>i</u>ldr en | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| (criar/educar) | | | | |
| Apbringin (la educación) | | | | |
| edut <u>କ</u> ୍ରାକn (school) | | | | |
| To bo brought ap (passive) ئے ریضوط ہے، ڈ | | | | |

Present past Participle
Ran Ran Ran
(correr)

| Spanish A | ånglish 🗚 | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1.ancbe (tio) | 2.anke | |
| 3.C <u>a</u> t | 4.Cat | |
| 5.Facket | 6.Fact | |
| 7.mach | 8.mat ch | |
| 9.mad (barro) | 10.mad | |
| 11.last (London) | 12. last ^(≈Liverpool) | |
| 13.hammer | 14.h <u>a</u> mmer <mark>(martillo)</mark> | |
| 14. dance (uk) chanče | dance _(usa) chan්e | |

| | sh <u>oo</u> t (disparar) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | sh@ut (at +object) (gritar) | | | |
| Tℚ | sh <u>@u</u> t s <u>@</u> me@ne dinner | | | |
| | (invitar para comida) | | | |
| | crý (llorar) | | | |
| scr <mark>∳a</mark> ֱ <mark>m</mark> | (chillar) | | | |
| Scree <mark>n (pantalla)</mark> | | | | |
| sh@ut (Ilamar) | | | | |
| T © y | ell someone | | | |
| scråam (gritar) | | | | |

It Iook <mark>ran dawn</mark>. (agotado/estropeado)



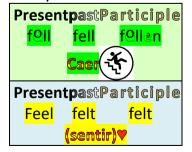
I [cam] come to Volencio 2 years of each that, I had livet in Siria for 4 years.

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 wish (deseo).... yo deseo que dejara/dejase de llover. +past perfect. "I wish that it would stop raining." +2/3 conditional main clause. "yo deseo que dejaría de llover." If @nl₩ ≈ oiala.... h@p@fullÿ.... + present/future We use wish / if only + past perfect to express regret about a past situation: 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) 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 I'l you only knew what I've been going through. She stopped working for the gallery ages ago. (no longer B It's time do something) She stopped to buy a programme. (stop and change 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!) D Sense verbs: feel, hear, notice, see, smell, taste, watch I'd rather / I'd sooner you didn't ask me for any more money. Sense verbs, or verbs of perception, can be followed by: I'd prefer it if you didn't ask me for any more money. 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. D as if / as though . We use the past after as if / as though to indicate that the Past tenses for hypothetical meanings He acts as if/though he was (formal: were) a teenager. (In fact, he's in his thirties.) 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.) We use past tenses after the following expressions to describe situations in the present, past or future which are imagined E suppose/supposing, imagine, what if or unreal: wish / if only, It's (high) time, would rather/soo prefer, as if/though, suppose/supposing, what if A wish / if only 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? 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) 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 was marter clothes. I wish the weather would improve. I wish I would (not would) stop smoking, (but I can't) whe cannot be used to refer to oneself: I wish I could (not would) stop smoking, (but I can't) whe cannot we would for an impossible change: If only the carth would-be was (formal: were) square. Note 1 Emphasis (page 124) A Emphasis using negative introductory expressions The following expressions can be placed first in a sente

for emphasis. The subject and verb are then inverted. We use do/does/did if there is no auxiliary.

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

1 As soon as I heard the news I phoned my

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 likel I wish they would come. (= I don't believe it's likely.)

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