

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL NEWSLETTER

16th April 2011

OUR RECENT NEWS

EURO C1 (Advanced) language exam

Would you like to take an advanced level language exam? The next EURO C1 exam is going to be on 7th May (application deadline was 8th April). Are you ready? If not or you think you can be better, enrol on our special exam-preparation course between 26 April – 6 May. Check our website for more information or send us an e-mail.

EURO B2 (Intermediate) language exam

Would you like to take an intermediate level language exam? The next EURO B2 exam is going to be on 14th May (application deadline was 15th April). Are you ready? If not or you think you can be better, enrol on our special exam-preparation course between 2 – 13 May. Check our website for more information or send us an e-mail.

Recruitment period

We are at the beginning of our recruitment period and we are happy to get your applications for our Study-tours due to be organized in the summer of 2011.

Destinations and dates:

Plymouth, England, 19 June – 3 July 2011

Plymouth, England, 3 - 17 July 2011

Dublin, Ireland, 17 - 31 July 2011

Edinburgh, Scotland 31 July - 13 August 2011

Malta 14 – 28 August 2011

Visit our website for more information!

AND NOW, IT'S TIME TO PRACTICE YOUR ENGLISH!

Two astronauts were in a space ship circling high above the earth. One had to go on a space walk while the other stayed inside. When the space walker tried to get back inside the space ship, he discovered that the cabin door was locked, so he knocked. There was no answer. He knocked again, louder this time. There was still no answer. Finally he hammered at the door as hard as he could and heard a voice from inside the space ship saying, Who's there?

Gagarin



The UN General Assembly has just accepted a proposal by Russia and declared April 12 “International Day of Human Space Flight”. On April 12, 1961, the Vostok spacecraft took the first ever human being – Soviet cosmonaut Yury Gagarin – into space.

On March 9, 1934, a boy was born in the country-side west of Moscow. His name was Yuri Gagarin. In high-school, Yuri decided to train as a technician, and attended a technical school on the outskirts of Moscow. He

left school in 1951 as a trained metalworker and enrolled at an industrial college. While he was a student he became interested in aircraft and took lessons at a local flying school. Soon, it became obvious that young Yuri had a natural talent for flying, and when he graduated from college in 1955, he joined the Soviet Air force. It became evident that Gagarin’s abilities as a pilot were beyond normal, and he became a test-pilot, flying new and experimental aircraft.

Yuri went to his officers and volunteered to become a cosmonaut. His name was passed on to the people in charge of the top-secret Soviet space-project, and after a while he was contacted by some representatives who wanted to test him. During the very tough and difficult training-period, Yuri obtained top grades from the instructors. Among other things Gagarin withstood 13 Gs in the centrifuge, and, as a part of the psychological training, sat in a soundless, lightless room for 24 hours. The official announcement of Gagarin as pilot was made on April 11, but he was privately informed on April 9.

1961, at the age of 27, Gagarin left the earth. It was April the 12th, 9.07 Moscow time (launch-site, Baikonur) and 108 minutes later, he was back. The vessel used was the Soviet spaceship Vostok 1, which had a small one-manned spherical module with a diameter of 2.3 meters. This module was placed on top of another module containing the engine system. During the flight of Vostok 1, Gagarin was not given control of his craft. This was because of the insecurity regarding reactions of the mind and physics in weightlessness. The Russians didn't want to risk the cosmonaut losing control over himself while in space, and thus endangering the mission. There was a key available in a sealed envelope which enabled the cosmonaut to take control over the vessel in case of an emergency. The Vostok also contained a supply of food and water for ten days in case of retrorocket failure. However, Gagarin did not encounter any problems.

Upon return, the Vostok capsule itself landed too heavily, with an impact making it impossible for humans to remain inside during landing. Gagarin ejected at an altitude of approximately 7 kilometres, and landed safely by a parachute. An old woman, her granddaughter and a cow were the first beings to see him return to the planet. Yuri Gagarin's flight into space was headline news all over the world, and he was awarded the medal and official title Hero of the Soviet Union.

He died seven years later, on March 7, 1968 (sometimes stated as the 27th). He died in an airplane accident, flying the MIG-15 as a test-pilot. By then he was 34 years old.

VOCABULARY

rocket – rakéta
spaceship – űrhajó
space shuttle – űrsikló, űrrepülőgép
space station – űrállomás
astronaut – űrhajós
lift off – kilövés
countdown – visszaszámlálás
landing – leszállás
ascent – emelkedés
descent – ereszkedés
to orbit – keringeni
spacewalk – űrséta
satellite – műhold
probe – űrszonda
space age – űrkorszak
to look/stare into space – a levegőbe bámulni
space-suit – szkafander, űrruha
booster rocket – hordozó rakéta
mission control – irányítóközpont
engine – hajtómű

GRAMMAR BITS

So, such and so on

'So' mint kötőszó

A 'so', magyarul 'így', 'ezért' kötőszó igen gyakran használatos az angol nyelvben. Arra szolgál, hogy összekapcsoljon két mellékmondatot, amelyben a második tagmondat az első tagmondat következménye, eredménye, okozata:

*Judy had her purse snatched on the Tube, so she had to borrow some money from me.
Judy pénztárcáját ellopták a metróban ezért tőlem kellett némi pénzt kölcsönkérnie.*

*He said he wanted to visit the trade fair in Beijing, so I arranged for him to go.
Azt mondta meg akarta látogatni a vásárt Pekingben, így elintézttem neki, hogy mehessen.*

*My colleagues are boycotting this conference, so I won't go either.
A kollégáim bojkottálják a konferenciát, ezért én sem fogok elmenni.*

Néha a 'then' (akkor) kötőszó is használható ebben az értelemben, de figyelj meg, hogy ilyenkor a második beszélő használja:

*Peter: I go on holiday on Friday, so you won't see me at the tennis tournament on Saturday.
Peter: Pénteken megyek nyaralni, így nem fogsz találkozni velem a szombati teniszmeccsen.*

*Peter: I go on holiday on Friday.
Susan: Then I won't see you at the tennis tournament on Saturday.
Peter: Pénteken megyek nyaralni.
Susan: Akkor / Így nem foglak látni a szombati teniszmeccsen.*

A 'therefore' mint kötőszó

A 'therefore' hasonlóan az előbb tárgyalt 'so'-hoz, két mellékmondatot kapcsol össze, ahol a második tagmondat az elsőből következik, annak eredménye. A hasonlóság ellenére a 'therefore' elsősorban írásban használatos, és a formális, hivatalos szövegekben:

*The conference venue has been switched from London to Edinburgh and I am therefore unable to attend.
A konferencia helyszínét Londonról Edinburgh-ra változtatták, ezért (ennek következtében) nem tudok részt venni rajta.*

*They've moved the conference from London to Edinburgh, so there's no way I can get there.
Londonból Edinburgh-ba rakták át a konferenciát, így nincs esélyem, hogy odamenjek.*

*This car has a six-litre engine and therefore uses a lot of petrol.
Ennek az autónak hatliteres motorja van, ezért sok benzint fogyaszt.*

*This car has a six-litre engine.
So it uses a lot of petrol, I suppose.
Ennek a kocsinak hatliteres motorja van.
Felteszem elég sok benzint fogyaszt.*

'So' mint a fokozás kifejezője

A 'so' a fenti jelentése mellett igen gyakran tölt be egy másik szerepet – ezzel lehet erősebbé, nyomatékosabbá tenni egy melléknevet vagy határozószót, illetve hangsúlyt adni:

Susan: Why are you so late? We've been waiting for ages.

Peter: There was an accident on the motorway and it took me so long to get from Sheffield to Leeds.

Susan: Miért késtél ilyen sokat? Évek óta várunk rád.

Peter: Volt egy baleset az autópályán és olyan sok időt vett igénybe Sheffieldből Leedsbe érnem.

Sarah: Why are you driving so slowly?

Angus: It's not safe to drive any faster.

Sarah: Miért vezetsz ilyen lassan?

Angus: Nem biztonságos gyorsabban hajtani.

A 'such' szónak hasonló funkciója van, de másképp használják: csak főnév vagy melléknév+főnév állhat utána, melléknév vagy határozó magában nem:

It's such a nice day today! Why don't we go out for a picnic?

Olyan szép idő van ma! Miért nem megyünk el piknikezni?

It was such a good film that we stayed on and watched it twice.

Olyan jó film volt, hogy ott maradtunk és megnéztük még egyszer.

The film was so good that we stayed on and watched it twice.

A film olyan jó volt, hogy maradtunk és megnéztük még egyszer.

She is such a difficult child and he has such patience when dealing with her.

Olyan problémás gyerek és az apjának annyi türelme van, amikor vele foglalkozik.

'and so on', and 'so forth'

Ezek a kifejezések annyit jelentenek magyarul, hogy 'és így tovább'. A 'so on' valamivel gyakoribb, mint a 'so forth', de igazán nincs különbség köztük. Akkor használjuk, amikor felsorolást tartunk:

For this type of pudding you can use any type of soft fruit, raspberries, strawberries, peach, so on.

Ehhez a pudinghoz bármilyen puha gyümölcsöt használhatsz, málnát, epret, barackot és így tovább.

EXERCISES

Choose the correct phrase in the following sentences.

1. We had to pay A HIGH SUCH PRICE / SUCH A HIGH PRICE for coffee in London.
2. Passing my driving test was SUCH A / A SO good feeling!
3. He had SUCH / SUCH A bad breath no woman would go near him.
4. We had A SUCH / SUCH AN awful day that we wouldn't do it again.
5. She loved him SUCH / SO deeply she couldn't bear it when he was away.
6. There were SO FEW / SUCH A FEW people there, they nearly cancelled the performance.
7. The film was SUCH A / SO scary I nearly left the cinema.
8. I had SO MANY / SO MUCH things to do I didn't know where to start.
9. It was A SO / SUCH A lovely day we took a picnic to the park.
10. There was SO MUCH / SUCH noise I could hardly hear myself think.

Choose the best word in the following sentences.

- 1 How high / tall is Athens above sea level?
- 2 He looks slim / skinny and handsome since he lost weight.
- 3 Some supermodels are far too slim / skinny. They look as if they haven't eaten for weeks.
- 4 The last / latest time I saw Rob was in Manchester.
- 5 Have you got the Nice Girls' latest / last album yet?
- 6 Don't worry - your feelings of depression are perfectly natural / physical.
- 7 These trousers are made of strong / powerful material so they won't tear easily.
- 8 He took the stick and broke it in two with his powerful / strong hands.
- 9 Come and look! There's a large / great view from this window.
- 10 How great / big is your house in the country?
- 11 Have you met my small / little sister?
- 12 The boys are getting taller / higher all the time.

13 I wish my legs were thinner / skinnier.

14 Does your country import a lot of foreign / strange goods?

15 I felt a bit strange / foreign when I took the pills for the first time.

You can find the keys to these exercises at the end of this newsletter on the last page.

Well, that's all for now. We hope you enjoyed our material and you are eager to receive the new one next week. Have fun and see you again soon!

If you have any questions or comments, feel free to write to us at newsletter@shetland.hu

Best regards,

Shetland UK Nyelviskola
1192 Budapest, Kábel utca 10.
281-0822, 280-3123, 06-30-952-1202
www.shetland.hu

SEE ANSWERS BELOW

Here are the correct answers for the exercises above:

Choose the correct phrase in the following sentences.

1. SUCH A HIGH PRICE
2. SUCH A
3. SUCH
4. SUCH AN
5. SO
6. SO FEW
7. SO
8. SO MANY
9. SUCH A
10. SO MUCH

Choose the best word in the following sentences.

1 high, 2 slim, 3 skinny, 4 last, 5 latest,
6 natural, 7 strong, 8 strong, 9 great,
10 big, 11 little, 12 taller, 13 thinner,
14 foreign, 15 strange