

2019-08-28 Wednesday Eva Suay Marek Connell English notes 1

How come? (why?)
 "Why are you so happy?"
 How come you are so happy?"
 Why don't you love me anymore?
 How come you don't love me anymore?

Neck ache



States

Heatwave (ola de calor)

Where did you start your bike trip?

I'm not used to travelling.

I used to travel...

Generally

At = place = location

In = building = content / (encajado)

1. In is used for location inside areas:

cities: in New York

2. In is used for location inside a three-dimensional space.

3. We use At when we think of something as simply a point on a map, without dimensions:

Compare:

He is in the house. [house is thought of as a three-dimensional object]

He is at home. [home is thought of as a point]

Compare:

Mr. Nelson is at the restaurant. [He is eating. The restaurant is viewed as a point, only in terms of its function.]

There is a bar in the restaurant. [The restaurant is viewed as a three-dimensional object. The bar is inside the restaurant.]

Compare:

He is at the movies. [He is in the movie theater watching the movie.]

He is in the movies. [He is an actor. He appears in movies.]

Compare:

She is at the hospital. [She is visiting or working there.]

She is in the hospital. [She is a patient.]

Compare:

My friend lives in Madrid. [Madrid is viewed as an area.]

Our plane stopped at Madrid before continuing on to Rome. [Madrid is viewed as a point on a map or itinerary.]

Compare:

We arrived at the airport around midnight. [airport is a point in the city]



We arrived **in** the city around midnight. [city is an area]
 Notice that in many of these pairs, the difference is in the **point of view** of the speaker.
 The choice of *in*, *on*, or *at* often depends upon whether we view something as having three, two, one, or zero dimensions.

Field
 Route
 Overwhelm
 Love battle
 Responsible
 Properties
 Some

Sorts ≠ Short ≠ shorts
 To permit it to be re-used in a new product.
 Litter
 Litre

There is no use/point in (pronoun)(verb+ing) + object.
 (no tiene sentido)
 It has make sense. (no)
 It hasn't doesn't make sense.

Skill
 Prefer
 Instead of letting us do it ourselves.

(Permitir)	
1	let (OBJECT PRONOUN) + verb+ing let him speak. It only lets you play once. "let it be" (The Beatles)
2	allow (OBJECT PRONOUN) + to + verb+ing allow him to speak. It only allows you to play once

Are
 I'm horrified by this.
 They don't do as much as they should.

Pronounced the same	
To weigh	The way
weight	wait
heavy	

Bakery (panaderia)
 Textile

To think	(that) → verb+ing → noun
know	
than + verb+ing	
To be + like + verb+ing	
From verb+ing to verb+ing	

To	<div> <div>stop</div> <div>ban</div> <div>deter</div> <div>prevent</div> <div>prohibit</div> <div>forbid</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>+</div> <div>(OBJECT PRONOUN)</div> </div> <div>from</div> <div>verb+ing</div> <div>(something)</div> </div>
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to avoid (OBJECT PRONOUN) verb+ing + object.

While similar, the verbs **avoid** and **prevent** are not the same idea. To **avoid** is to not go near something that is currently happening. To **prevent** is to stop something from existing or happening altogether.

- **prevent** = to stop something from happening or someone from doing something:
- **avoid** = to stay away from someone or something.

However, if you *avoid doing* something, this can be more or less synonymous with *preventing* it. Example:

Most workplace accidents can be **avoided/prevented** with proper safety training.

Think of this use of *avoid* as metaphorically "dodging" a situation. If you can *avoid* the conditions where something can happen (or avoid being in that situation at all) you have effectively *prevented* it from happening

To be	<div> <div>(incredibly)</div> <div>(very/really) good</div> <div>(quite) bad</div> <div>(a bit)</div> </div>	<div> <div>at</div> <div>verb+ing</div> <div>something</div> </div>
(≈se me da muy bien/mal)		
"I'm good at designing fibre (fibra) optics." "I'm bad at physics." "I'm a bit bad at dancing."		

Trainer

Sneaker

Free

Fresh

False Friend	
1.	factory
2.	fabric
3.	To produce (to build, to manufacture) (fabricar)

Autriche **(la indignación)**

Enkardie

Loads of people...

Company

Berger

Check