

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

It's depend<sup>s</sup>

Am I too much of an eager beaver?!

a keen and enthusiastic person who works very hard.

I have a<sup>1</sup> question.

Subtract

There are people from all walks of life. (hay gente para todo)



The player<sup>s</sup> (1 player)

The player<sup>s</sup> (2 players)

There is (some) information.

To get down to doing +object.

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

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

to feel down (ill /sad)

The weather gets me down. (makes me depressed)

Eighteen hundred<sup>s</sup>.

The nineteenth century (siglo).

[mɪʊziəm] museum

marek's book.

It's an hour's work. ✓  
20 minute<sup>s</sup>.

To sing (cantar) a song
to sign (firmar)
a sign (un señal)
signature (una firma)
[sɪɡ-nə-tʃər] Autograph <sup>s</sup>
Subject (asignatura/tema)

bon mot a witty remark.

open /close 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.

- 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. ~~I 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.