

2019-03-10 Sunday Javi Gomez C1 Marek Connell English notes 1

Work done	P24+25 Magician reading
Hmk	P26+27. Deceit topic.
Start next class	Check homework.

expir<sup>te</sup> (caducado)

expir<sup>te</sup> (caducar)

menos mal...que

it's a good thing

it's just as well

luckily (por suerte)

it's a good job

that + sentence

"It's a good job that I brought my umbrella because it's going to rain."

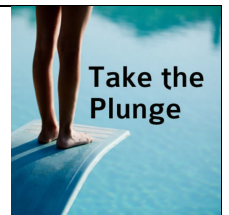
"It's just as well that I quit my job because the company went bankrupt shortly after."

Outlook (la perspectiva)

To take the plunge

to do something important or difficult that you have been thinking about doing for a long time

(tirarse a la piscina)



(phrasal verb)

To

plack  
master

ap the coard

(reunir el valor)

to force yourself to be brave enough to do something, although you are frightened or worried about it.

setback (un retraso)

To set back a project. (retrasar)

How much do you think it would set you back (cost)

It's gonna set me back 300€.

Months

Arrivals (llegadas)

Check

(unidentified flying object) U.F.O. (Ovni)

skeptics

spellbinding (cautivador(ora), fascinante)

winless spell

To cast a spell (lanzar un hechizo)

To spell (deletrear/ el hechizo/ periodo/temporada)



To have a good/bad spell. (period)

good/bad

good/bad run.

Book binding  
to bind (**encuadernar**)



Parlor  
a sitting room in a private house.  
a tattoo parlor/studio.  
ice-cream parlor



Suite [sweet]  
it suits you.  
(te queda bien)

Gate  
(la perilla; barba de candado; chiva)  
feather (una pluma)

bere

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

To win  
OBJECT PRONOUN  
ou ver. (convince)  
around.  
To be won over (passive).

Chord (acorde)  
To strike a chord (acorde) with +object. (to cause someone to feel sympathy, emotion, or enthusiasm.)  
(tocar la fibra)

Suffice it to + verb  
Used to indicate that one is saying enough to make one's meaning clear while withholding something for reasons of discretion or brevity.  
"suffice it to say that they were not considered suitable for this project"  
(sobra/basta decir)



(Borrarlo/olvidalo)  
Scratch that  
forget it. ★

I got it twisted (me he rallado).

Tender (tierna)

illusion

To fold (doblar) (≈plano/capas)  
Unfold (desplegar)  
To bend (doblar) (≈no recto)  
foldable (plegable)

Déception Deceptive Not the way it

appears

(Engañoso)

Objects and people/unintentionally

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.