

The Blue Plaque

Lesson 1

Nancy Astor

Nancy Astor:

Well, don't be afraid, I'm not going to give you the story of my life. I personally don't believe that many lives are worth writing about, and certainly mine isn't.

Nick Rennison:

Born in America in 1879, Nancy Astor came to Britain as a young woman after the failure of her first marriage and was soon re-married to the wealthy politician and newspaper proprietor, Waldorf Astor. She became the first woman to sit in the British Houses of Parliament in 1919. She was not in fact the first woman to be elected to parliament. That distinction belonged to Constance Markievicz, but as an Irish nationalist, she had refused to take the oath required to enter the Commons. Nancy Astor attracted attention because she was the first woman actually to take her seat in parliament. She remained in the Commons as a Conservative MP for the next twenty-five years.

the story of my life – historia mojego życia

worth writing about – wart tego, żeby o nim/niej pisać

born – urodzony

failure – fiasko, upadek

marriage – małżeństwo

to re-marry – ponownie zawrzeć związek małżeński

wealthy – bogaty, zamożny

politician – polityk

newspaper proprietor – właściciel gazet, magnat prasowy

to sit in parliament – zasiąść w parlamencie

Houses of Parliament – izby parlamentu (w Wielkiej Brytanii izba niższa to The Commons – Izba Gmin ; izba wyższa to The House of Lords – Izba Lordów)

to be elected to parliament – zostać wybranym do parlamentu

distinction - wyróżnienie

to belong – należeć

to refuse – odmówić

to take the oath – złożyć przysięgę

required – wymagany

to enter the Commons – zasiąść w Izbie Gmin

to attract attention – przyciągać uwagę
to take a seat in parliament – zasiąść w parlamencie
to remain – pozostawać
Conservative MP – poseł Partii Konserwatywnej

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Nancy Astor was the first woman (to be elected to, to sit in, to belong to) the British Houses of Parliament.
2. Constance Markievicz was the first woman (to be elected to, to sit in, to remain in) the British Houses of Parliament.
3. The Commons is the (lower, upper, common) house of the British Parliament.

odpowiedzi:

1. to sit in (2)
2. to be elected to (1)
3. lower (1)

Lesson 2
Nancy Astor



Nick Rennison:

Outspoken on social issues, particularly those affecting women and the family, she was also a firm believer in the evils of the demon alcohol. Her maiden speech in the Commons warned about the perils of drinking and, in 1923, she introduced a bill that aimed to raise the age at which one could buy alcohol to eighteen.

During the 1930s she and her husband were strong advocates of peace with Germany at almost any price. After war was declared, however, Nancy Astor became a stern critic of Chamberlain's conduct of it and she voted against the government in May 1940, helping to bring Churchill to power. She decided not to stand in the first post-war election in 1945 and spent the last two decades of her life out of the political limelight.

outspoken – osoba mówiąca jawnie, otwarcie, bez ogródek
social issues – kwestie/problemy społeczne
affecting – tu: dotyczące
firm believer – osoba, która święcie w coś wierzy
evil – tu: zło

maiden speech – pierwsze wystąpienie parlamentarzysty na forum izby
The Commons – Izba Gmin
to warn – ostrzegać
peril – niebezpieczeństwo
drinking – tu: picie alkoholu
to introduce a bill – zgłosić projekt ustawy
to aim – mieć na celu
to raise – podnieść
age – wiek
to buy – kupować
advocate – tu: zwolennik, orędownik
peace at almost any price – pokój za prawie każdą cenę
to declare war – wypowiedzieć wojnę
stern critic – surowy/ostry krytyk
conduct – prowadzenie
to vote – głosować
to bring to power – doprowadzić/utorować drogę do władzy
to stand in election – kandydować w wyborach
post-war – powojenny
out of the political limelight – z dala od blasku polityki

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Nancy Astor was (outgoing, outspoken, outvoted) on social issues affecting women and the family.
2. She was a (tough, firm, stiff) believer in the evils of alcohol.
3. During the war she became a (strict, stiff, stern) critic of Chamberlain's government.

odpowiedzi:

1. outspoken (2)
2. firm (2)
3. stern (3)

Lesson 3 Sir Joseph Bazalgette

Nick Rennison:

One of the greatest feats of Victorian engineering runs beneath the streets of London and it was the work of Sir Joseph Bazalgette. He was appointed Chief Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1856. Almost immediately Bazalgette set about the construction of a vast new drainage system for the capital. At the time London's methods of disposing of its waste were astonishingly primitive. The Thames was little more than an open sewer, hazardous to health, and the city was subject to regular outbreaks of cholera and other water-borne diseases which killed thousands.

feat – wyczyn, dzieło, osiągnięcie

engineering - inżynieria

beneath – pod, pod powierzchnią

he was appointed Chief Engineer – był mianowany głównym inżynierem

the Metropolitan Board of Works – (1855-1889) stołeczny urząd projektów budowlanych, którego celem była rozbudowa infrastruktury Londynu

to set about sth – zabrać się do czegoś

construction – budowa, konstrukcja

drainage system – system kanalizacyjny

capital – stolica

to dispose waste – tu: odprowadzać odchody/fekalia

astonishingly primitive – zadziwiająco prymitywny

open sewer – otwarty ściek

hazardous to health – niebezpieczny dla zdrowia

to be subject to – tu: być podatnym, narażonym na

outbreak of cholera – wybuch epidemii cholery

water-borne diseases – choroby przenoszone przez wodę

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A vast new drainage system in London was one of the greatest (feasts, feats, fits) of Victorian engineering.
2. It was the (work, works, working) of Sir Joseph Bazalgette.
3. The new sewers stopped the outbreaks of cholera and other water-(born, borne, bourn) diseases.

odpowiedzi:

1. feats (2)
2. work (1)

3. borne (2)

Lesson 4

Sir Joseph Bazalgette

Nick Rennison:

In 1858 Parliament passed an act which enabled Bazalgette to begin his work. In 1865 the system was officially opened by the Prince of Wales although it was not finally completed until ten years later. By this time the network consisted of nearly 1,300 miles of sewers criss-crossing the city. They remain at the core of today's system.

Bazalgette also designed several of the bridges across the Thames, including Battersea Bridge and Hammersmith Bridge. The construction of the Victoria and Chelsea Embankments was also part of his grand scheme for the improvement of London.

to pass an act – wydać ustawę

to enable – umożliwić

to open – otworzyć

to complete – zakończyć

network – sieć

to consist – składać się

sewer – kanał ściekowy, ściek

to criss-cross – przecinać się

to remain - pozostawać

core – trzon, rdzeń

to design – zaprojektować

bridge – most

embankment – nasyp, bulwar, tu: również trasa biegnąca wzdłuż Tamizy

grand scheme – wielki plan

improvement – poprawa, ulepszenie (tu: infrastruktury Londynu)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Parliaments (pass, propose, present) acts.
2. Miles of canals are (running, passing, crisscrossing) the city.
3. Joseph Bazalgette designed several bridges across (a, the, this) Thames.

odpowiedzi:

1. pass (1)
2. crisscrossing (3)
3. the (2)

Lesson 5 David Ben-Gurion

Nick Rennison:

Born in Płońsk in 1886 in what is today Poland and was then part of the Russian Empire, Ben-Gurion's original name was David Grün. He was, from an early age, a committed Zionist and an ardent socialist. In 1906, at the age of twenty, he moved to Palestine where he adopted the Hebrew version of his name, Ben-Gurion, and worked initially as a journalist. He was expelled from the region in 1915 and settled in New York for a number of years, only returning to Palestine after the First World War when the land had come under the rule of the British. For the next thirty years Ben-Gurion was at the forefront of political Zionism.

born - urodzony
empire - imperium, cesarstwo
from an early age - od wczesnych lat
committed Zionist - zadeklarowany syjonista
ardent socialist - żarliwy socjalista
at the age of twenty - w wieku 20 lat
to move - tu: przenieść się, wyemigrować
to adopt - przyjąć
Hebrew - hebrajski
initially - początkowo
journalist - dziennikarz
to expel - wydalić
to settle - osiedlić się
to return - wrócić
the First World War - pierwsza wojna światowa
land - tu: kraj, rejon, obszar
to come under the rule - dostać się pod panowanie
to be at the forefront - stać na czele

uzupełnij zdania:

1. From an early age Ben-Gurion was a (commit, committed, commitment) Zionist.
2. He was also an (ardent, urgent, arduous) socialist.
3. He was at the (front, fore, forefront) of political Zionism.

odpowiedzi:

1. committed (2)
2. ardent (1)
3. forefront (3)

Lesson 6

David Ben-Gurion

Nick Rennison:

When the state of Israel was created in 1948, the politically experienced Ben-Gurion was the clear choice for prime minister. He served two terms in the office, from 1948 to 1953 and from 1955 to 1963, and was responsible for overseeing the creation of many of the new state's political and social institutions. During his period out of office Ben-Gurion had announced his intention of settling on a kibbutz and, after his retirement from politics at the age of eighty four, he finally took the opportunity to do so. He died there three years later.

state – państwo

to create – stworzyć

experienced – doświadczony

the clear choice – oczywisty wybór, tu: oczywisty kandydat

prime minister – premier

he served two terms in the office – służył dwie kadencje na urzędzie premiera

responsible for – odpowiedzialny za

to oversee – nadzorować

new state's political and social institutions – polityczne i społeczne instytucje nowego państwa

out of office – tu: w okresie między kadencjami, między sprawowaniem urzędu premiera

to announce – powiadomić, ogłosić

to settle – osiedlić się

retirement – przejście na emeryturę

opportunity – okazja, szansa

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Ben Gurion was the clear choice for (a prime minister, the prime minister, prime minister).
2. He served two (periods, cadences, terms) in the office.
3. He retired (for, from, out of) politics at the age of 84.

odpowiedzi:

1. prime minister (3)
2. terms (3)
3. from (2)

Lesson 7

Henry Cavendish

Nick Rennison:

The grandson of both the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Kent, the aristocratic and eccentric scientist, Henry Cavendish was born in 1731. After studying at Cambridge and unwillingly undertaking a grand tour of Europe as a young man, he spent the rest of his life engaged in experiments and scientific investigations. He was a notoriously reclusive and shy man. Cavendish ordered his dinner by leaving notes on a table for servants to find and, because he was particularly alarmed by women, his female staff were told they would be instantly dismissed if he were ever to catch sight of them.

grandson - wnuk

duke - księżę

aristocratic - arystokratyczny

eccentric - ekscentryczny

scientist - uczonek, naukowiec

to be born - urodzić się

unwillingly - niechętnie

to undertake - podjąć, przedsięwziąć

a grand tour of Europe - wielka podróż po Europie

engaged - tu: zaangażowany w coś, zajęty czymś

scientific investigations - badania naukowe

he was a notoriously reclusive man - był powszechnie znanym/osławionym samotnikiem

shy - nieśmiały

to order dinner - zamawiać obiad/kolację

to leave - zostawiać

note - notatka

servant - służący

he was particularly alarmed by women - przerażały go zwłaszcza kobiety

female staff - służące

instantly dismissed - (o osobie) natychmiastowo zwolniona z pracy

to catch sight of sb or sth - ujrzeć, zobaczyć kogoś/coś

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Henry Cavendish spent most of his life engaged (at, in, to) scientific investigations.
2. He was a (notorious, notoriously, notoriety) reclusive man.
3. His female staff were instantly dismissed if he ever caught (look, sight, view) of them.

odpowiedzi:

1. in (2)
2. notoriously (2)
3. sight (2)

Lesson 8

Henry Cavendish

Nick Rennison:

Despite his eccentricities, he was also a gifted experimental scientist who was the first to investigate the properties of hydrogen, and to prove that water was the result of the combination of two gases. He also spent long hours working on experiments with electricity. In one of these he measured the strength of a current by the simple but rather dangerous method of giving himself an electric shock and then estimating the level of pain he had experienced.

Much of his work he left unpublished at his death. His papers were studied and edited by James Clerk Maxwell in the 1870s. Maxwell found that the silent and solitary Cavendish had anticipated a number of later theories but had not felt the need to tell anyone else about them. No formal portrait of him exists because he refused to sit for one. The only likeness to survive is a quick sketch of him made, without his knowledge, at a Royal Society dinner. The blue plaque to Henry Cavendish can be found at 11 Bedford Square.

eccentricity – ekscentryczność

gifted – uzdolniony, utalentowany

scientist – uczonek, naukowiec

to investigate – zbadać

properties of hydrogen – właściwości wodoru

to prove – udowodnić

to measure – zmierzyć
strength - siła, moc
current – tu: prąd elektryczny
to give oneself an electric shock – zaaplikować sobie/poddać się wstrząsowi elektrycznemu
to estimate – obliczać
level – poziom
pain – ból
to experience – doświadczyć
to leave – zostawiać
unpublished – nieopublikowany
death – śmierć, zgon
to edit – redagować
silent – cichy
solitary – samotny
to anticipate – przewidzieć, antycypować, odgadnąć, uprzedzić, ubiec
later – później
to feel the need – odczuwać potrzebę
to refuse – odmówić
to sit (for a portrait) – pozować (do portretu)
likeness – podobizna
to survive – tu: zachować się
sketch – tu: szkic
without his knowledge – bez jego wiedzy
The Royal Society – prestiżowe towarzystwo naukowe Wielkiej Brytanii
blue plaque – niebieska tablica pamiątkowa

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Henry Cavendish was the first scientist to investigate the (proper, property, properties) of hydrogen.
2. He measured the strength of a current by giving himself an electric (shock, stun, wave).
3. He refused to (stand, sit, lie) for a portrait.

odpowiedzi:

1. properties (3)
2. shock (1)
3. sit (2)

Lesson 9
Noel Coward

Noel Coward:

Perfectly ordinary suburban middle-class background. My mother's family were all connected with the navy a great deal. But of course we hadn't got very much money, so it was all a very genteel poverty we lived in originally.

[interviewer] You always lived in London?

Yes, I was born in Teddington, and then we moved to Sutton, Surrey.

Nick Rennison:

Noel Coward was actually the son of a piano salesman and a fiercely ambitious mother who devoted herself to furthering his early career on stage. As a teenager he appeared in the D. W. Griffith film *Hearts of the World* and then shot to fame in 1924 as the writer and star of *The Vortex*, a controversial drama about a tormented young drug addict and his difficult relationship with his mother. At one point in 1925 he had three shows running concurrently, a record that was not to be matched until Andrew Lloyd Webber repeated it fifty years later.

perfectly ordinary – najzwyczajniejszy pod słońcem

suburban – podmiejski (rejon), mieszczański (system wartości, pochodzenie)

middle-class – klasa średnia, tu: (przymiotnik) pochodzący z klasy średniej

background – pochodzenie

to be connected with – mieć powiązania z

navy – marynarka (wojenna)

genteel - nobliwy

to live in genteel poverty – żyć w biedzie, zachowując pozory wielkopaństwa

interviewer – dziennikarz przeprowadzający wywiad

salesman – sprzedawca

fiercely ambitious – szalenie ambitny

she devoted herself to furthering his early career on stage – poświęciła się torowaniu drogi jego wczesnej karierze scenicznej

to appear – pojawić się, tu: zagrać

to shoot to fame – zdobyć nagle wielką sławę

writer – pisarz, tu: dramaturg

star – gwiazda, tu: odtwórca głównej roli
drama – dramat, sztuka (sceniczna, telewizyjna)
tormented – dręczony problemami, udręczony
drug addict – narkoman
difficult - trudny
relationship – więzi, układy, stosunki
he had three shows running concurrently – wystawiano jednocześnie trzy jego sztuki
to match a record – powielić/powtórzyć rekord
to repeat - powtórzyć

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Noel Coward's family lived in (genteel, gentle, gentile) poverty.
2. Noel Coward (shoot, shot, fired) to fame as the writer and star of The Vortex.
3. In 1925 he had three shows (walking, running, coming) concurrently.

odpowiedzi:

1. genteel (1)
2. shot (2)
3. running (2)



Lesson 10
Noel Coward

Nick Rennison

During World War II Coward worked for the intelligence services and also collaborated with the film director David Lean to create the morale-boosting propaganda drama In Which We Serve. The collaboration was a happy one and, in 1945, the two men worked together again on what has become a classic British movie of the period – Brief Encounter. After the war Coward's type of drama became unfashionable but he reinvented himself as a cabaret artist and a masterly performer of his own songs. 'The only way to enjoy life,' he said, 'is to work. Work is much more fun than fun.'

World War II – druga wojna światowa
intelligence services – służby wywiadu
to collaborate – współpracować
film director – reżyser filmowy
morale-boosting – podnoszący na duchu, zwiększający morale

drama – tu: dramat filmowy
the collaboration was a happy one – była to owocna współpraca
a classic movie of the period – filmowy klasyk tego okresu
unfashionable – niemodny
to reinvent oneself – odnaleźć się/odrodzić na nowo w nowej roli
cabaret artist – artysta kabaretowy
masterly performer of his own songs – niedościgniony wykonawca
własnych piosenek
to enjoy life – cieszyć się życiem
fun – zabawa, uciecha, przyjemność

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If something increases your morale, it is morale-(busting, boasting, boosting).
2. When something is no longer fashionable, it is (un, in, anti)fashionable.
3. When you present yourself in a new form, profession or image, you (invent, reinvent, discover) yourself.

odpowiedzi:

1. boosting (3)
2. un (1)
3. reinvent (2)



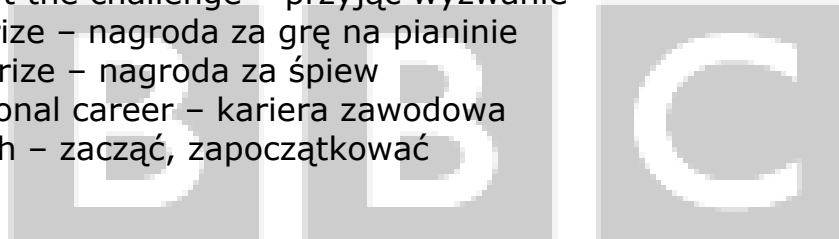
Lesson 11
Kathleen Ferrier

Nick Rennison:

Kathleen Ferrier was one of the best-loved British singers of the twentieth century and her early death from breast cancer was a great shock to her admirers around the world. She loved music from an early age and became a very proficient pianist but she was obliged to leave school at the age of fourteen and she began her working life as a telephone operator. Marrying in 1935, she moved to Carlisle. She had often taken part in local festivals as a pianist and her husband now bet her a shilling that she would not enter the Carlisle Festival as a singer as well as a pianist. She accepted his challenge and won both the piano prize and the choral prize. Her professional career was launched.

best-loved – najbardziej kochany, ulubiony, popularny

singer – śpiewak, śpiewaczka
twentieth century – dwudziesty wiek
early death – przedwczesna śmierć, śmierć w młodym wieku
breast cancer – rak piersi
admirer – wielbiciel
from an early age – od młodych lat
proficient – bardzo dobry, utalentowany, wytrawny, biegły
to be obliged – być zmuszonym, zobowiązanym
to leave – zostawić, opuścić
working life – życie zawodowe
telephone operator – telefonista, telefonistka
to marry – zawrzeć związek małżeński, wyjść za mąż, ożenić się
to move – tu: przeprowadzić się
Carlisle – miasto w Cumbrii, pn-zach Anglia
to bet – zakładać się
shilling – szyling (12 dawnych pensów; szylingi wyszły z obiegu w roku 1971)
to enter – tu: zgłosić się (do konkursu)
to accept the challenge – przyjąć wyzwanie
piano prize – nagroda za grę na pianinie
choral prize – nagroda za śpiew
professional career – kariera zawodowa
to launch – zacząć, zapoczątkować



uzupełnij zdania:

1. Kathleen Ferrier was a very (efficient, proficient, deficient) pianist.
2. She (admitted, accessed, entered) the Carlisle Festival as a singer and as a pianist.
3. She died (at, from, because) breast cancer at the age of 41.

odpowiedzi:

1. proficient (2)
2. entered (3)
3. from (2)

Lesson 12

Kathleen Ferrier

Nick Rennison

One of those who now heard Ferrier sing was the conductor Malcolm Sargent. He advised her to study in London. She did so and, within a few years, had become one of the world's leading concert artists. She

also showed herself to be an enthusiast for English traditional songs, performing many of them in her concerts. After the war she continued to appear regularly on the concert stage and took the title role in *The Rape of Lucrezia* by Benjamin Britten, one of only two operatic performances she ever gave, but, by the early 1950s, she was already a sick woman. Today the Kathleen Ferrier Memorial Fund awards annual music scholarships in her memory. The blue plaque to Kathleen Ferrier is on her house in Frognaal, Hampstead.

to hear – słyszeć

to sing – śpiewać

conductor – tu:dyrygent

to advise – radzić

one of the world's leading concert artists – jedna z czołowych artystek koncertowych świata

she showed herself to be an enthusiast – okazała się entuzjastką

song – piosenka

to perform – tu: (o piosence) śpiewać, wykonywać

war – wojna

to appear on the concert stage – pojawić się na scenie koncertowej

to take the title role – przyjąć rolę tytułową

to give operatic performance – wystąpić w roli operowej

sick – chory

Kathleen Ferrier Memorial Fund – fundusz imienia Kathleen Ferrier

to award a scholarship – przyznać stypendium

annual – roczny, doroczny, rokroczny

memory – pamięć

blue plaque – niebieska tabliczka pamiątkowa

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Kathleen Ferrier (gave, took, sing) the title role in one of Benjamin Britten's operas.
2. She only (gave, took, received) two operatic performances in her life.
3. The Kathleen Ferrier Memorial Fund (awaits, awards, ascribes) annual music scholarships in her memory.

odpowiedzi:

1. took (2)
2. gave (1)
3. awards (2)

Lesson 13

Benjamin Franklin

Nick Rennison:

Benjamin Franklin, one of the most revered of America's Founding Fathers, was born in Boston in January 1706 and was apprenticed to his brother James, a printer, when he was only twelve years old. After leaving Boston for Philadelphia as a teenager, he made his first visit to London at the age of eighteen. He worked for two years in a printing house there, studying the latest developments in his trade, before returning to Philadelphia to continue his career as a printer and journalist.

His earlier scientific experiments (including the famous one in which he used a kite to show that lightning was electrical in its nature) gave him an introduction to English intellectual circles. He was elected to the Royal Society, became a friend of Edmund Burke, David Hume and Adam Smith and received honorary degrees from three universities.

revered - szanowany

the Founding Fathers - twórcy amerykańskiej konstytucji

to be born - urodzić się

to be apprenticed - być uczniem, czeladnikiem

printer - drukarz

to leave - opuścić, wyjechać

teenager - nastolatek

to make a visit - złożyć wizytę, przybyć z wizytą

printing house - drukarnia

the latest developments - najnowsze zdobycze, osiągnięcia

trade - zawód, profesja

to return - wrócić

to continue - kontynuować

career - kariera

journalist - dziennikarz

earlier - wcześniejszy

scientific experiments - eksperymenty naukowe

kite - latawiec

lightning - piorun

to give an introduction - tu: wprowadzić

intellectual circles - elita intelektualna

to be elected - być wybranym

The Royal Society – prestiżowe towarzystwo naukowe Wielkiej Brytanii
to become a friend of – zaprzyjaźnić się z
to receive a honorary degree – otrzymać doktorat honoris causa

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Benjamin Franklin was apprenticed (at, to, with) his brother, a printer, when he was only 12 years old.
2. His scientific experiments (gave, received, awarded) him an introduction to English intellectual circles.
3. He was elected (by, to, in) the Royal Society.

odpowiedzi:

1. to (2)
2. gave (1)
3. to (2)

Lesson 14

Benjamin Franklin

In 1776, back in America, he fixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence, remarking as he did so, 'We must, indeed, all hang together or, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately.' Franklin's diplomatic skills and his knowledge of English society were largely instrumental in the signing of the Treaty of Paris seven years later which ended the American War of Independence. He stayed on as the new republic's minister in France until 1785 and then returned once more to America.

he fixed his signature – tu: złożył swój podpis

The Declaration of Independence – Deklaracja niepodległości Stanów Zjednoczonych (ogłoszona 4 lipca 1776 w Filadelfii, proklamowała uwolnienie 13 kolonii w Ameryce Północnej spod panowania króla angielskiego Jerzego III i nadanie im niepodległości)

to remark – nadmienić, zrobić uwagę

to hang together – trzymać się razem

most assuredly – z pewnością

we shall all hang – wszyscy zawiśniemy (dosłownie *to hang* oznacza wisieć, powiesić)

separately – oddzielnie, tu: każdy z osobna

diplomatic skills – zdolności/umiejętności dyplomatyczne

knowledge – wiedza, znajomość

society – społeczeństwo

were largely instrumental – odegrały dużą rolę
to sign – podpisać
the Treaty of Paris – traktaty paryskie, które sankcjonowały
niepodległość Stanów Zjednoczonych
to end – zakończyć, położyć kres
American War of Independence – Wojna o niepodległość Stanów
Zjednoczonych (od Wielkiej Brytanii), zwana również rewolucją
amerykańską, prowadzona w latach 1775-83 pomiędzy Wielką
Brytanią, a jej 13 koloniami w Ameryce Północnej
to stay on – pozostać
republic – republika
to return – powrócić

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Benjamin Franklin's diplomatic skills were largely (instruments, instrumental, instrumentals) in signing the Treaty of Paris.
2. The Treaty of Paris ended the American War (from, with, of) Independence.
3. He stayed on in France as the new (republic's, republics, republics') minister until 1785.

odpowiedzi:

1. instrumental (2)
2. of (3)
3. republic's (1)

Lesson 15 Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud

I discovered some important new facts about the unconscious in psychic life, the role of sexual urges and so on. Out of these findings grew a new science, psychoanalysis, a part of psychology.

Nick Rennison

Freud was born in the small Moravian town of Freiburg (now Pribor in the Czech Republic) in 1856 and his family moved to Vienna when he was four years old. He lived there until he was an old man of eighty-two, through all the years in which he slowly elaborated the theories of psychoanalysis and the ideas about the Oedipus Complex and the threefold division of the mind into id, ego and superego which made him famous.

Books like *The Interpretation of Dreams* and *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, which changed the way we think about human nature and the human mind, were researched and written in his apartment and consulting rooms at 19 Berggasse. By the 1930s Freud had become a grand old man of European thought but Hitler's rise to power in Germany indirectly threatened his status.

to discover – odkryć

the unconscious – nieświadomość

psychic life – życie psychiczne

sexual urge – popęd płciowy

finding – wniosek, konkluzja, wynik

science – tu: gałąź nauki

born – urodzony

Moravian town - miasto na Morawach

to move – przeprowadzić się

to live – żyć

to elaborate – opracować w szczegółach, dopracować, rozwinąć

the Oedipus complex – kompleks Edypa

threefold – potrójny

division – podział

mind – umysł

famous – sławny

dream – sen, marzenie senne

to change – zmieniać

way – tu: sposób

human nature – natura ludzka

human mind – ludzki umysł

to research – tu: zbierać materiały (do książki)

to write – pisać

consulting rooms – gabinet lekarski, poradnia

grand – wielki

thought – myśl

Hitler's rise to power – dojście Hitlera do władzy

indirectly – pośrednio

to threaten – zagrażać

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Sigmund Freud is considered to be the father of (psychology, psychic life, psychoanalysis).
2. A room in which a doctor sees his patients is called a (consultancy, consulting, consulted) room.

3. Hitler's rise to (strength, power, might) threatened Freud's status in Austria.

odpowiedzi:

1. psychoanalysis (3)
2. consulting (2)
3. power (2)

Lesson 16

Sigmund Freud

Nick Rennison

To the Nazis, Freud's ideas were anathema. Not only were they the work of a Jewish thinker but they were representative of what the Nazis thought of as the sickness and decadence of the modern world. His books were burnt in Berlin. He came to London in 1938 and to 20 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead where he spent the last year of his life, writing *Moses and Monotheism*, his last significant work, and fighting against cancer of the jaw, which claimed his life on 23rd September 1939. The house in Maresfield Gardens is now a museum devoted to Freud's life and work. There are plaques on the house dedicated to Freud and to his daughter Anna, a pioneer of child psychoanalysis, who continued to live there until her own death in 1982.

anathema – anatema

work – tu: dzieło

Jewish – żydowski

thinker – myśliciel

to be representative of – reprezentować coś

what the Nazis thought of ... – to, co naziści uważali za ...

sickness – choroba, bólączka

decadence – dekadencja

modern world – współczesny świat

to burn – palić

to spend – spędzić

significant work – znacząca/licząca się praca/dzieło

to fight against – walczyć z czymś/przeciwko czemuś

cancer – rak

jaw – szczęka

which claimed his life – który odebrał mu życie/był przyczyną jego śmierci

devoted to – poświęcony komuś/czemuś

dedicated to – dedykowany komuś/czemuś
pioneer – pionier
child psychoanalysis – psychoanaliza dziecięca
death - śmierć

uzupełnij zdania:

1. To the Nazis Freud's books were representative (at, of, to) the sickness and decadence of the modern world.
2. The house in London where Freud once lived is now devoted (for, to, at) his life and work.
3. When he came to live in London Freud was fighting (at, above, against) the cancer of the throat.

odpowiedzi:

1. of (2)
2. to (2)
3. against (3)

Lesson 17
Jimi Hendrix

Nick Rennison

'I am what I feel', Jimi Hendrix once said, 'I play as I feel and I act as I feel. A left-handed player, Hendrix could coax all kinds of sounds from his electric guitar and enjoyed demonstrating his virtuoso skills with such tricks as playing his instrument behind his back or playing it with his teeth. James Marshall Hendrix was born in Seattle in November 1942 and began his career as a back-up musician to such stars as Little Richard and the Isley Brothers. In 1966 he was playing in a New York club when he was heard by the British bass guitarist and would-be manager Chas Chandler.

to feel – czuć, odczuwać, przeżywać

once – kiedyś

to play – tu: grać na gitarze

to act – zachowywać się

left-handed – leworęczny

player – tu: gitarzysta

to coax (from sth) – tu: wyczarować (dźwięki z gitary)

sound – dźwięk

to enjoy – lubić, czerpać przyjemność

to demonstrate – demonstrować, pokazywać

virtuoso skills – wirtuozerskie umiejętności

trick – sztuczka, chwyt
behind his back – za plecami
teeth – zęby
born – urodzony
November – listopad
back-up musician – muzyk sesyjny
star – tu: gwiazda rocka
to hear – słyszeć
bass guitarist – gitarzysta basowy
would-be manager – przyszły/późniejszy menedżer/impresario

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Hendrix could coax all kinds of sounds (with, inside, from) his electric guitar.
2. He could play the guitar (beyond, behind, between) his back.
3. He was heard in a New York club by his (would, should, shall)-be manager, Chas Chandler.

odpowiedzi:

1. from (3)
2. behind (2)
3. would (1)



Lesson 18

Jimi Hendrix

Nick Rennison

Chandler persuaded him to visit London and helped him to form a group known as the Jimi Hendrix Experience. The following year was the group's greatest year with three hits – 'Purple Haze', 'Hey Joe' and 'The Wind Cries Mary'. The final years of Hendrix's life were complicated ones. The line-up of his backing group changed frequently as players came and went. He seemed to lose musical direction and struggled to complete a new album. Legal disputes with management and record companies hung over his head.

However, he was still at the height of fame and notoriety in September 1970 when he died of an accidental drugs overdose at the house in Brook Street which now bears a blue plaque in his honour. On the house next door there is also a plaque to a musician but a very different one – George Frederick Handel, the composer of the Water Music.

to persuade – nakłaniać, perswadować
to visit – odwiedzać
to form – tworzyć, utworzyć
group – grupa, zespół
the following year – następny rok
final – końcowy
line-up – skład
backing group – grupa wspierająca, towarzysząca
to change – zmieniać się
frequently – często
player – tu: muzyk
players came and went – muzycy zmieniali się, przychodzili i odchodzili
to seem – zdawać się, wydawać
to lose – tracić, gubić
to struggle – tu: zмагаć się, mieć trudności
to complete – skończyć
legal dispute – spór prawny
record company – wytwórnia płyt
to be at the height of fame – być u szczytu sławy
notoriety – zła sława
to die – umrzeć
accidental – przypadkowy
drugs overdose – przedawkowanie narkotyków
to bear – tu: nosić
blue plaque – tu: niebieska tabliczka pamiątkowa
in his honour – w hołdzie jemu, upamiętniająca go
Water Music – Muzyka na wodzie (jeden z utworów Handla)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The line(-out, -up, -in) of Hendrix's backing group changed frequently.
2. Legal disputes (hang, hung, hanged) over his head.
3. He was still (in, at, by) the height of fame and notoriety when he died.

odpowiedzi:

1. -up (2)
2. hung (2)
3. at (2)

Lesson 19 Borys Karloff

Nick Rennison

The silent film star Lon Chaney once advised William Henry Pratt, better known as Boris Karloff that the route to success in the movies was to find something that other actors can't or won't do. Karloff was in his forties before he found the opportunity to make the most of Chaney's advice but his appearance as Frankenstein's monster in the 1931 film began his long and successful career as Hollywood's favourite horror actor. It was a role that Bela Lugosi had turned down, on the grounds that he would have nothing to say and his fans would be unable to recognise him beneath all the make-up.

Borys Karloff

Frankenstein monster – he's hung round my neck just like an albatross. All the same I am grateful to him, because he started me on the road to success and that was in Hollywood, you know, 1931 – rather a long time ago.

silent film star – gwiazda filmu niemego

to advise – doradzać

better known as ... - lepiej znany jako...

route – droga, szlak

success – sukces

movie – film

to find – znaleźć

in his forties – [o człowieku] po czterdziestce

opportunity – okazja, szansa, sposobność

to make the most – wykorzystać coś, skorzystać z czegoś

advice – rada

appearance – pojawienie się (na ekranie), rola, występ

monster – potwór

successful – pełen sukcesów, owocny

career – kariera

favourite – ulubiony

horror actor – aktor występujący w filmach grozy, w horrorach

to turn down – odrzucić

on the grounds that... – z powodu, motywując to tym, że...

to be unable – nie móc, nie być w stanie (czegoś zrobić)

to recognise – rozpoznać
beneath – pod, pod powierzchnią, poniżej
to hang – wisieć
to hang round one's neck – wisieć (kamieniem) u szyi
albatross – albatros
all the same – tu: mimo to
grateful – wdzięczny
he started me on the road to success – pokazał mi/otworzył przede
mną drogę do sukcesu

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Borys Karloff started his career as the (quiet, silent, noiseless) film star.
2. His friend advised him to do what other actors didn't want to do and he made the most of his (advice, advise, adviser).
3. Frankenstein's monster (hang, hung, hanged) around his neck for the rest of his life.

odpowiedzi:

1. silent (2)
2. advice (1)
3. hung (2)



Lesson 20

Borys Karloff

Nick Rennison:

The son of a civil servant, Karloff was born in the house in Forest Hill Road, that now has a blue plaque on it. He was educated at an English public school and at London University and his family expected him to join the diplomatic service. However, he had other ideas. He emigrated to Canada in 1909, choosing that country rather than Australia after tossing a coin, and soon found himself work as an actor with a small touring company. He had always wanted to be on the stage.

He worked as a jobbing actor in Canada and the USA for the next decade. For the decade after that he appeared in small roles in silent films before sound hit Hollywood and, a few years later, Karloff got his lucky break in Frankenstein. He continued to appear in horror films for the rest of his life. His last appearance on screen was, appropriately, as a legendary horror actor returning from retirement in a 1968 movie called Targets.

civil servant – urzędnik państwowy, pracownik służby cywilnej
blue plaque – niebieska tablica pamiątkowa
he was educated at – był kształcony w
public school – (w Anglii) szkoła prywatna
to expect – oczekiwać
to join the diplomatic service – wybrać karierę w służbie dyplomatycznej
however – jednak, jednakże
idea – pomysł, idea
to emigrate – wyemigrować
to choose – wybrać
country – kraj
to toss a coin – rzucić monetę
to find – znaleźć
touring company – trupa objazdowa
stage – scena
to work – pracować
jobbing actor – aktor, który pracuje dorywczo
decade – dziesięć lat
to appear – pojawiać się
silent film – film niemy
sound – dźwięk
to hit – uderzyć, tu: przybyć do
lucky break – uśmiech losu, szczęśliwy traf, wielka szansa
horror film – horror, film grozy
for the rest of his life – przez resztę życia
appearance on screen – rola filmowa
appropriately – stosownie, właściwie
to return – wrócić
retirement – emerytura
movie – film

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Borys Karloff was the son of a (civil, civic, civilised) servant.
2. A public school in England is a (state, private, church) school.
3. He got his (happy, fluky, lucky) break in Frankenstein.

odpowiedzi:

1. civil (1)
2. private (2)
3. lucky (3)

Lesson 21

Vivien Leigh

Nick Rennison

Born in Darjeeling in India just before the First World War, Vivian Mary Hartley was the daughter of a British businessman and his wife.

Married at the age of nineteen to an English barrister called Herbert Leigh Holman and soon the mother of a daughter called Suzanne, she nonetheless pursued her ambition to be an actress, taking her husband's middle name as her own stage alias.

After brief appearances in several low-budget British films, she was signed to a five-year contract by the legendary producer Alexander Korda and, in 1937, he cast her opposite Laurence Olivier in a film called *Fire Over England*. The two stars began a tempestuous relationship that spelled the end for both their marriages.

born – urodzony

the First World War – pierwsza wojna światowa

daughter – córka

to marry – zawrzeć związek małżeński

at the age of nineteen – w wieku lat dziewiętnastu

barrister – adwokat, obrońca

nonetheless – mimo wszystko

to pursue sth – wytrwale dążyć do czegoś

to take - brać

husband - mąż

middle name – drugie imię

stage alias – pseudonim sceniczny

brief appearance – tu: mała rola filmowa

low-budget film – film niskobudżetowy

she was signed to a five-year contract – podpisano z nią pięcioletni kontrakt

legendary – legendarny

producer – producent

to cast – obsadzić (w roli)

he cast her opposite Laurence Olivier – obsadził ją w żeńskiej roli u boku Laurence Oliviera

tempestuous relationship – burzliwy romans/związek

to spell the end – zwiastować koniec

marriage – małżeństwo

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Vivien Leigh was married at the age of nineteen (with, at, to) a British barrister.
2. She became a mother, but she (perused, pursued, pursuit) her ambition to be an actress.
3. In 1937 Alexander Korda cast her in a film (opposed, opposite, opposing) Laurence Olivier.

odpowiedzi:

1. to (3)
2. pursued (2)
3. opposite (2)

Lesson 22
Vivien Leigh

Nick Rennison

That an English actress should play a fiery heiress from the Deep South was much commented on but George Cukor, originally scheduled to direct the film, said she got the part because 'there was an indescribable wildness about her' as if she was 'possessed of the devil'. She won an Oscar for her performance. In 1951 she won a second Oscar, this time as the faded Southern belle Blanche DuBois, in the film version of Tennessee Williams's play A Streetcar Named Desire. In 1967 she died of tuberculosis in her apartment in Eaton Square which is now marked with a blue plaque.

actress - aktorka

to play – grać

fiery – wybuchowy, ognisty, o ognistym/wybuchowym temperamencie
heiress – spadkobierczyni, dziedziczka

the Deep South – dalekie południe Stanów Zjednoczonych

was much commented on – był mocno komentowany

[who was] originally scheduled to direct the film – [który miał] według pierwotnych planów reżyserować film

she got the part – dostała rolę

indescribable wildness – nieopisana dzikość, namiętność, gwałtowność, porywczosć

as if she was 'possessed of the devil' – jak gdyby była opętana przez diabła

to win an Oscar – zdobyć Oscara

performance – tu: rola

faded Southern belle – przekwitła piękność z południa (Stanów)

in the film version of – w filmowej adaptacji

play – sztuka

A Streetcar Named Desire – Tramwaj zwany pożądaniem

to die – umrzeć

tuberculosis – gruźlica, tuberkuloza

apartment – apartament, mieszkanie

to mark – oznaczyć

blue plaque – niebieska tablica pamiątkowa

uzupełnij zdania:

1. She got the part because there was an (indecipherable, inescapable, indescribable) wildness about her.
2. She won an Oscar for her (perform, performance, performing).
3. She played a faded Southern (bell, bale, belle).

odpowiedzi:

1. indescribable (3)
2. performance (2)
3. belle (3)

Lesson 23

Ada Lovelace

Nick Rennison

One of the more exotic figures in the history of computing, Ada Lovelace was the daughter of the romantic poet Lord Byron through his brief and disastrous marriage to Annabella Milbanke. Her parents separated only a month after her birth and Byron never saw his daughter again. Brought up by her mother who was a gifted mathematician herself, Ada showed a strong interest in mathematical studies from an early age. She was introduced to Charles Babbage, who was working on the ideas for his calculating machine, the Analytical Engine, now recognised as a forerunner of the modern computer.

exotic – egzotyczny, tu: ciekawy, interesujący, ekscentryczny

figure – tu: postać

computing – informatyka
daughter – córka
brief – krótki, krótkotrwały
disastrous – fatalny, katastrofalny, tragiczny
to separate – tu: rozejść się, być w separacji
birth – urodzenie, przyjście na świat
to see – widzieć
to bring up – wychowywać
gifted mathematician – uzdolniony matematyk
to show a strong interest in sth – okazywać silne zainteresowanie
czymś
from an early age – od młodych lat
to introduce – zapoznać, przedstawić kogoś komuś
calculating machine – mechaniczny automat rachunkowy, maszyna
matematyczna
the Analytical Engine – maszyna analityczna Charlesa Babbage’a,
uważana za prototyp pierwszego komputera
to recognise - uznać
forerunner – prekursor
modern – współczesny, nowoczesny

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Ada Lovelace was brought (up, down, with) by her mother.
2. She showed a strong interest (of, in, within) mathematical studies.
3. She is now recognised (like, as, by) a forerunner of modern computing.

odpowiedzi:

1. up (1)
2. in (2)
3. as (2)

Lesson 24
Ada Lovelace

Nick Rennison:

She was asked to translate an article that an Italian scientist had written about Babbage's ideas and, when she showed it to Babbage, he suggested that she should add her own notes. By the time she had finished, Ada's notes were three times as long as the original article. She described the steps by which the Analytical Engine could work out

the answers to mathematical problems, creating what were, in effect, the first ever computer programmes, and she speculated on its future ability to create graphics and complex music.

The computing language ADA acknowledges her prescience and is named in her honour. Married to the Earl of Lovelace, Ada died aged only thirty-six, the same age at which her father died. The plaque to Ada Lovelace is in the heart of Mayfair, at 12 St James's Square.

to ask – poprosić

to translate – przetłumaczyć

article – artykuł

scientist – uczyony

to write – napisać

to show – pokazać

to suggest – zasugerować

to add – dodać

notes – notatki, zapiski

three times as long as ... – trzy razy dłuższe niż ...

original – oryginalny, pierwotny

to describe – opisać

step – krok

the Analytical Engine – maszyna analityczna Charlesa Babbage'a, uważana za prototyp pierwszego komputera

to work out – tu: rozwiązać, wypracować

answer – odpowiedź

to create – stworzyć

in effect – w rezultacie

to speculate – snuć domysły, przypuszczać

future ability to – przyszła zdolność do

graphics – tu: grafika komputerowa

complex – złożony, skomplikowany

computing language – język programowania

to acknowledge – przyznać, uznać

prescience – zdolność przewidywania

to name – nazwać

in her honour – w hołdzie, na jej cześć

to marry – poślubić

earl – hrabia

to die – umrzeć

plaque – tablica pamiątkowa

in the heart of Mayfair – w samym sercu Mayfair (dzielnicy Londynu)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Ada Lovelace was asked to translate an article that an Italian scientist (have, has, had) written about Charles Babbage.
2. By the time she (have, has, had) finished, her notes were three times as long as the original article.
3. She described the steps by which the Analytical Engine could work (in, out, away) the answers to mathematical problems.

odpowiedzi:

1. had (3)
2. had (3)
3. out (2)

Lesson 25

Karl Marx

Nick Rennison

Born in Trier in 1818, he came from a prosperous, middle-class family. Many of his forebears had been rabbis but his father had converted from Judaism to Protestantism in order to pursue his career as a lawyer. After studying at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, Marx entered radical politics in his early twenties and in 1848 wrote The Communist Manifesto, in collaboration with his life-long friend and financial supporter Friedrich Engels.

Revolution broke out throughout Europe in 1848; repression followed in 1849 and Marx was forced to flee Germany. He moved to London, where he spent the rest of his life, working in the British Museum on research for what was to become the three volumes of Das Kapital.

born – urodzony

prosperous – dobrze sytuowany, zamożny

middle-class – z warstw średnich

forebear – przodek

rabbi – rabin

to convert – nawrócić się, zmienić jedną religię na drugą

to pursue a career – uprawiać zawód, rozwijać karierę

lawyer – prawnik

he entered radical politics – został politycznym radykałem

in his early twenties – tu: kiedy miał niewiele ponad 20 lat

to write – pisać

in collaboration with – we współpracy z

life-long friend – przyjaciel na całe życie
financial supporter – donator, osoba wspierająca finansowo
to break out – wybuchnąć
throughout Europe – tu: w całej Europie
to follow – następować
he was forced to flee – był zmuszony uciekać
to move – przeprowadzić się
to spend – spędzić
the rest of his life – reszta jego życia
to work on – pracować nad czymś
to research – tu: zbierać materiały
for what was to become the three volumes of Das Kapital – nad tym,
co było później trzema tomami Kapitału

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Kar Marx's father had (transformed, changed, converted) from judaism to protestantism.
2. He did it in order to (peruse, purse, pursue) his career as a lawyer.
3. Karl Marx wrote the Communist Manifesto (with, in, at) collaboration with Friedrich Engels.

odpowiedzi:

1. converted (3)
2. pursue (3)
3. in (2)

Lesson 26

Karl Marx

Nick Rennison

His stay in the house in Dean Street in Soho, now marked by a blue plaque, was a time of great hardship for Marx and his family. He was surviving almost solely on an allowance provided by Engels and on the small sums of money he earned as the foreign correspondent for a newspaper in New York. Three of his six children died during the time in Soho and, in order to provide one of them with a proper burial, Marx was even obliged to borrow money for a tiny coffin.

Only when Marx's wife Jenny inherited £120 from her mother was the family able to move out of Soho and into slightly better accommodation in Kentish Town. Marx died on March 14th 1883 and is

buried in Highgate Cemetery in north London. The blue plaque in Dean Street is above the well-known restaurant Quo Vadis.

stay – pobyt

to mark – oznaczać

blue plaque – niebieska tablica (pamiątkowa)

hardship – bieda, ciężkie czasy

to survive – przeżyć

almost solely – prawie wyłącznie

allowance – zapomoga, zasiłek, pieniądze na wydatki bieżące

to provide – dostarczać

to earn – zarabiać

foreign correspondent – korespondent zagraniczny

newspaper – gazeta

to die – umrzeć

proper burial – należyty pochówek

he was obliged to borrow money – zmuszony był pożyczyć pieniądze

tiny – maluteńki

coffin – trumna

to inherit – otrzymać w spadku

to be able – móc, być w stanie

to move out – wyprowadzić się

to move into – wprowadzić się

slightly better – nieco lepszy

accommodation – mieszkanie

to be buried – być pochowanym

cemetery – cmentarz

north – północ, północny

well-known – dobrze znany



uzupełnij zdania:

1. Marx was surviving almost solely on an allowance provided (to, by, with) Engels.
2. He also earned small amounts of money (as, like, as to) the foreign correspondent for a newspaper in New York.
3. Later on the family moved out of Soho and (in, inside, into) a better accommodation in Kentish Town.

odpowiedzi:

1. by (2)
2. as (1)
3. into (3)

Lesson 27

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Nick Rennison:

Mozart was brought to London as a child of eight in the spring of 1764, together with his sister Nannerl, to impress English audiences with the same feats of precocious musical genius that had already created a stir on the Continent.

London music lovers were suitably impressed and a report on Wolfgang's remarkable abilities was presented to the Royal Society. The young Wolfgang also appeared three times at court where he easily mastered the keyboard exercises King George III had devised for him.

to bring – przywieźć

a child of eight – ośmioletnie dziecko

to impress – zrobić wrażenie, zaimponować

audience – widownia, publiczność, audytorium

feat – wyczyn, pokaz (umiejętności, zdolności)

precocious – (wiek) młody, (talent) wcześnie/nad wiek rozwinięty

to create a stir – wywołać poruszenie

music lovers – miłośnicy muzyki

suitably – odpowiednio

report – raport

remarkable abilities – wyjątkowe zdolności

to present – zaprezentować, złożyć (raport)

to appear – pojawić się

court – dwór (tu: królewski)

to master – opanować, zapanować nad, dać sobie radę

keyboard exercises – tu: ćwiczenia/wprawki na fortepianie

to devise – opracować, wymyślić, obmyślić

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart showed a musical talent from an early age – he was a (conscious, cautious, precocious) child.
2. His musical talent (made, constructed, created) a stir on the Continent.

3. He easily (mustered, mastered, mattered) the keyboard exercises King George III had devised for him.

odpowiedzi:

1. precocious (3)
2. created (3)
3. mastered (2)

Lesson 28

Wolfgang Amadus Mozart

Nick Rennison:

The Mozarts moved to Ebury Street, where the blue plaque can be seen, for several weeks in the summer of 1764 after Leopold had fallen ill. Barred from playing any musical instruments during his father's recuperation, Wolfgang amused himself with composition. His first symphony was one of the results and it was performed at one of the concerts the Mozarts undertook after Leopold recovered.

The Mozarts left London in July 1765, after fifteen months in the capital, and Wolfgang never returned. In 1790, the year before his death, he was offered the opportunity to conduct a series of concerts in the city but he declined.

to move – przeprowadzić się

blue plaque – niebieska tabliczka pamiątkowa

several – szereg

week – tydzień

summer – lato

to fall ill – zachorować

to bar – tu: zabronić

to play musical instruments – grać na instrumentach muzycznych

recuperation – rekonwalescencja

he amused himself – zabawiał się

composition – tu: komponowanie utworów

to perform – wystawiać, grać

to undertake – przedsięwziąć

to recover – dojść do zdrowia, wyzdrowieć

to leave – opuścić

capital – stolica

to return – wrócić

death – śmierć

he was offered the opportunity – dostał propozycję

to conduct – prowadzić, dyrygować
to decline – odmówić

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Mozart was (bared, barred, beard) from playing any musical instruments during his father's recuperation.
2. His father was ill, but some time later he (uncovered, recovered, discovered).
3. During his father's illness young Mozart (amused, bemused, amazed) himself with composition.

odpowiedzi:

1. barred (2)
2. recovered (2)
3. amused (1)

Lesson 29

Florence Nightingale

Nick Rennison:

Florence Nightingale took her Christian name from the Italian town where she was born in May 1820, the daughter of a wealthy Hampshire landowner who was a prominent campaigner against slavery. Convinced in her twenties of her vocation to nurse, she found it a difficult path for a woman of her class to follow at a time when nursing was not highly respected. Her family were opposed to the idea but her sheer determination won through.

In 1851 she was allowed to travel to Kaiserwerth in Germany to study as a nurse and, on her return, she became superintendent of the Institution for Sick Gentlewomen in Distressed Circumstances in London. When reports of the suffering of soldiers in the Crimean War reached England, Florence Nightingale managed to arrange for herself and thirty-eight nurses to be sent to the military hospital at Scutari.

to take – wziąć, brać
Christian name – imię
Italian – włoski
town – miasto
to be born – urodzić się
daughter – córka

wealthy – zamożny
landowner – właściciel ziemski
prominent – wybitny, znany
campaigner – osoba prowadząca kampanię, bojownik, działacz
slavery – niewolnictwo
to be convinced – być przekonanym
in her twenties – (o wieku) po dwudziestce
vocation – powołanie
to nurse – pielęgnować, wykonywać zawód pielęgniarki
for a woman of her class – dla kobiety z jej klasy społecznej
to follow – podążać, iść
a difficult path to follow – trudna droga (tu: zawodowa)
nursing – pielęgniarstwo
not highly respected – niezbyt ceniony, szanowany
family - rodzina
to be opposed – sprzeciwiać się
sheer determination – czysta determinacja
to win through – zwyciężyć
to be allowed – mieć pozwolenie
to travel – podróżować, tu: udać się
on her return – po powrocie
superintendent – kierownik, dyrektor
sick – chory
gentlewoman – tu: [archaiczne] kobieta, pani
distressed circumstances – ciężkie warunki, trudna sytuacja
report - doniesienie
suffering – cierpienie, cierpienia
soldier – żołnierz
the Crimean War – wojna krymska
to reach – dotrzeć, osiągnąć
she managed to arrange – załatwiła
to send – wysłać
military hospital – szpital wojskowy

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Florence Nightingale chose (nurse, nurses, nursing) as her vocation.
2. For a woman of her class, it was a difficult path to (go, follow, pursue).
3. On her return from Germany she became (superintendent, a superintendent, the superintendent) in a London hospital.

odpowiedzi:

1. nursing (3)

2. follow (2)
3. superintendent (1)

Lesson 30

Florence Nightingale

Nick Rennison:

Her zeal and efficiency, and her recognition of the importance of hygiene, resulted in the death rate at the hospital dropping from 42 per cent to 2.2 per cent. Returning from the Crimea a national heroine in 1856, she spent the rest of her long life as a semi-invalid but campaigned tirelessly for improvements in the training of nurses and the standards of health care.

In 1865 she moved into the house in South Street, Mayfair which is marked by a blue plaque and she lived there for the rest of her life. In 1907 she became the first woman to be awarded the Order of Merit, allegedly receiving it with the words, 'Too kind, too kind.' She died on the 13th August 1910 at the age of ninety.

zeal – gorliwość, żarliwość, entuzjizm

efficiency – skuteczność, efektywność

recognition – uznanie

importance – waga, ważność

hygiene – higiena

to result – przynieść rezultat

death rate – śmiertelność

to drop – spaść, opaść, zmniejszyć się

per cent – procent

2.2 – (two point two) – dwa i dwie dziesiąte procent

to return – wrócić, powrócić

national heroine – bohaterka narodowa

she spent the rest of her life – spędziła resztę życia

semi-invalid – pół-inwalidka

to campaign for – prowadzić kampanię (na rzecz)

tirelessly - niestrudzenie

improvement – poprawa, ulepszenie

training of nurses – szkolenie pielęgniarek

standards of health care – standardy/poziom opieki zdrowotnej

to move – przeprowadzić się

to mark – oznaczać

blue plaque – niebieska tabliczka pamiątkowa

to be awarded – być nagrodzonym
Order of Merit – order za zasługi, ustanowiony w roku 1902 przez króla Edwarda VII
allegedly – podobno, o ile wiadomo
to receive – otrzymać
too kind – (to) zbyt łaskawe
to die – umrzeć
at the age of ninety – w wieku 90 lat

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Thanks to her zeal and efficiency the death (pace, rate, degree) at the hospital dropped to 2.2 per cent.
2. She campaigned (tirelessly, tiresomely, tiredly) for improvements in the training of nurses.
3. She became the first woman in England to be (rewarded, awarded, warded) the Order of Merit.

odpowiedzi:

1. rate (2)
2. tirelessly (1)
3. awarded (2)



Lesson 31
George Orwell

Nick Rennison

Eric Blair was born in India, where his father was a civil servant, in 1903 and brought to England by his mother when he was a year old. Educated at Eton, to which he had won a scholarship, he was unable to go on to university and instead joined the Indian Imperial Police in Burma, serving as an officer for several years before resigning and travelling back to England.

He returned from Burma, disgusted by colonialism and eventually began a precarious career as a freelance writer, taking the pen name George Orwell. George seemed to him an unpretentious English name and the River Orwell ran through a part of the Suffolk countryside which he particularly loved.

to be born – urodzić się

India – Indie

civil servant – urzędnik państwowy, urzędnik służby cywilnej

to bring – tu: przywieźć
when he was a year old – kiedy miał rok
to educate – tu: kształcić się, pobierać naukę
Eton – ekskluzywna prywatna szkoła w Anglii
to win a scholarship – zdobyć stypendium
to be unable – nie móc, nie być w stanie
to go on to university – kontynuować naukę na uniwersytecie
instead – zamiast
Imperial Police – Policja Imperialna
to serve as an officer – służyć jako officer
several years – szereg lat
to resign – podać się do dymisji
to travel back to – wrócić do
to return – wrócić, powrócić
disgusted – zdegustowany
colonialism – kolonializm
eventually – w końcu, wreszcie (NIE: ewentualnie)
precarious – niebezpieczny, najeżony niebezpieczeństwami, niepewny
to begin a career – zacząć karierę
freelance writer – pisarz/publicysta niezależny, pracujący na zlecenie
pen name – pseudonim literacki
to take the pen name – przyjąć pseudonim literacki
to seem – wydawać się
unpretentious – bezpretensjonalny
name – imię
river – rzeka
to run through – (o rzece) płynąć przez
part – część
Suffolk – hrabstwo we wschodniej Anglii
countryside – wieś, wiejska okolica
particularly – szczególnie
to love – kochać, ukochać

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Eric Blair (awarded, won, gained) a scholarship to Eton.
2. He was unable to go on to (a university, the university, university).
3. He (adapted, took, gave) the pen name George Orwell.

odpowiedzi:

1. won (2)
2. university (3)
3. took (2)

Lesson 32 George Orwell

Nick Rennison

Books in the nineteen thirties such as *Down and Out in Paris and London*, *The Road to Wigan Pier* and *Homage to Catalonia* gave him a reputation as a writer of bluntly honest prose but did not provide him with an adequate income. He took other jobs, including working at a Hampstead bookshop, and wrote quantities of journalism. During the war he worked for *The Observer* and at the BBC, which he memorably described as having an atmosphere 'something halfway between a girls' school and a lunatic asylum.'

After the war his fortune was made by his two most famous novels, *Animal Farm* and *1984*, but Orwell was already a sick man and he died of tuberculosis in 1950, the year after the publication of *1984*. He was only forty-six years old. Orwell was an unashamedly political writer and Cyril Connolly, who had been at school with him, once wrote that, 'He would not blow his nose without moralising on conditions in the handkerchief industry.' The blue plaque to George Orwell is on a house in Lawford Road, Kentish Town where he had a flat in the 1930s.

in the nineteen thirties – w latach trzydziestych (dwudziestego wieku)

Down and Out in Paris and London – Na dnie w Paryżu i w Londynie

The Road to Wigan Pier – Droga do Wigan Pier

Homage to Catalonia – W hołdzie Katalonii

gave him a reputation – zyskały mu reputację

writer – pisarz, powieściopisarz

bluntly honest prose – ostra proza, która otwarcie opisuje zjawiska otaczającego świata

to provide – dostarczyć

adequate – wystarczający, należyty, odpowiedni, adekwatny

he took other jobs – brał/wykonywał inne prace

including .. – w tym, między innymi..

to work – pracować

Hampstead – dzielnica Londynu

bookshop – księgarnia

he wrote quantities of journalism – pisał mnóstwo 'kawałków' dziennikarskich

war – wojna

The Observer – pismo niedzielne o lewicowych poglądach

which he memorably described – którą pamiętnie opisał, w sposób zapadający w pamięć

something halfway between a girls' school and a lunatic asylum – coś pomiędzy szkołą dla dziewcząt a domem dla wariatów
his fortune was made by – zrobił fortunę na
famous – sławny, słynny
novel – powieść
Animal Farm – Folwark zwierzęcy
1984 – Rok 1984
sick – chory
to die – umrzeć
tuberculosis – gruźlica
he was an unashamedly political writer – pisał otwarcie na tematy polityczne, poruszał je bez skrępowania
he would not blow his nose without moralising on conditions in the handkerchief industry - nie był w stanie wydmuchać sobie nosa bez wygłoszenia komentarza na temat warunków pracy w fabryce chusteczek do nosa
blue plaque – niebieska tablica pamiątkowa
Kentish town – dzielnica Londynu
flat – mieszkanie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Orwell's first books gave him a reputation as a writer of (blunt, bluntly, blunted) honest prose.
2. His fortune was (done, achieved, made) by his two most famous novels, Animal Farm and 1984.
3. Orwell was an (unashamedly, unashamed, shamefully) political writer.

odpowiedzi:

1. bluntly (2)
2. made (3)
3. unashamedly (1)

Lesson 33

George Bernard Shaw

George Bernard Shaw:

When I was a young man in the latter half of the 19th century war did not greatly concern me personally. Because I lived on an island far away from the battlefields.

Nick Rennison:

George Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin in 1856 and moved to London as a young man. He joined his mother there who was already living in lodgings in the city.

For the next ten years Shaw tried to earn a living as a writer, producing a series of unsuccessful novels and a mass of poorly paid (or even unpaid) journalism. His family continued to support him. 'I did not throw myself into the struggle for life,' he later wrote, 'I threw my mother into it.'

the latter half of the 19th century – druga połowa XIX wieku

war – wojna

to concern – obchodzić

personally – osobiście

to live – żyć, mieszkać

island – wyspa

far away – daleko, z dala

battlefield – pole walki

to be born – urodzić się

to move – przeprowadzić się

to join – przyłączyć się, tu: przyjechać do

lodgings – wynajmowane pokoje/mieszkanie

to try – próbować, usiłować

to earn a living – zarabiać na życie

writer – pisarz

to produce – produkować, wytworzyć, tu: napisać

unsuccessful – nie przynoszący sukcesów, będący niepowodzeniem

novel – powieść

mass – masa, mnóstwo

poorly paid – słabo wynagradzany, źle opłacany

unpaid – nieopłacany, wykonywany za darmo

journalism – dziennikarstwo, twórczość dziennikarska

family – rodzina

to continue – kontynuować

to support – tu: utrzymywać

I did not throw myself into the struggle for life – nie rzuciłem się w wir walki o byt

uzupełnij zdania:

1. George Bernard Shaw was a young man in the (late, later, latter) half of the 19th century.
2. At the beginning he found it difficult to (pay, earn, get) a living as a writer.

3. He did not throw himself into the struggle for life; he (threw, thrown, has thrown) his mother into it.

odpowiedzi:

1. latter (3)
2. earn (2)
3. threw (1)

Lesson 34

George Bernard Shaw

Nick Rennison

Gradually, however, he gained a reputation as a socialist speaker and as one of the most brilliant journalists in London, a witty and opinionated writer on music and an avant-garde drama critic who was an enthusiast for the works of new European playwrights like Ibsen. In the 1890s he began to write plays himself. Although he found it impossible at first to get them staged, because they were seen as 'difficult' or even obscene, he had set off on the path which was to lead him to world-wide fame.

In 1898 he married Charlotte Payne Townsend, 'my green-eyed millionairess' as he called her, but the financial security this brought did not lessen his output. Old plays began to gain an audience at last and new ones poured forth, including such famous works as Man and Superman, Major Barbara, Pygmalion and St. Joan. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1925. The plaque to George Bernard Shaw is on a house in Fitzroy Square where he lived for eleven years before his marriage.

gradually – stopniowo

however – jednak, jednakże

to gain reputation – zdobyć reputację

speaker – mówca

brilliant – znakomity, świetny, wspaniały

journalist – dziennikarz

witty – dowcipny

opinionated – pełen zdecydowanych, nieugiętych, apodyktycznych opinii

writer – pisarz, tu: krytyk, recenzent

writer on music – krytyk/recenzent muzyczny

avant-garde drama – teatr awangardy

drama critic – krytyk teatralny
enthusiast – entuzjasta
playwright – dramaturg
play – sztuka, dramat
impossible – niemożliwy
to stage – (o sztuce) wystawić
he found it impossible at first to get them staged – początkowo ich wystawienie okazało się niemożliwe
difficult – trudny, niezrozumiały
obscene – obsceniczny, nieprzyzwoity
to set off – wyruszyć
path – droga
to lead – prowadzić
world-wide fame – światowa sława
to marry – wstąpić w związek małżeński
green-eyed – zielonooka
millionairess – milionerka
to call – nazywać
financial security – bezpieczeństwo finansowe, dobra sytuacja materialna
to bring – przynosić, powodować
to lessen – zmniejszyć
output – tu: twórcza wydajność, twórczość
audience – publiczność, widownia, audytorium
at last – w końcu
to pour forth – wylać się (w sensie: zaobfitować)
famous works – tu: słynne sztuki/dzieła
Man and Superman – Człowiek i Nadczłowiek
St Joan – Święta Joanna
to win – wygrać, tu: zdobyć
Nobel Prize for Literature – Nagroda Nobla w dziedzinie literatury
plaque – tablica pamiątkowa
to live – mieszkać
marriage – małżeństwo

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Gradually, George Bernard Shaw (gained, won, received) reputation as a brilliant journalist and playwright.
2. At first, his plays were difficult to (stand, stage, set) because they were seen as difficult and obscene.
3. The financial security did not (lesser, lessen, littler) his output.

odpowiedzi:

1. gained (1)

2. stage (2)
3. lessen (2)

Lesson 35

Vincent van Gogh

Nick Rennison

As a young man, van Gogh spent some time in London. He arrived first in June 1873 and stayed for more than a year, working as an assistant at the international art dealers Goupil and Co. It was during this period that he lodged in Hackford Road, Vauxhall with a Mrs Loyer. He fell in love with his landlady's daughter and was much hurt when she rejected him.

After a period with Goupil's in Paris, van Gogh returned to England in the spring of 1876 and, after teaching in Ramsgate, lived and worked in Isleworth in Middlesex where a local clergyman employed him as an occasional teacher and preacher.

Van Gogh went back to Holland in January 1877 to study theology and it was not until the early 1880s that he began to work on his painting in earnest.

young – młody

man – mężczyzna, człowiek

to spend – spędzić

to arrive – przybyć

June – czerwiec

to stay – pozostać, przebywać

year – rok

to work – pracować

assistant – asystent; tu: sprzedawca (w sklepie, antykwariacie itp)

international – międzynarodowy

art dealer – handlarz dziełami sztuki, marszand

to lodge with sb – mieszkać u kogoś

Vauxhall – dzielnica Londynu

a Mrs Loyer – pewna/jakaś pani Loyer

to fall in love – zakochać się

landlady – gospodyni, właścicielka mieszkania

daughter – córka

hurt – zraniony, urażony

to reject – odrzucić, odtrącić

period – okres czasu

to return – powrócić
spring – wiosna
to teach – uczyć
Ramsgate – nadmorska miejscowość w angielskim hrabstwie Kent
to live – żyć, mieszkać
to work – pracować
Isleworth – przedmieścia Londynu, w hrabstwie Middlesex
clergyman – duchowny, pastor, ksiądz
to employ – zatrudniać
occasional teacher and preacher – ktoś, kto dorywczo wykonuje zawód nauczyciela lub kaznodziei
to go back – wrócić
January – styczeń
to study - studiować
theology - teologia
it was not until the early 1880s – dopiero na początku lat osiemdziesiątych (dziewiętnastego wieku)
he began to work on his painting in earnest – zabrał się poważnie/na serio do pracy nad swoim malarstwem

uzupełnij zdania:

1. As a young man, Vincent van Gogh worked as an assistant at the international art (merchants, dealers, traders) Goupil and Co.
2. During this time he lodged with (a, an, the) Mrs Loyer in Vauxhall.
3. In the early 1880s he began to work on his painting (in, at, with) earnest.

odpowiedzi:

1. dealers (2)
2. a (1)
3. in (1)

Lesson 36

Vincent van Gogh

Nick Rennison

In 1886 he moved to Paris and came to know artists like Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec and Paul Gauguin but the depression that had haunted him all his life overtook him. He spent time in a mental asylum in the south of France and was under the care of a psychiatrist

called Paul Gachet, subject of one of his most famous portraits, when he finally ended his life.

Van Gogh's famously tormented life came to an end in July 1890, two days after a self-inflicted gun wound. Two years before that, in an eerily prescient comment, he wrote, 'A lot of money is paid for a painter's work once he's dead.' This has proved to be dramatically so in the case of van Gogh himself whose works, which found no buyers in his lifetime, now change hands for tens of millions of pounds.

to move – przeprowadzić się

he came to know – poznał, zapoznał

depression - depresja

to haunt – tu: dręczyć, męczyć, prześladować

to overtake – tu: ogarnąć, opanować, zawładnąć

to spend time – spędzać czas; tu: przebywać jakiś czas

mental asylum – zakład dla psychicznie chorych

south of France – południe Francji

to be under the care of – być pod opieką kogoś

psychiatrist – psychiatra

subject – tu: temat (obrazu); osoba, która pozuje do obrazu

famous – słynny

portrait – portret

finally – w końcu

he ended his life – skończył ze sobą, odebrał sobie życie

Van Gogh's famously tormented life – słynne życiowe męczarnie Van Gogha

to come to an end – skończyć się, dobiec końca

self-inflicted – własnoręcznie zadany

gun wound – rana postrzałowa

eerily prescient comment – przedziwnie prorocza uwaga/komentarz

to pay – płacić

painter – artysta malarz

work – praca, tu również: obrazy, dzieła, płótna

once he's dead – kiedy już nie żyje

this has proved to be so in the case of Van Gogh himself – to się okazało prawdą w przypadku samego Van Gogha

works – tu: obrazy, płótna

to find – znajdować

buyer – kupiec

in his lifetime – za jego życia

to change hands – przechodzić z rąk do rąk, sprzedawać się

tens of millions of pounds – dziesiątki milionów funtów (szterlingów)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When van Gogh moved to Paris he (came, became, went) to know artists like Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec and Gauguin.
2. He died in the south of France of a (self-inflicted, self-made, self-imposed) gun wound.
3. His paintings now change (money, pockets, hands) for tens of millions of pounds.

odpowiedzi:

1. came (1)
2. self-inflicted (1)
3. hands (3)

Lesson 37 Oscar Wilde

Nick Rennison

Oscar Wilde's spectacular fall from grace is one of the best-known and most tragic stories in the history of literature. Born in Dublin in 1854, the son of an eye surgeon and a well-known poet, Wilde graduated from Oxford in 1878 and moved to London where he rapidly became a celebrity and the most prominent figure in the aesthetic movement.

A lecture tour to the United States and Gilbert and Sullivan's mockery of him in their comic operetta *Patience* only increased his fame. He published poetry, fairy tales and a successful novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, about a golden youth who retained his beauty while the marks of his sins showed only on his painted portrait.

spectacular – spektakularny

fall from grace – popadnięcie w niełaskę, utrata względów

the best-known – najlepiej znany

tragic story – tragiczna historia

to be born - urodzić się

eye surgeon – chirurg oczny, chirurg oftalmolog

well-known – dobrze znany

poet - poeta

he graduated from Oxford – ukończył studia w Oksfordzie, zrobił dyplom w Oksfordzie

to move – przeprowadzić się, przenieść

rapidly – gwałtownie, nagle
to become a celebrity – stać się sławą, znakomitością
prominent figure – wybitna/czołowa postać
aesthetic movement – ruch modernistycznego estetyzmu (którego Wilde był przedstawicielem)
lecture tour – cykl wykładów
mockery – kpiny, drwiny, wyszydzanie, (o celu ataków) pośmiewisko
comic - komiczny
operetta - operetka
to increase – wzrastać, rosnać
fame - sława
to publish - publikować, wydawać
poetry – poezja, poezje
fairy tales - bajki
successful – odnoszący sukcesy, cieszący się sukcesem
novel – powieść (NIE: nowela)
The Picture of Dorian Gray – Portret Doriana Graya
golden youth – złoty młodzieniec
to retain - zachować
beauty – piękno, uroda
mark – znak, piętno
sin - grzech
to show – pokazywać, pojawiać się
painted portrait – namalowany portret

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Oscar Wilde graduated (from, by, with) Oxford in 1878.
2. He rapidly became a (celebrate, celebrity, celebrant).
3. He (has fallen, had fallen, fell) from grace because of his homosexuality.

odpowiedzi:

1. from (1)
2. celebrity (2)
3. fell (3)

Lesson 38
Oscar Wilde

Nick Rennison

In 1884 Wilde married Constance Lloyd and moved into the house in Tite Street, Chelsea which is now marked by a blue plaque. But, in 1895, the Marquess of Queensberry, disapproving of Wilde's friendship

with his son Lord Alfred Douglas, sent a note addressed to Wilde, 'posing as a sodomite.' Unwisely Wilde decided to sue for libel and set in motion a sequence of events that ended with him prosecuted and imprisoned for homosexuality.

After his release from prison Wilde was a broken man and he died in exile in Paris in 1900. Stories of his last words emphasize that he retained his wit to the end. Seriously ill in a cheap Paris hotel room he is reputed to have said, 'This wallpaper will be the death of me – one of us will have to go'.

to marry – zawrzeć związek małżeński

to mark – oznaczać, zaznaczać

blue plaque – tu: niebieska tablica pamiątkowa

marquess – markiz

to disapprove – być przeciwnym, nie pochwalać, odnosić się z dezaprobatą

friendship – przyjaźń

son – syn

to send – wysyłać

note – tu: notka, krótki list

to address – adresować

to pose as – pozować na kogoś, udawać kogoś, tu: obnosić się z czymś, afiszować

sodomite – osoba uprawiająca stosunki analne, tu: homoseksualista

unwisely – niemądrze, nierozsądnie

to decide – zdecydować, postanowić

to sue – pozwać do sądu, zaskarżyć

libel – zniesławienie, oszczerstwo

to set in motion – wprawić w ruch

sequence of events – ciąg wydarzeń

to end – skończyć, zakończyć

to prosecute – wnieść oskarżenie przeciwko komuś, złożyć pozew, wytoczyć proces

to imprison – uwięzić

homosexuality – homoseksualizm

release from prison – wyjście z więzienia, wyjście na wolność

broken man – tu: człowiek załamany psychicznie

to die – umrzeć

in exile – na emigracji, uchodźstwie, wygnaniu

stories – tu: opowiadania, relacje, anegdoty

last words – ostatnie słowa

to emphasize – podkreślać

he retained his wit to the end – do końca zachował poczucie humoru
seriously – poważnie

ill – chory

cheap – tani

he is reputed to have said – miał (podobno) powiedzieć

wallpaper – tapeta

'This wallpaper will be the death of me - one of us will have to go' –

'Ta tapeta mnie zabije - jedno z nas musi odejść'.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The Marquess of Queensberry (approved, disproved, disapproved) of Wilde's friendship with his son.
2. Wilde decided to sue for (label, libel, libels).
3. He (sit, sat, set) in motion a sequence of events that ended with him imprisoned.

odpowiedzi:

1. disapproved (3)
2. libel (2)
3. set (3)



Lesson 39
Emile Zola

Nick Rennison

The son of an Italian engineer who had taken French citizenship, Emile Zola was born in Paris in 1840 and started his career working for a publisher and practicing as a journalist. As a novelist, he became the leading figure in French naturalism and his Rougon-Macquart novels form an epic, twenty volume survey of the late nineteenth century, seen through the respective fortunes of two families.

Zola risked his literary career and reputation in the late 1890s when the Dreyfus case, in which a Jewish army officer was wrongly accused of treason and imprisoned on Devil's Island, split France into Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards. Zola became one of the most impassioned and eloquent of Dreyfus's supporters and published an open letter in a newspaper attacking the military authorities and the French government.

son – syn

Italian – włoski, Włoch

engineer - inżynier

to take French citizenship – przyjąć obywatelstwo francuskie
to be born – urodzić się
to start – zacząć, rozpocząć
career – kariera
to work – pracować
publisher – wydawca, firma wydawnicza
to practise as a journalist – praktykować jako dziennikarz
novelist – powieściopisarz
leading figure – czołowa postać
naturalism – naturalizm
Rougon- Macquart novels – cykl powieści Rougon-Macquartowie
novel – powieść (NIE: nowela)
epic – epepeja, epicki
twenty volume survey – dwudziesto tomowa (tu:) panorama społeczna
the late nineteenth century – końcowe lata XIX wieku
seen through – widziane przez
respective – oddzielny, osobny, odrębny
fortune – tu: los, dzieje
family – rodzina
to risk – ryzykować, postawić na szalę
literary career – kariera literacka
reputation – reputacja
in the late 1890s – pod koniec lat dziewięćdziesiątych (XIX wieku)
Dreyfus case – sprawa/afery Dreyfusa
Jewish – żydowski, żydowskiego pochodzenia
army officer – oficer armii, wojska
wrongly accused – niesłusznie oskarżony
treason – zdrada stanu
to imprison – uwięzić
Devil’s Island – Diabelska Wyspa (w Gujanie)
to split – podzielić
Dreyfusards – tu: zwolennicy Dreyfusa
impassioned – żarliwy, gorący
eloquent – elokwentny, przekonywujący
supporter – zwolennik, sympatyk
to publish – opublikować
open letter – list otwarty
newspaper – gazeta
to attack – atakować
military authorities – władze wojskowe
government – rząd

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Zola was the son of an Italian engineer who had (adopted, assumed, taken) French citizenship.
2. Zola became one of the most (impassive, impassioned, impatient) of Dreyfus's supporters.
3. In Zola's Rougon-Macquart novels the late nineteenth century was seen through the (respecting, respectful, respective) fortunes of two families.

odpowiedzi:

1. taken (3)
2. impassioned (2)
3. respective (3)

Lesson 40
Emile Zola

Nick Rennison

'The truth is on the march', he declared, 'and nothing can stop it'. The government responded by stripping Zola of the Legion of Honour and charging him with criminal libel. He escaped to England to avoid imprisonment, staying at the Queen's Hotel in Upper Norwood which now carries a blue plaque.

In exile, Zola, an enthusiastic photographer who knew the area from earlier visits to London, spent much of his time taking pictures of Norwood and the nearby Crystal Palace. After eleven months in England, Zola was allowed to return to France just in time to see the government fall and the Dreyfus case re-opened. Dreyfus was finally exonerated in 1906.

the truth is on the march and nothing can stop it – prawda zaczyna wychodzić na jaw i nic jej nie powstrzyma

to declare – stwierdzić, zadeklarować

government – rząd

to respond – odpowiedzieć

to strip – tu: pozbawić, odebrać

Legion of Honour – Legia Honorowa (najwyższy order wręczany w imieniu rządu francuskiego, ustanowiony przez Napoleona w roku 1802)

he was charged with criminal libel – oskarżono go tu: o obrazę rządu

libel – zniesławienie, oszczerstwo, tu: obraza rządu

to escape – uciec

to avoid – unikać
imprisonment – uwięzienie
to stay – pozostawać, przebywać
Upper Norwood – dzielnica południowego Londynu
which now carries a blue plaque – na którym widnieje dziś niebieska tabliczka pamiątkowa
in exile – na emigracji, uchodźstwie, wygnaniu
enthusiastic photographer – entuzjastyczny fotograf
to know – wiedzieć, znać
area – rejon, obszar, teren, okolica
earlier visit – wcześniejsza wizyta
to spend time – spędzać czas
to take pictures – robić zdjęcia
nearby - pobliski
Crystal Palace - Kryształowy Pałac, budowla w południowym Londynie, wzniesiona w 1851 roku
to allow – pozwalać
to return - wrócić
in time – na czas
to see – widzieć, zobaczyć
to fall - upaść
to re-open the case – wznowić sprawę/proces
to exonerate – oczyścić z zarzutów

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Zola came to London and lived here (at, in, by) exile.
2. He spent much of his time in London (doing, making, taking) pictures of the area where he stayed.
3. He was allowed to return to France just in time to see the government (to fall, fall, fallen).

odpowiedzi:

1. in (2)
2. taking (3)
3. fall (2)