


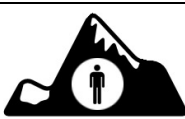


2019-02-28 Thursday Veronica Garcia Marek Connell English notes 5

Modals		+	
Can('t) (Present)	(poder)	Semi modals	
could(n't) (past)		Have to	Have to
Will (not) (Won't)	(future)	Had to	Has to
May (not)	(quizás)	Needn't	
Might (not)		(don't) Need(s) to	
Should(n't)	(quizás)	Ought (not) to	
Would(n't)	(-ía)		
Shall (shan't)	(offer or suggestion)		
Must(n't)	(deber)		

I didn't have to look for it.

A bed time story.

"Mauris live in tins in the Mountains"		
1	"I like to run on the mountains."	
2	"I like to run in the mountains."	
3	"I like to run in the mountain."	
4	"To go to the mountains"	

Opinion

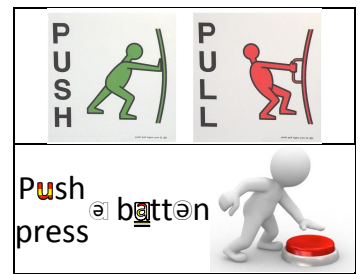
Plot (guion)

Before 2000:	One thousand nine hundred and eighty- 1980 "nineteen eighty."
The Year 2000	
From 2001-2009	Only 1 option: "2 thousand and one"
From 2010-2999	Option 1 → "2 thousand and 10" (both options) Option 2 → "twenty-ten"
1525	"fifteen twenty five"
1905	"nineteen @ five"
1999	"nineteen ninety nine"
In the (early) 1800	"in the (early) eighteen hundred's"
In the nineties	90s
2000	(in) The 21st century (siglo)

Money



bite
To beat someone
win something.
"My niece (sobrina) beat me."
"My niece won the game."



Keep **your** hair **on**! ('chilax'=chill out+relax)
 To **chill** (to relax/**poner a enfriar**)
 Take a **chill pill** (**pastilla**).

Chill

Jail-cell

to **rot** (**maldecir**)

Judge (**el juez**)

There is no use/point **in** (pronoun)(**verb+ing**) **+object**.

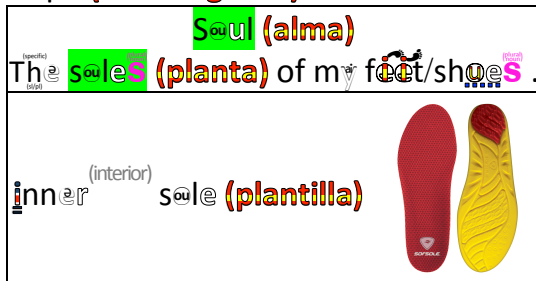
(**no tiene sentido**)

It **has** make **s** (**no**) **sense**.

It **hasn't** **doe**s **n't** make **sense**.

He **thinks** that it **doe**s **n't** make **sense**.

Rope (**cuerda gorda**)



Atmost (**lo máximo**)

most extreme; greatest.

"a matter **of the utmost importance**"

the greatest or most extreme extent or amount.

"a plot that stretches credulity to the utmost"

Sera simple

Shop

Peasant

Peasant (**derogatory** (**despectivo**))

(**el campesino**)

a **poor smallholder** or agricultural labourer of low social status (chiefly in historical use or with reference to subsistence farming in poorer countries or the **medieval ages**).

"peasant farmers"

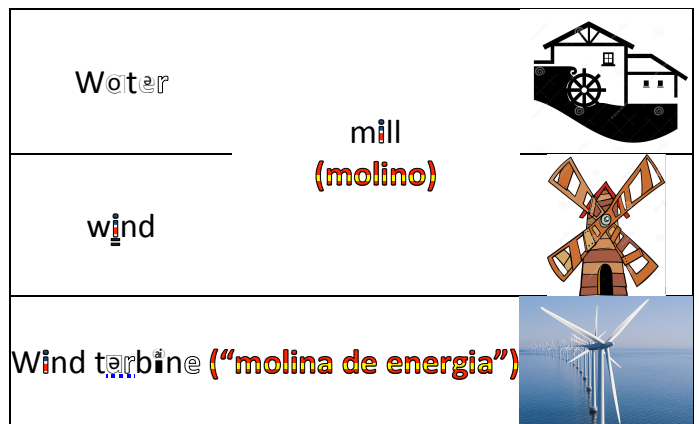
an ignorant, rude, or unsophisticated person.

"That is a civilized drink, you peasant"

Stubble (**barba de 4 dias**)

Smoking is **allowed**.

Present	past	Participle
die	died	died
dead	death	deadly
horrible	(fatal)	= fatal



Having ^(singular) stubble (barba de 4 dias) is allowed.

Beard ^{(bi-ad(s))}
^(barba)

mist (la neblina)

Maid ^(maid)

Friends ^{(frend(s))} with ^(with) benefits. ^(amigos con derechos)

In ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ front ^(fronte) of ^(de)

Average ^{(en la(s) media(s))} ^(lich)

It will add ^(add) up. (sumar)

The number ^(number) ^(sum) don't add up.

Adapt ^(adapt)

Present	past simple (preterito)	Participle
give ^(dar) ^(present)	gave ^(dada) ^(past participle)	given ^(dado) ^(past participle)
	(dar)	

Present	past simple (preterito)	Participle
Take ^(tomar) ^(present)	Took ^(tomado) ^(past participle)	Taken ^(tomado) ^(past participle)
	(tomar)	

To do / go ^(hacer) hiking ^(senderismo)
trekking ^(senderismo)

I'm ^(bark) barking ^(bark) at the wrong tree. (looking in the wrong place)



To get together (congregar)
A (family) get-together (una quedada)
A meeting (reunion) with your boss

Parents ^(pe-rents) ^(par)

June

1 Earphones	
2 Headphones	
3 Headset	
4 Speaker ^(speaker)	

Heart ^(heart) ^(corazón)
♥ Heart ^(heart) ^(corazón)
hair ^(hair) ^(cabello)
air ^(air) ^(aire)
ear ^(ear) ^(oreja)
here ^(here) ^(aquí)
Here ^(here) ^(aquí)
there ^(there) ^(allí)
Earn ^(earn) ^(ganar dinero)

Present	past	Participle
catch ^(coger en el aire) ^(present)	caught ^(kott) ^(past catch)	caught ^(kott) ^(past catch)
(coger en el aire)		



False Friend	
To be family oriented. (ser muy familiar)	
relative.	
-ran business.	
dinner.	
relationship.	
reunion.	
life.	
problem family-related problem.	
Your face looks familiar.	

<p>Transitive verb</p> <p>Can be followed by an object without a preposition.</p> <p>"Marek broke the chair."</p> <p>Transitive phrasal verbs are generally separable.</p> <p>He picks up the chair</p> <p>He picks the chair up or...</p>	<p>intransitive verb</p> <p>Cannot be followed by an object without a preposition.</p> <p>"Marek sat in the chair."</p> <p>starts the film → the film starts</p> <table><tr><td>happen exist</td><td>appear open</td><td>occur start</td></tr></table> <p>Intransitive phrasal verbs are not generally separable.</p> <p>I ran into an old friend yesterday.</p> <p>I ran an old friend into yesterday.</p>	happen exist	appear open	occur start									
happen exist	appear open	occur start											
<p>INTRANSITIVE VERBS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An action verb that cannot have a direct object to receive the action.• Many verbs normally do not have an object, they are the intransitive verbs.• They are often refer to: <table><tr><th>GROUP</th><th>EXAMPLES</th></tr><tr><td>Existence</td><td>Appear, die, disappear, live, happen, remain.</td></tr><tr><td>The human body</td><td>Ache, bleed, blush, faint, shiver, smile.</td></tr><tr><td>Human noises</td><td>Cough, cry, laugh, speak, snore, scream, yawn.</td></tr><tr><td>Light, smell, vibration</td><td>Glow, shine, sparkle, stink, throb, vibrate.</td></tr><tr><td>Position, movement</td><td>Arrive, come, depart, fall, flow, go, kneel, run, sit, sleep, stand, swim, wait, walk, work.</td></tr></table>		GROUP	EXAMPLES	Existence	Appear, die, disappear, live, happen, remain.	The human body	Ache, bleed, blush, faint, shiver, smile.	Human noises	Cough, cry, laugh, speak, snore, scream, yawn.	Light, smell, vibration	Glow, shine, sparkle, stink, throb, vibrate.	Position, movement	Arrive, come, depart, fall, flow, go, kneel, run, sit, sleep, stand, swim, wait, walk, work.
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<p>http://www.slideshare.net/ghobbib/separable-phrasalverbs</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 participle.</p> <p>Correct: Tom handed it in. I took them off.</p> <p>Incorrect: Tom handed-in-it. I took-off-them.</p>													
<p>http://jetlag-english.blogspot.com.es/2012/04/separableinseparable-phrasal-verbs-will.html</p>													

Subject

I
you
we
they
He
she
it

appear (s)
seem (s)
look (s)
feel (s)

like (como)
as if (como)
as if (adverb)

object (noun)
a man

Sentence (clause)
he is talking in English

Adjective
interesting

Parecer como

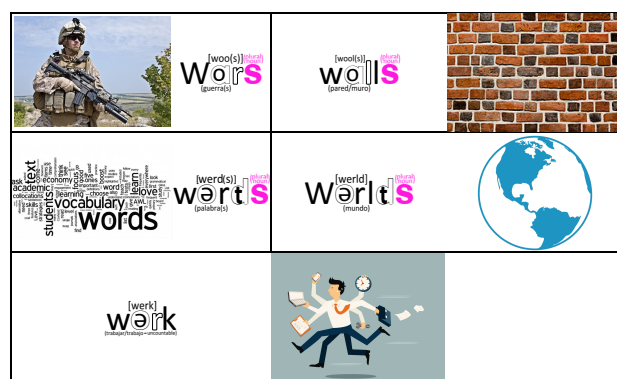
"My boss seems very intelligent."

"He seems like a very polite man."

"Rajoy seems like a very honest politician."

"Rita Barbera seemed like a very funny politician."

"Ana Botella seems like a clown."



"It **looks like**" is usually used to imply something **we are almost certain about**. There is a saying: "If it **looks like** a duck, and it walks **like** a duck, chances are... it's a duck." When we say "it **seems like**", we are **focusing on the impression given by the subject**.

Heir

air eee

The **one (los/ las que)**

The **one (el/la/lo que)**

"She was **the one that I liked the most**"

"She was **the one that I most liked**."

Food processor

P@wder (≈cocinar)



(polvo)

Dast (≈sucio)

