

2019-01-11 Thursday Barbara Delgado Requesens C1 Marek Connell English notes 1

Work done	35,ex4, 38, ex2 q4
Hmk	Writing 36,37
Start next class	38, ex2 q5

minute minute

altar boy (monaguillo)

[Kores] choras (estribillo)

[ekuaia] a choir (coro)

[ekuaia] a wife (adquirir)

Netivity (el belén)

It's a deal.

Creature

None

None

not a one (ni uno)

None of the new finds...

To stand (estar de pie) by your guns (pistolas). (to defend your opinion)

Species (especies)

spice, spices (la especia)

spicy (picante)

chilli (pimiento/fresquito)

cinnamon (canela)

Sarface

To wrap (envolver) things up. (acabamos?!)

(To finish an activity or project.)

"Let's wrap up there".

Let's call it

a day. (acabamos?!)

quits. (acabamos?!)

"Shall we call it a day?"

(acabamos?!)

Let's call it a day!

(nos quedamos aqui)

To bring + object to a conclusion.

To finish

Deception Deceptive deceiving

Not the way it appears

(Engañoso)

Objects and people/unintentionally.

"She seems like a horrible person but her looks are deceptive. she is actually really nice."

versus
(cae
p26)

To deceive

Deceit Deceitful

~premeditated cheating
(con mala leche/ falso,
embustero)

People/intentionally

Normally, "deceitful" applies to individuals who, often by nature, deceive others by intent.

Think of "deceiving" to mean "not what you think it is or as it appears."

For example: The cute appearance of a raccoon (mapache) is **deceiving**, but the animals cannot be **deceitful**, because they are not human and cannot form intent.

"Appearances can be **deceiving**" fixed expression

"The island looks small from a distance, but this is **deceptive**; it's really quite big."

I trusted him completely, so I didn't see though his lies and **deceit** for a long time.

We might say:

- They used a clever piece of deception to pull off their plan. *BUT*:
- His deceit, though successful, was deplorable.

We might also swap the words, and have a *clever piece of deceit* or a *deplorable deception*, but these would be less typical uses in English. Why? Because, generally speaking, **deceit is worse than deception**. Deceit suggests malevolence, or, more simply, a negative intent. Deception is more neutral. Though deception in general is often connected to negative activities it does not, on its own, suggest wickedness.

There is deception involved in magic tricks, for example. Deceit, on the other hand, is mostly used for something with bad intent. If you described a magician's act as using

deceit, you would be suggesting it was a bad thing. Not that he simply performed tricks but that his tricks were somehow unwelcome.

Consider the following two sentences for the difference:

- The magician employed a careful deception to make the car disappear.
- The magician employed a careful deceit to make the car disappear.

The first sounds like an innocent trick, the second sounds like he stole it. As with many of the subtly different words in English, this difference won't always be relevant or interpreted this way – but in some cases it may be very important!



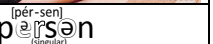
<http://www.englishlessonsbrighton.co.uk/difference-deception-deceit/>

"**Deception**" is more closely associated with the accomplishment of purposeful misguidance or misdirection (which is often physical, as with your suggestions of mimicry and camouflage). "**Deceit**" is more closely related to the intention to mislead, and carries a (negative) connotation of willful malfeasance.

To have an attitude to (wards) +object.

To attribute your success to +object.

Go off		
An alarm		
bomb	can go	(explotar dispararse saltar,
gun	off	sonar)
phone		
Food	can go off	(estropear)


False Friend	
1. Bait of mouth (De boca a boca)	
2. Mouth to mouth (respiración boca a boca)	
3. Face-to-face / in person	

To spoil (mimar/estropear)
be spoilt (mimado/estropeado)
To treat (tratar) / spoil yourself. (darse un capricho)
It was a treat for my 18 th .
To buy +object as a treat (n) ("como un capricho")
To treat (tratar) people well.

Eskimo (el esquimal)

Carry	
Charge	
Wear	
Catch	
Hold	
Take	get
pick up (levantar)	

If your boss catches you, you will have problems.

<p>To tell +object off (reñir)</p> <p>To scold (reñir, regañar) +object for verb+ing something.</p>	
<p>To be in get in(to) trouble. (also)</p>	
<p>To do something bad/ wrong.</p>	
<p>To have a problem. (problema)</p>	<p>trouble</p>
<p>To have a problems. (problema)</p>	<p>trouble</p>

Your **secret** is safe with **me**!

to make false testimony.

Lie and deceit.

In very basic terms, **abilities** are natural or inbuilt whilst **skills** are learned behaviours.

... **ability** and knowledge combine to create **skills** that can be used.

An aha-moment!

To take +object in your stride.

to calmly deal with something that is unpleasant and not let it affect what you are doing:
There are often problems at work but she seems to take it all in her stride.

to stride (andar a zancadas)

walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction.

"he strode across the road"

To come up(surgir)

(Did anything come up in the meeting?)

To come up with an idea.

(to invent)

To come up against +object (enfrentarse con)

it's coming up (soon) (acercandose)

To finish something with an advantage, often in the form of a profit. *You've spent so much money on this project that you'll be lucky to come out ahead.*