

2019-02-06 Wednesday Barbara Delgado Requesens C1 Marek Connell English notes 1

Work done	P44 4a.
Hmk	Barbara sends me topics. I watch ted talk and write 10 questions.
Start next class	

Marylebone

Wax (cera)

1. "i.e."	2. "example given"
3. For example	(+verb+ing)
i.e. (id est, a Latin phrase meaning "that is." ≈ osea)	

Alias

AKA (Also known as...)

Nickname (el apodo)

To call someone with their first name. (nombre de pila)

August

The Internet	dot
Maths/radio	Point
Literature	Full stop

Minute
[mí-nit]

catastrophe

come stone

trophy

chamber (el aposento/ la cámara/ recámara)

underscore (guion bajo)

Do in positive sentences.

Contrast/ emphasis:

I don't like chocolate but I do like cocoa.

Realising something:

Do you miss anything about Britain.
Well, I do miss English breakfast.

Punctuation: Dash (-)

- in pairs, to mark off information or ideas that are not essential to an understanding of the rest of the sentence:

Thousands of children – like the girl in this photograph – have been left homeless.
My son – where has he gone? – would like to meet you.

- to show other kinds of break in a sentence where a comma, semicolon, or colon would be traditionally used:

One thing's for sure – he doesn't want to face the truth.
Things have changed a lot in the last year – mainly for the better.

Dashes are especially common in informal writing, such as personal emails or blogs, but it's best to use them sparingly when you are writing formally.

I must dash! (¡Debo correr!)

I think the soup (sopa) would be better with a dash (la pizca) of salt.

to pinch (pellizcar)

a workout	at the gym.	(una session)
To work out		(entrenar)
to work +object out (averiguar)		
(to discover the answer to something.)		
50 euros per kg works out as 2000€ for 20 kg.		
This works out as 10kmp/h (salir a)		

There are commas after after an introductory adverb or adverbial phrase.

CONDITIONALS		
If clause		Main clause
Present <i>"If you heat</i> <i>Si calientas</i>	type 0 <i>(always true)</i> <i>water to 100°C,</i> <i>agua hasta 100°C,</i>	Present <i>it boils."</i> <i>se hirve"</i>
Present <i>"If I find</i> <i>Si encuentro</i>	type 1 <i>(possible and likely)</i> <i>your passport,</i> <i>tu pasaporte,</i>	Future May Can Command <i>I'll post it to you."</i> <i>te lo enviaré.</i>
Past (subjuntivo) <i>"If I knew</i> <i>Si supiera</i>	type 2 <i>(unlikely and imaginary)</i> <i>his number,</i> <i>su número,</i>	Would Might Could <i>I would ring him"</i> <i>le llamaría</i>
Past perfect (continuous) <i>"If he had been</i> <i>Si hubiera estado</i>	type 3 <i>(Unreal in the past)</i> <i>in his office,</i> <i>en su oficina,</i>	Modal + have + past participle <i>I would have seen him."</i> <i>le habría visto</i>
~Type1 If it snows this week, the match on Saturday could/might/will be cancelled.		

outh^{er}
 outh^{er}ority
 [ootematic] out^{er}omatic
 out^{er}
 inf^{er}m^{er}ation / inf^{er}o

Direct question	Indirect / polite question/ sentence
1 st 2 nd Where are you from?	1 st 2 nd Tell me where you are from?
Where are you?	I would like to know where you are ?
1 st 2 nd Where do you live?	1 st 2 nd I would like to know where you do live.
Do you like to play football?	I want to know if do you like to play football.
1 st 2 nd Where have you been?	2 nd 2 nd I want to know where you have been.
Have you seen John?	I want to know if you have seen John?
Can you speak English? (direct ?)	Can you tell me if you can speak English? (Indirect ?)
Should you work more? (direct ?)	I want to know if should you should work more? (Indirect ?)