



# anthology

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SHETLAND U.K.  
LANGUAGE  
SCHOOL

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Kedves Olvasónk!

A Shetland U.K. Nyelviskola hamarosan a 30. évének végéhez ér, és ebből a számunkra nagyon fontos alkalomból szeretnénk egy kis meglepetéssel köszönteni a bennünket szerető, tevékenységünket figyelemmel kísérő barátokat.

Több mint tíz éve jelenik meg minden pénteken a Shetland Newsletter, amely az évek során sok száz egykori hallgatóknak, régi és mostani tanárunknak, velünk együtt dolgozó partnerünknek tette lehetővé, hogy az angol tudását tovább bővítse. Ez a szöveggyűjtemény sok év számtalan érdekes anyagából nyújt válogatást.

Szeretnénk, ha köszönetünk jeleként venné ezt mindenki, akihez eljut.

Reméljük, hogy ez a jubileumi kiadvány egyszerre lezárása a nyelviskola első 30 évének és kezdete egy új szakasznak.

A közös emlékeket őrizve

szeretettel:

Tóthné dr. Udvardi Katalin  
oktatási igazgató

Dear Friend,

As our Shetland U.K. Language School is approaching the end of the 30th academic year, we would like to take the opportunity to surprise our friends acquaintances and partners with a worthy present.

Our Shetland Newsletters have been published for more than 10 years, reaching hundreds and hundreds of students, teachers and partners and enabling them to further improve their English. This anthology is designed to stage an interesting selection of numerous articles and texts gathered during the years.

We would appreciate it if everybody

receiving this edition took it as a token of our thanks.

We hope that this anthology marks the first 3 decades of our history and at the same time the beginning of a new period.

Cherishing a great number of vivid memories. Love from

Katalin Tóthné dr. Udvardi  
academic manager



## THE MYSTERIOUS MILKY WAY

When we look at the night sky, every star we see is in the Milky Way. Milky Way is the spiral galaxy where our solar system and our planet are. The Milky Way holds every planet humans have ever seen, and the billions more. Astronomers have been studying them for almost a century, but humans are still trying to understand the secrets of our galactic home. Here are some of the fun, strange facts about the galaxy we live in.

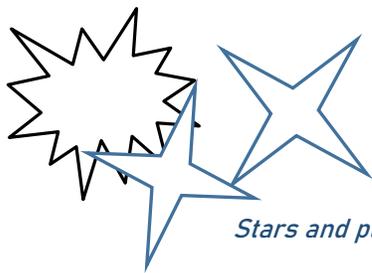
Our galaxy is a flat disc-shaped thing, a hundred thousand light-years across but only a thousand light-years thick. Within this flat disc, our Sun and its planets are circling in a curving arm of gas and dust, about 26,000 light-years away from the galaxy's centre.

The solar system is running through space at around 500,000 miles an hour. Even with this speed, it takes about 250 million years to travel once around the Milky Way.

Sagittarius A, a supermassive black hole in our galaxy, is more than four million times heavier than our Sun. We've never seen this object directly—it's hidden behind thick clouds of dust and gas. Astronomers think that there are black holes in the centres of most galaxies, and some are 'eating' their own stars and planets.

In about four billion years, the Milky Way will collide with its nearest neighbour, the Andromeda Galaxy. The two spiral galaxies are moving toward each other at 250,000 miles an hour. When they collide, it won't be a catastrophe as you might imagine—Earth will surely survive, and very few stars will actually be destroyed.

There are a hundred billion stars in the Milky Way. Or is it 300 billion? Or 400 billion? That's right—we don't actually know how many stars are in our galaxy. Many of them are small, pale stars that are hard to see over big cosmic distances, and there are massive clouds blocking our telescopes.



*Stars and planets are celestial bodies.*

<i>light year</i>	<i>fényév</i>
<i>astronomy</i>	<i>csillagászat</i>
<i>space</i>	<i>űr</i>
<i>lucky star</i>	<i>szerencsecsillag</i>
<i>celestial</i>	<i>égi</i>
<i>Solar system</i>	<i>csillagok és a bolygók égitestek.</i>
<i>planet</i>	<i>Naprendszer</i>
<i>black hole</i>	<i>bolygó</i>
<i>constellation</i>	<i>fekete lyuk</i>
<i>star sign</i>	<i>csillagkép</i>
	<i>csillagjegy</i>

## BRITISH MANNERS

There are some stereotypes that we all know about the English. We know that the English are very reserved and polite. They have a strange sense of humour and like to talk about the weather. What is sure, that it is uncertain and unpredictable, so there is always a reason to talk about it. There is another important role of the weather - talk it is a starter in conversations, it is almost a form of greeting. There is an important rule that foreigners should remember - never criticise the English weather!

Whenever you ask someone to do anything, you should say please, and whenever someone does something for you (even if it's part of their job) you should say 'Thank you'. The famous English politeness can be seen when waiting in banks, post office or for a bus or a train. Always join the back of the queue, if someone was there before you, let him/her be served first. Don't be a „queue jumper” - English feel offended when the rules of queuing are violated. The word 'sorry' in England is almost a reflex reaction. It is not necessarily used to admit guilt and English people use it a lot so don't be surprised by it!

Women in the UK are equal to men, and should be treated fairly. It is normal for men and women to do an equal share of the household tasks and childcare. The English rarely share details about „who is doing what with whom”, private lives of friends and family are not shared, gossip is mostly about public figures and celebrities.

Finally, the English talk about everything in a moderate way and avoid extremes. They talk with reserve and modesty; there is no direct expression of emotions. For instance, if an English person tells “not bad” about something, you can be sure that it was “absolutely brilliant”.



*I would like to apologize for the inconvenience.*

<i>manner</i>	<i>modor</i>
<i>manners</i>	<i>társadalmilag elfogadott szabályok</i>
<i>table manners</i>	<i>étkezési illemszabályok</i>
<i>to behave</i>	<i>viselkedni</i>
<i>polite</i>	<i>udvarias</i>
<i>impolite</i>	<i>udvariatlan</i>
<i>to respect</i>	<i>tisztelni</i>
<i>to apologize</i>	<i>bocsánatot kérni</i>
	<i>Szeretnék bocsánatot kérni a kellemetlenségért.</i>
<i>kind</i>	<i>kedves</i>
<i>unkind</i>	<i>nem kedves, undok</i>
<i>It's very kind of you.</i>	<i>Nagyon kedves Öntől.</i>

## FAMOUS CATHERINES

The name Catherine comes from the Greek Aikaterina., The original meaning of the name is unknown, but some say it comes from Hecate, the name of the Greek goddess of magic. In the early Christian time, the name was connected to the Greek word 'katharos', which means 'clean'. Katherine arrived in England in 1196 when the soldiers came back from the Crusades. Another possible origin of the name is the Armenian word 'katar' meaning 'peak' or 'summit'. Many famous women have had this name during history – here are five of them.

### CATHERINE THE GREAT (1729–1796)

She was born in Germany but he ruled the Russian empire for 34 years, from 1762 to 1796. She led her country through three big wars, expanded Russia to the Black Sea and into central Europe. She supported the arts, she bought the first collection for the Hermitage. As a follower of the Enlightenment, Catherine also had liberal views about love – she had at least a dozen lovers throughout her lifetime.

### KATHARINE HEPBURN (1907–2003)

“For me, prizes are nothing. My prize is my work,” the famous actress said, and she had over 50 films. She hold the record for the most Academy Awards of all time – with four Best Actress Oscar wins.

### KATARINA WITT (1965–PRESENT)

The former East German star on ice is the only woman to have two gold medals since Norwegian skater Sonja Henie had a record three times. At age 19, Witt won her first gold at the '84 Olympics in Sarajevo. But it was her second medal at the '88 Calgary games, won against American Debi Thomas that put Witt to the record books.

### KATE MOSS (1974–PRESENT)

Being just 170 centimetres tall, Moss introduced the period of thin models. She started her career in a campaign for Calvin Klein underwear in 1992. Two decades later, the British model is still as popular as ever. Time magazine listed her among the 100 Most Influential People in the World because she has “the face that has never goes out of style.”

### KATE MIDDLETON (1982–PRESENT)

She is the beautiful wife of Prince William and the member of the British royal family. Her husband has the biggest chance to be the King of England, so Kate is the future queen consort. Her charity works focus mainly on young children, addiction, and art. She's the mother of three two little princes and a princess. It's uncertain if she will follow the Queen's example and will have four kids, but one thing is sure Kate has two siblings and she always wanted at least three children.



<i>alias</i>	<i>álnév</i>
<i>pen name</i>	<i>írói álnév</i>
<i>nickname</i>	<i>bevenév</i>
<i>to name after sy/sg.</i>	<i>valaki vagy valami után elnevezni</i>
<i>big name</i>	<i>sikeres, fontos ember, nagyágyú</i>
<i>no name</i>	<i>névtelen, nem márkás termék</i>
<i>to make a name</i>	<i>nevet szerez, híressé lesz</i>
<i>in the name of sy/sg.</i>	<i>valakinek vagy valaminek a nevében</i>

## KING SAINT STEPHEN

August 20th, the biggest national holiday of the country, is the founding day of the Christian Hungarian state, as well as the feast day of St. Stephen and the "New Bread" in Hungary. The founder of the Hungarian Kingdom and Hungarian state, King Stephen I died on August 15, 1038, and only became a saint after the conquest of Buda (1686).

Stephen I's father, Géza, was the last "fejedelem" (a tribal version of a king). From 972 until his death, Géza tried to help his son, Vajk, to be a great king he introduced European customs in the country, invited missionaries and he chose a wife, Gizella, the daughter of the Bavarian Prince, Henrik II for Vajk.

Vajk is the pagan name of Saint Stephen. After his father died, a war broke out between Vajk, the son and Koppány, the eldest family member. According to the old rules, the eldest family member was the new "fejedelem", but according to the new rules that Géza introduced, the son was the next ruler, the king. Finally Vajk won and Koppány died.

After Vajk successfully got the throne, he started to build the kingdom. He was baptized and then he was crowned on the first of January, 1001 (or possibly the 25th of December, 1000), as Stephen I, with a crown that was a gift from Pope Silvester II. This present was a symbol that the Pope accepted Hungary and Stephen as a new country and a new king.

It was very important for Stephen that his son was educated and brought up by a German missionary, (Saint) Gellért. Unfortunately, Stephen's son, Imre (Emeric), died at a young age, so after Stephen's death different groups began to fight for the throne. Stephen died in 1038 and was buried next to his son, Imre in St. Mary's Church in Székesfehérvár. His remains were later brought to Buda. On August 20, 1083, Stephen became saint together with his son. August 20 has been a national holiday since 1771, when Queen Maria Theresia changed it from a church celebration to an official national holiday. Since then, several state festivities as well as a great firework show are held on the national holiday.



<i>kingdom</i>	<i>királyság</i>
<i>scepter</i>	<i>jogar</i>
<i>crown</i>	<i>korona</i>
<i>to crown</i>	<i>megkoronázni</i>
<i>throne</i>	<i>trón</i>
<i>royal</i>	<i>királyi</i>
<i>royal court</i>	<i>királyi udvar</i>
<i>king / queen</i>	<i>király / királynő</i>
<i>prince / princess</i>	<i>herceg / hercegnő</i>
<i>to live like a king</i>	<i>királyként élni; jól, nagylábon élni</i>
<i>castle</i>	<i>vár</i>
<i>palace</i>	<i>palota</i>
<i>noble</i>	<i>nemes</i>
<i>peasant</i>	<i>paraszt, jobbágy</i>

## SECRETS OF THE WHITE HOUSE

More than 100,000 visitors walk around the White House each year, but what is behind the closed doors is still a mystery. The huge presidential mansion is full of political history and unknown floors that visitors will never see.

The White House was designed by James Hoban, an Irish architect who began his career in Philadelphia in 1785. The White House got its official name in 1901, from Teddy Roosevelt. Before that, it was regularly called the Executive Mansion, the President's Mansion, or simply the President's House. The British Army set the White House on fire in 1814, causing big damage to the exterior and interior.

The White House's size is actually bigger than you can expect. The house is 55,000 square feet and has 132 rooms. There are also 412 doors, 147 windows, 28 fireplaces, 7 staircases, and 3 elevators. The White House was built with the help of many European artists and immigrant workers. Historical records show that many other builders were slaves from African Americans. In fact, the architect James Hoban put three of his own slaves to work on the project. The White House has twin buildings – one in France and one in Ireland. The building in France is a tourist attraction and the building in Ireland is for the Irish Parliament.

The original builders never thought of a handicapped president, so when Roosevelt was elected it had to be redesigned with ramps and elevators to use a wheelchair. He also added a heated indoor pool to help with his therapy. Most people know about the bowling alley in the basement, which was added by Nixon in '69, but there are a couple other interesting places down there. There's a flower shop, a carpenter's shop, and a dentist's office, too. While the White House still has an outdoor pool, its interior pool is now hidden under the floors.

Each week the White House receives up to 30,000 visitors and 65,000 letters, plus nearly 3,500 phone calls, 100,000 emails, and 1,000 faxes. While you may think that being the American President means that everything at the White House is free, you'd be wrong. In fact, presidents and their families pay for meals, dry cleaning, hair and makeup, and things for parties. At the end of each month, the president receives a bill for his and his family's personal food and other expenses including toothpaste, and toiletries, which is then deducted from his \$400,000 annual salary.

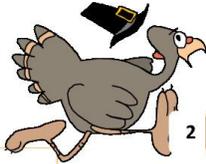


<i>accommodation</i>	<i>szálláshely</i>
<i>terraced house</i>	<i>sorház</i>
<i>detached house</i>	<i>önálló családi ház</i>
<i>bungalow</i>	<i>földszintes ház</i>
<i>mansion</i>	<i>kúria, kastély</i>
<i>lighthouse</i>	<i>világítótorny</i>
<i>house warming party</i>	<i>lakásavató buli</i>
<i>household device</i>	<i>háztartási gép</i>
<i>to move house</i>	<i>elköltözni</i>



# THANKSGIVING

**1**  
Synonym of festival



1 H

**2**  
The ship that went to America in 1620

2  A

3 P

**3**  
A town in the south-west of England that people left for the new world in 1620

4     P

5      Y



**4**  
The Indian tribe which helped the settlers

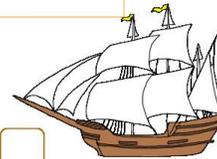
**5**  
This bird is a symbol of Thanksgiving

6    T

7  H

**7**  
Thanksgiving is always on this day

8     A



9     N

**6**  
People who arrive from another country and take the land in order to live on it and farm it

10     K

**8**  
Plimoth Plantation is in this state

11    S

12    G

**9**  
This US president proclaimed Thanksgiving a national holiday



13    I

14    V



**11**  
A celebration including a lot of food

**10**  
... pie is one of the typical dishes at Thanksgiving

15    I

16    N



17 G

**12**  
The people who left England for America for religious reasons

**13**  
The religion of 12



**14**  
Thanksgiving was originally a ... festival

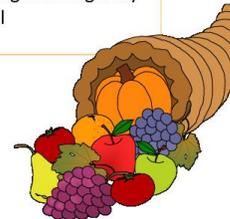


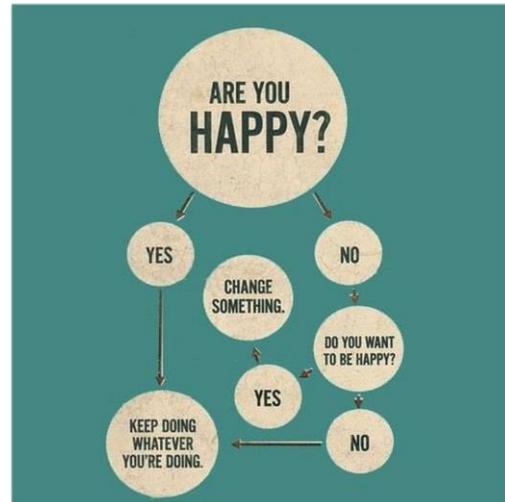
**15**  
Indians - ... Americans



**17**  
Dark sauce, served with meat and vegetables

**16**  
Horn of plenty





LANGUAGE FACTS

Talking to family, friends, or as part of our work, we speak an average of 15,000 words every day. Despite this, the spoken language isn't just something that scientists developed overnight. As rich and complex as it can be, language—written or spoken—is about expressing ourselves, providing the opportunity to make people laugh, cry, think, or react. Listed below are some interesting facts about language, some of which may surprise you.

1 THERE ARE OVER 7,000 SPOKEN LANGUAGES

Many of us will only know a few, but over 7,000 languages exist in the world. Over half are variations on an original language. Surprisingly, nearly half of all languages don't have a written form, existing only as spoken word.

2 THE MOST COMMON LANGUAGE IS...

While English has over 171,000 words in its dictionary and is spoken in numerous countries, Chinese is the most commonly used language, followed by Spanish.

3 THE BIBLE IS THE MOST TRANSLATED BOOK

Despite the popularity of the Harry Potter series, the Bible is the most translated book in the world. Fully translated into 554 languages, there are an additional 2,900 languages that have partially translated the text. The second most translated book (no, still not Harry Potter) is Pinocchio with 250 different language translations.

4 THE COUNTRY WITH THE MOST SPOKEN LANGUAGES IS...

Papua New Guinea has over 800 languages, or 841 to be precise. Of those 841 languages, nearly all are indigenously spoken, with very little immigrant influence. Despite so many languages in one country, the three official languages are English, Hiri Motu, and Tok Pisin.

5 KLINGON IS ONE OF 200 FAKE LANGUAGES

There are over 200 languages that were made up for books, film, or TV. Some popular fictional languages include Klingon from Star Trek, Elvish from the Tolkien series of books, and Dothraki from the incredibly popular Game of Thrones series.

6 SPOKEN LANGUAGES CAN BECOME EXTINCT

If there is no one to speak a language or record written variations, then it is true—a language can die out. More precisely, it is often dialects that die out. Of the 7,000 we speak as a planet, 2,400 are in current danger of being lost forever. National Geographic says one language is lost every two weeks.

7 THE MOST COMMON LETTER IN ENGLISH IS...

Not just in English, letter "E" is one of the most common letters in Norwegian, Finnish, French, and Italian. The least frequent letter is "Q". "A" is the second-most-common letter for the majority of European languages.

<i>bilingual</i>	<i>kétnyelvű</i>
<i>polyglot</i>	<i>többsz nyelvű</i>
<i>body language</i>	<i>testbeszéd</i>
<i>sign language</i>	<i>jelnyelv, jelbeszéd</i>
<i>tongue twister</i>	<i>nyelvtörő</i>
<i>to swear</i>	<i>káromkodni, szitkozódni</i>
<i>four letter words</i>	<i>csúnya, káromkodó szavak</i>
<i>Watch your language / tongue!</i>	<i>Vigyázz a szádra! (Légy udvarias.)</i>
<i>native language / mother tongue</i>	<i>anyanyelv</i>

## THE KING OF BOARD GAMES

There is surely no other game with the timeless interest and global reach of chess. From its ancient origins, chess has evolved to appeal to modern players of all cultures and ages. How did chess spread and grow to its current popularity? Take a look at some of the most important moments in chess history.

No better place to start than at the beginning. Around 600 AD, the Arabic game 'shatranj' developed from the Indian game 'chaturanga', became the first game of chess we know today. Shatranj was played on an 8x8 board and featured 16 pieces on each side the soldier (pawn), the horse (knight), the elephant (bishop), the chariot (castle), the counsellor (queen), and the shah (king).

By the middle of the second millennium, chess had already changed considerably from its 'shatranj' roots. But it wasn't until around 1450, that chess saw its most radical change the 'mad' queen. Hoping to make the game faster and more enjoyable, some players modified the rules to allow the queen to move as far as she wanted in any direction, diagonally, vertically, or horizontally. This was a huge change from the original rules limiting the queen to moving one square diagonally.

In 1770, the Hungarian inventor Wolfgang von Kempelen showed the Mechanical Turk, an automatic chess-playing "machine" that entertained and amazed audiences by defeating strong human opponents. The Turk had cabinets that could be opened to reveal gears and cogs that operated the mechanical chess mind. Of course, the Mechanical Turk was an entertaining hoax. The machine was controlled by a hidden human chess player who moved the pieces with magnets. Several chess masters had hidden inside the Turk before the machine's secret was uncovered.

Chess games in the early 1800s sometimes lasted more than 14 hours! There were no time limits, and losing players often tried to tire out their opponents. In 1861, the first chess timers were introduced using sand hourglasses with three hours of sand each.

In 1989, the computer company IBM hired a team of engineers to create a computer capable of beating the world chess champion. That champion was Garry Kasparov, who said "there is still a long way to go before the best computer can defeat a human." In 1989 Garry Kasparov defeated IBM's 'Deep Thought' computer and the next version, 'Deep Blue' in 1996. But in the 1997 'Deep Blue', then capable of evaluating 200 million chess positions per second, defeated Kasparov.

<i>board game</i>	<i>táblás játék, társjáték</i>
<i>chessboard</i>	<i>sakktábla</i>
<i>chessman</i>	<i>sakkfigura.</i>
	<i>They are king (király), queen (királynő),</i>
	<i>bishop (futó), knight (huszár), castle</i>
	<i>(bástya) and pawn (gyalog).</i>
<i>move by the bishop</i>	<i>lépés a futóval</i>
<i>check</i>	<i>sakk</i>
<i>mate</i>	<i>matt</i>
<i>checkmate</i>	<i>sakk-matt</i>
<i>stalemate</i>	<i>patt, döntetlen</i>
<i>check by the queen</i>	<i>sakk a királynő által</i>

## GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS

One of the most popular books that come out every year is the Guinness book of records. This popular book chronicles things such as the best and worst or the longest and shortest or many other recordable facts from throughout the world.

This book was created by the Irish twins, Ross and Norris McWhirter, who actually published the first Guinness book of records in Britain in 1955. What a lot of people do not actually realize though is that the book is sponsored by a famous brewery in Ireland namely the Guinness brewery. Guinness came up with the idea of making the book in order to further promote their product and bring more profit to their company. The book initially was just a way of letting people know the answers to many of the questions in popular bar games that were being run at the time.

Recent editions have focused on record feats by human competitors. Competitions range from obvious ones such as weightlifting to the more entertaining such as longest egg-throwing distance or the number of hot dogs that can be consumed in 10 minutes—although eating contest entries are no longer accepted. Besides records about competitions, it contains such facts as the height of the tallest person, the most poisonous plant, the shortest river, the longest-running drama, the world's most successful salesman (Joe Girard, who sold 13,001 cars at a Chevrolet dealership in Detroit from 1963 to 1978), and the only brother and sister to have solo number-ones in UK music chart history (Daniel Bedingfield, Natasha Bedingfield).

This annual book has sold millions of copies since it was first published in 1955. Funnily enough it now holds a record itself as the most popular and best selling of all the copyrighted serial books in the world. Another unenviable record that this book holds is that it is book most likely to be stolen from public libraries in the United States.

You may consider yourself to be a record breaker, and why not. Mankind is steadily advancing by being bigger, faster, or breaking new ground. Before you attempt a record, it's best that you contact Guinness first. They can give you details of any current Guinness World Records and any other information you might need. First, tell Guinness what your idea is - or the name of the existing record you want to break - and their researchers will decide if it's suitable. Then, if Guinness likes your idea, they'll send you rules and guidelines specific to that record attempt.

<i>to set a record</i>	<i>rekordot felállítani</i>
<i>to break a record</i>	<i>rekordot megdönteni</i>
<i>world record</i>	<i>világcsúcs</i>
<i>record holder</i>	<i>csúcstartó, rekorder</i>
<i>failure</i>	<i>bukás, vereség</i>
<i>to attempt</i>	<i>megkísérelni</i>
<i>achievement</i>	<i>teljesítmény, vívmány, tett, eredmény</i>
<i>feat</i>	<i>tett, jeles teljesítmény</i>

## WEIRD OLYMPICS FACTS

The 1904 Olympic Marathon was one of the most bizarre races ever run. Many of the competitors had never run a marathon before, including a man who showed up in full-length dress pants. The route wasn't paved, which meant athletes had to run in the dust that made it difficult to breathe. Only 14 out of 32 men crossed the finish line. And Fred Lorz, the guy who "won," got a ride in a car for 11 miles of the race after getting a cramp.

Henry Robert Pearce, an Australian rower, encountered an "unexpected challenge" during his quarterfinal race at the 1928 Games a family of ducks was swimming in front of his boat. He stopped to let them pass and went on to win the quarterfinal and then the gold medal.

At the 1936 Olympics, two countries made an uncomfortable discovery they had the exact same national flag. The flags of Haiti and Liechtenstein shared the same horizontal blue-red stripes, so the next year, Liechtenstein added a crown to their blue stripe, to represent "the unity of the people and their prince" (and also, to show that they're not the same country as Haiti).

During the Los Angeles Olympics, McDonald's offered free burgers, fries, and Cokes "every time a US athlete reached the medals podium." However, when the Soviet Union decided to boycott the 1984 Games, American athletes won an unprecedented number of medals... and some McDonald's locations "ran short of hamburger buns." One representative said that while the promotion was a huge success, it was also the "most costly" in the company's history.

French figure skater Surya Bonaly fell during her short program at the 1998 Nagano Games. Since she knew she couldn't medal after the mistake, she decided to make herself unforgettable anyway. Bonaly did a move that has been banned since 1976 she did a backflip and landed on the blade of one skate. Bonaly lost points but made history, and the trick hasn't been repeated since.

During the 2002 Winter Olympics 1,000-meter speed skating final, Australian Steven Bradbury was far behind his four other competitors. So far behind that when the rest of the men got collided and fell, Bradbury was able to avoid them and, as a result, win the gold. It was Australia's first Winter Olympics gold medal. Bradbury said, "I wasn't as strong as the other guys, but I am going to keep the medal... God smiles on you some days and this is my day."

During the Torino Games in 2006, Canadian skier Sara Renner broke her ski pole midway through an event. Norwegian ski coach Bjornar Haakensmoen handed her a spare one, and the Canadians went on to win silver while the Norwegians came in fourth. To show their gratitude for the moment of true sportsmanship, the Canadians presented Haakensmoen with "more than five tons of Canadian maple syrup."

The medals for this year Tokyo Games are made from gold, silver, and bronze extracted from recycled electronics, such as "discarded smartphones, digital cameras, and other handheld games and laptops."

<i>athlete</i>	<i>sportoló (nem csak az atlétikai számokban)</i>
<i>spectator</i>	<i>néző</i>
<i>spectator sport</i>	<i>látványsport</i>
<i>ref / referee</i>	<i>sportbíró</i>
<i>track and field events</i>	<i>atlétikai számok</i>
<i>score</i>	<i>eredmény</i>
<i>to break the record</i>	<i>csúcsot dönteni</i>
<i>to set a new record</i>	<i>új csúcsot beállítani</i>
<i>runners-up</i>	<i>második és harmadik helyezettek</i>
<i>substitution</i>	<i>cserejátékos</i>
<i>finalist</i>	<i>döntős</i>
<i>trophy</i>	<i>trófea</i>
<i>team spirit</i>	<i>csapatszellem</i>

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY

This holiday is celebrated every year on March 17th, honouring the Irish patron saint, St. Patrick. The celebrations are about Irish culture and typically consist of wearing green, going to parades, and drinking. People all over the world celebrate St. Patrick's Day, especially places with large Irish communities. People eat traditional Irish food, including corned beef, corned cabbage, coffee, soda bread, potatoes, and shepherd's pie. Common traditions include parades and marches, feasts, dying water or beer green and pea-planting.

There are many legends associated with St. Patrick. The symbol of the shamrock used for St. Patrick's Day comes from the story of St. Patrick using the shamrock to illustrate the Holy Trinity. Shamrock was a sacred plant in ancient Ireland because it symbolized the rebirth of spring. By the seventeenth century, the shamrock had become a symbol of Irish nationalism. As the English began to occupy Irish land and make laws against the use of the Irish language and the practice of Catholicism, many Irish began to wear the shamrock as a symbol of their pride and their displeasure with English rule.

Another popular belief is that St. Patrick removed the snakes from Ireland. The story says that while St. Patrick was fasting, snakes attacked him, so he chased all snakes into the ocean. However, there have never been snakes in Ireland after the Ice Age. The "removing of the snakes" was really a metaphor for the removing of pagan ideology from Ireland and the victory of Christianity. Within 200 years of Patrick's arrival, Ireland was completely Christianized.

Music is also often associated with St. Patrick's Day—and Irish culture in general. From ancient days of the Celts, music has always been an important part of Irish life. The Celts had an oral culture, where religion, legend and history were passed from one generation to the next by way of stories and songs. After being occupied by the English, and forbidden to speak their own language, the Irish turned to music to help them remember important events, heritage and history. As it helped to bring people together, music was banned by the English. During her reign, Queen Elizabeth I commanded that all artists and pipers had to be arrested and hanged.

Finally, no celebration is complete without a decent meal. Each year, thousands gather with their loved ones on St. Patrick's Day to share a "traditional" meal of... corned beef and cabbage. Beannachtí na Feile Pádraig – Happy St. Patrick's Day!

<i>to celebrate</i>	<i>ünnepelni</i>
<i>to observe</i>	<i>megünnepelni, megemlékezni</i>
<i>observance</i>	<i>megemlékezés</i>
<i>to commemorate</i>	<i>megemlékezni</i>
<i>merrymaking</i>	<i>ünneplés</i>
<i>monument</i>	<i>emlékmű</i>
<i>memorial</i>	<i>emlék (lehet épület, emlékmű vagy bármilyen tárgy)</i>
<i>to honour</i>	<i>tisztelni, megtisztelni, becsülni</i>

# ST PATRICK'S DAY

1 This musical instrument is one of the symbols of Ireland



10 This colour in the flag of Ireland represents the peace that brings the people in the south and north together as a nation.

2 Another symbol of the country is this plant

1 H

2 A

3 P

4 P

5 Y



3 The shoemaker of the Irish fairy kingdom

11 Ireland is often called the ... Isle

4 The staple diet of the Irish



12 The Irish name for the island of Ireland

5 An imaginary creature with magical powers

6 S

7 T

8 P

9 A

10 T

11 R

12 I

13 C

13 The ancient peoples of Europe; they also inhabited Ireland from about 500 BC

6 St Patrick drove them out of Ireland

14 *The ... of the Irish* – a term which is misused nowadays

7 St Patrick is the ... saint of Ireland

15 A popular Irish meal

8 A ... of gold



16 The capital city of Ireland

9 The gold is buried at the end of the ...

14 K

15 S

16 D

17 A

18 Y

17 The official languages are English and Irish ...

18 ... the road rise to meet you  
 ... the wind be always at your back  
 ... the sun shine warm upon your face  
 ... the rains fall soft upon your fields  
 And until we meet again  
 ... God hold you in the hollow of his hand



'ACCESSIBLE COMMUNICATION' benefits everyone by making information clear, direct and easy to understand. Not only is this the right thing to do, but it makes good business sense. Every organization wants to reach the widest market possible.

Over a billion people – one in eight of the world's population – have some form of disability. But accessible communication is not only about disabled people ... it's about everyone. People have different communication needs. What works best for one group might not work so well for another group.

There are general guidelines that can reduce communication barriers:

- 1. Listen:** Good listening removes many barriers. Watch the cues the person is giving you to help you understand them.
- 2. Slow down:** Speaking too quickly is a huge barrier to communication. Listen, pause, breathe.
- 3. Use clear language:** Avoid jargon and idiomatic language. This is especially important when communicating with ESL speakers.
- 4. Use visuals:** Pictures, graphics, and maps of your products or services can all help clarify your message.
- 5. Watch for signs of confusion** and clarify / repeat: Signs that a person is struggling to understand you include:
  - they appear confused or frustrated
  - they just shrug their shoulders,
  - they do not respond,
  - they respond in a way that does not make sense,
  - or they simply agree with everything you say.
- 6. Be slow to judge:** Remember that if someone does not understand you it's not simply their fault. It's your responsibility too.



Communication Matters, Mayflower College

## THE MYSTERIES OF MONA LISA

'Mona Lisa' was painted by Italian artist, Leonardo Da Vinci and it is probably the most famous, most widely recognized, most studied, and most visited painting in the world. Although scholars consider it the greatest masterpiece of all time, there is no mention of Mona Lisa in Leonardo's many sketchbooks and writings and also there aren't any preliminary sketches of this painting. What is more, Leonardo never signed, dated, or gave a name to this painting. He began the painting in Italy and finally finished it several years later, while living in France. X-ray, infrared and laser tests have revealed three earlier versions beneath the surface, which Leonardo painted over.

No one knows for certain who the woman in this painting was, but most think it was Lisa Gherardini, the wife of wealthy Italian silk merchant, Francesco del Giocondo. She would have been about 25 years old when she modelled for this painting. It has also been suggested that this painting may have been an idealized portrait of the Virgin Mary, or a composite of many women Leonardo had known, or a combination of both a man and a woman, or a depiction of his mother, or even a self-portrait! The title 'Mona Lisa' means 'My Lady Lisa' in English.

Mona Lisa's most famous feature is her mysterious smile. Leonardo blurred the corners of Mona Lisa's eyes and mouth using a technique called 'sfumato' (in Italian, 'sfumare' means 'to shade', 'vanish', or 'fade away'), to help create this mysterious expression. Leonardo actually perfected his techniques so amazingly that you can't see any brush marks on the whole painting! If you look closely, you'll notice that the Mona Lisa has no eyebrows or eyelashes! This was the style in the early 1500's, when it was fashionable for women to pluck their facial hair, as they believed a pronounced forehead made them look more intelligent.

In 2010, art historians magnified high resolution images and discovered tiny letters and numbers painted inside the Mona Lisa's pupils. In the pupil of the right eye appear to be the letters 'LV' (possibly Leonardo's initials) and in the left eye may be the letters 'CE' or 'CB'. Marks resembling the number '72' (or possibly the letter 'L' and number '2") also appear in the arch of the bridge in the background. Some say these images were randomly formed as a result of the many tiny cracks in the painting's varnish. Others think they were intentional and have a hidden meaning.

When Leonardo died in 1519, the Mona Lisa was inherited by his student/assistant Salai. King Francois I of France is believed to have purchased the painting from Salai, and hung it in his bathroom in the palace at Fontainebleau. (The King's bathroom was nothing like our bathrooms today... it was very large and opulent, and was home to many beautiful paintings.) From there, Louis XIV moved it to the Palace of Versailles, and after the French Revolution Napoleon Bonaparte hung it in his bedroom for a while.

You can now see the Mona Lisa at the Louvre in Paris, France, where it has a room of its own and has been on permanent display since 1797. Over 6 million people visit the painting each year, though they spend an average of only 15 seconds looking at her. Mona Lisa is the most expensive painting in the world and it's so valuable that no insurance company is willing to insure it. The last time it was assessed (in 1962), it was worth 100 million dollars (over 800 million dollars today). But since the French government isn't likely to sell Mona Lisa for any amount, and it could never be replaced, we can safely say this masterpiece is 'priceless'!

<i>pretty as a picture</i>	<i>very pretty</i>
<i>Do I have to paint (you) a picture?</i>	<i>Do you understand this easy thing? Just put the empty boxes here, it's so easy. Do I have to paint you a picture?</i>
<i>a picture of something</i>	<i>the best example of something My doctor told me that I was the very picture of good health.</i>
<i>masterpiece</i>	<i>an excellent painting, book, piece of music etc., or the best work of art that a particular artist, writer, musician etc. has ever produced</i>
<i>canvas</i>	<i>the solid surface on which artists paint with oil paints</i>
<i>blank canvas</i>	<i>a person or thing that has nothing of substance or permanence within or imprinted upon him, her, or it, such that it can be easily filled with entirely new things.</i>
<i>as exciting as watching paint dry</i>	<i>very boring Yesterday's baseball match was really uninteresting, it was as exciting as watching paint dry.</i>
<i>picturesque</i>	<i>striking or interesting in an unusual way; irregularly or quaintly attractive</i>
<i>to paint the town red</i>	<i>... well, we hope you remember this interesting idiom from last week Colour Game!</i>

● ● ● A painter was asked how the visitors to his new exhibition liked the paintings. 'They were divided into two groups', said the painter, 'half said it was a complete waste of paint and the other half said it was a complete waste of canvas'.

An art dealer and a painter are having a conversation. ● ● ●  
 Art Dealer: "I have good news and bad news. Good news is, a person came up to me this afternoon to ask about the value of your art. When I told him that it would increase in value after your death, he immediately bought ALL of them."  
 Painter: "Wow! What's the bad news?"  
 Art Dealer: "He was your doctor."

● ● ● A gentleman visits a museum. Suddenly he stops and says to the guide:  
 "Ah, it's ugly!"  
 "I beg your pardon that's a Picasso," the guide answers.  
 Further on, he exclaims again:  
 "Ah, it's really ugly!"  
 "That sir, it's a mirror!"

## URBAN LEGENDS

Many people have heard the tale, occasionally alluded to in popular culture but more often imparted as a thing that "really happened to a friend of a friend," of the dotty grandmother who tried to dry off her damp poodle by placing it in the microwave oven. The dog exploded, sad to say, and Grandma has never been quite the same since.

That story isn't true, of course; it's an urban legend, circulating by word of mouth since the 1970s. It conveys a familiar moral message new technologies can be a hazard, as well as a boon, to humankind (not to mention dog kind). Such an incident could have happened, but we have no real evidence that it did. Urban legends, then, are apocryphal stories, told as true and plausible enough to be believed, about horrific, embarrassing, exasperating or ironic things that have supposedly happened to real people. They often deal with particularly vexing aspects of modern life.

In lieu of evidence, the teller of an urban legend is apt to rely upon good storytelling and the naming of allegedly trustworthy sources (e.g., "a friend of a friend who swears it's true") to bolster its credibility. Legends tend to arise spontaneously and are rarely traceable to a single author or point of origin. They spread primarily from individual to individual through interpersonal communication, and only in atypical cases through mass media or other institutional means. Because they end up being repeated by many different people in many different places, the stories tend to change over time. Hence, no two versions of an urban legend are ever exactly alike; there can be as many variants as there are tellers of the tale.

The phrase "urban legend" entered the popular vocabulary in the early 1980s with the publication of folklorist Jan Harold Brunvand's earliest books on the subject, beginning with the *Vanishing Hitchhiker*. Although it has become all but synonymous in common parlance with "false belief," the term actually denotes a more complex and subtle social phenomenon having to do with the production and transmission of folk narratives — narratives which are indeed usually false, but which can also, on rare occasions, prove to be true.

<i>uncanny</i>	<i>strange and mysterious</i>
<i>spine-chilling</i>	<i>a spine-chilling story, book, film etc. is very frightening</i>
<i>enigma</i>	<i>someone or something that is mysterious and difficult to understand</i>
<i>perplexing</i>	<i>confusing</i>
<i>plausible</i>	<i>someone who is plausible seems to be honest and sincere, even though they may not be very surprised or shocked</i>
<i>flabbergasted</i>	<i>very surprised or shocked</i>
<i>yarn</i>	<i>a long story with a lot of exciting details</i>
<i>to spin a yarn</i>	<i>to give someone a long detailed excuse or explanation that is completely false</i>

- ● ● Jack: I got my dream job today! I get my own 200-thousand-dollar company car and a corner window with a view of the city!
- Ben: Wow! And what do you do?
- Jack: I'm a city bus driver!

## STRANGE FACTS ABOUT AGATHA CHRISTIE

With over 2 billion copies of her books in print, British novelist Agatha Christie (1890–1976) has kept countless readers up into the early morning hours. Occasionally, the mystery surrounding her personal life has rivalled the best of her fiction. Let's take a look at some of the verifiable details of the famed crime writer's life and times.

### HER MOTHER DIDN'T WANT HER TO LEARN TO READ.

Before becoming a bestselling novelist, Christie was in real danger of growing up an illiterate. Her mother was said to be against her daughter learning how to read until age eight (Christie taught herself), insisting on home schooling her and refusing to let her pursue any formal education until the age of 15, when her family dispatched her to a Paris finishing school.

### HERCULE POIROT WAS BASED ON A REAL PERSON.

The dapper Poirot, a moustachioed detective who took a gentleman's approach to crime-solving, might be Christie's best-known creation. Christie was said to have been inspired when she caught sight of a Belgian man on a bus in the early 1910s. He was reportedly a bit odd-looking, with a curious facial hair style and a quizzical expression.

### SHE ONCE DISAPPEARED FOR 10 DAYS.

In 1926, Christie—who was already garnering a large and loyal fan base—left her home in London without a trace. It could've been the beginning of one of her sordid stories, particularly since her husband, Archie, had recently disclosed he had fallen in love with another woman and wanted a divorce. A police manhunt ensued, although it was unnecessary: Christie had simply driven out of town to a spa, possibly to get her mind off her tumultuous home life.

### SHE HAD AN ALIAS.

Not all of Christie's work had a mortality rate. Beginning in 1930 and continuing through 1956, she wrote six romance novels under the pen name Mary Westmacott. The pseudonym was a construct of her middle name, Mary, with Westmacott being the surname of her relatives.

### AT LEAST ONE "VICTIM" WAS INSPIRED BY A REAL-LIFE NUISANCE.

When Christie married archaeologist Max Mallowan in 1930, she joined him for regular expeditions to Syria and Iraq. Mallowan was assistant to renowned archaeologist Sir Leonard Woolley and his wife refused to let Christie stay in a Mesopotamia digging camp; Mallowan had to take a train into Baghdad every night to see her. Christie soon wrote *Murder in Mesopotamia* in which the victim was the wife of an archaeology field director who was bludgeoned with an antique mace.

### YOU CAN RENT HER OLD HOME.

If you feel like inhabiting the same real estate as Christie is a bucket-list travel opportunity, her former home in Devonshire, England is available for rent. The centuries-old home was Christie's summer getaway in the 1950s; portions of it are rented out to individuals or groups for \$500 a night. Some furniture and a piano that once belonged to the author remain in residence.

<i>Criminal Code</i>	<i>the book of laws that deals with crimes and the punishment of criminals</i>
<i>partners in crime</i>	<i>persons who cooperate in committing a crime or a deception</i>
<i>it's no crime (to do something)</i>	<i>it is no great offense to do something; it is not wrong, unlawful, or immoral to do something I wouldn't worry about quitting your job. After all, it's no crime to want a career you love!</i>
<i>villain</i>	<i>wicked or evil person; a criminal</i>
<i>manslaughter</i>	<i>the crime of causing someone's death illegally but without intending to</i>
<i>wilful murder</i>	<i>killing someone deliberately</i>
<i>crime of passion</i>	<i>killing someone under a powerful emotion such as anger</i>
<i>private eye</i>	<i>private detective</i>
<i>sherlock</i>	<i>someone who can be employed as a detective to collect information</i>

● ● ● ...Bill: "Where did you get that gold watch, Joe?"  
 Joe: "I won it in a race."  
 Bill: "How many people participated in it?"  
 Joe: "Three, a policeman, the owner of the watch, and me!"

Detective: "Where were you on the night of the murder?" ● ● ●  
 Suspect: "At home, sir."  
 Detective: "That's where the murder happened idiot."

● ● ● ... A detective asks a woman, "So, your husband hanged himself?"  
 Woman replies, "Yes, that is correct."  
 The suspicious detective continues, "But why does he have all those bruises on his head?"  
 "The old fool used an elastic rope!"

## THE MYSTERIOUS STAIRCASE

Deep in the South-western United States is Santa Fe, the City of Holy Faith. It was here that in the 1800s seven nuns set up a school for girls, and when it was time, they built a chapel. This is where the legend of the Loretto Chapel staircase began, and ever since, faithful visitors have been flocking to the church to get a peek at the subject of the Santa Fe miracle – the chapel stairs.

Constructed in the popular Gothic Revival style, the whole chapel was designed by renowned French architect Antoine Mouly. The structure was sound and almost finished by 1878. The only thing lacking was a means to ascend to the choir loft. The chapel was not the largest sanctuary in the world, so a standard staircase was ruled to be too large to be practical. Other churches and chapels of the same period had ladders, but the Sisters quickly dismissed this idea due to their attire. Without a way to reach the loft, the chapel would not be able to function properly.

Sometime around 1880, the entire order began to pray to St. Joseph – the patron saint of carpenters – to help with a solution for the chapel stairs. On the 9th day of prayer, a visitor arrived at their door with his mule and some tools. The solo carpenter, unlike many tradesmen that had a look prior to him, said that it was possible to construct a useful staircase to the loft without becoming an eyesore in the available space. The only condition he placed upon the Sisters was that he would have to work in private. The Sisters were only too pleased to agree to these terms if it meant getting their staircase done. While they used the chapel for their own activities, the carpenter retreated – returning only when the chapel was empty.

When the spiral staircase was finished, the Sisters were delighted with how it turned out. So much so, that they organized a banquet in honour of the carpenter. This was when he was discovered missing. At no time during his work did he identify himself. He never asked for, nor received, payment for his labour or even supplies. Exactly who this man was is just one of the many mysteries surrounding the Loretto Chapel staircase.

Another mystery is the construction of the Loretto staircase itself. There are no central column or support beams, and it appears that all the weight is self-supported at the base. The craftsman did not use nails or glue; he only used wooden pegs to secure the steps. There are only 33 steps, however, the staircase wraps around 360 degrees twice. The number 33 is a significant number, being the age of Jesus at his crucifixion. The Sisters were adamant that it was Joseph himself that came to their rescue. Thus, people have given the stairs the nickname, St. Joseph's Staircase.

When local trade suppliers were contacted in an effort to track this craftsman down, none of them could help inquiries in any way at all. No bill of sales could be retrieved and the lumber that was used was discovered to be of an unknown type. Whatever the wood that was used, it was not indigenous to the Santa Fe area, but Alaska. Why would a Victorian carpenter transport scores of lumber with nothing more than a mule, just on the off-chance that it might be needed to build a staircase thousands of miles away? Where did the inspiration and knowledge come from to build a stunning staircase that still impresses even the best craftsmen around today? The Loretto Staircase is a real unsolved mystery.

*under the hammer*  
*sledgehammer*

*hammer head*  
*to hammer out*

*to nail*

*for sale at a public auction*  
*a large heavy hammer with a long handle used*  
*with both hands for heavy work such as forging*  
*iron, breaking stones etc.*

*stupid*  
*to come to an agreement after lengthy*  
*deliberation or discussion*  
*We're still trying to hammer out the details of*  
*this contract.*

*perform successfully or have noteworthy*  
*success in*

*a nail in one's coffin*  
*hit the nail on the head*  
*to nail down*

*to screw someone or something up*

*The other team was just a bunch of amateurs, we nailed them 9-0.*  
*an experience or event that tends to shorten life or hasten the end of something*  
*to say or do exactly the right thing*  
*to establish or determine something with specificity*  
*I'd like to nail down the dates we want to fly so I can start looking at ticket prices.*  
*Phillips screw a screw with a special head having crossed slots*  
*to interfere with someone or something; to mess up someone or something.*  
*I give you another chance, but don't screw it up this time.*



A man takes his broken door to the carpenters' shop and asks the carpenter to repair it.  
'Sure, but what about your house, what if a burglar gets in while you're here?', asks the carpenter.  
'Hah! Impossible!', says the man, 'How can they get in if I've got the door right here?'



Two men are delivering a very heavy safe into a high apartment building. They walk up with the heavy safe floor by floor and they get completely out of breath.  
They stop for a bit just to catch some air. One man says:  
"Look, on the safe, it says it's for a man with the name of Rossi. Could you go upstairs and check how many floors we have to walk up?"  
The other guy walks up the stairs and comes back. He says:  
"I have good news and bad news, which one do you want hear first?"  
The first man replies, "Uh, the good news".  
The guy says "We only have ONE FLOOR left!"  
"Great!" says the man, "And what's the bad news?"  
The guy sighs and says "We're in the wrong building."

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT FABERGÉ EGGS

A Fabergé egg is one of a limited number of jewelled eggs created by Peter Carl Fabergé and his company between 1885 and 1917. After being commissioned to create an Easter egg for the royal family of Russia in 1885, the Imperials liked the result so much that further eggs were commissioned each year. Fabergé produced one egg per year for Tsar Alexander and then two per year after Nicholas II was crowned. Each egg took a year or more to make, involving a team of highly skilled craftsmen, who worked in the greatest secrecy. Fabergé was given complete freedom in the design and execution, with the only prerequisite being that there had to be surprise within each creation.

The eggs became increasingly opulent and no expense was spared in their creation. In total, sixty nine spectacularly jewelled Easter eggs were made by Fabergé between 1883 and 1917. Fifty of these were made for the Russian Imperial family and are known as the 'Imperial Eggs'. The other eggs were made for the aristocracy and the industrial and financial elite. Known as Fabergé eggs, they are a symbol of overt luxury, but of the original sixty-nine, unfortunately only sixty-one remain. Ten of the Imperial Easter eggs are displayed at Moscow's Kremlin Armory Museum. Very important Faberge collection belongs to the British Royal Family. This collection include three of the historic eggs. Queen Elizabeth II's grandmother Queen Mary bought the Colonnade Egg Clock, the Mosaic Egg and the Basket of Flowers Egg.

In 2014 by chance, an unidentified man bought it at a market in the U.S. Midwest for \$14,000, intending to sell it for scrap. Unable to find a buyer, he searched the Internet and realized that he may have found Empress Maria Feodorovna's lost Easter egg. Faberge expert Kieran McCarthy examined the object. To the joy and amazement of the art world and Faberge fans everywhere, he declared that it was the long-lost Third Imperial Easter Egg. Lucky man sold this egg to private collector for about \$33 million.

Viktor Vekselberg is the single largest owner of Fabergé eggs in the world, owning fifteen of them (nine Imperial, two Kelch, and four other Fabergé eggs). In a 2013 BBC Four documentary, Vekselberg revealed that he had spent just over \$100 million purchasing the nine Fabergé Imperial eggs from the Forbes collection. He claims never to have displayed them in his home, saying he bought them because they are important to Russian history and culture, and he believed them to be the best jewellery art in the world.

Although Fabergé is most famous for his Eggs, these only represent a small proportion of what the famous Fabergé Jewellery House created. There was, of course, the jewellery and the silverware but also snuff boxes, table clocks, and even miniature items of furniture. In fact, any objet d'art you can think of, Fabergé has most likely made it. For Fabergé, it was all about the design and innovation, not about what the item itself was. He took inspiration from the history of European arts as well as traditional Russian crafts to create his iconic pieces.

<i>eggshell</i>	<i>the exterior covering of an egg</i>
<i>yolk</i>	<i>the yellow of an egg</i>
<i>egg white</i>	<i>the white part of an egg</i>
<i>addled / rotten egg</i>	<i>a no longer edible, rotten egg</i>
<i>to crack an egg</i>	<i>to break the eggshell</i>
<i>can't boil an egg</i>	<i>can't cook well or at all</i>
<i>egghead</i>	<i>(often derogatory) an intelligent person</i>
<i>egg-sucker</i>	<i>someone who seeks out the approval, attention, and/or support of others, especially superiors, through abject subservience, flattery, or fawning</i>

t

*odd one out*

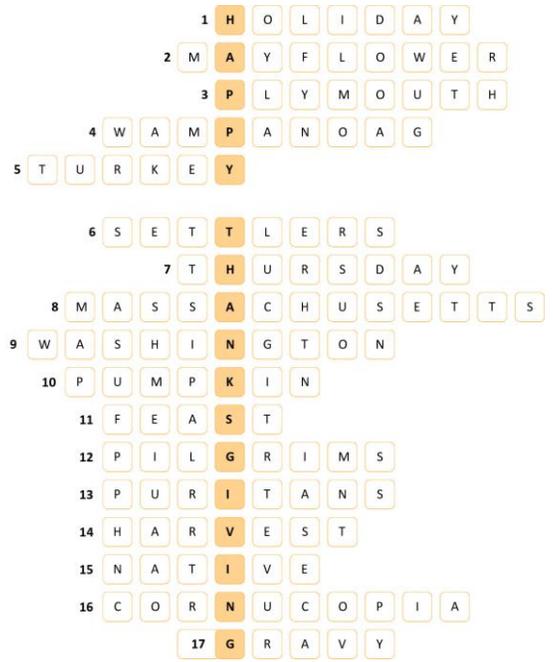
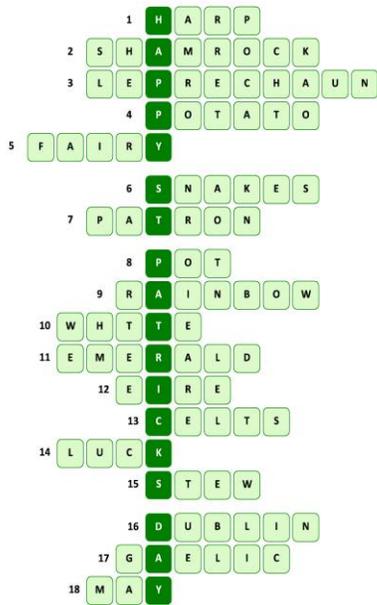
*to put all eggs into one basket  
o walk on eggs*

*something or someone that is decidedly or markedly different, atypical, or unusual in comparison to others in a group  
to put all efforts and energy into one strategy acting or proceeding with great care, caution, and consideration so as not to upset someone or trigger some imminent disaster*

- ● ● A woman went to a psychiatrist because she was worried that her husband acted like a chicken.  
'How long has this been going on?', the doctor asked.  
'About a year', she replied.  
'And what took you so long to come to me?'  
'Well, we needed the eggs', she said.

A couple was Christmas shopping at the mall on Christmas Eve and the mall was packed. ● ● ●  
As the wife walked through the mall she was surprised to look up and see her husband was nowhere around. She was quite upset because they had a lot to do. Because she was so worried, she called him on her mobile phone to ask him where he was. In a calm voice, the husband said, "Honey, you remember the jewelry store we went into about 5 years ago where you fell in love with that diamond necklace that we could not afford and I told you that I would get it for you one day?"  
The wife choked up and started to cry and said, "Yes, I remember that jewelry store."  
He said, "Well, I'm in the bar right next to it."

- ● ● A man hands his girlfriend a small package on Christmas morning, the size of a jewelry box.  
The woman gets incredibly excited and rips the package open to find a deck of playing cards.  
"What is this?" she yells and throws the deck of cards into the man's lap.  
"What?" the man responds. "You said all you wanted for Christmas was something with diamonds in it!"



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