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2018-07-31 Tuesday Begoña Salcedo B2 Marek Connell English notes 1,5

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to put ap with someone. (aguantar)
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I'm haping that she can put ap with it as long as possible.

Namb (entumecido)

[nerves] nervอ์เรื่อ

You gast have to say tell me me.

I enly had e wick look.

Another things

Incr@asinkly (cada vez...) more.

The official school of languines.

He say told me that he has seen that before.

Privil@get

N@n@ (nada/ninguno)

Nan (la monja)

mank (el monje)

| An | (masculine) |
|----|---|
| ÆΙ | pl @in J@n @ |
| (a | normal person.) |
| us | ed to refer to a completely average person. |

Triel and error (ensayo y error)

I see ever thing in terms of design.

They don't went to be recornised by the page.

Wa have big problem regarding the papparazi.

Where do you drow the line? (donde pones el limite)
"It's difficult to know where to draw the line."

[in-fə-mei-shən] inform@@n

1. your car can bretik down. (averiar)

"his car has broken down." (averiado)

2.You can have a nervous bredkdawn (crisis nerviosa)

3. To bredk d@wn the costs.

It breaks down as follows (el total puede desglosarse de la siguiente manera)

4. Dreakdown in communic in (deterioration)

Make or bretik

to be the factor which decides whether (something) will succeed or fail.

"the soundtrack can make or break a film"

To be in the right place at the right time.

Harassment (el acoso, el hostigamiento)

[risálts] r@salts

pagpe who have bacome rich.

Pl<u>e</u>nt**ÿ (mucho)** (a large or sufficient

amount or quantity; more than enough. As

much as you need.) (tanto como

necesitamos) /saffialient

To have balence in your life.

dender (peligro)
denders ous (peligroso)

It's (not) the b@ QII and end QII of (mý) e[©]istence. (≈El principio y el fin)

En cuanto a... Regarding \rightarrow Concerning In terms of of reference ln relation verb+ing+object R@ferrin® to When it comes In/with regards T@lkink about

Discover

Sametimes fameus parope can ba different in parsen from what wou imaginate.

To get ankry/ fed ap.

[feíməs] feiməws

Being in good [kampeni] compeny. wos

(estar/ hartarse)

to be with of +object

To have (yast obout) had anogeth "/

have had just about enough of listening to you."

To put ap with someone. (aguantar)

We ell like to he r bout the downfell (la caida) of fem อนิร์ people.

To stand out from +object. (sobresalir/destacar)

He [ses] sey it.

Traffic light (el semáforo)

To take something <mark>for</mark> gr<u>a</u>ntad.

to expect someone or **something** to be always available to serve in some way without thanks or recognition; to value someone

or **something** too lightly.

(≈A dar por sentado/ dar por hecho/ dar por supuesto/ no apreciar.)

"We sometimes take our parents for granted."
"The things you take for granted, somebody
else is praying for."

[Seikrid/seikred] Secred (sagrado)

to hit the brakes

Literally, to quickly engage a vehicle's brakes to slow downor stop. He hit the brakes when he saw the child running intothe street.

stop
ban

T@ deter
prevent prehibit
forbid

+ (object) from verb+ing semething

+ (object) from verb+ing

+ (object) from verb+ing

to evoid verb+ing +object.

While similar, the verbs **avoid** and **prevent** are not the same idea. To **avoid** is to not go near something that is currently happening. To **prevent** is to stop something from existing or happening altogether.

- prevent = to stop something from happening or someone from doing something:
- avoid = to stay away from someone or something.

However, if you *avoid doing* something, this can be more or less synonymous with *preventing* it. Example:

Most workplace accidents can be avoided/prevented with proper safety training.

Think of this use of *avoid* as metaphorically "dodging" a situation. If you can *avoid* the conditions where something can happen (or avoid being in that situation at all) you have effectively *prevented* it from happening

Differents of from/t@/than
Different of the complete of the co

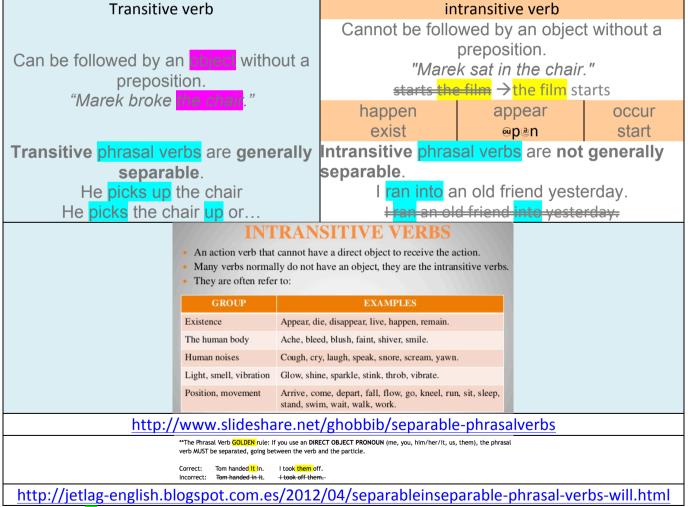
Comer to 🔩at vo com<mark>o</mark> . dat el com<mark>e</mark> 🕴 🗘at🌋 to sp@ak Hablar 🧗 sp@ak🌋 El habla [™]sp@ak Decir to s@₩ ellos d<mark>icen</mark> 🖟 sew El dice 🕴 [ses] sev 🍱



| Direct question | Indirect question/sentence | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 st 2nd | 1 st 2 nd | | |
| Where are you from? | Can you tell mewhere you are from? | | |
| 1 st 2nd | 1 st 2 nd | | |
| Where 🐽 you live? | <mark>I would like to know</mark> where <mark>you</mark> | | |
| 1 st 2nd | 2nd 2 nd | | |
| Where have you been? | <mark>I want to know</mark> where <mark>you</mark> have been. | | |

| ADJECTIVE RULES | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | tℚ | \rightarrow | + verb | |
| adjective | \rightarrow | for | \rightarrow | verb+ing | |
| | | | \rightarrow | <mark>+object</mark> | |
| # is important the +object (Spanish structure) | | | | | |
| | The object is important. | | | | |
| 1. | e.g: Tennis is very interesting. | | | | |
| | | | | ry interesting game | |
| | It is important to + verb. | | | | |
| 2. | It is important to play tennis well. | | | | |
| | Cor | nputer | s are c | ritical for learning. | |

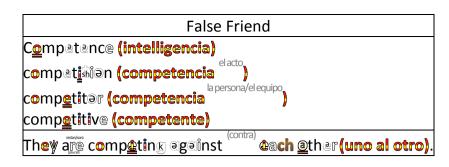
[əkér] əcc<u>ə</u>r



1 m<u>a</u>nđđet<mark>"s</mark>

2 or more mandide s





Sarvive (sobrevivir)

| As As | Like |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | t © dress like |
| to dress ap (disfrasarse) as Elvis. | t © dress l∎ke |
| (imitation) | You look like amillion bucks! |
| | (comparison) |
| _ | t © work l∎ke |
| t@ work <mark>as</mark> @ doct@r | (como un Chino) |
| (role(papel)/function) | t© act like e fool/idiet. |
| | (comparison) |

| PRONUNC | IATION | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Give sounds like: | live →h <u>@u</u> se | | | |
| five sounds like: # | n I∎ve → concert | | | |
| 1 life but: | | | | |
| Livelÿ (animado) | | | | |
| TO bo alive | | | | |

H@w

(adverb)
Question

1.In what way or manner.

"<mark>How</mark> does it work?"

Used to express a strong feeling such as surprise about the extent of something.

" <mark>How</mark> kind it was of him!"

adverb

Comparison (as big as +object)

1.To add a comment

"As you can see, I didn't finish"

(conjunction)

2. (≈while)

"Frank watched TV as he did his homework."

As 3.=because/since

"I didn't do my homework as I had no time."

4.= even though (aunque)

"sweet as he is, he doesn't pay his bills"

5.preposition

To refer to function or character.

6.Sach as (For example)

"He worked as a teacher"

(Preposition) comparison

1.Similar to

2. to draw attention to something.

"He works like a dog" (very hard) "You have to say it like this."

Like Conjunction

In the same way that; as.

"people change their minds like/as they change clothes"

As though; as if."I felt like/ as if I hadn't slept for 2 days"

A trade off. (a compromise)

T© sell y<u>our</u> seul (alma) t© the d<u>e</u>vil. Heaven (cielo) and hell (infierno).

False Friend

1.Hell(infierno)

2.@el (gel)



c@v@ /b@y (cala)

[cala] colour

'%' <mark>dad to '</mark>y' verb+ing.

to result in something verb+ing.

resultar ★

The crisis proveked resulted in the loss of many jobs.

The crisis provoked resulted in the loss of many jobs.

carb@h<u>*</u>dr@t@\$



