

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

to put up with someone. (aguantar)

I'm hoping that she can put up with it as long as possible.

Numb (entumecido)

[nerves] nervous

You just have to say tell me.

I only had a quick look.

Another thing

Increasingly (cada vez...) more.

The official school of languages.

He said told me that he has seen that before.

Privileged

None (nada/ninguno)

Nun (la monja)

monk (el monje)

An average Joe (masculine)

A plain Jane (feminine)

(a normal person.)

used to refer to a completely average person.

Trial and error (ensayo y error)

I see everything in terms of design.

They don't want to be recognised by the people.

We have a big problem regarding the paparazi.

Where do you draw the line? (donde pones el limite)

"It's difficult to know where to draw the line."

[in-fə-meɪ-shən] information

1. your car can break down. (averiar)

"his car has broken down." (averiado)

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

3. To break down the costs.

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

4. a breakdown in communication (deterioration)

Make or break

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)

[rɪzàlts] results

people who have become rich.

Plenty (mucho) (a large or sufficient amount or quantity; more than enough. As

much as you need.) (tanto como

necesitamos) /sufficient

To have balance in your life.

danger (peligro)

dangerous (peligroso)

En cuanto a...

Regarding

Concerning

In terms of

In reference

In relation

Referring to

When it comes

In/with regards

Talking about

verb+ing+object

It's (not) the beginning and end of (my) existence.
(≈El principio y el fin)

Discover

Sometimes **feiməʊs** **pəʊpəl** can be different in person from what you imagine it.

To get **anrɪ**/ fed up.

[feiməs] **feiməʊs**

Being in good [kəmpeɪni] company. wɒs

(estar/ hartarse)	
to be	with +object
to get	of
To have (just about) had enough "I have had just about enough of listening to you."	

To put up with someone. (aguantar)

We all like to hear about the downfall (la caída) of **feiməʊs** people.

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

He [ses] says it.

Traffic light (el semáforo)

To take something for granted.
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] **seikred** (sagrado)

to hit the brakes

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

To	stop ban detain prevent prohibit forbid	+ (object) from verb+ing something
		+ (object) from verb+ing
to avoid 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent = to stop something from happening or someone from doing something: avoid = to stay away from someone or something. 		
However, if you <i>avoid doing</i> something, this can be more or less synonymous with <i>preventing</i> it. Example:		
Most workplace accidents can be avoided/prevented with proper safety training.		
Think of this use of <i>avoid</i> as metaphorically "dodging" a situation. If you can <i>avoid</i> the conditions where something can happen (or avoid being in that situation at all) you have effectively <i>prevented</i> it from happening		

Different from/to/than
Different
Different
They are very different

Comer	to eat
yo como	I eat
el come	She eats
Hablar	to speak
El habla	He speaks
Decir	to say
ellos dicen	They say
El dice	[ses] says

Take profit (aprovechar)	
to take	
took	advantage from of +object.
taken	
to make	the most of +object.
get	
(≈sacar lo mejor)	

Direct question	Indirect question/sentence
Where are you from?	Can you tell me where you are from?
Where do you live?	I would like to know where you do live.
Where have you been?	I want to know where you have been.

ADJECTIVE RULES			
adjective	→	to	→ + verb
	→	for	→ verb+ing → +object
It is important the +object (Spanish structure)			
1.	The object is important.		
	e.g: Tennis is very interesting. e.g: Tennis is a very interesting game.		
2.	It is important to + verb.		
	It is important to play tennis well. Computers are critical for learning.		

[ə'keɪ] occur

Transitive verb	intransitive verb
Can be followed by an object without a preposition. "Marek broke the chair."	Cannot be followed by an object without a preposition. "Marek sat in the chair."
Transitive phrasal verbs are generally separable. He picks up the chair He picks the chair up or...	<div>starts the film → the film starts</div> <div>happen exist appear @p@n occur start</div> <div>Intransitive phrasal verbs are not generally separable. I ran into an old friend yesterday. I ran an old friend into yesterday.</div>

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

- An action verb that cannot have a direct object to receive the action.
- Many verbs normally do not have an object, they are the intransitive verbs.
- They are often refer to:

GROUP	EXAMPLES
Existence	Appear, die, disappear, live, happen, remain.
The human body	Ache, bleed, blush, faint, shiver, smile.
Human noises	Cough, cry, laugh, speak, snore, scream, yawn.
Light, smell, vibration	Glow, shine, sparkle, stink, throb, vibrate.
Position, movement	Arrive, come, depart, fall, flow, go, kneel, run, sit, sleep, stand, swim, wait, walk, work.

<http://www.slideshare.net/ghobbib/separable-phrasalverbs>

**The Phrasal Verb GOLDEN rule: If you use an DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN (me, you, him/her/it, us, them), the phrasal verb MUST be separated, going between the verb and the particle.

Correct: Tom handed it in. I took them off.
Incorrect: Tom handed-in-it. +took-off-them-




<http://jetlag-english.blogspot.com.es/2012/04/separableinseparable-phrasal-verbs-will.html>

1 mande's
2 or more mande's

Make/ prepare food.

Instruction

That's the reason because wh...

Cook/ (professional)	
Cooker [aven] @ven (horno)	
Kitchen (cocina)	

Survive (sobrevivir)

As	Like
to dress up (disfrasarse) as Elvis. (imitation)	to dress like a businessman. to dress like a million bucks. You look like a million bucks! (comparison)
to work as a doctor (role(papel)/function)	to work like a dog (como un Chino) to act like a fool/idiot. (comparison)

False Friend

Competence (inteligencia)

competition (competencia) el acto

competitor (competencia) la persona/el equipo

competitive (competente)

They are competing against each other (uno al otro). (contra)

PRONUNCIATION

Give sounds like: live → house

five sounds like: live → concert

1 life but: 2 lives

Lively (animado)

To be alive

How (adverb) Question	1. In what way or manner. "How does it work?" 2. Used to express a strong feeling such as surprise about the extent of something. "How 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."	
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. "He worked as a teacher"	6. Such as (For example)
(Preposition) comparison	
1. Similar to "He works like a dog" (very hard)	2. to draw attention to something. "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)

To sell <u>your</u> soul (alma) to the <u>devil</u> .
Heaven (cielo) and hell (infierno).

False Friend
1. Hell (infierno)
2. Gel (gel)

~[yiu] <u>Due</u> (vencido; debido)
<div> <u>Due</u> Down <u>to</u> ...the fact that...sub+verb etc... <u>Owin</u>k ...+object+verb+ing ... <u>Bec</u>use <u>of</u> ...verb+ing ... </div>
<div> due "He died <u>owing</u> <u>to</u> the fact that he hadn't drunk enough water." because of </div>
"It's February so the rent is due."
(debido a/unido al hecho...)
<div> <u>Bec</u>use <u>of</u> sub+verb etc... "He died because he hadn't drunk enough water." </div>
<div> <u>Out</u> of <u>duty</u> <u>por</u> <u>obligacion</u> <u>jealousy</u> <u>los celos</u> </div>

cave /bay (cala)

[cala] colour

<u>leads</u> to <u>verb+ing</u> .
<u>to result</u> in <u>something</u> <u>verb+ing</u> .
resultar ☆
The crisis <u>provoked</u> resulted in the loss of many jobs.

carbohydrates

False Friend	
1. grass (uncountable) (hierba/marihuana)	
2. fat (grasa/ gordo)	
3. herb (hierbas finas)	
Grease (grasa)	
4. (more>hair/machinery)	

to/for someone.
To help +object (to) verb something
(+object) not to do something.