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

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

Maryleb@n@

Wax (cera)

<mark>1.</mark> "៨"	(2."example given".)
3.For example	(+verb+ing)
i.i (id est, a Latin phra	se meaning "that is." ≈osea)

<u>Alias</u>

AMA (Also known as...)

Nickneme (el apodo)

To coll semene with be their first name. (nombre de pila)

Augest



cetastroph de

kame st⊕ne

trepfhy

chamber (el aposento/ la cámara/ recámara)
anderscore (guion bajo)

Do in positive sentences.

The Internet

Maths/r@dio

Literdiaure Full stop

dot

Point

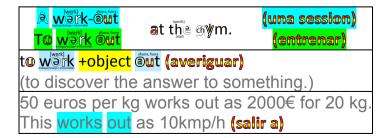
Contrast/ emphasis:
I don't like chocolate but

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

Realising something:

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

Puntuation: 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 mast dash! (i Debo correr!) I think thee soup (sopa) would be better with a pizca) of soil. To pinch (pellizcar)



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

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

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Direct question			on	Indirect / polite question/ sentence		
	1 st	2nd		1 st 2 nd		
Where	are	you	from?	Tell me where you are from?		
Where are you?			u?	<mark>I would like to know</mark> where you <mark>are</mark> ?		
	1 st	2nd		1 st 2 nd		
Where	do	you	live?	<mark>I would like to know where you</mark>		
Do you like to play football? I want to know if 🛑 you like to play football.						
1 st 2nd			2nd 2 nd			
Where	have	you	been?	<mark>I want to know</mark> where <mark>you</mark> have been.		
Have you seen John?		ohn?	I want to know if <mark>you</mark> <mark>have</mark> seen John?			
Can Willers speak inglish? (direct?)						
Can Would tell me if Would can speak inglish? (INdirect?)						
Should Work more ware (direct?)						
I wont to know if should in Should work more						