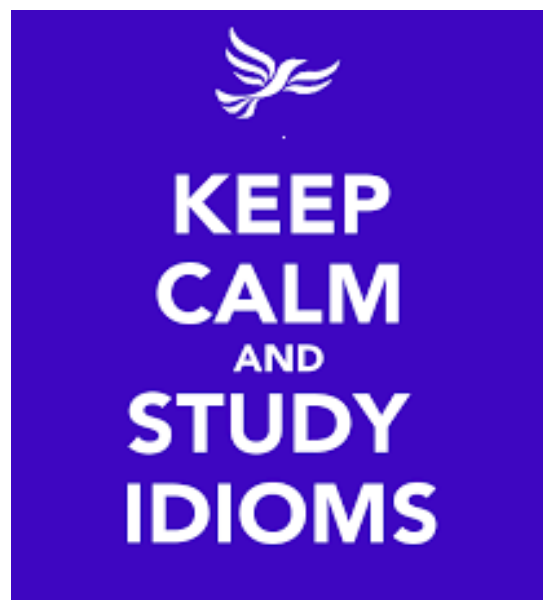


English Culture Corner

Part 1 (October 27th 2014)



Co to jest idiom?

Idiom to wyrażenie językowe, którego znaczenie jest swoiste, odmienne od znaczenia jakie należałoby mu przypisać biorąc pod uwagę poszczególne części składowe oraz reguły składni.

Przykłady polskich idiomów:

- 'smalić cholewy' [zalecać się do kogoś]
- 'piąte koło u wozu' [osoba lub rzecz zbędna]
- 'ręka myje rękę' [popieranie się przez ludzi w nieuczciwych sprawach]

Idioms

Idioms are phrases which people use in everyday language which do not make sense literally, but we understand what they mean.

Przykłady idiomów



Bag of bones

(Skóra i kości, chudzielec)



A little bird told me

(Obiło mi się o uszy)



Bad Apple

(zakąta, czarna owca)



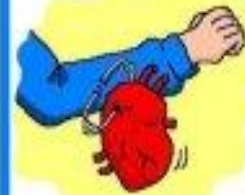
Take the bull by its horns

(Chwycić byka za rogi)



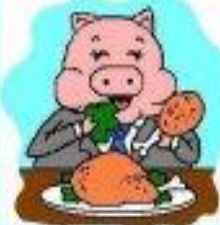
Saved by the bell

(Uratowany w ostatniej chwili)



Wear your heart on your sleeve

(mieć serce na dłoni)



Eat like a pig

(obżerać się)



A piece of cake

(Bułka z masłem)



Bed of roses

(Życie usłane różami)



Zip Your Lip

("zamknij się")



Time FLies

(Czas ucieka)



Have a big mouth

(Nie umieć trzymać języka za zębami)



Bad news travels fast

(złe wieści szybko się rozchodzą)



As blind as a bat

(ślepy jak kret)



Elephant in the room

(oczywista prawda)



Couch potato

(leniuch)



With flying colours

(znakomicie)



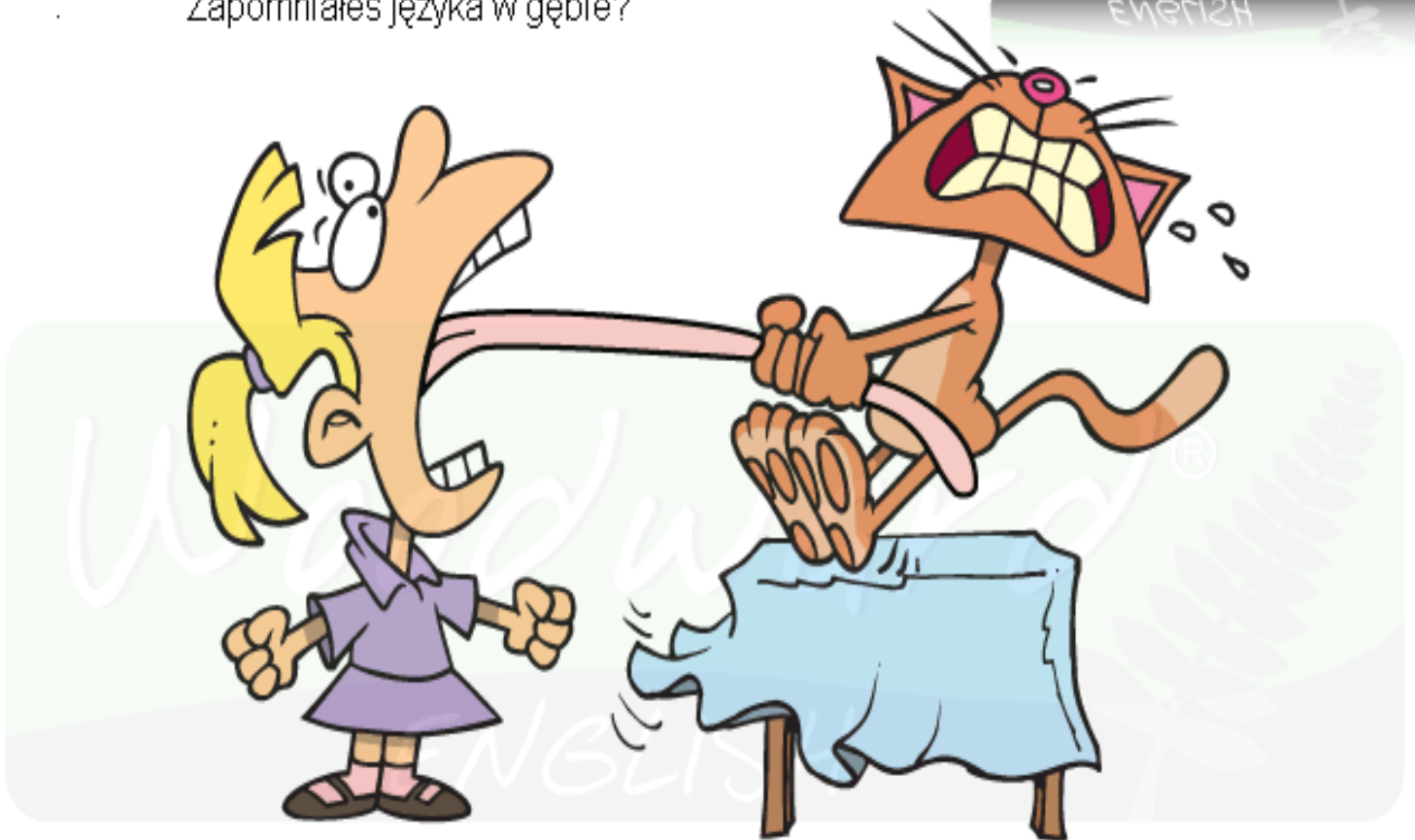
Roll up your sleeves

(zabierz się do roboty)

IDIOM OF THE WEEK

Cat got your tongue?

Zapomniałeś języka w gębie?

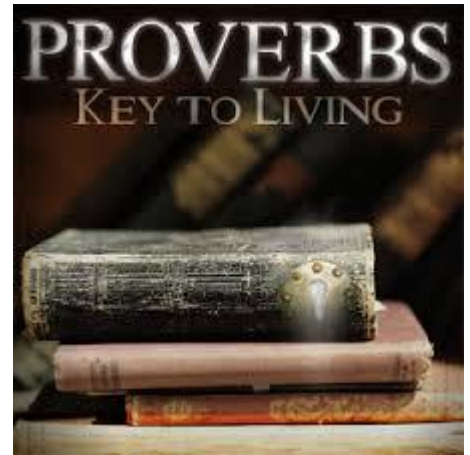


This is a shortened form of: **Has the cat got your tongue?**

This idiom is used to compel someone to speak, say something or give a response when they are (unusually) quiet.

It is similar to saying: **Have you nothing to say?**

Proverbs and sayings



Przysłowia są mądrością narodów czy to w języku polskim czy angielskim. Sięgając do słownika terminów

literackich, możemy odnaleźć definicję, mówiącą, iż: „przysłowie jest to krótka, zwykle jednozdaniowa wypowiedź, zawierająca jakąś powszechną mądrość”.

Przysłowia często wyśmiewają ludzką głupotę, naiwność, a także przestrzegają przed niewłaściwym postępowaniem w życiu.

PROVERB OF THE WEEK



Nic nie dzieje się bez przyczyny...

Phrasal verbs

Angielski czasownik frazowy

uzyskiwany jest przez

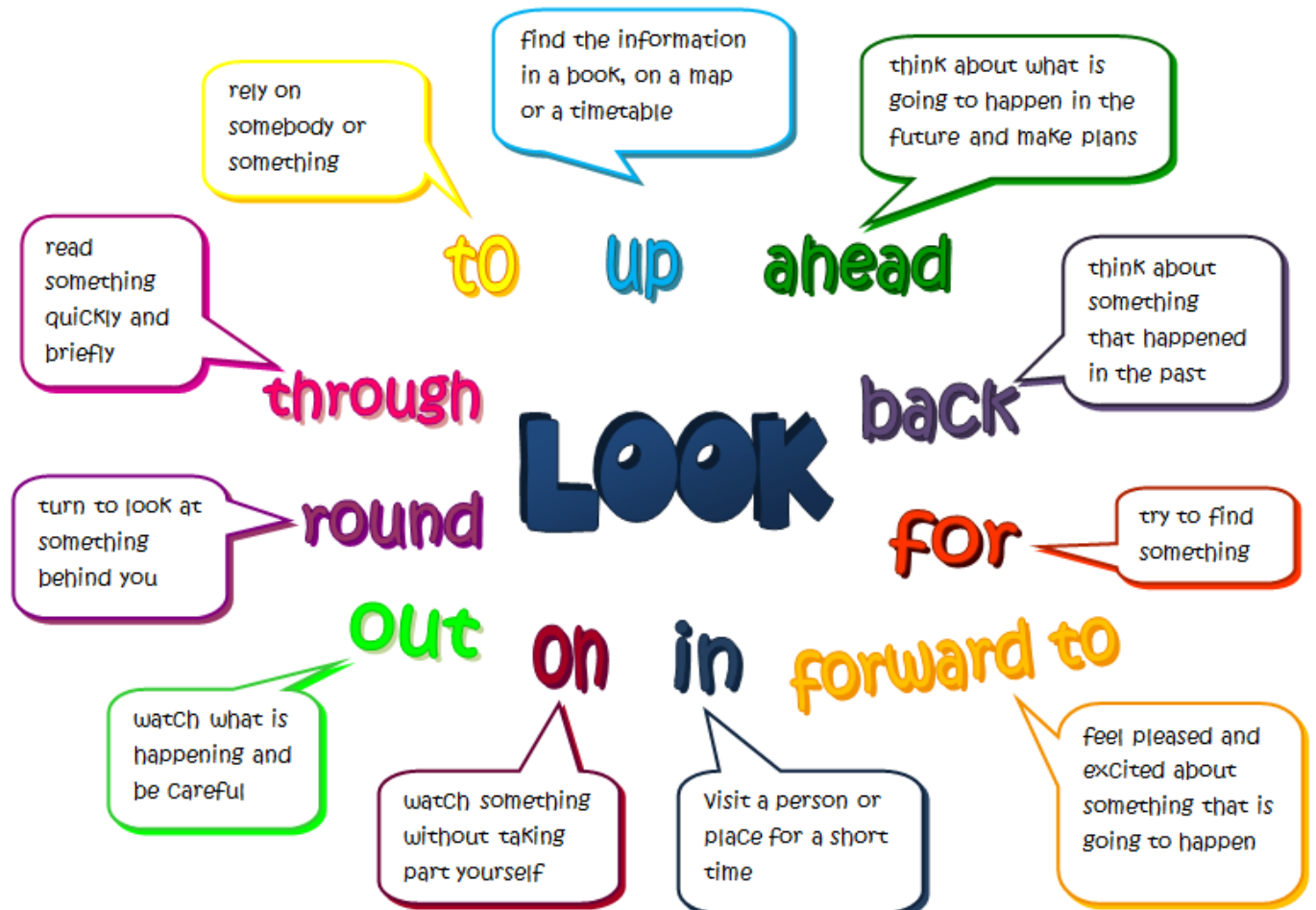
połączenie czasownika z przyimkiem,

przysłówkiem lub oboma. Połączenie to nadaje

czasownikowi frazowemu inne znaczenie, niż wynikałoby to

ze znaczenia jego poszczególnych części składowych.

Czasowników frazowych używa się w mowie potocznej!!



Vocabulary section

Professions & Jobs



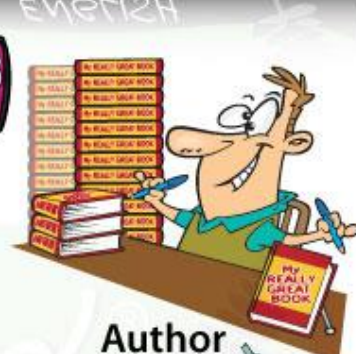
Accountant



Architect



Astronomer



Author



Baker



Butcher



Carpenter



Dentist



Doctor



Farmer



Firefighter



Judge



Mechanic



Nurse



Pilot



Plumber



Police Officer



Psychiatrist



Surgeon



Teacher

Grammar Guide

Fun vs Funny

Common Mistakes in English



Fun

Adjective or Noun

= when you enjoy yourself and have a good time

An amusement park is **FUN** because you enjoy yourself and have a good time there



Fun

The roller coaster ride was fun.

Funny

Adjective

= a situation, person or thing makes you laugh

A comedian is **FUNNY** because he/she will tell you jokes that make you laugh



Funny

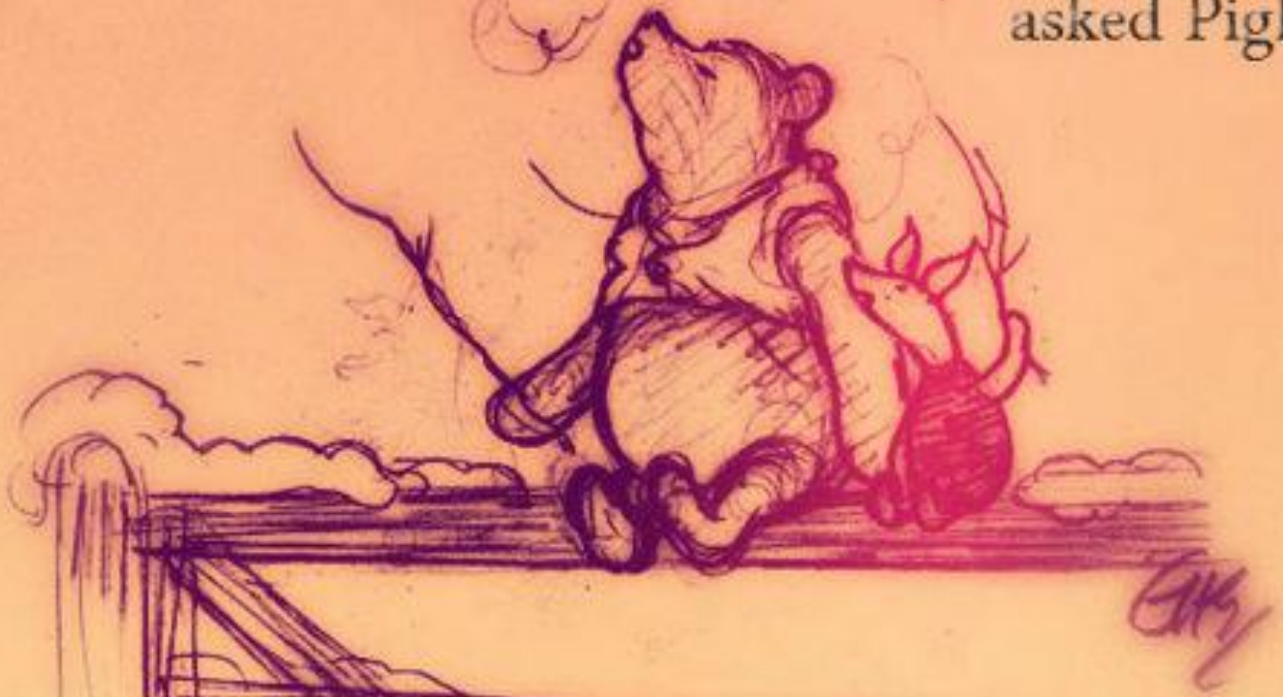
Her jokes were very funny.

Literature at a glance

'Winnie the Pooh' by A.A.Milne

Pooh and Piglet quotes...

"We'll be Friends Forever, won't we, Pooh?"
asked Piglet.



"Even longer," Pooh answered.

Something to read...

culture

The (mysterious) @ symbol

BY MARTA BUSZKIEWICZ



on the capacity of the standard terracotta jars that were then employed to transport grain and liquid about the Mediterranean (the capacity of an amphora was one thirtieth of a barrel). The sign was a handwritten letter A (for *amphora*), embellished in the typical Florentine script.

Whatever its source, in northern Europe the symbol seems to have soon adopted its modern sense of "at the price of". It was used in accounts or invoices to give the unit price of something. However, in modern English it is used to show the location of an e-mail user and has been abbreviated to merely the "at sign".

The @ symbol has been a central part of the Internet and its forerunners ever since it was chosen to be a separator in e-mail addresses by Ray Tomlinson in 1972. From puzzled comments which surface from time to time in various newsgroups, it appears the biggest problem for many Net users is deciding what actually to call it. (Well, what do YOU call it then?) This is perhaps unsurprising, as outside the narrow limits of bookkeeping, invoicing and related areas few people use it regularly. Even fewer ever have to find a name for it, so it's noted mentally as something like "that letter 'a' with the curly line round it".

Its use in business actually goes back to late medieval times. An Italian academic, Giorgio Stabile, a professor of the history of science at La Sapienza University, claimed recently to have found evidence of its use in the records of Florentine merchants nearly 500 years ago. (!!!) At that time, it was either a unit of weight or of volume, representing one amphora, a measure that was based

But here should be mentioned the fact, that the name of this modest sign is not that clear at all. This fact was also noticed by Karen Steffen Chung from the National Taiwan University, a linguist, who started a heated debate over it. More than one hundred linguists, and others besides, responded to her question, or call, concerning the @ sign and its name in their native tongues. She herself was quite surprised by the enormous feedback.

Afterwards she decided to put the list about the names for @ in various languages online. (See more : <http://www.linguistlist.org/issues/7/7-968.html>) While some nations have just transliterated the English name "commercial at" or "at" into the local language, what is interesting is that the vast majority of languages cited have developed colloquial names for it which have food or animal references.

In German, it is frequently called *Klammeraffe*, "spider monkey" (you can imagine the monkey's tail in this

forerunner - prekursor
separator - oddzielnik
puzzled - zdziwiony, zaintrygowany
to surface - pojawić się
newsgroup - grupa dyskusyjna
actually - właściwie
it is unsurprising that... - nie jest rzeczą zaskakującą, że...

narrow limits - wąskie granice
bookkeeping - księgowość
invoicing - fakturowanie
related areas - pokrewne / powiązane dziedziny

mentally - w myśli, w pamięci
curly - zakręcony
to go back to medieval times - sięgać czasów średniowiecza

academic - nauczyciel akademicki
to claim - twierdzić
records - zapiski, archiwa
merchant - kupiec
unit of weight/volume - jednostka wagi / pojemności

amphora - amfora
capacity - pojemność
terracotta jar - terakotowy słoik
to employ - tu: wykorzystać, użyć
grain - zboże
liquid - płyn
the Mediterranean - Morze Śródziemne
barrel - beczka
handwritten - pisany ręcznie
embellished - ozdobiony
script - pismo
source - źródło
modern - współczesny
accounts - księgowość
unit price - cena jednostkowa
to abbreviate - skrócić
merely - zaledwie
to mention - wspomnieć
to notice - zauważyć
to start a heated debate - rozpocząć zacięłą debatę



to respond - odpowiedzieć
 call - wezwanie
 native tongue - język ojczysty
 enormous - ogromny
 feedback - reakcja, odzew
 afterwards - potem
 to transliterate - transliterować
 commercial - handlowy
 vast majority - zdecydowana większość
 to cite - cytować
 to develop - powstać, narodzić się
 colloquial - potoczny
 reference - odniesienie
 spider monkey - czeplik
 figurative sense - znaczenie przenośne
 leech - pijawka
 to grip like a leech - przyczepić się jak
 rzep do psiego ogona

trunk - trąba
 to recommend - zalecać, polecać
 board - rada
 diminutive - zdrobnienie
 to turn up - pojawić się
 miaow - miau
 worm - robak
 maggot - czerw
 rolled-up - zrolowany, zwinięty
 herring - śledź
 rollmop - rolmops
 sweet - deser
 cinnamon bun - bułeczka z cynamonem
 innovative - nowatorski
 pretzel - precel
 by far - zdecydowanie
 common - powszechny
 to spread - rozprzestrzenić się
 origin - pochodzenie, źródło
 character set - zbiór znaków, zestaw
 czcionek

to include - obejmować
 plenty - mnóstwo
 to move out - przenieść się
 compound - wyraz złożony
 to set back - cofnąć
 to settle in - zaadaptować się



sign), though this word also has a figurative sense very similar to that of the English "leech" ("He grips like a leech", e.g.). Danish has *grisehale*, "pig's tail", but more often calls it *snabel a*, "a (with an) elephant's trunk", as does Swedish, where it is the name recommended by the Swedish Language Board. Dutch has *apestaart* or *apestaartje*, "(little) monkey's tail" (the "je" is a diminutive in the Dutch language); this turns up in Friesian as *apesturtsje* and in Finnish in the form *apinanhanta*. Finnish also has *kissanhäntä*, "cat's tail" and, most wonderfully, *miukumauku*, "the miaow sign". In Hungarian it is *kukac*, "worm; maggot", in Russian "little dog", in Serbian *majmun*, "monkey", with a similar term in Bulgarian. Both Spanish and Portuguese have *arroba*, which comes from a unit of weight or volume that Professor Stabile suggests is closely related to that of the *amphora* - 25lb weight (just over 11kg). Czechs often call it *zavináč* which is a rolled-up herring or rollmop; the most-used Hebrew term is *strudel*, from the famous Viennese rolled-up apple sweet. Another common Swedish name is *kanelbulle*, "cinnamon bun", which is rolled up in a similar way. The Swedish are even more innovative in this area and call this sign also as: *apsvans* (monkey's tail), *snabel-A* (elephant's trunk A), *kringla* (pretzel). "*Snabel-A*" is by far the most common word used.

The most interesting and strange usage, because it seems to have spread furthest from its origins, whatever they are, is *snail*. The French have called it *escargot* for a long time (though more formal terms are *arobase* or a *commercial*), but the term is also common in Italian (*chiocciola*), and has recently appeared in Hebrew (*shablul*), Korean (*dalphaengi*) and Esperanto (*heliko*).

(Unfortunately the list of the meanings and the names of the @ sign is too long to mention all the languages here, sorry!)

In English the name of the sign seems

to be most commonly given as *at* or, more fully, *commercial at*, which is the official name given to it in the international standard character sets. Other names include *whirlpool* (from its use in the joke computer language INTERCAL) and *fetch* (from FORTH, i.e. the programming language), but these are much less common. A couple of the international names have come over into English: *snail* is fairly frequently used; more surprisingly, so is *snabel* from Danish.

Even so, as far as English is concerned, *at* is likely to remain the standard name for the symbol. But there is plenty of evidence that the sign itself has moved out from the Internet to printed publications. For a while it seemed likely to become a standard signal for the Internet, though the popularity of e-compounds seems to have set that trend back. Even in Polish (pop-)culture, outside the Internet, the @-symbol settled in for good. Without looking too far, Janusz L. Wiśniewski's famous book title - 'S@motność w sieci' is a good example of that.



Based on:
<http://www.herodios.com/at/sign.htm>
<http://www.linguistlist.org/issues/7/7-968.html>
<http://www.worldwidewords.org/articles/whereat.htm>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/At_sign
<http://archiwum.wiz.pl/2001/01073200.asp>

Do an exercise!!

Student's Worksheet

Describe somebody!

A. Name parts of the body:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.



20.
19.
18.
17.
16.
15.
14.
13.
12.
11.

B. Put the words in the right places:

handsome, middle-aged, slim, make-up, straight, tall, young, attractive, freckles, spots, beautiful, pretty, fat, wrinkles, old, good-looking, pony-tail, medium-height, beard, skinny, adult, ugly, spiky, plump, teenager, well-built, thin, short, moustache, fringe, bald, elderly, curly

General	Age	Build	Height	Face	Hair
			-		
			-		
			-		

C. Find 30 words describing people's personalities (vertically and horizontally).

A	H	S	E	L	F	C	O	N	F	I	D	E	N	T
M	P	F	G	D	E	R	C	S	S	T	U	P	I	D
B	O	R	I	N	G	U	A	E	T	E	S	P	N	R
I	L	I	N	Y	E	E	L	N	F	D	D	J	T	O
T	I	E	D	U	N	L	M	S	C	L	E	V	E	R
I	T	N	E	S	E	L	F	I	S	H	F	T	L	S
O	E	D	P	L	R	Q	E	T	U	S	F	S	L	O
U	W	L	E	I	O	P	T	I	M	I	S	T	I	C
S	E	Y	N	V	U	J	I	V	E	Q	L	U	G	I
K	R	U	D	E	S	H	Y	E	A	B	A	B	E	A
F	F	H	E	L	P	F	U	L	N	R	Z	B	N	B
U	F	Y	N	Y	H	F	E	T	D	A	Y	O	T	L
N	A	Q	T	A	L	K	A	T	I	V	E	R	P	E
N	I	C	E	A	Z	D	Q	U	I	E	T	N	L	F
Y	R	Q	H	A	R	D	W	O	R	K	I	N	G	B