

2019-09-30 Monday Andres Navarro B2 Marek Connell English notes 1

Not at all (≈en absoluto)

I think you two would get along great. - No, she doesn't like me. Not at all.

Creo que ustedes dos se llevarían muy bien. - No, no le caigo bien en absoluto.

"I agree but **not at all completely / totally.**" (estoy de acuerdo pero no absolutamente)

"Was it good? **Not at all really.**"

"I don't agree **at all!**" (para nada)

(estoy absolutamente en desacuerdo)

"I don't speak Spanish **at all.**"

"I didn't watch any films **nothing at all.**" (nada de nada)

I don't like it **nothing at all.**

Do **you** cook **at all** (cocinas algo)

Recipe

button

bottom

The 1st step.

Sausage

Pot

Bath tub (tarrina)

Boil

Soft

Verb →

go →

put →

+through (a travesar)

You put some spaghetti **through** the **sausage** when it is hard and uncooked.



The needle **goes through** the skin.



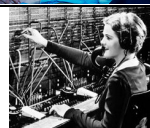
You can **go through** a **tunnel**.



To **sleep through** a **film** (during)



The receptionist puts you through to the person you want to speak to.



Through

Appeal

Mixture

Mix

In addition (ademas) to...

On top of that...

In addition to (verb+ing) (+object), it is also +object².

Anten
[ˈæntən]
[kjuː-kam-be(s)]
kukamber
[kjuː-kam-be(s)]
[kjuː-kam-be(s)]

aven
[ˈæven]
[ˈæven]
[ˈæven]

reisins

sultanas

pastry (bollería/hojaldre)

products

does that seem appealing (apetecible) to you?

I would never ask for this in a restaurant.

Fred Flintstone.

Fried

Frying pan (sarten)

pepper (pimienta/o)



Re-fill

(phrasal verb)	
To blow up (hinchar) balloons.	
To blow up + (object) A terrorist blew up a building. (explotar)	
A bomb explodes / blows up.	
To blow + object out of proportion. (to exaggerate)	
to blow out candles on a cake (tarta).	
To blow your money (on sex drugs and rock and roll.) (to spend your money in an carefree way)	

Melt

To cool

Using 'Of'

Possession

Of is mainly used as a possessive. For example:

- He's a friend of mine.
- The color of the house is red.

It is important to remember that it is more common to use the possessive 's' or the possessive adjective in English, than to use 'of'—even if 'of' is grammatically correct. Thus, the sentences above would generally be in these forms:

He's my friend.
The house's color is red.

Common Phrases With 'Of' - All of / Both of

Of is also commonly used with 'all' and 'both' to describe a common trait that many objects share. For example:

All of the students in the class enjoy volleyball.

No understand the ask	
To make/do ask questions.	
answer / respond (to)	
"To ask a question to the president."	
"To ask the president a question."	
"She has to answer to people's emails."	
"Did I ask the question correctly"	
someone (for something)	
To ask (someone) to ask questions	
+ for + object (pedir)	
OBJECT PRONOUN to + verb + object	
Te puedo preguntar una pregunta?	
Te puedo pedir por 500€?	
Preguntarte a Marek.	

Both of the assignments are due at the end of the week.

Common Phrases With 'Of' - One of the most ...

Another common phrase with *of* is 'one of the + **superlative form** + plural noun + singular verb.' This phrase is commonly used to focus on a specific object that stands out from a group. Notice that although the **plural noun** is used, the **singular phrase** takes the singular conjugation of the verb because the subject is 'One of the' For example:

One of the most interesting things about my job is the people I meet.

One of the most difficult subjects for me is math.

Using 'FROM'

Origins

From is generally used to express that something originates from something else, that something comes from somewhere, or some person. For example:

Jack comes from Portland.

This formula derives from the work of Peter Schimmel.

This pearl comes from the South Pacific.

From - To / From - Until

From can also be used with the prepositions 'to' and 'until' to mark the beginning and ending point of time of an action or state. Generally, 'from...to' is used with past tenses, while 'from...until' is used when speaking about future actions. However, 'from...to' can be used in most situations. For example:

I played tennis from two to four in the afternoon yesterday.

We are meeting in Chicago from Monday until Thursday.

Understanding the difference between *of* and *from* can be tricky at first for ESL students, but like all commonly-confused words, the difference between them becomes more clear the more they are used.

To pop ə bəllooŋ.

Fist (puño)

To pop (hacer explotar)

To thaw (descongelar)

The thawing of the ice caps.

The icecaps/icebergs in the poles are melting. Thawing

To thaw (descongelar)

Quick fast.

Global warming (calentamiento global)

Cover

Drought

overall
above oil (sobretodo)
bubble






South
mouth(s)
month(s)

To water (regar)

Crop(s)

House(s) (mangueras)

house (manguera)

False Friend	
Google Google	
Goggles	
A glass glasses	(A pair of) glasses
BEER MUG HIGHBALL COCKTAIL SNIFTER FLUTE	
A glass panel	
crystal	
window (ventana)	

of in this way...

imagine

forest

Committing arson are is a crime.

"There are many acts of arson happening."

An arsonist (el pirómano)

- "There have been no significant incidents of arson in the last year"
- "No one has committed arson here."
- "Why do people commit arson?"

Amazon (re)inforest

in the World.

On the planet.

Lang (pulmones)

Producer

We need there to be a thriving (próspero) forest.

Cuanto mas /menos

(more) + Comparative adjective	'noun/clause'	(more) + Comparative adjective	'noun/clause'
(less)		(less)	
bigger	they are	harder	they fall.
longer	you work	more	you save for your pension.
less	I speak English	easier	it becomes.
more expensive	the restaurant	better	will be the food will be.

"The more you learn, the more you realise that you have more to learn."

"The more you study, the more you understand."

"The more exercise you do, the better you will feel."

"The less you work, the less money you will have."

"The shorter you work, the less money you will have."

"The more you smoke, the less you will live."

on occasion

again

smoker

To don't not

To return to (verb+ing) +object

	during (duːrɪŋ)	
	in (ɪn)	
	on (ɒn)	
	at (ət)	
	during (duːrɪŋ)	
	in (ɪn)	
	on (ɒn)	
	at (ət)	
	during (duːrɪŋ)	
	in (ɪn)	
	on (ɒn)	
	at (ət)	
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	at (ət)	
	during (duːrɪŋ)	
	in (ɪn)	
	on (ɒn)	
	at (ət)	
	during (duːrɪŋ)	
	in (ɪn)	
	on (ɒn)	
	at (ət)	

Decrease/reduce
increase

Creivink

When I wake up.

To give up (dejar /rendirse)

smoking.

GIVE UP SMOKING FOR LENT

He left the club after 5 years.

To throw in the towel.

(tirar la toalla)

To surrender. (rendirse)