

NEWSLETTER

November 2010

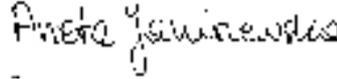
Issue No. 48

EDITORIAL

They say that not much is happening in November except for falling leaves and morning fog. Well, in this Newsletter you will find out that a lot more is happening – not just in Poland where we celebrate our Independence Day on 11 November and St Andrew's Day on the last day of the month, but also in the UK and across the English speaking world. And since you as members of the Linguaton community are all members of the English speaking world, you need to be in the know. This issue of our Newsletter is entirely devoted to well known November events. Perhaps one day you will be able to participate in such events yourselves.

With very best wishes.

On behalf of all staff members,



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E-LINGUATON explained

We are publishing this information again to make sure that you can really enjoy our website.

PROFILE: personal information; you can change your email, password here

OPTIONS: you can change your theme, page font size and dictionary lookup

ATTENDANCE: lessons you've missed

GRADES: grades you've got

EXERCISES: online exercises you have done on the website

ACTIVITY: comments you've posted on the website

PMs: private messages that you've sent and received

HOMEWORK: online exercises you have to do

COURSES: courses you've attended since 2009

EXERCISES – enter a huge database of exercises and tests which you can do whenever you want; **KEY** is available to any exercise that is not your homework

HALL OF SHAME – see how you compare to other students when it comes to online exercises

MESSAGE BOARD – add and read messages for your group (something like the wall on Facebook)

UPDATES – read about the new features on e-linguaton

YOUR SAY – comment on the topics posted on the website

ARCHIVES – see what website was recommended, what phrases were suggested or read the main text again

PM (main page) – send a private message to another student or teacher

DIC (main page) – search for words you don't know using various dictionaries

SHOUTBOX – exchange information about the course or make small talk with other students

ACTIVITY (navigation bar) – click to see new comments posted on the website

! (navigation bar) – click to see updates

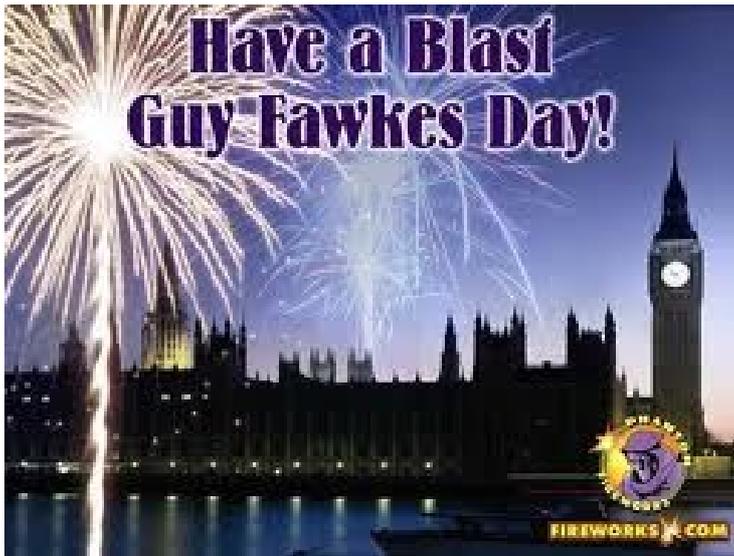
MB (navigation bar) – click to see new messages on your group's message board

FRONT PAGE NEWS will change weekly.

Should you have any problems with the website, contact Michał at michal.staszewski@linguaton.pl

Our on-line service is an integral part of our courses. Take advantage of this exclusive feature and your progress in learning English is guaranteed!

GUY FAWKES DAY – 5 NOVEMBER



Guy Fawkes is a well known and quite popular **traitor** from English history. He was a man who **conspired to bring down** the entire parliament by igniting barrels of **gunpowder** under the House of Parliament. The day that the explosion was to occur, November the 5th, is the day that marks the failed attempt **to overthrow** the government. This is celebrated every year on November 5 and has been observed by English people for over four hundred years. This tradition includes burning **effigies** of Guy Fawkes **to commemorate** how traitors should be treated. **Fireworks and bonfires** are also part of the festivities. In earlier times, children would have their own effigy by the

street with a sign "a penny for Guy". Children used to do this so that they would be able **to raise funds** to purchase fireworks. This part of the tradition eventually diminished since children were no longer allowed to buy fireworks.



While this annual tradition is widely accepted by society, there are still some theories about the story itself. Some people still see Guy Fawkes Day as a form of celebration of victory for stopping an act of terrorism while others see it differently. The only reason Guy Fawkes was ever involved in **the gunpowder plot** was because he wanted to free the Catholics from the injustice and oppression that they were enduring. Some, especially those who support the Catholic religion would wonder if Guy Fawkes should be seen as a hero rather than a traitor.



The story behind this annual celebration began when a group of **conspirators** decided that the only solution to end oppression among Catholics was by means of **blowing-up** the entire Parliament. This was called the gunpowder plot where they stashed 36 barrels of gunpowder under the House of Parliament. Everything was set for November the 5th in 1605. However, someone sent an anonymous letter to one of the Lords who were to attend Parliament on that day. The same letter was **brought to the attention** of King James I who was also among those who was to be present on that day. With his orders, **searches were made** during that early morning of November 5, **the plot was uncovered** and **disaster averted**.

The traditional Bonfire Night rhyme goes like this:

*Remember, Remember
The fifth of November
Gunpowder Treason and Plot.
We see no reason
Why Gunpowder Treason
Should ever be forget!*



GUY FAWKES DAY- vocabulary

NOUNS		VERBS
a traitor – <i>zdrajca</i>		to conspire – <i>spiskować</i>
a plot – <i>spisek</i>		to bring down the Parliament – <i>obalić</i>
an effigy – <i>kukła, podobizna</i>		to uncover the plot – <i>odkryć spisek</i>
gunpowder – <i>proch</i>		to overthrow – <i>obalić (np. rząd)</i>
injustice – <i>niesprawiedliwość</i>		to blow up – <i>wysadzić w powietrze</i>
oppression – <i>ucisk</i>		to commemorate – <i>upamiętnić</i>
an explosion – <i>wybuch</i>		to make searches – <i>przeprowadzić przeszukania</i>
fireworks – <i>fajerwerki</i>		to avert disaster – <i>zapobiec nieszczęściu</i>
a bonfire – <i>ognisko</i>		
a conspirator – <i>spiskowiec</i>		

GUY FAWKES DAY- grammar

Guy Fawkes	WAS INVOLVED	in the plot.		PASSIVE VOICE STRONA BIERNA
The King	WAS WARNED	by the Lords.		
The plot	WAS UNCOVERED	by the King.		
The terrorist	WAS CAUGHT.			
Guy Fawkes	WAS ARRESTED	and KILLED.		
Disaster	WAS AVERTED.			

Remembrance Day - 11 November



The Queen, the Prime Minister, and other dignitaries **lay wreaths** and observe a minute's silence (at 11am) to commemorate those who **gave their lives for their country** in both world wars.

Afterwards, the Bishop of London takes a short service of remembrance. Special services are held at **war memorials** all over Britain.

The **eleventh hour** of the **eleventh day** of the **eleventh month** marks **the signing of the Armistice**, on 11th November 1918, to signal the end of World War One.

At 11 am on 11 November 1918 the guns of the Western Front fell silent after more than four years of **warfare**.

Remembrance Day is also known as a **Poppy Day**, because it is traditional to wear an artificial **poppy**. They are sold by the Royal British Legion, a charity dedicated to helping war veterans.



Explanations

- remembrance day** – *dzień pamięci narodowej*
- to lay wreaths** – *składać wieńce*
- to sign the Armistice** – *podpisać zawieszenie broni*
- to give your life for the country** – *oddać życie za swój kraj*
- warfare** – *działania wojenne*
- a service (in church)** – *nabożeństwo*
- a war memorial** – *pomnik ku czci poległych na wojnie*
- a war veteran** – *weteran wojenny*
- a charity** – *organizacja charytatywna*
- a poppy** – *mak*

Lord Mayor's Show - 13 November



The first Lord Mayor's Show was held in 1215 and since its beginnings only major events such as the Black Death have stopped the show.

The Lord Mayor's procession goes through nearly 800 years of London's history.

The modern procession is over three miles long and starts at 11 am. It travels from Mansion House to the Royal Courts of Justice, where the Lord Mayor takes an oath of allegiance to the sovereign before the Lord Chief Justice. The procession sets off on the return journey from Victoria Embankment to Mansion House at 1 pm and returns to Mansion House at about 2.30, then the day finishes with one of London's grandest firework displays at 5 o'clock from a barge moored in the Thames between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges.

It's a full day out for the family, with lots to do and see.



EXPLANATIONS

Lord Mayor – *burmistrz*

a procession – *pochód*

to take an oath of allegiance – *złożyć przysięgę na wierność*

the sovereign – *monarcha, władca*

to set off – *wyruszać*

a firework display – *pokaz fajerwerków*

the grandest – *najwspanialszy*

to moor – *cumować*

St Andrew's Day – 30 November



The Scottish flag is the cross of St. Andrew.

It is one of the oldest national flags of any country, dating back to the 12th century.

The Thistle is the official emblem of Scotland.



Saint Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland, Greece and Russia and was Christ's first disciple.



St. Andrew was one of the **Twelve Apostles** - **disciples of Jesus**. He was a fisherman **by trade**, who lived in Galilee (in present-day Israel.)



People say that St. Andrew died on a cross, similar to those used by the Romans for executions. The cross St. Andrew was **crucified** on has been **adopted** as the national flag of Scotland, later **incorporated** into the **Union Flag**. The blue **stands for** the sky.

How the thistle became Scotland's emblem?

Legend has it that a group of Scots were sleeping in a field when a some Vikings **crept up** to attack. **Fortunately**, one of the Vikings stood on a thistle, whose **prickles** went through to his foot and made him **yell with pain**. His cries woke the sleeping Scots who were able **to fight off** their attackers. From that day on the Thistle is the national emblem of Scotland.

Facts, Customs and Traditions



St. Andrew's Day is connected with **Advent**, which begins on the nearest Sunday to 30 November.



St. Andrew's Day marks the opening of Christmas Markets.



At midnight on Nov. 29, the day before St Andrew's Day, it was a tradition for girls **to pray** to St. Andrew for a husband. They would **make a wish** and look for a sign that they had been heard.

NOUNS AND OTHER WORDS	VERBS
Twelve Apostles – 12 Apostołów	to fight off – odeprzeć (wroga)
a thistle – oset	to yell with pain – zawyć z bólu
a disciple – uczeń	to date back – sięgać wstecz (pochodzić z czasów)
by trade – z zawodu	to incorporate – włączyć
fortunately – na szczęście	to be cricified – być ukrzyżowanym
prickles – kolce	to stand for – oznaczać
The Union Flag – flaga brytyjska (Anglii, Szkocji, Walii i Irlandii Północnej)	to adopt – przyjąć
	to creep up – podkraść się
	to make a wish – wypowiedać życzenie
	to pray – modlić się

