www.marekconnellenglish.com

2018-08-28 Monday Jurate Lileikiena Marek Connell English notes 1

I made did e writing. I'm geing to clued clue you ap on the topic of educesion topic. It is very important part of aar əf Iai Ves. To be clued ap abaut +object There are lot of debates. on You have no haven't got /den't have (al tanto (de); al corriente (de/ estar al dia/actualizado) "I'm not particularly clued up on..." to per fices. "I'm really clued up on..." To impart classes. "I'm going to clue you in on the topic of..." Badwars@ (than) The warst (To inform) The edvantore which have privete Are you ap to speed with Autocad? educestion has. It's good edvantum. (are you knowlegeable/ up to date) To be brought up to speed about a topic. It's good to teach learn the/

foreign langudge from a native spaaker.

Carriculam which the school should follow.

[Ke-rík-iu-lem] carriculam.



They have a the liberty to choose (eligir).

[enkárich] encogræge (animar)

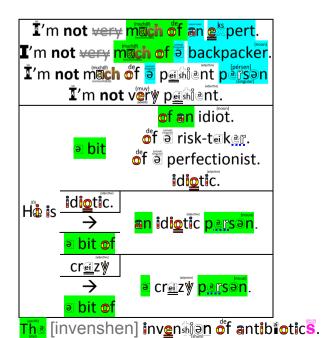
Perents have the /an opper unity to choose (eligir).

It costs an arm and a leg. (un riñon/ ojo de la cara)

To tack with the problem.

When you spend ell the your time with them.

destinated



Thank to (verb+ing) +object.

After school
Extra carriculer
extra scholar

Se as to... verb

In order that +pronoun (Con el fin de)

to + verb

"I take a bag in order to not pay for a new bag each time."
"In order to for they then to help him"

in order for the Russians to not realise whot they are were doing.

False Friend

To ettend to someone (ayudar)

Attendant: a person employed to provide a service to the public in a particular place.
"a cloakroom attendant"

Assistant: a person who ranks below a senior person."the managing director and his assistant"

The love of your life. (tu medio naranja)

iach generasion should espire (aspirar; ambicionar) to new heights.

We are glued to the Internet.

🔍 stint:

a person's fixed or allotted period of work.

"his varied career included a stint as a magician"

Realm (el reino)

EOI dielogue intro

happy

1. I'm really excited about the fact

that we have decided to + verb...

2. (More Formal) We are here today to decide how to / who to / what to ...

"...I know that you have a lot of ideas about what you want to do but I...."

Finishing: Ok, **I** @gree, let's it do that

in dire (sevine) (nefasto, terrible) need of regeneration.

It Iooks ran down. (agotado/estropeado)



 $C_{\underline{\underline{a}}}^{\underline{[k\acute{a}mpeni(s)]}}$

	False Friend
1.	inversion to invert
	t@ invest in <mark>+object</mark> . (invertir)
2.	Invester(S) (inversionista(s))
	TO 🖶 <mark>make</mark> än Inv <u>e</u> stment <mark>(inversion)</mark>

To contact with people.

contact with +object. (contactar)

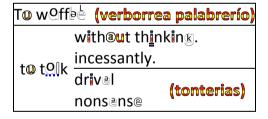
get in contact/ toach with +object.

(ponerse en contacto)

keep in contact/ toach with +object.

(mantenerse en contacto)

luse contact with +object





To get on the housing ladder.



In tagn (por turnos; sucesivamente/en cambio)



To‰ic f@mes.

the on the outskirts (las afueras) of the city.

A lot of children have the canter.

To jamp the gan/bullet: (adelantarse)

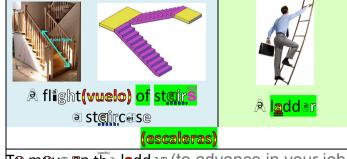
The idiom jump the gun has its roots in an athlete starting a race before the starting pistol is fired. It refers to someone or to an act when it is started earlier than expected, or when something is spoken without required thinking.



"It is good /important for your wellb<u>e</u>in®" **(bien estar)**.

"It gives you a sense feeling of wellbeing"

A welfare state (un estado de bien estar) sଇଣିତା welfare (bien estar)

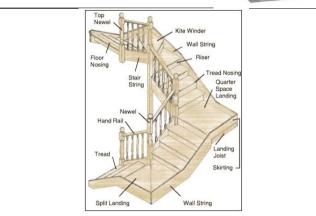


To move ap the ladder (to advance in your job)

Steps (pasos/peldaño)

Escalat<u>ar</u> (escaler mecánica)





I'm banking ap the wrong

tree. (looking in the wrong place)



I (w⊚**u**∫d) beg t**©** d**i**ffer. (I don't agree.)

To bes (rogar) for +object.

<mark>I້ <u>d</u>ໍອີກ't catch get ພັກີ <mark>©</mark>t are you are tryinເຫຼັ້ງ ເພື່ອເໜື່ງ.</mark>

to betray (traicionar)

f<u>e</u>llow

 sharing a particular activity, quality, or condition with someone or something.)

"I had dinner with my fellow teacher."

"My fellow citizens (cuidadanos)...."

2.He's a good fellow (chaval)

1 Articles

A The indefinite article

a/an: with singular countable nouns (but some with plural or uncountable nouns and one when we want to emphasise the number)

- When we introduce something new, unfamiliar or unexpected to another person:
 I need a new car.
 It's a good opportunity to travel.
 There's an old woman in the street.
- 2 In descriptions and classifications (to say what kind of thing): It's a lovely day, isn't it? It's a big hotel. What a nice town! (descriptions) My sister is a doctor. (jobs) The play was a comedy. (classifications)
- 3 Meaning all: An orange has a lot of vitamin C. (= all oranges) (We also say: Oranges have a lot of vitamin C.)
- 4 Meaning every in expressions of time/quantity/speed: twice a week two euros a kilo

B The definite article

the for singular and plural nouns.

- 1 When the other person knows who or what we are referring to: Where's the car? (you know which car I mean) Do you know the people at that table? (you can see them) There's a man and a woman outside. The woman says she's your sister. (I have already mentioned the woman.) The earth goes round the sun. (it's the only one)
- 2 In certain fixed expressions: He joined the police/ the army/ the navy. Let's go to the shops/the cinema/the theatre/the bank. She plays the piano/the violin. I went to the airport/the bus station.

- 3 In some general statements: Who invented the telephone? (inventions) The tiger is in danger of extinction. (species – but Tigers are ... is more common)
- 4 The definite article is used with these proper nouns:
 - · oceans and seas (the Pacific ocean)
 - · rivers (the Amazon)
 - · groups of islands (the Bahamas)
 - mountain ranges (the Alps but not individual mountains: Mount Fuji)
 - · deserts (the Sahara)
 - countries with plural nouns and political terms (the USA, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic)
 - · groups of people (the Germans, the rich)
 - · hotels/cinemas/theatres (the Ritz, the Variety Theatre)
 - newspapers (the Times)
- · political bodies (the Government, the Labour Party)

C Zero (no article Ø)

Zero article before plural and uncountable nouns.

- 1 When we refer to something general or abstract: Ø Houses are getting much more expensive. He's making Ø good progress. He's got a lot of Ø courage. He's studying Ø French history. (but the history of France)
- 2 Before institutions, when someone is part of the institution: He's at O university/school/church. She's in O prison/hospital. I got to O college at 8:30. (I'm a student there – part of the college) BUT I got to the college at 8:30. (the building I was
- 3 Before:

visiting)

- · people: My name's Ø Brad Pitt.
- · most countries: He lives in @ Germany.
- · continents: Have you been to @ Asia?
- · counties: They come from O Yorkshire.
- villages/towns/cities: She works in O London.

182

- parks: We went for a walk in Ø Hyde Park.
- streets: I did some shopping in Ø Oxford Street.
 BUT the High Street.
- languages: I speak Ø French.
- sports: He plays Ø golf.
- plural parts of the body: He's got Ø big ears.
- illnesses: Bob's had Ø appendicitis.
- gerunds: We often go Ø skating.
- 4 Before meals and in most expressions of time/dates/ seasons:

at \emptyset breakfast, \emptyset last week, at \emptyset 5:30, in \emptyset June, on \emptyset time, in \emptyset autumn

5 In certain fixed expressions:

watch Ø television (but listen to the radio)
go to Ø work/bed, go Ø home
go by Ø bus/train/car