

2019-11-22 Thursday Cristina Cabrera B1 Marek Connell English notes 1

employ^{(em-plot-i(s))}_{(employee(s))}ee

train^(trai-ni)ee (aprendiz(es))

train^(trai-ni)er

To fly^(flai) (ran away)

a fly^(flai) (pulga)

fly^(flai) It fly^(flai)s

flight^(flait)(s)

(many fly^(flai)s)

mosque^(mosk) (mezquita)

Brother-in-law^(brə-ðə-r-in-lə) (cuñado)

Son-in-law^(sən-in-lə) (yerno)

My sister's husband^(maɪ-sɪ-stə-rs-hʌb-ənd).

Nephew^(nef-ju)(s)

1 niece^(ni:se)

2 nieces^(ni:se-s)

Nice^(naɪs)

sympathetic^(em-pa-thet-ik)

a pleasant^(plez-ənt) / nice^(naɪs) person^(pɜr-sən) landscape^(lænd-skeɪp)

a kind^(kaɪnd) / generous^(dʒen-ə-rəs) person^(pɜr-sən) landscape^(lænd-skeɪp)

Immediate^(im-i-di-ət)

Sibling^(sɪ-blɪŋ)

You have eyes^(aɪz) everywhere^(ev-ri-veɪr).

Survey^(sə-veɪ) (encuesta)

1-8 one to eight.

Hyphen^(haɪ-fən) " " (guion)

Something^(səm-θɪŋ) is be^(bi) set^(set) on^(ɒn) something^(səm-θɪŋ) else.

Argue^(ɑr-ɡju)

Work^(wɜ:k)

Opinion^(ə-pi-ni-ən)

It doesn't always happen^(hæ-pən) (like this)

Should^(shʊd)

Afford^(ə-fɔ:d)

False Friend	
1.	<p>actual^(æk-tʃʊəl) (real/exact)</p> <p>actually^(æk-tʃʊə-lɪ) (realmente/en realidad)</p>
2.	<p>current^(kʌr-ənt) (en este momento/actualmente)</p> <p>currently^(kʌr-ə-n-tli)</p> <p>Nowadays^(naʊ-ə-deɪz) (hoy en día)</p> <p>At the moment^(ət-thə-mənt) (actualmente)</p>

I understand^(ent-der-stənd) something^(səm-θɪŋ) different^(dɪ-fə-rənt).

Elderly^(el-də-rli) (mayor/de edad)

An elderly people's home^(el-də-rli-peə-pls-həʊm).

a residential home^(re-zɪ-den-shi-əl-həʊm).

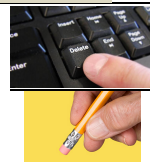
(Residencia de ancianos)

To **l**ouan /lend to
To **b**orrow from

+object.

To **e**rase/delete (eliminate/eradicate) (borrar)
To **r**abot (borrar)
rabbot out (borrado)

(ə) rabbər
(An eraser)



condom=

(ə) rabbər (colloq)
(ə) jonny



To **c**ross out (tachar)
(It is) crossed out (tachado)

"I crossed it out a thousand times."



Future

1C future forms

be going to + infinitive

future plans and intentions

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.
Are you **going to buy** a new car?
I'm **not going to go** to New York next week.

predictions

I think they're going to win. (They're playing very well.)
It's **going to rain**. (The sky is very dark.)

- Use **going to** NOT **will / won't** when you have already decided to do something.
- With the verb **go** you can leave out the infinitive.
I'm **not going (to go)** to New York.

present continuous: be + verb + -ing

future arrangements

We're **getting married** in October.
They're **meeting** at 10.00.
She's **leaving** on Friday.

- You can usually use **present continuous** or **going to** for **future plans / arrangements**.
- going to** shows that you have made a decision.
We're **going to get married** in the summer.
- Present continuous** emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
We're **getting married** on July 12th (e.g. we've booked the church).

will / shall + infinitive

I'll have the steak. (**instant decision**)
I won't tell anybody where you are. (promise)

I'll **carry that bag** for you. (**offer**)
Shall I **help you** with your homework? (**offer**)
Shall we eat out tonight? (**suggestion**)
You'll love the film! (**prediction**)

- Use **will / won't** (NOT the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and suggestions.
- Use **shall** (NOT **will**) with **I** and **we** for offers and suggestions when they are questions.
- Use **will** or **going to** for predictions.

1B

future forms

be going to + infinitive

future plans and intentions

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.
Are you **going to buy** a new car or a second-hand one?
I'm **not going to go** to New York tomorrow. The meeting is cancelled.

predictions

Barcelona **are going to win**. They're playing really well.
Look at those black clouds. I think it's **going to rain**.

- We use **going to** (NOT **will / won't**) when we have already decided to do something. NOT *My sister will adopt a child*.
- We also use **going to** to make a prediction about the future, especially when you can see or have some evidence (e.g. black clouds).

present continuous: be + verb + -ing

future arrangements

Lorna and Jamie **are getting married** in October.
We're **meeting** at 10.00 tomorrow in Jack's office.
Jane's **leaving** on Friday and **coming back** next Tuesday.

- We often use the present continuous for future arrangements.
- There is very little difference between the present continuous and **going to** for future plans / arrangements, and often you can use either.
 - going to** shows that you have made a decision.
We're **going to get married** next year.

GRAMMAR BANK

- the present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements. We're **getting married** on October 12th. (= we've booked the church, etc.)
- We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements, e.g. **go, come, arrive, leave**, etc.
I'm **going to Paris** tomorrow and **coming back** on Tuesday.

will / shall + infinitive

instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions. 1 20

future facts, suggestions

- I'll have the steak. (instant decision)
I won't tell anybody where you are. (promise)
I'll carry that bag for you. (offer)
You'll love New York! (prediction)
I'll be at home all afternoon. (future fact)
- Shall I help you with your homework? (offer)
Shall we eat out tonight? (suggestion)



- We use **will / won't** (NOT the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and suggestions. NOT *I carry that bag for you*.
We can also use **will / won't** for predictions, e.g. *I think Barcelona will win*, and to talk about future facts, e.g. *The election will be on 1st March*.
- We use **shall** (NOT **will**) with **I** and **we** for offers and suggestions when they are questions.

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Anti