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# 2018-04-07 Friday Joanna Wójtowicz Marek Connell English notes 1

t's depend الله

Am I too much of an eager beaver?!

a keen and enthusiastic person who works very hard.

I have at swession.

Subtract

There are popple from OII wolks of life. (hay gente para todo)



The plewer (1 player)

The plewers (2 players)

There is (some) inform inform

To get down to doing +object.

"Let's get back down to business" (ponerse a hacer algo)

To get down and shake oleg.(to dance) (mover el esqueleto)

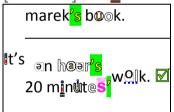
to feel down (ill /sad)

The weather gets me down. (makes me depressed)

Eighton handreds.

The nineteenth centery (siglo).

[miusíəm] musum





bon mot a witty remark.

open /cl@s@ quotation.

'No, Sir,' said the waiter, 'but if you ask your mother, I'm sure she'll tell you.'

# Dash in pairs, to mark off information or ideas that are not essential to an understanding of the rest of the sentence: Thousands of children – like the girl in this photograph – have been left homeless. My son – where has he gone? – would like to meet you. to show other kinds of break in a sentence where a comma, semicolon, or colon would be traditionally used: One thing's for sure – he doesn't want to face the truth. Things have changed a lot in the last year – mainly for the better. Dashes are especially common in informal writing, such as personal emails or blogs, but it's best to use them sparingly when you are writing formally.

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5b 1 To be successful, you need three things: talent, determination and good luck. (to introduce a list)

2 I'd like to see the show again – in fact, I'm going to book tickets tomorrow. (adding extra information)

3 Katie is a great actress; she has sensitivity and a good voice. (closely linked points)

A **colon** means "that is to say" or "here's what I mean."

1a. Use a colon to introduce an item or a series of items. Do not capitalize the first item after the colon (unless it's a proper noun).

"You know what to do: practice."

"You may be required to bring many things: sleeping bags, pans, utensils, and warm clothing."

"I need an assistant who can do the following: input data, write reports, and complete tax forms."

2. No colon after a verb or preposition. + want: butter, sugar, and flour.

Recommended: I want butter, sugar, and flour.

OR Here is what I want: butter, sugar, and flour.

I've seen the greats, including: Barrymore, Guinness, and Streep.

**Recommended:** I've seen the greats, including Barrymore, Guinness, and Streep. **3.** When listing items one by one, one per line, following a colon, capitalization and ending punctuation are optional when using single words or phrases.

# Examples:

I want an assistant who can do the following:

- input data
- write reports
- complete tax forms

The following are requested:

- Wool sweaters for possible cold weather.
- Wet suits for snorkeling.
- Introductions to the local dignitaries.

# These are the pool rules:

- Do not run.
- If you see unsafe behavior, report it to the lifeguard.
- Did you remember your towel?
- 4.Have fun!

# Semicolon;

The semicolon or semi colon is a punctuation mark that separates major sentence elements. A semicolon can be used between two closely related independent clauses, provided they are not already joined by a coordinating conjunction. When you want to show that 2 sentences are connected.

I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight. that sentence are separated by a **semicolon** and could be sentences on their own if you put a period between them instead: I have a big test tomorrow.