

☆☆☆ THE WORDS OF THE DAY! ☆☆☆			
Answer (respuesta/responder) [an-sə]		Some [səm] (algunos, un poco, algo de, unos)	
Come (kam) (venir/venido)		Build (construir/fabricar) [bild] (present)	

Work done	P34,35,36,37,38,39
Hmk	Make a cumulative list of new phrasal verbs. P40+43
Start next class	check homework.

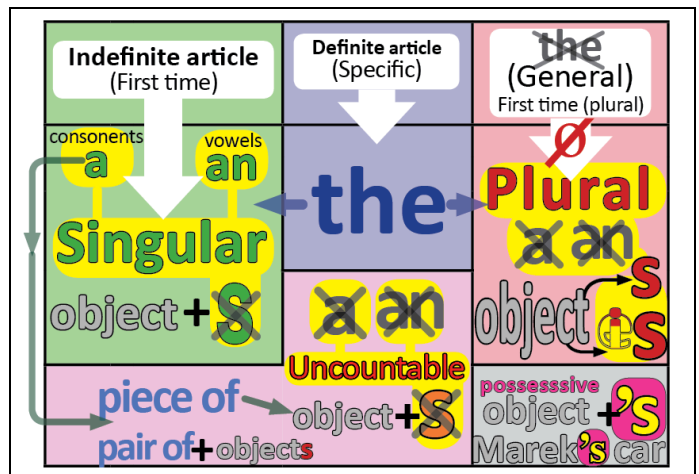
What have you been up to?		
What have you (Not finished)	got been up to been doing (que has hecho)	(today) (this week(end)?)
What did you (finished)	get up to do (que hiciste)	(yesterday) (last week(end)?)
"What have you been up to for the last 3 weeks?" "Did you get up to much last week?" "I didn't get up to much last week" "I haven't been up to much." We mainly use this in a negative or interrogative structure. We don't usually use this expression in the positive. We/I got up to much		

colleague
most
doubt
scold
time (times)
any some
touch

Build
Building
building




Nation
national

advise (consejo) (hour)	tip (consejo) (small)
"I have 3 tips for you." "I have 3 pieces of advice for you." "I have some advice /tips for you."	
To give an advise to +object. To advise to someone about +object. To give a piece of advice to someone. To give 3 pieces of advice to someone.	



outstanding
any
some
hardly

couple

(Fanny) money		≠ moni
[hani] honey (miel)		[meni] mēny (much@) (monstru@)
Abba "money money money must be funny"		

fare (an) fair	fare (an) fair
(an) fast	(an) fast

Homophones	
They're /there /their Pair's /pear's Way /weigh Reign (el reinado) Rain (lluvia) rein (la rienda) porn/pown (el peón) One wan 2 too to 4 for 8 e te	Wait /weight Meet /meat Wore /wor Week weak (debil) Poor/pour (vertir) Whole hole (agujero) hair/aur flu (la gripe) /flow fare (tasa) /fair cheque /check

Cheque

To cross out a word. (tachar)
 (it is) crossed out (tachado)

Planification planning

by heart (de memoria)

over and over again (una y otra vez)

To be at peace with your soul (alma).

To loan/lend to +object.
 borrow from

Mobile

Frustrate

Advantage

Found

Written

Greeter

Tired

1 Earphones	
2 Headphones	
3 Headset	
4 Speaker	

Sweet suit

Stem (el tallo)

	
in my phone	On my phone

Instead of +verb+ing (+object)
 (en vez de) +object

Look at	Mirar
Look for +object	Buscar
search for	seek for

Decide

Decisive

Heat ≠ hit

Unpolite	impolite
Unmature	immature
	Irresponsible
	Irreparable

noughty

harm

Silly (tonto)

chilly (fresquito)

done

Girl	leaves	(marchas)
Shirt	sheer	(puro)
Skirt	sketch	(doesn't exist)
Flirt	flinch	(doesn't exist)
Birth	beer	
First	fear	(miedo)
Dirt	deer	
bird	beer	

Honest

Little white lies (mentiras piadosas)

To rate (valorar 5/10)

Italic (cursivas)

Bold (osado/negrita)

Underline (subrayar)

Highlight

To resign (renunciar/dimitir)

Turn

workout

workout	at the	(una session)
To	gym.	(entrenar)
to work	+object	out (averiguar)
(to discover the answer to something.)		
This	works	out as 10kmp/h (salir como)

To achieve (lograr) +object.

to manage to + verb +object.
(conseguir)

"last week, I managed to understand how to use the passive a little"

"I managed to understand how to use the ingredients"

"I managed to reach an agreement with the supplier"

to	handle	+object.	(gestionar)
	manage		

university

...ous=es	
[ambishes]	ambitious
[deíncheres]	dangerous
[cóoshes]	cautious
[Jeles]	jealous
[féimes]	famous
Poisonous	marvellous
advantageous	oblivious
ambiguous	obvious
analogous	luminous
androgynous	previous
anxious	prestigious
audacious	religious
cancerous	rigorous
citrous	ridiculous
conscious	serious
contagious	spacious
courageous	tedious
delicious	temerarious
disastrous	tempestuous
envious	tenacious
fabulous	tremendous
glorious	unconscious
gorgeous	glamorous
gratuitous	various
hilarious	vicious
homologous	victorious
insidious	vigorous
laborious	
luscious	
luxurious	
Exceptions: couscous rendezvous	

Verb+s= singular	Noun+s= plural
I shop He shops.	1 shop 2 shops
I box She boxes	1 box 2 boxes
I change She changes	1 change 2 changes
I match He matches	1 Match 2 Matches
(juntar/unir)(cerillas/partidos)	
	1 car 2 cars
	1 office 2 offices
	1 ordinance 2 ordinances

Past simple of regular verbs.	
Verb ends with t/d sound e=i	Everything else
<p>wanted</p> <p>decided</p> <p>needed</p>	<p>shopped</p> <p>Liked</p> <p>Laughed</p> <p>Enjoyed</p> <p>Played</p> <p>Arrived</p>
<p>Here is the link for the past rules for regular verbs:</p> <p>https://www.dropbox.com/sh/yyob8a1w8t5z1oq/AACf5e5TuKWLuSiVLIER6VvLa</p> <p>REGULAR VERBS PRONUNCIATION</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-_WYJCIELoc</p>	

stay on (Remain) (permanecer)

rest stay

(phrasal verb)	
keep up with: (To stay at the same level.)	
catch up with someone (ponerse al día)	
or: catch up to someone (To get to the same level)	
catch up on lost time	
catch up on some sleep. (recuperar)	

Survey (encuesta)

To conduct

To carry out

(cumplir/ llevar a cabo)

over

Pick up (Recoger)			drop off (dejar)
<p>"I will pick up the kids."</p> <p>"I will pick the kids up."</p> <p>"I will pick him up." (pronoun)</p> <p>"Can you pick me up me?"</p> <p>**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.</p> <p>Correct: Tom handed it in. I took them off.</p> <p>Incorrect: Tom handed-in it. I took-off them.</p>			
		Coger/levantar → dejar	
To give someone a lift. (llevar alguien en coche)			
To be out on the pull.			
To be out to pick up +object.		(ligar)	
Tryin ^g to get lucky.			

World heritage site (patrimonio de la humanidad)

Irish	Irish
On an island	On an island
In Jamaica.	In Jamaica.
On the island of Jamaica.	On the island of Jamaica.

Elegir		
Present	past	Participle
pick	picket	picket
select	select	select
choose	chose	chosen
choice	election	politics

enough

Moscow

To dub a film.

Dubbed (doblado) films.

Film in its original version.

(At) the cutting edge (vanguardia)

Fair share (porcentaje equitativo)

Misfortune (la mala suerte, la desgracia)

Settlers (colonizadores)

A settlement (el asentamiento)

to settle down (establecerse/ tranquilizarse)

to settle (in) (resolver, llegar a un acuerdo; asentarse, instalarse/sentar la cabeza)

to Settle for +object (accept)

To crumble (desmenuzarse (stone); desmigajarse (bread); desmoronarse (empire))

The river Thames

Hygiene

London

Present	past	Participle
build	built	built

To wipe out (borrar /saldar / hacer desaparecer/destruir)

Fatal

Smell	(+) good (oler)
	(-)bad (apestar)
stink (-)	(apestoso/apesto)

To have a knock on domino effect.

Taj [tash] Mahal

The Statue of liberty

Black (gris y deprimente)

Withdrow (retirar)

I wish (deseo)....

If only ~ ojala....

+ past modal.

hopefully....

+ present/future

- mean
Managing well means communicating well. (involves)
We meant to get up early. (intended)
- regret
I regret leaving school so early. (feel sorry)
I regret to inform you that your contract will not be renewed. (formal: used in official letters or statements)
- stop
She stopped working for the gallery ages ago. (no longer do something)
She stopped to buy a programme. (stop and change activity)
- try
Try going for a run. (to see what happens)
Try to get more exercise. (make an effort)

D Sense verbs: feel, hear, notice, see, smell, taste, watch

Sense verbs, or verbs of perception, can be followed by:

- object + -ing form when we are describing an action in progress or a repeated action:
I heard him singing a great song.
- object + infinitive when we are describing a single or completed action:
I heard him sing a great song.

Module 7

Past tenses for hypothetical meanings (page 115)

We use past tenses after the following expressions to describe situations in the present, past or future which are imagined or unreal:

wish / if only, It's (high) time, would rather/sooner, would prefer, as if/though, suppose/supposing, what if

A wish / if only

- We use wish / if only + past when we want a present situation to be different:
I wish / If only we had more money. (but we haven't)
I wish I was (formal: were) a bit taller. (but I'm not)
- wish + would is used to express a wish for something to change in the present or future.
 - We often use it to criticise or complain about someone or something:
I wish Peter would wear smarter clothes.
I wish the weather would improve.
 - I wish + could cannot be used to refer to oneself:
I wish I could (not would) stop smoking. (but I can't)
 - We cannot use would for an impossible change:
If only the earth would be flat (formal: were) square.

Note

Notice the difference between wish and hope. If we hope something will happen, we believe it is possible and likely:
I hope they will come. (= I want them to and I think it's likely.)
I wish they would come. (= I don't believe it's likely.)

3 We use wish / if only + past perfect to express regret about a past situation:
I wish we'd had something to eat earlier. (but we didn't)
If only I hadn't missed my appointment. (but I did)

4 Differences between wish and if only:

- if only is usually more emphatic than I wish.
- We can put a subject between if and only for emphasis:
If only you / If you only knew what I've been going through.

B It's time

We use this expression to say that something is not happening and it should be:
It's (high) time you gave up playing computer games. (You should give them up!)

C would rather/sooner, would prefer

I'd rather / I'd sooner you didn't ask me for any more money. (Please don't!)

I'd prefer it if you didn't ask me for any more money.

Notes

- If the speaker and the preference are the same, we use an infinitive, not the past tense:
I'd rather/sooner watch TV. (not to watch)
I'd prefer to watch TV. (not watch)
- We can also say I'd prefer you not to go.

D as if / as though

- We use the past after as if / as though to indicate that the situation is unlikely:
He acts as if/though he was (formal: were) a teenager. (In fact, he's in his thirties.)

- We use a present tense to indicate that something is likely:
He looks as if/though he is a teenager. (And he probably is.)

E suppose/supposing, imagine, what if

We use these expressions to ask about an imaginary situation in the present or future, and its possible consequences:

(Just) suppose/supposing/imagine you won the lottery, how would you spend the money?
What if you had hurt yourself – what would have happened then?

Module 8

1 Emphasis (page 124)

A Emphasis using negative introductory expressions

The following expressions can be placed first in a sentence for emphasis. The subject and verb are then inverted. We use do/does/did if there is no auxiliary.

- little, never, rarely, scarcely
Never have I seen so many people.
Little did we know that he had followed us.
- no sooner ... than, barely/hardly ... when:
No sooner had he got the job than he asked for a pay rise.
Hardly had I got through the door when the phone rang.

[Ziətə]	theatre
[kɪləmitə]	kilometre
[mitə]	metres
[sentə]	centre
[kálɪbə]	calibre