

2019-10-07 Monday Iris Libraba Marek Connell English notes 1

Question: Have a good weekend!

Answer: Likewise/you too.

(de la misma manera, igualmente)

Practise






Plan

Even ≠ bakery (panaderia)

He has spoken very good well about the class.

Workshop

Antiques

False Friend	
Google /google/	
Goggles (swimming)	
A glass	A pair of glasses
	
glass panel	
	
crystal	
	
window (ventana)	

glass jar (tarro/bote).

Branch

To salt (lijar)

I'm a bit rusty today. (oxidado)

Remove

Trade ≠ treat

To prevent the piece from rusting.

To	<p>stop</p> <p>ban</p> <p>detain</p> <p>prevent prohibit</p> <p>forbid</p>	+ (OBJECT PRONOUN) from verb+ing (something)
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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

Present	past simple	Participle
sp <u>o</u> ak	sp <u>o</u> ok	sp <u>o</u> ok

False Friend

To be knighted.

certificat@

kwo'lifye'ʃi@n (un titulo)




Particular private class

Times, days and dates	preposition	
(For times)	at	9 o'clock
(During the day)	In the	morning
(Days)	When...?	on Saturday
	What day...?	- Sunday
(Dates)	When...?	on the 1st of May 2999.
	What...?	the
(For months)	in	December
(For years)		1984
(For seasons)		summer
(For decades)	In the	80s/1980s (los 80)
(Approximation)	About	the 25th of June. (Twenty fifth)
	Around	

To do

To commit

To make

To have

something wrong.

crime.

suicide.

mistake.


error.

effort.

an answer wrong.

- 1) The **centre** of the city.
- 2) The city **town** **centre**.

I've **never** **spoken** **English** **so** **much**.

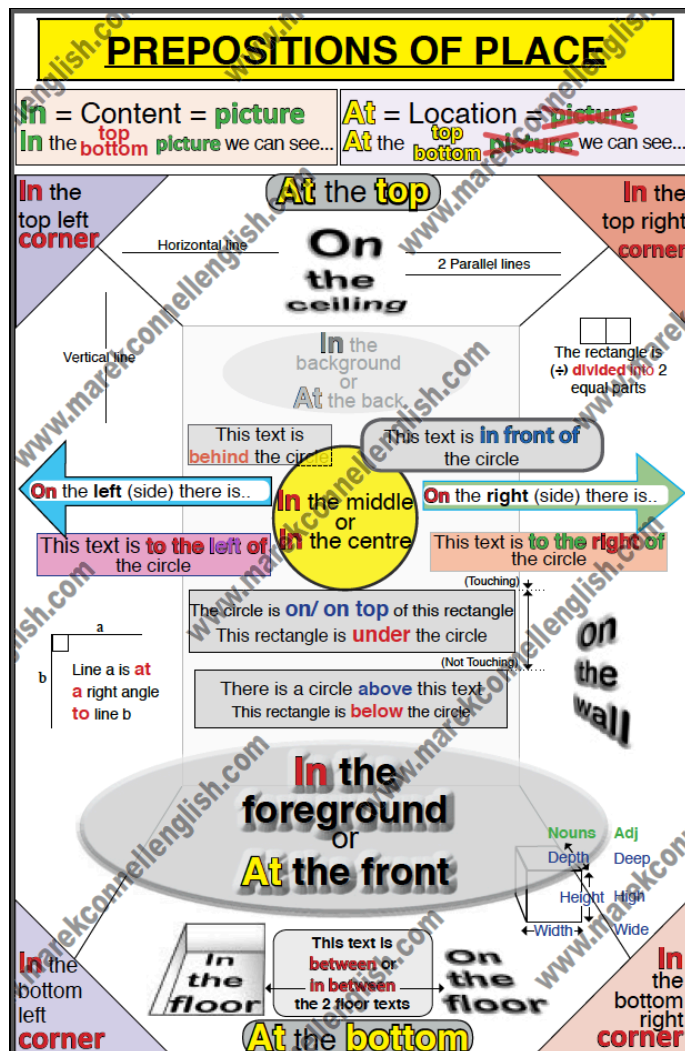
What have you been up to?		
<p>What have you been up to?</p> <p>(Not finished)</p>	<p>got been up to</p> <p>been doing</p> <p>(que has hecho)</p>	<p>(today)</p> <p>(this week(end)?)</p>
<p>What did you get up to?</p> <p>(finished)</p>	<p>get up to</p> <p>do</p> <p>(que hiciste)</p>	<p>(yesterday)</p> <p>(last week(end)?)</p>
<p>"What have you been up to for the last 3 weeks?" "Did you get up to much last week?"</p> <p>"I didn't get up to much last week"</p> <p>"I haven't been up to much."</p> <p>We mainly use this in a negative of interrogative structure. We don't usually use this expression in the positive.</p> <p>We/I got up to much</p>		
<p>To get up to (levantarse)</p> 		

It sounds me.
 It rings a bell
 (me suena) "esto llama un timbre/campana"
 It doesn't ring a bell to me (no me suena)
 It (doesn't) seem/sound familiar.

Mountain(s) captain(s)
 fountain(s) (fuente)

Neighbour
 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?

+	-
Advantage(s)	disadvantage(s)
upside(s)	downside(s)
pro(s)	con(s)
ap(s)	Down(s)
	pitfall(s) downfall. drawbacks shortcoming(s) (los defectos, las deficiencias)
Strength(s) (fortalezas)	Weaknesses (debilidades)



"Mauris live in tins in the Mountains"

1 "I like to run on the mountains."
 "I am on mount Everest"

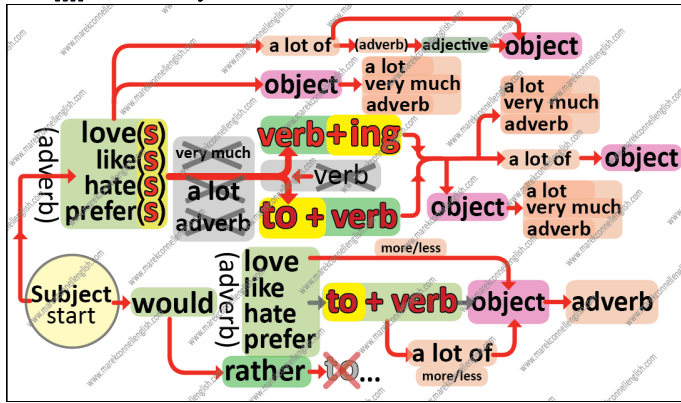
2 In the mountains
 "I like to run in the mountains."

3 in the mountain.

4 To go to the mountains

flippers (aletas)
 boots

Unfortunately



Love

Kalchura

<p>To snorkel</p>	<p>To scuba dive (bucear)</p>
<p>To make do scuba diving (bucear) snorkeling.</p>	

At the top					
On the left	In the top left corner	In the top row, 2nd from the left	In the 3rd column at the top	At the top, 4th column from the left	In the top right corner
	In the middle on the left	In the middle row, 3rd from the right	In the centre	In the middle row, 4th column	On the far right, in the middle
	In the bottom left corner	At the bottom in the 2nd column	In the 3rd column at the bottom	The 2nd from the right at the bottom	In the bottom right corner
At the bottom					

What's your weapon of choice?

=What do you prefer?

=What is your favourite?

In terms of drinks what is your weapon of choice?

"You like beer? What's your weapon of choice?"

It depends on...



Depend on... (Dependiendo de)

It depends.

It is dependent on +object.

"The speed at which you learn a language depends on the amount of time that you invest in learning."

<p>To taste</p> <p>Hacer</p>	
<p>testes (testiculos)</p>	
<p>To try</p>	
<p>tastes</p>	
<p>flavour(s)</p>	

it's		worth it.	(vale la pena)	
	not		(no vale la pena)	
it's	(not)	worth verb+ing (+object)		!
is it				?
<p>"Do you think it's worth studying English in an academy?"</p> <p>"Is it worth studying English in an academy?"</p> <p>"I think eating Paella in Malvarossa is worth it."</p>				
it's		worth my while.		
		worthwhile (bien gastado)		
To be worthy (deserving) (merecido)				
<p>The beer is worth more that than the Vespa.</p> <p>"Worth" is classified as an Adjective. (Although it also acts differently from all of the Adjectives.)</p> <p>It is more valuable than the Vespa.</p>				

Belt (cinturon)

It is related.

Other

Entire (entero) month

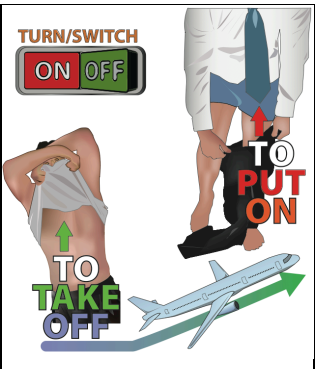
Love	come
laugh	become
[dav] dove (paloma)	company
cover	some
discover	son
[glav] glave	brother
flood	mother
blood	

Catch on

1. To become popular.
2. Understand what is meant or how to do something.

take off

1. To become popular.
3. (despegar/quitar ropa)



	To camp
1	To go to a camp. (the activity) "I rented a fridge for camping."
2	To stay at a camping campsite. (the place) "I rented a fridge at the campsite."
3	A tent
4	To camp out in the open air
5	To camp / be out in the sticks - in the middle of nowhere. (for el quinto pino)
	A summer camp. A refugee camp.

Shelter

Klan / cleanliness

We visited my grand-dad.

Hostel

We are 'x' people X

There are 'x' of us (somos x) ✓

There were 'x' of us (eramos x) ✓

How many of us are there?

How many people are there?



Bank bed **s** (literas)

Bedsheets

Cockroach **s**

Complain

move

False Friend	
1.	HE-MAN 
2.	magnet iman
3.	Pussy (cat/chocho) magnet 

Out in the open air (al aire libre)

Ache ≠ ache <small>(nächst) (nach) (nachste) (nachst)</small>		ache <small>(ich)</small>	
stora <small>([stó-riçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>		Morta <small>([mórt-riçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>	
ima <small>([jé-miçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>		Messa <small>([més-sa] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>	
kolla <small>([kól-lá] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>		cotta <small>([kót-tá] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>	
villa <small>([vél-lá] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>		legga <small>([lég-gá] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>	
Percenta <small>([pé-ré-ntá] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>		advantage <small>([á-dván-tíçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>	
Enkora <small>([én-kó-rá] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>			
But			
teene <small>([tén-éiçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>		teene <small>([tén-éiçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>	
teene <small>([tén-éiçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>		teene <small>([tén-éiçh] (ich) (nach) (nachste) (nachst))</small>	