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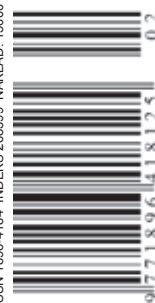
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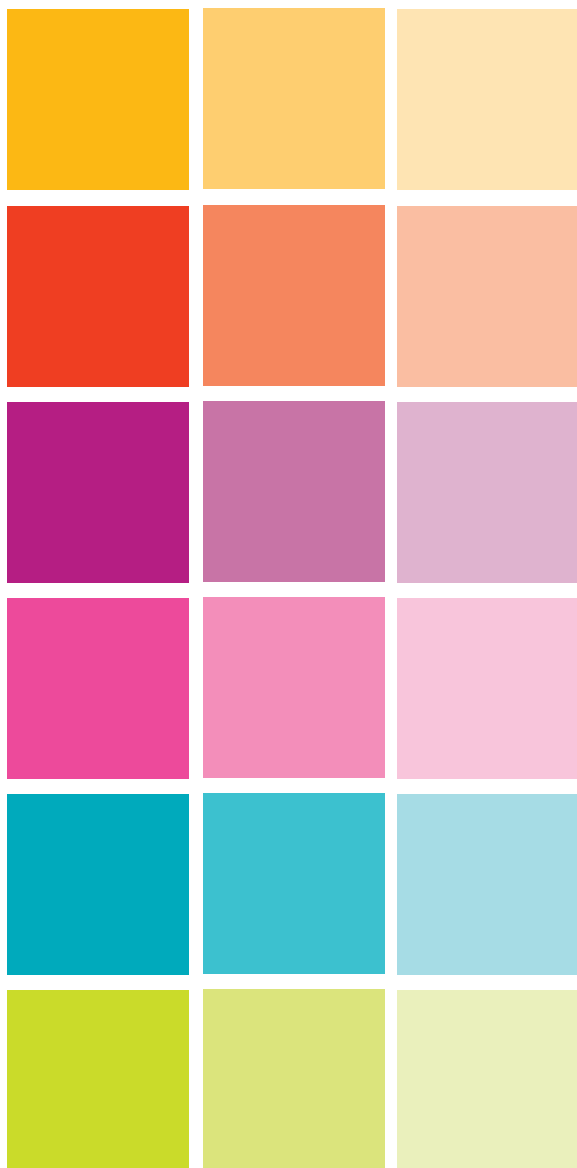
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THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



AREA: 244,820 km²

POPULATION: 62,041,708

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Parliamentary
Monarchy

PARLIAMENT: House of Lords
(upper house) + House of Commons
(lower house)

MONARCH: Elizabeth II

PRIME MINISTER: David Cameron

CAPITAL: London

FLAG: 'Union Jack' – consists of the red Cross of Saint George (patron saint of England), the Cross of St Patrick (patron saint of Ireland) and the

Cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland).

NATIONAL ANTHEM: 'God Save the Queen' (alternatively 'God Save the King', depending on the monarch).

COAT OF ARMS: The Royal Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom (official coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth II) featuring a shield divided in four parts with two of them presenting the guardant lions of England (three on each) and an Irish harp and rampant lion on the other two. To the left of

the shield there is a guardant lion in a crown and to the right – a Scottish unicorn. The coat features the motto of English monarchs, 'Dieu et mon droit' (God and my right).

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: English

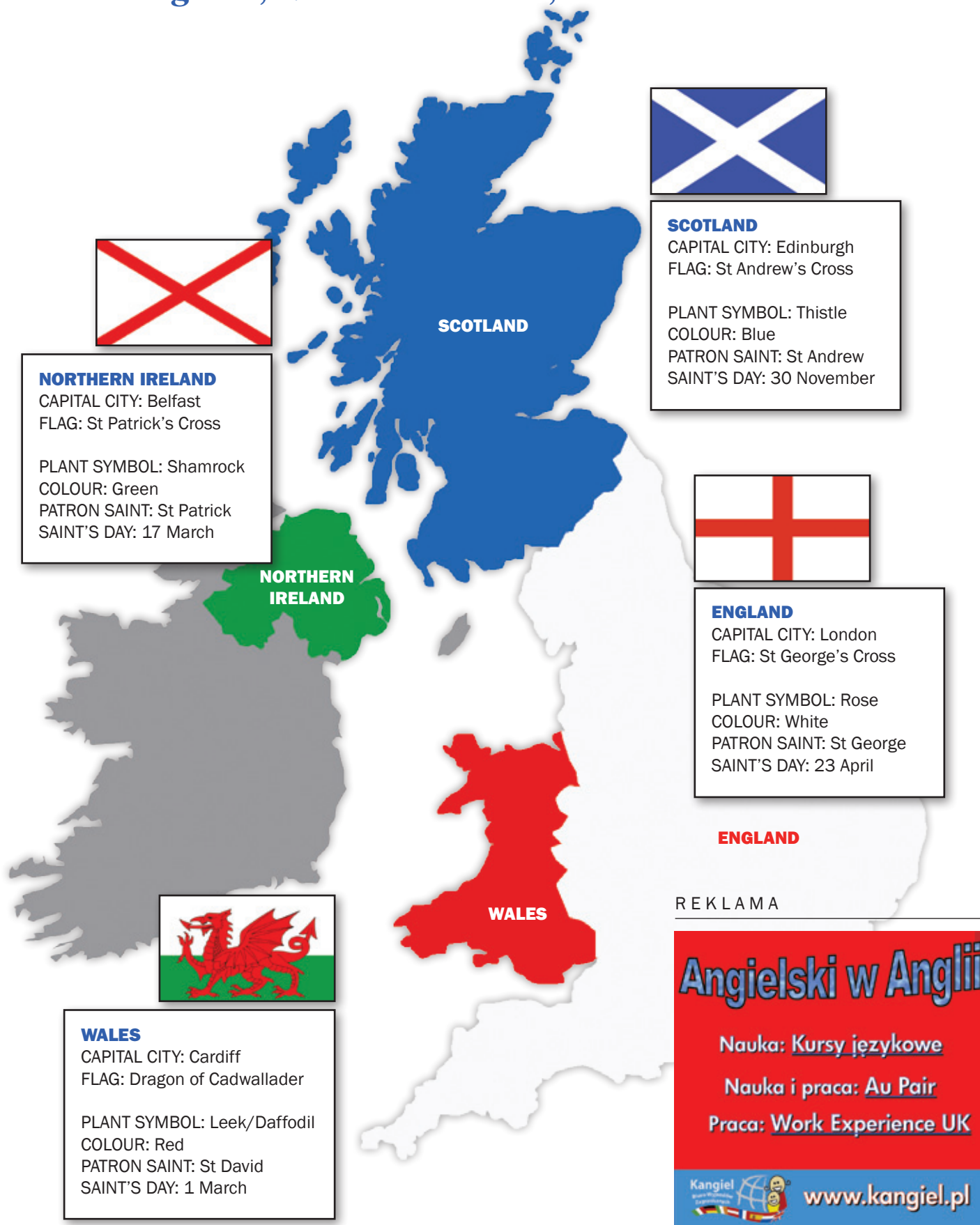
RECOGNISED OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Irish, Ulster Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Scots, Welsh, Cornish

LARGEST CITY: London

LONGEST RIVER: Severn (354 km)

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAK: Ben Nevis (1,344 metres)

POLITICAL DIVISION: The UK consists of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.



SYMBOLS



Whenever you think of the United Kingdom, you immediately see in your mind's eye things, colours and images which are irrevocably connected with this part of the world.

by Maria Dasiewicz



MP3

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Big Ben

Over the years, this imposing clock tower has turned into a significant symbol of the UK. Probably the largest four-faced clock in existence, Big Ben celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2009. At first, it was the enormous bell within the tower that does the chiming that was dubbed 'Big Ben,' however, gradually the name was extended to the clock and eventually the whole tower. The building often makes an appearance in the media, and whenever a film's action takes place in London, it has to appear in the shot.

to see sth in one's mind's eye – widzieć coś
oczyma duszy
irrevocably – nieodwołalnie
imposing – imponujący, olśniewający
to turn into – zmienić się w
significant – znaczący
four-faced – tu: skierowany na cztery strony
świata
in existence – istniejący

anniversary – rocznica
enormous – ogromny, olbrzymi
chime – kurant, dzwonicie
dubbed – ochrzczony (mianem), nazwany
gradually – stopniowo
to make an appearance – pojawiać się (gdzieś),
wystąpić (np. publicznie)
shot – ujęcie



The Union Jack

The Flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also known as the Union Jack, is in fact a skilful combination of the three symbols of the three patron saints of England, Ireland and Scotland. There is St George's red cross on a white background for England; there's the red cross of St Patrick, which has the shape of a letter X on a white background for Ireland, and finally, there's a white x-shaped cross on a blue background, the symbol of St Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. Wales, whose flag depicts a red dragon on a white and green background, is not represented on the Union Flag.



the Union Jack – flaga brytyjska
skilful – sprawny, zręczny
patron saint – (święty) patron
background – tło
to depict – przedstawiać



Foot Guards

Foot Guards belong to the Queen's Guard. Attired in red jackets and tall, furry, black bearskin hats, they carry out their duties and uphold the traditions and ceremonies of the past. 45.7 cm-tall and weighing about 0.7 kg, the bearskins make the guards look more intimidating and much taller. These massive hats are made of bearskin from brown bears, which reside in Canada. Why the weird headgear? Bearskins were worn in 1815 by British soldiers after the battle of Waterloo, however they had first been worn by French grenadiers. As a symbol of their triumph over the much despised enemy, the British took over the custom of wearing the imposing headwear. Hence, nowadays, these enormous hats adorn the heads of soldiers of the Queen's Guard during their ceremonial duties. There is a common misconception that the Queen's Guards have to stand stock-still while on duty. In fact, during their two-hour-long watch, they remain immobile for about ten minutes, and then they resume their regular measured pacing up and down in front of the sentry box.

foot guards – gwardia piesza
to attire – odziewać się
bearskin hat – bermycja (niedźwiedzia czapka)
to carry out sb's duties – wykonywać czyjeś zadania/obowiązki
to uphold the traditions – stać na straży tradycji
intimidating – przerażający
to reside – przebywać, mieszkać
weird – dziwny
headgear – nakrycie głowy
battle – bitwa
despised – pogardzany
custom – zwyczaj
to adorn – ozdobić, przystroić
misconception – błędne przekonanie
stock-still – bez ruchu
on duty – na służbie
watch – czaty, warta
to remain immobile – pozostawać w bezruchu
to pace up and down – chodzić tam i z powrotem
sentry box – posterunek wartowniczy

The Queen

Queen Elizabeth II and the Royal Family are the national symbol of the perfect family. Although royalty occupy the most elevated rank within British society, with the notions of stability, order and morality attached to them, they perform mainly representative functions and are one of the major tourist attractions in the UK.



royalty – członkowie rodziny królewskiej
elevated – podniosły, wysoki
notion – pojęcie, pogląd
to perform – wykonywać, występować

Afternoon Tea

Traditionally, afternoon tea is served at 4 o'clock, and comprises of tea or coffee served along with a small snack:
– cucumber sandwiches with the crusts cut off
– pastries, or
– fresh scones with cream and jam
Although nowadays many people cannot partake in this traditional custom, as they are still at work, one may still enjoy an afternoon tea in one of the many tea rooms available in the country.

to comprise of – składać się z
snack – przekąska
to cut off the crusts – obciąć skórę (chleba)
pastry – ciastko
scone – babeczka
to partake in sth – uczestniczyć w czymś, brać w czymś udział



Red double-decker buses, black cabs, red telephone boxes



These are iconic images found on the streets of London, and as such, they tend to appear frequently on souvenirs from the UK. Although double-deckers are not such an infrequent sight in other parts of the world, the red double-deck vehicles have become a national symbol of Britain. They are relatively short (9-11 m) and just above 4 m high. A ride in a double-decker is one of the major tourist attractions when in the UK.

Black cabs (also called hackney cabs) are another



means of transport associated with London, and the UK. They are usually black in London and in other major cities of the UK, although there are more and more cabs which sport brand liveries. In order to become a driver of a London black cab, you have to pass 'The Knowledge,' a special test that checks your knowledge of London streets and important sites.

Red telephone boxes – it's impossible not to spot them when doing a tour of the UK. The most common type of red booth is called K6, which was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott for the commemoration of the silver jubilee of King George V. Although initially criticised for their garish colour, especially in areas of architectural merit and exceptional beauty, now they are a much loved and admired icon of 'Britishness.'

double-decker – autobus

piętrowy, piętrus

souvenir – suvenir, pamiątka

infrequent – nieczęsty

vehicle – pojazd

hackney cab – dorożka, fiakier

to sport – nosić, paradować

(w czymś)

to pass – zdać

(np. egzamin)

site – teren,

miejsce

booth – kabina,

budka

commemoration – obchody

jubilee – jubileusz

garish – jaskrawy, krzykliwy

merit – wartość, zaleta

admired – podziwiany



Driving on the left-hand side of the road

The British drive on the left-hand side of the road. It's hard to find a reasonable explanation for this state of things, however, some claim that the custom dates back to the times when a horse was the best means of transport to be had, and people would ride on the left-hand side of the road. When nearing an opponent, one would unsheathe one's sword (strapped on the left) with one's right hand and charge at the enemy. Although the British no longer carry swords or sticks with them, nor do they employ horses as a daily means of transport, the custom has remained to this day.



reasonable – rozsądny

to claim – twierdzić

to date back to the times of...

– sięgać (wstecz) czasów...

to near – zbliżać się

to unsheathe – wyjąć z pochwy

(miecz), dobyć (oręża)

strapped – przyczepiony,

przymocowany

to charge – zaszarżować,

rzucić się na kogoś

Monty Python

Broadcast between 1969 and 1974 and spanning over forty episodes in the series, the famous 'Monty Python's Flying Circus' was a British comedy sketch aired on the BBC. Its authors, among whom were such well-known comedy actors as John Cleese, called themselves the Pythons. The series became so popular that it developed into stage shows, books, films and even a stage musical. Many of the sketches, such as 'Dead Parrot,' 'The Spanish Inquisition,' 'Nudge Nudge' and 'Cheese Shop,' are old favourites and are often quoted.



to broadcast – nadawać

to span – trwać

aired – wyświetlony, nadawany

stage show – inscenizacja

nudge, nudge – porozumiewawcze znaki

British English spoken here

Hello!



In the UK, the main language used in daily social interactions is English. However, this isn't the kind of English you hear in Hollywood movies, and it is different from the English spoken in Australia or the USA. Whereas American English has a strongly marked r-sound and rather flat, unchanging intonation, British English is characterized by its nice, light and clipped style of speech and constantly changing intonation patterns. What's more, in Britain alone the spoken English changes from place to place. For instance, people living in Surrey sound entirely different from those who live in Yorkshire; those living in Cornwall sound different from those living in Birmingham or those who speak with a Scottish accent. The choice of words, the way you pronounce your vowels and the intonation patterns tell others which part of Britain you come from. Some of the well-known dialects from Liverpool, London and Newcastle are known as Scouse, Cockney and Geordie respectively. The most commonly accepted English, known as Standard English, is the one spoken in the Home Counties (those nearest to London).

Also, British English differs from American and Australian in its choice of words. If you want to ask someone about something you should address them with a polite 'Excuse me please'. And when you want to approach a person in the street you don't say 'Hey, Mister!', 'Hi mate!' or 'Howdy', but rather you should go for something in the lines of 'Good morning' or 'Good evening', depending on the time of day. When greeting acquaintances and friends, the British say 'Hello', or 'Hi'.

Other countries within the UK, such as Wales and Scotland, use the Standard variety of English as well as their own languages. In Wales, about 25% of people use the Celtic tongue known as Welsh. For instance, if you want to ask someone 'How are you?' you will say 'Shwmae?'. In Scotland, English remains the main language, spoken with varying accent and minor changes in vocabulary. However, in northern regions such as the Western Isles or the Highlands, people use their own native language, called Gaelic.

marked – oznaczony, wyraźny

clipped – skrótowy, urywany

constantly – stale

pattern – wzór, schemat

entirely – zupełnie, całkowicie

to pronounce – wymawiać

commonly – powszechnie

Home Counties – hrabstwa w pobliżu

Londynu

to address – przemówić (do kogoś), zwracać się (do kogoś)

to approach – podejść, zagadnąć

something in the lines of... – coś w stylu...,
coś na kształt...

to greet – pozdrowić, przywitać

acquaintance – znajomy

variety – odmiana

tongue – język (również mówiony)

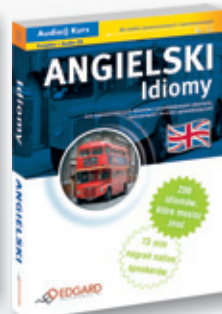
minor – drugorzędny, pomniejszy

Highlands – region górski i wyżyny na

północy Szkocji

native language – język ojczysty

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Separate hot and cold water taps



To the British it's natural, normal and they don't understand what all the fuss is about. To foreigners, though, the unusual separate hot and cold water taps solution seems an unnecessary eccentricity, and it is, well, slightly annoying. If you want to wash your hands you either do it using cold water tap, or you put a plug in and mix a bit of cold and hot water in the sink. Some find it less hygienic than washing your hands under running water. However, the British have remained

unflinching in their stance, and even when renovating and redecorating old houses and apartments, they stick by the double-tap system.

tap – kran

fuss – zamieszanie, bałagan

solution – rozwiązanie

eccentricity – ekscentryczność, dziwactwo

plug – zatyczka, korek

running water – woda bieżąca

unflinching – nieugięty,

niezachwiany

stance – podejście, stanowisko

to stick by sth – trzymać się czegoś

Shamrock

The shamrock, a plant with three leaves similar to clover, is the national emblem of Ireland. It is also connected with the celebrations of St Patrick's Day on the 17th of March. There is a commonly held belief that St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, used this plant to explain the notion of the Trinity, the idea of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost being separate and yet forming a single entity. Over the years, the custom of wearing a shamrock on St Patrick's day has been adopted, and many businesses and organisations use this symbol to accentuate their ties with the Emerald Isle.



Leprechaun

A leprechaun is a kind of Irish fairy or sprite, commonly believed to be clad in green colours, with a red, bushy beard, portly, with rosy cheeks and small mischievous eyes. His main occupation is shoe-making. When not busy, he whiles the time away sitting by the end of the rainbow next to his hidden pot, counting his gold. If you're lucky enough to catch him, he will have to grant you three wishes in exchange for his release.

shamrock – koniczynka

clover – koniczyna

emblem – godło, emblemat

commonly held belief – w powszechnym przekonaniu

the Trinity – Trójca

Holy Ghost – Duch Święty

to form – tworzyć, współtworzyć

entity – istota

to accentuate – uwydatnić,

podkreślić

ties to/with sth – powiązania z czymś

leprechaun – krasnal (folklor irlandzki)

fairy – duszek

sprite – duszek, chochlik

clad in sth – odziany w coś

portly – korpulentny, tęgi

rosy – różowy

mischievous – swawolny, psotny

to while away – skrócić czas, umilać sobie (czas np. oczekiwania)

pot – garniec

to grant – przyznać, uznać

release – uwolnienie



Kilt

A traditional, knee-length piece of woollen clothing worn by the Scottish male population on special occasions. The origins of the kilt are in the Highlands of the 16th century, when instead of a tartan skirt pleated at the rear, clan members wore the great kilt, which was so big that it is often served as a cloak. The small kilt, the one we closely associate with Scotland, is nothing more than the bottom half of the original great kilt. Each Scottish clan has its own tartan-pattern with a unique blend of colours.

knee-length – po kolana, do kolan

origin – pochodzenie

tartan skirt – spódnica w szkocką kratę

pleated – plisowany

cloak – peleryna

to associate with – kojarzyć z

bottom half – dolna połowa

unique – unikalny

Bagpipes

Bagpipes, considered by some as the missing link between noise and music, are a traditional Scottish instrument. Although they're also known in other parts of the world, they are mostly associated with Scotland. Traditional pipes consist of a bag made from the skins of goats, cows or sheep (or nowadays synthetic materials), a chanter – the main open-ended pipe on which you play the melody, and the drones – the tubes which allow the player to change pitch; these usually rest on the arms of the player.

bagpipes – duda, dudy

missing link –

brakujące ogniwo

to consist of – składać

się z

chanter – *tu*: przebierka

open-ended – otwarty,

przedmuchiwany

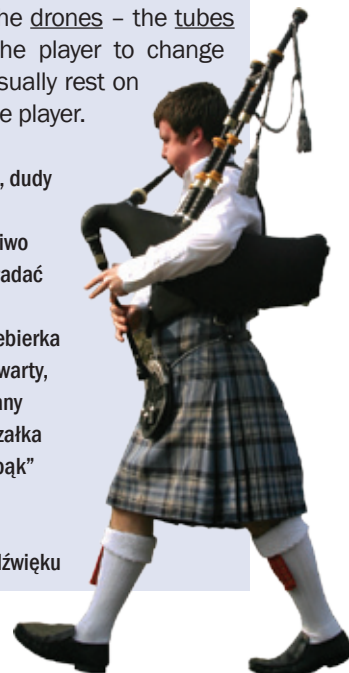
drone – *tu*: piszczałka

burdonowa, „bąk”

tube – rura

pitch – poziom,

tu: wysokość dźwięku





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Religion in Great Britain

by Michał Mazurkiewicz



Westminster Abbey

Although religion used to play an important role in Great Britain and there is freedom of worship there, British people are generally thought to show little interest in religion. According to one of the latest surveys, nearly two-thirds of Britons are not religious (www.bbc.co.uk). Most people in Great Britain are christened and get married in church, but only 4% go to church regularly. This low level of religious observance stands in total contrast to the United States, which is regarded a strongly religious country. The British hardly ever discuss religion in public, as it is considered to be an utterly personal matter.



Canterbury Cathedral

The main differences between the Anglican Church and the Catholic Church are the questions of papal primacy and infallibility, clerical celibacy, and the role of women in the Church, especially the ordination of women priests in the Anglican Church since 1994 (Diniejko, *English-Speaking Countries*). There have been many controversies over theological and moral issues, such as the above-mentioned question of the ordination of women as priests and bishops or the sanctioning of homosexuality. That is why many conservative members of the Anglican Church have accused it of conforming to culture rather than being faithful to Scripture. ►

The Anglican Church

Although Great Britain is a highly secularized country, probably all existing religions are represented there. However, the Anglican Church, whose head is the reigning British monarch, is the established church in England. The Anglican Church in Wales is called the Church of Wales. In Scotland there is a separate established church – the Presbyterian Church of Scotland (also known as ‘the Kirk’). Anglicans are the biggest religious group in the UK. They constitute 29% of the population. The leader of the Church is the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Church is represented in the UK Parliament – its senior bishops sit in the House of Lords as Lords Spiritual. The Anglican Church was started by King Henry VIII, who broke off relations with the Vatican because of the Pope’s refusal to allow Henry to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon. He desired the divorce because she had given him only a daughter, and the king needed a son. Obviously, there were other reasons as well. Henry did not like the power of the Roman Church. Besides, in Europe, Protestantism was starting to gain in

popularity, which was also visible in England. In 1534, Parliament named the King head of the Church of England. This enabled Protestantism to spread in England (Sheerin, *Spotlight on Britain*).

survey – ankiet, badanie
 Briton – Brytyjczyk
 to christen – ochrzcić
 religious observance – praktyki religijne, obrządek
 utterly – całkowicie, zupełnie
 secularized – zeświecczony
 reigning – panujący
 the Kirk – szkocki kościół prezbiteriański
 to constitute – stanowić
 House of Lords – Izba Lordów
 (brytyjski odpowiednik senatu)
 spiritual – duchowy
 to break off – zerwać (np. więzi)
 refusal – odmowa
 to gain in popularity – zyskać na popularności
 papal primacy – prymat papieski
 infallibility – nieomylność
 ordination – święcenia
 above-mentioned – wyżej wspomniany
 to conform to sth – dostosowywać się do czegoś
 Scripture – Pismo Święte

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Julian Brudzewski

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Phrases connected with religion

a tin god – ważniak, zarozumialec
 as poor as a church mouse – biedny jak mysz kościelna
 doubting Thomas – niewierny Tomasz
 God forbid! – broń Boże!
 God knows! – Bóg jeden wie, Bóg raczy wiedzieć
 God's country – ojczyzna
 in the lap of the gods – wszystko w rękach Boga
 the mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding small – Pan Bóg nierychliwy, ale sprawiedliwy
 to be sb's religion – być dla kogoś rzeczą świętą
 to have a cross to bear – dźwigać swój krzyż
 to put the fear of God into sb – przerazić kogoś nie na żarty
 to separate the sheep from the goats – oddzielić ziarno od plewy
 to think one is God's gift to sth/sb – uważać się za bożyszcze, alfę i omegę
 to turn the other cheek – nadstawić drugi policzek
 would to God that... – dałby Bóg, żeby...

Religious vocabulary

altar – ołtarz
 bishop – biskup
 blasphemy – bluźnierstwo
 blessing – błogosławieństwo
 cassock – sutanna
 candlestick – lichtarz
 chalice – kielich
 choir – chór
 confession – spowiedź
 Gospel – Ewangelia
 Holy Communion – Komunia Święta
 parish – parafia
 penance – pokuta
 pew – ława kościelna
 prayers – modlitwy
 pulpit – ambona
 saints – święci
 sermon – kazanie
 service – nabożeństwo
 sins – grzechy
 vestry – zakrystia
 worship – kult, praktyki religijne

Roman Catholics in Great Britain

This is the second largest Christian group (11%), which has suffered a lot in the course of history. Since the Reformation, being a Catholic meant being deprived of full citizens' rights. Catholics were discriminated against, as they could not vote or sit in Parliament or study at universities. Such a situation lasted as long as until 1829. Now they are a very active congregation. The leader of the Church is the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Recently, the prospects for British Catholics have started to look promising. The main reason is the dissatisfaction of many traditional members of the Anglican Church because of the more and more liberal character of this institution, which is resulting in a gradual flow of British Anglicans into the Catholic Church.

The turning point was the decision of Pope Benedict XVI, who established a special new type of church structure – personal ordinariate – for those Anglicans who would like to enter into full communion with Rome, preserving certain elements of distinctive Anglican traditions, customs and liturgy. The institution of personal ordinariates was allowed by the apostolic constitution *Anglicanorum Coetibus*, which was a response to the needs of many Anglicans.

In this way, the Pope made the process of transition easier. The result is that the Catholic Church is gradually

growing in power. This tendency is becoming more and more noticeable as whole groups of Anglicans enter the Catholic Church through the ordinariate – even bishops, who, however, may only be ordinary priests if they are married. One should also mention the fact that the British Catholic community is definitely being increased and strengthened by waves of large-scale immigration from Poland and Lithuania.

Other Religions in the UK

The largest religious group after Christians are Muslims. Many of them came there from the 1950s onwards. It is estimated that there are over two million Muslims and their population is growing rapidly. In many British cities, mosques have been erected. Moreover, there are over one million Hindus, over 400,000 Sikhs, and over 50,000 Buddhists. Many members of these religious groups arrived from former colonies like India, Pakistan and other Asian countries, but many are now British-born. There are around 300,000 Jews in Great Britain, which makes them the fifth largest Jewish community in the world. These are mostly descendants of the people who fled persecution in Russia and Germany in the first half of the 20th century. According to the 2001 UK census, there are about nine million atheists (15% of the population) – though now it is believed that the number is higher – which is quite a big group compared to other countries.

to suffer – wycierpieć
 to be deprived of sth – być czegoś pozbawionym
 to discriminate against sb – dyskryminować kogoś
 to last – trwać
 congregation – wierni, parafianie
 prospects – perspektywy, szanse
 gradual – stopniowy
 the turning point – punkt zwrotny
 personal ordinariate – ordynariat personalny dla byłych członków Kościoła Anglii
 communion – wspólnota wyznaniowa
 to preserve – zachować
 distinctive – charakterystyczny, wyróżniający się
 customs – zwyczaje, obyczaje

response – reakcja, odpowiedź
 transition – przejście
 to grow in power – rosnąć w siłę, zyskiwać na znaczeniu
 to strengthen – umocnić, wzmocnić
 Muslim – Muzułmanin
 onwards – dalszy, od tego czasu
 rapidly – gwałtownie, szybko
 mosque – meczet
 to erect – wznieść
 former – byli, dawny
 community – społeczność
 descendant – potomek
 to flee persecution – uciec przed prześladowaniami
 census – spis ludności

Most Notable Places of Worship

There are many famous churches or places of worship which stand out in some way. As far as the Church of England is concerned, there is, for example, Westminster Abbey in London, where English kings and queens have been crowned since 1066. There is also St. Paul's Cathedral in London, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, which contains the graves of many famous people, like Lord Nelson. However, the central church of the Church of England is Canterbury Cathedral, in Canterbury, Kent. Finally, one should mention York Minster – the cathedral in York, famous for its beautiful stained glass windows.

A famous Catholic church is Westminster Cathedral – the main Roman Catholic Church, situated near Victoria Station in central London, built in neo-Byzantine style. Another one is Brompton Oratory in central London, built in the highly decorated baroque style.

The most notable mosques are: London Central Mosque in Regent's Park, London, North London Central Mosque and Birmingham Central Mosque.

Bevis Marks Synagogue, associated mostly with London's historic Spanish and Portuguese Jewish community, is the oldest synagogue in the United Kingdom which is still in use.

The most famous Hindu temple is Neasden Temple, a masterpiece of Indian stonework and craftsmanship (Crowther, *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*). ■

place of worship – miejsce wyznawania kultu/
religii

to stand out – wyróżniać się

to crown – koronować

to contain – zawierać

minster – katedra, kościół

przykaszturny

stained glass – witraż

oratory – oratorium, prywatna kaplica

masterpiece – arcydzieło

stonework – kamieniarka

craftsmanship – kunszt, mistrzostwo



The Lord's Prayer	Ojciec Nasz
Our Father, Who art in heaven,	Ojciec nasz, któryś jest w niebie
Hallowed be Thy Name.	święć się imię Twoje;
Thy Kingdom come.	przyjdź królestwo Twoje;
Thy Will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven.	bądź wola Twoja jako w niebie tak i na ziemi;
Give us this day our daily bread.	chleba naszego powszedniego daj nam dzisiaj;
And forgive us our trespasses,	i odpuść nam nasze winy,
as we forgive those who trespass against us.	jako i my odpuszczamy naszym winowajcom;
And lead us not into temptation,	i nie wódź nas na pokuszenie;
but deliver us from evil.	ale nas zbaw ode Złego.
For thine is the kingdom,	Albowiem Twoje jest Królestwo
The power, and the glory,	i moc, i chwała
For ever and ever.	na wieki wieków.
Amen.	Amen.

The Hail Mary	Zdrowaś Maryjo
Hail Mary, full of Grace, the Lord is with thee.	Zdrowaś Maryjo, łaskiś pełna, Pan z Tobą,
Blessed are thou amongst women	błogosławionaś Ty, między niewiastami
and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus.	i błogosławiony owoc żywota Twojego, Jezus.
Holy Mary, Mother of God,	— Święta Maryjo, Matko Boża,
pray for us sinners now,	módl się za nami grzesznymi,
and at the hour of our death.	teraz i w godzinę śmierci naszej.
Amen.	Amen.

The British Honours System

by Marta Ludwiczak-Odziemska

To the foreigner, one of the obsessions is the English class system and the nobility. Everywhere you look, it seems, there are bunches of Sirs and Dames, or people with MBEs, OBEs, CBEs and who knows what else. Exaggerated as this may be, it's undeniable that the British honours system is very elaborate, and quite impressive in its way.

The system of honours, decorations and medals applied in Great Britain is one of the oldest in the world. It has been in place since 1348, when King Edward III established the first order of chivalry, the Order of the Garter. The system has been repeatedly altered since then, in order to adjust to changing circumstances and requirements. In February 2005, the government adopted certain amendments in order to make the honours system more open, transparent and easy to understand. One of the changes assumes that these days honours committees are no longer chaired by government members but by independent experts. Yet, for the



average person who was not born and raised in the UK, the system is still pretty complex, even convoluted. How are people awarded honours? First of all, anyone can be nominated for an honour, including foreigners, but only the most outstanding and distinguished individuals will receive one. There are two ways of being nominated: either by an individual/organisation or by the government. The procedure is as follows. Nomination forms are sent to the Nominations team of the Honours and Appointments Secretariat, where candidates are sifted and checked.

Then, applications are directed to the Honours team, where they are prepared for analysis by sub-committees. Each of these committees consists of senior civil servants and independent experts. The main committee forwards its recommendations to the Cabinet Secretary who sends them to the Prime Minister. From here, candidatures are submitted directly to the Queen. After she gives her approval, nominees are officially asked whether they are willing to accept the honours. If they agree, the final list is sent again to the Queen. The list is eventually published in the London Gazette.

The official British government website recommends making a few considerations before submitting a nomination. You are advised to ask yourself whether your candidate:

- made a difference to their community or field of work?

honours – tytuł honorowy

nobility – arystokracja

bunch – grupa, grono

MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) – Kawaler Orderu Imperium Brytyjskiego

OBE (Officer of the Order of the British Empire) – Oficer Orderu Imperium Brytyjskiego

CBE (Commander of the Order of the British Empire) – Komandor Orderu Imperium Brytyjskiego

exaggerated – wyolbrzymiony, rozdmuchany

undeniable – niezaprzeczalny

elaborate – złożony, skomplikowany

impressive – imponujący

decoration – odznaczenie

to be in place – znajdować się, istnieć

to establish – założyć, stworzyć

chivalry – rycerskość, rycerstwo

the Order of the Garter – Order Podwiązki

repeatedly – ciągle

to alter – zmieniać

to adjust – dostosowywać

circumstances – okoliczności

amendment – poprawka, zmiana

transparent – przejrzysty, jasny

to assume – zakładać, przyjmować

to chair sth – przewodniczyć czemuś, prowadzić coś

independent – niezależny

average – średni, przeciętny

complex – skomplikowany

convoluted – zawiły

to award – nagrodzić

to be nominated for sth – być nominowanym do czegoś

outstanding – wyróżniający się, wybitny

distinguished – wybitny

individual – osoba, jednostka

as follows – co następuje, następująco

form – formularz

appointment – wyznaczenie, nominacja

to sift – przesiać, odsiać

to consist of – składać się z

civil servant – urzędnik służby cywilnej

Prime Minister – premier

to submit – złożyć (np. wniosek), przedłożyć (np. plan)

directly – bezpośrednio

approval – aproba

willing – chętny

eventually – ostatecznie, w końcu

consideration – rozważanie, namysł

you are advised to do sth – zaleca się zrobienie czegoś

to make a difference – zmieniać coś

community – społeczność

- brought distinction to British life and enhanced its reputation?
- exemplified the best sustained and selfless voluntary service?
- demonstrated innovation and entrepreneurship?
- carried the respect of their peers?
- changed things, with an emphasis on achievement?
- improved the lot of those less able to help themselves?
- displayed moral courage and vision in making and delivering tough choices? (<http://www.direct.gov.uk>).

As far as the awards themselves are concerned, there are plenty, and it would be quite impossible to list and describe all of them here. It is only possible to mention their general division into: honours (which recognize merit in terms of achievement and service), decorations (which recognize individual deeds) and medals (which, in general, recognize bravery and conduct). Medals are granted according to fixed criteria and are not presented by the Queen. Honours are graded to emphasize various degrees of achievement. Some of them (the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Thistle, the Royal Victorian Order, the Order of Merit and the Royal Family Order) are awarded solely at the Queen's discretion. Besides the

orders of chivalry mentioned above there is also: the Order of the Bath, the Order of the British Empire or the Imperial Service Order as well as a number of lesser orders. As far as decorations are concerned, there are also many, to mention just a few (in order of wear – that is, in order of significance): Victoria Cross, George Cross, Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, Royal Red Cross Class I or Air Force Cross. In 2009, the Queen approved a new posthumous award, the Elizabeth Cross which is granted to soldiers who have been killed in action or in a terrorist attack after World War II. Among numerous other honours and appointments there is the peerage – hereditary or life, the former being now given to members of the Royal Family only. Hereditary peerages have not been given to commoners since the Labour Party came to power in 1964, with a few exceptions made by Margaret Thatcher in the 1980s. Life peers are automatically given the rank of Baron and have the right to sit in the House of Lords. There is also the Knight-hood – holders of this distinction can use the title Sir/Dame, just like individuals distinguished with a Baronetcy. Heirs of individuals who were awarded a Baronetcy can inherit the title after their death on condition that they duly

substantiate the right to succession. Honours awarded to citizens of countries which are not monarchies, are described as honorary. It means they are not allowed to use the Sir/Dame title. But they can apply to turn their honours into substantive ones by becoming the Queen's subjects, such as Sir Yehudi Menuhin. Foreigners are also eligible for the peerage, but they are not allowed to sit in the House of Lords. Every year, about 2,600 people receive honours from the Queen, or another member of the Royal Family. Recipients are announced twice a year, in the New Year and in mid-June, on the day of the Queen's official birthday. About twenty-two Investitures are held annually at Buckingham Palace to ceremonially present the awards. At each investiture there are approximately 120 lucky recipients. Few candidates ever refuse to accept honours, but some do, usually for personal reasons. If a recipient commits a criminal offence or if any political complications should occur, honours can be forfeited (except life peerages, which are not considered an 'honour under the Crown'). Removal of awards is discussed and approved by the Honours Forfeiture Committee. Decisions are later published in the London Gazette. ■

distinction – świetność
to enhance – zwiększyć, poprawić
to exemplify – stanowić przykład czegoś
sustained – przedłużony, trwały
selfless – bezinteresowny
entrepreneurship – przedsiębiorczość
to carry sb's respect – wzbudzać szacunek, cieszyć się czymś poważaniem
peer – rówieśnik, ktoś równy
emphasis – nacisk, akcent
achievement – osiągnięcie
to display – okazywać
to deliver – *tu*: wprowadzić w życie, w czyn
to be concerned – *tu*: co się tyczy
division into – podział na
to recognize – uznawać
merit – wartość, zaleta
deed – czyn
conduct – zachowanie, sposób prowadzenia się
according to – według
fixed – ustalony, stały
to grade sth – podzielić na klasy, zróżnicować
various – rozmaity

degree – stopień
thistle – oset
solely – wyłącznie
at sb's discretion – wedle czyjegoś uznania
lesser – pomniejszy
wear – użycie, noszenie
significance – znaczenie, waga
Conspicuous Gallantry Cross – Krzyż za Niezwykłą Odwagę
air force – lotnictwo wojskowe
posthumous – pośmiertny
(to be) killed in action – polec na polu chwały
numerous – liczny
peerage – nadanie godności para
hereditary – dziedziczny, dziedziczony (np. tytuł)
former – poprzedni, pierwszy
commoner – człowiek z gminu, plebejusz
Labour Party – Partia Pracy
exception – wyjątek
rank – ranga
House of Lords – Izba Lordów (wyższa izba parlamentu brytyjskiego)
knighthood – tytuł szlachecki

holder – posiadacz
baronetcy – nadanie tytułu barona
heir – spadkobierca
to inherit – odziedziczyć
on condition that – pod warunkiem, że...
duly – należycie
to substantiate – udowodnić, poprzeć dowodami
succession – sukcesja
honorary – honorowy, honoris causa
to apply – *tu*: zgłosić wniosek
subject – poddany
(to be) eligible for sth – (mieć) prawo do ubiegania się o coś
recipient – odbiorca, laureat
investiture – inwestytura, wprowadzenie na urząd
annually – dorocznie, co roku
approximately – około
to refuse – odmówić
to commit – popełnić
criminal offence – przestępstwo karne
to occur – nastąpić, pojawić się
to forfeit – utracić, zrzec się
removal – usunięcie



THE BRITISH MONARCHY

by Maria Dasiewicz

The British Monarchy has its origins in the times of Anglo-Saxon rule, around AD 829, and has remained in place since that time, excepting the eleven years of the republican Commonwealth of England (1649-1660).

Generally, the Tudor rule in the years 1485-1603 is considered the most prosperous and glorious period in English history. Within those 118 years of the Tudor House reign we have such prominent monarchs as Henry VII, his son, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I.

HENRY VII – ‘THE SHREWDEST KING OF ENGLAND’

The first monarch within the Tudor dynasty, Henry VII, became king in 1485

after defeating Richard III in the battle of Bosworth Field on 22 August. During his rule he strove to accumulate wealth for the state and establish a powerful monarchy. Judging from his portrait he was a ‘calm, scholarly and calculating’ type of man, resenting acts of violence and exacting obedience and promises, often seeking diplomatic solutions to international conflicts. He manipulated Parliament and used it to raise taxes and establish ‘the wealth of the crown.’ A true diplomat and ‘good manager,’ Henry

origins – pochodzenie
rule – rządy, panowanie
AD (Anno Domini) – łac. Roku Pańskiego
to remain in place – pozostać na miejscu
excepting – z wyjątkiem
the Commonwealth – republika (brytyjska w latach 1649-1660)
glorious – chwalebny
reign – panowanie, rządy
prominent – znaczący, wybitny
shrewd – bystry, sprytny
to defeat – pokonać
to strive to do sth – dążyć do zrobienia czegoś
to accumulate wealth – zgromadzić bogactwo/majątek
powerful – potężny
scholarly – tu: ocytany, wykształcony
to resent sth – nie lubić czegoś
to exact sth – wymagać
obedience – posłuszeństwo
to raise taxes – podnieść podatki

maintained peace with neighbouring countries as well as the Church. From his marriage to Elizabeth of York he had two sons, Arthur and Henry, the future Henry VIII.

HENRY VIII AND HIS 'REIGN OF TERROR'

Henry VIII is generally perceived as one of the most prominent monarchs of England. During his reign he gained a reputation as an incurable romantic because of his numerous attachments and his love for music. In his youth he excelled at sports such as archery, jousting, tennis and was extremely fond of hunting – it is said that he could exhaust ten horses at hunting in a single day. Having an elder brother, Arthur, Henry did not expect that some day he would become king. However, this all changed with Arthur's untimely death in 1502. A hasty arrangement was made for young Henry to marry his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon, with the overall aim of keeping the dowry she had brought in her first marriage. Following the death of his father (Henry VII) in 1509, a seventeen-year-old Henry married his brother's widow, Catherine, and they were soon crowned as King and Queen of England.

At the very beginning of his rule, Henry VIII was quite popular among his subjects. His first acts, such as the reduction of taxes previously imposed by his father, and subsequent execution of the financial ministers, won the trust and devotion of the English and Welsh people. Young, energetic, tall with handsome features, grey-blue eyes and auburn hair, the young king dressed lavishly in a resplendent royal garment with a gold collar and a large diamond. At the beginning of his rule, he was fonder of music and singing (he could sing and play harpsichord and lute music by sight) rather than government and matters of state – he employed a group of ministers who would make decisions on his behalf. He was well-liked for his youthful, vibrant and playful character. Nevertheless, in his

constant pursuit of pleasures of life, he turned into a wastrel and quickly squandered much of the wealth accumulated by his father, creating a financial crisis. Consequently, not much time had passed before he began watching with a greedy eye the extensive properties of the Church in England.

Things started to go downhill for Henry when, instead of a male heir, his wife bore him several daughters, of whom only one, Mary, managed to survive infancy. Without a male heir the Tudor dynasty would come to an end. In the meantime, the young king fell in love with one of his courtiers, Anne Boleyn. Henry VIII decided to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon, and marry Anne Boleyn, at the same time going against the precepts of the Roman Catholic Church. In order to follow his plans through, the English monarch passed a law in 1534, establishing himself as the

Head of the Church of England, and thereby severing all ties with Rome. Now, he could divorce his wife, remarry according to his wish, which he finally did six times, and take over all the extensive properties of the Church in England. All those who still perceived the Pope as head of the English Church were ruthlessly persecuted. Henry ruled for thirty-eight years and during this time he executed over 70,000 people (this amounts to over five a day). On Friday 28 January 1547, the king died in St James's Palace. He was buried next to his third wife, Jane Seymour, at Windsor Castle. After his death, his nine-year-old son, Edward VI, became king, but soon passed away at the age of fifteen. He was followed by his step-sister, Mary (she ruled for five years), and then Elizabeth I, Henry's last remaining child, became queen and ruled for forty-five years. ►

to maintain – utrzymać
neighbouring – sąsiedni, sąsiadujący
perceived – postrzegany, uznawany
to gain a reputation as/for – zyskać (sobie) reputację
incurable – niepoprawny, nieuleczalny
attachment – przywiązanie, więź
to excel at sth – wyróżniać się w czymś, celować w czymś
jousting – walka konna na kopie
to be fond of sth – bardzo coś lubić
to exhaust – wyczerpać
untimely – przedwczesny, niewczesny
hasty – pośpieszny
to make an arrangement – przygotować coś
with the aim of sth – mając na celu...
dowry – posag
subjects – poddani
imposed – narzucony
subsequent – dalszy, kolejny
to win sb's trust – zyskać czyjeś zaufanie
with handsome features – przystojny, o pięknych rysach twarzy
auburn – kasztanowy
lavishly – bogato, przepyszenie
resplendent – olśniewający
garment – strój, odzienie
collar – kołnierz
harpsichord – klawesyn
by sight – z widzenia, tu: z nut

on sb's behalf – na czyjąś rzecz, w imieniu kogoś
vibrant – energiczny, tryskający energią
playful – swawolny, wesoły
constant – stały
pursuit – pogoń, pościg (za czymś)
wastrel – utracusz
to squander – roztrwonić
consequently – wskutek tego, w konsekwencji
greedy – zachłanny, chciwy
extensive – rozległy, szeroki
properties – posiadłości, majątek
to go downhill – pogorszyć się
heir – spadkobierca
to bear – powić, urodzić
to survive – przetrwać
infancy – niemowlęctwo
courtier – dworzanin/dworka
the precepts – zasady, nakazy (np. kościoła)
to follow sth through – wypełnić (np. plan), doprowadzić coś do końca
to pass – wydać (np. wyrok), ogłosić (np. dekret)
thereby – tym samym
to sever ties – rozerwać więzy, zerwać więzi
according to – zgodnie z, według
ruthlessly – bezlitośnie
persecuted – prześladowany, szykanowany
to amount to – stanowić, wynosić
castle – zamek
to pass away – odejść, umrzeć

THE ROYAL FAMILY TREE

Queen Elizabeth is married to HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who on 10 June 2011 will celebrate his 90th birthday. They are in fact cousins, and they both share Queen Victoria as a great-great-grandmother.

Queen Elizabeth II has four children:

Charles Prince of Wales present heir to the British throne (born in 1948), married to Lady Diana Spencer (died 1997), divorced 1996; married to Camilla Parker Bowles	Anne Princess Royal (born in 1950), married to Captain Mark Phillips (divorced 1992); married to Vice-Admiral Timothy Laurence	Andrew Duke of York (born in 1960), married to Sarah Ferguson (divorced 1996)	Edward Earl of Wessex (born in 1964), married to Sophie Rhys-Jones
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The Queen has eight grandchildren:

Prince William of Wales (born 1982), married to Catherine Middleton (29 April 2011) Prince Henry of Wales (aka Prince Harry) (born 1984)	Peter Phillips (born 1977) Zara Phillips (born 1981)	Princess Beatrice of York (born 1988) Princess Eugenie of York (born 1990)	Lady Louise Windsor (born 2003) James, Viscount Severn (born 2007)
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ELIZABETH I – THE VIRGIN QUEEN

Considered by many the greatest monarch England has ever had, Elizabeth was the last ruler from the house of Tudor. Preceded in the office by her stepbrother Edward and stepsister Mary, she was quite lucky to become queen of England. She began her rule in 1558 at the age of twenty-five and ruled for over forty years.

At the beginning of her rule the new Queen had to win over her subjects: Catholics, Protestants and those who disliked the idea of a woman in a posi-

tion of power and running the country single-handedly. Elizabeth could either start travelling around the country and meet her subjects in person (which was not really an option as she had many enemies) or she could send her portraits out all over the country. As she decided to go for the second option, it became imperative the portraits show a favourable image of the new monarch. The portraits were issued by the government, then they were copied and sent to various parts of the country; other images and depictions of the Queen were strictly forbidden. Why? According to

the available sources, Elizabeth I was a redheaded and brown-eyed woman rather short in stature (just above 160 cm) who:

- when in a foul temper, would often throw things and bully courtiers into submission using the ultimate threat of sending them to the Tower prison
- when angry, she would spit and swear
- bathed only once every few weeks
- had black teeth with tooth decay and speech difficulties because of her missing teeth
- was afraid of black magic and mice.

HRH (His/Her Royal Highness) – Jej/Jego

Królewska Wysokość

the princess royal – księżniczka, tytuł

przysługujący najstarszej córce monarchy

aka (also known as) – alias, vel

virgin – dziewica, niepokalany

considered – uznawany (za)

preceded – poprzedzony

office – urząd (który się piastuje), stanowisko

stepbrother – przyrodni brat

to win sb over – zdobyć czyjeś względy, zyskać

czyjaś sympatię

to dislike – mieć awersję, nie lubić

single-handedly – samemu, w pojedynkę

in person – osobiście, we własnej osobie

imperative – konieczny, niezbędny

favourable – przychylny, korzystny

to issue – wydać, opublikować

various – różny, rozmaity

depiction – przedstawienie, obraz

strictly forbidden – surowo wzbroniony

source – źródło

redheaded – rudy

short in stature – niewielkiej postury

in a foul temper/mood – w złym nastroju

to bully/batter sb into submission – zmusić kogoś do uległości

Hence, some of the less appealing traits of her character and appearance had to be concealed, and the other more positive aspects, such as dignity, command and strong will power became more prominent.

Her rule is often considered the Golden Age of English history. Although faced with many problems and dilemmas during her reign, not the least of which was the problem of marriage and the succession, Elizabeth managed to establish Protestantism as the state denomination, promoted the interests of England and protected her country from the wrath of neighbouring Catholic European nations. During her reign, in 1588 the English navy emerged the victor over the great Spanish Armada – of the one hundred and thirty Spanish vessels only fifty-three made it back to Spain. In consequence, England became the major force, 'ruling the waves,' strong both economically and politically, ready to establish colonies in the New World overseas.

Elizabeth never married. She died on 24 March 1603, and was succeeded by James VI of Scotland, I of England.

QUEEN VICTORIA – 'GRANDMOTHER OF EUROPE'

Spanning sixty-four years, Queen Victoria's reign is the longest period

ultimate – ostateczny
to swear – przeklinać
decay – gnicie

appealing – atrakcyjny
trait – cecha
appearance – wygląd
to conceal – skryć, ukrywać
dignity – godność
strong will power – silna wola
Golden Age – Złoty Wiek
to be faced with sth – mieć przed sobą
succession – sukcesja, dziedziczenie
state denomination – wyznanie narodowe/
państwa
to promote sb's interests – działać na czyjąś rzecz
wrath – gniew
navy – marynarka wojenna
to emerge the victor/victorious – wyjść zwycięsko (z walki/wojny)

a British monarch spent on the throne. It is known as the Victorian era. Young and petite (152 cm) Victoria became queen at the age of eighteen, succeeding her uncle, William IV.

Born at Kensington Palace, London, she was the daughter of Prince Edward and Princess Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Although born in England, she was surrounded mainly by German members of her family: Prince Leopold, later King of the Belgians, her mother's brother; her governess Baroness Lehzen and her mother's secretary Baron Stockmar. Her first language was German, and only when she was three did she begin to learn English and French. Young 'Drina,' as she was called in her childhood, was educated at home, she studied history and geography as well as foreign languages, she learnt to play the piano and to paint. Until she was twelve, it was kept from her that some day she would become Queen.

Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent, who was appointed her guardian and Regent, planned her daughter's marriage to a handsome German Prince, Albert. The young Queen met Prince Albert in London, however, their first encounter coincided with her accession and public affairs, so naturally, there was no talk of marriage between them ►

vessel – okręt
force – siła, moc
overseas – za granicą
to succeed – nastąpić, tu: objąć urząd po kimś
to span – trwać, obejmować okres
petite – drobny, mały
governess – guwernantka
baroness – baronowa, baronessa
childhood – dzieciństwo
to keep sth from sb – ukrywać coś przed kimś
duchess – księżna
to appoint – wyznaczyć
guardian – obrońca, opiekun prawny
encounter – spotkanie
to coincide with sth – kolidować z czymś, zbiegać się z czymś w czasie
accession – akces, wstąpienie (na tron)
public affairs – sprawy państwa, sprawy publiczne



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at the time. In the following years, her relatives pressed the matter, but Victoria insisted that no marriage would take place in the next couple of years. Still, in 1839 they met again, and this time, as Victoria wrote in her diary 'Seeing Albert has changed all this.' On 10 February 1840, twenty-one-year old Victoria married a German Prince, her cousin, Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, at the Chapel Royal in St James's Palace. In the first months after their marriage, the Prince became much respected and was appointed Regent, in case something happened to the Queen, either in childbirth, or during an assassination attempt (there were seven such attempts on Victoria's life). The Queen had nine children, forty grandchildren and thirty-seven great-grandchildren, most of whom married into other European royal families, hence she was dubbed the 'Grandmother of Europe.' She died in 1901 at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, at the age of 81. She was succeeded by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who became King Edward VII.

During Queen Victoria's reign Britain thrived and flourished into a powerful country in a huge empire, 'ruling a quarter of the world's population.' It was a time of major changes within



Britain. With the constantly growing number of people, new towns appeared all over the country, and new factories and machines were developed, making changes in the lives of many.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

The present-day monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Queen Elizabeth II. She was born on 21 April, 1926 in London to Prince Albert, Duke of York

(later King George VI), and Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon (later the much beloved Queen Mother). Young Princess Elizabeth married Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, the son of Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark, on 20 November 1947. Five years after their wedding, during a visit to East Africa, Australia and New Zealand, King George VI died, and Princess Elizabeth became Queen on 6 February, 1952, following immediate succession.

The Queen of the UK is a 'constitutional monarch,' meaning that she does not rule the country like, for instance, her predecessor, Elizabeth I. The power of the monarch was largely limited by the Bill of Rights Act of 1689, so that the ruler is no longer responsible for running the country. However, the Queen remains the UK's head of State, head of the Commonwealth, and she still is the queen of sixteen former British colonies, such as New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

- As head of State, the Queen travels abroad to pay official state visits, or acts as host to leaders of other countries, who during their visits stay at Buckingham Palace, or Windsor Castle. Also, the Queen travels around the country, visiting such places as factories, schools and hospitals.
- As a holder of the position of the Head of the Church of England, the Queen appoints new bishops and archbishops, after taking the advice of the Prime Minister.
- As Head of the Armed Forces, the Queen can declare a state of war, or cessation of hostilities, between the UK and another country.
- As the representative of her nation, the Queen takes part in such ceremonies as Remembrance Day, at the Cenotaph war memorial in Whitehall.
- As the performer of government duties, the Queen receives daily governmental reports and documents from various ministries and Commonwealth officials. ■

to press the matter – ponaglać (kogoś w jakiejś kwestii)

to insist – nalegać, utrzymywać

chapel – kaplica

respected – szanowany

in/at childbirth – przy porodzie

assassination attempt – próba zamachu

dubbed – ochrzczony mianem, nazwany

isle – wyspa

to thrive – prosperować, kwitnąć

to flourish into sth – rozkwitnąć i zmienić się w coś

empire – imperium

to appear – pojawić się

factory – fabryka

present-day – obecny, współczesny

duke – książę

beloved – ukochany

lieutenant – porucznik

immediate – natychmiastowy

predecessor – poprzednik

Bill of Rights – Deklaracja praw (ustawa)

responsible for – odpowiedzialny za

to run the country – rządzić państwem

head of State – głowa państwa

former – były, dawny

to travel abroad – jechać za granicę

to pay a visit – złożyć wizytę

to act as host – pełnić rolę gospodarza

holder – posiadacz, osoba piastująca urząd

Prime Minister – premier

armed forces – siły zbrojne

to declare a state of war – wypowiedzieć wojnę państwu

cessation of sth – ustanie czegoś, zaprzestanie czegoś

hostilities – działania wojenne

Remembrance Day – dzień upamiętniający

poległych w wojnach światowych

cenotaph – pomnik-grobowiec

memorial – pomnik

performer – wykonawca

ministry – ministerstwo

Reuters – the Global Agency

Reuters is a London-based global news agency where general, political, economic, and sports news is provided to businesses and professionals all over the world.

The company employs 2,700 journalists and photographers based in 130 countries. Almost every major news outlet in the world now subscribes to Reuters' services – newspapers, television and cable networks, radio stations and websites around the globe. It is the strongest news provider in the world.

Reuter's Telegram Company

Paul Julius de Reuter – Baron Reuter was the German founder of the international news agency. He began a continental pigeon post in 1849 at Aachen, Germany, and in 1851, set up a news agency in London. In 1858 he persuaded the ►

news agency – agencja prasowa
to provide – zapewniać, dostarczać
outlet – placówka, punkt (np. sprzedaży)
to subscribe to sth – zaabonować coś,
zaprenumerować
founder – założyciel
pigeon post – poczta gołębia
to set up – założyć
to persuade sb to do sth – przekonać kogoś do
zrobienia czegoś



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Paul Julius de Reuter

Roderick Jones, stepped into his Rolls-Royce. Then there was the day in 1941 when a German bomb fell outside the building, and was only prevented from exploding by being caught in telegraph wires strung across Fleet Street.

The international information group moved from its 66-year-old headquarters at 85 Fleet Street to Canary Wharf in East London's Docklands. It was one of the last major news organisations to desert the original home of journalism in London. The new headquarters for 2,500 staff in Canary Wharf could hardly be more symbolic of the way the company has changed. Outside, a giant screen parades photographs and television reporting along with a 100-metre electronic ticker. The street outside has been renamed Reuters Plaza.

Reuters chief executive, Tom Glocer, aims to cut costs with London staff all housed under one roof, saving £5m a year in property costs.

In 2008 the Thompson Corporation merged with Reuters Group PLC to form Thompson Reuters Corporation listed on the New York Stock Exchange and Toronto Stock Exchange.

Code of Conduct

Throughout its history Reuters has been fiercely proud of its independence and of its reporters' obligation to be free from bias. As such it has mechanisms in place to protect the company's independence, which include the Founders Share Company and rules preventing any party owning 15% or more of Reuters' stock.

press to use his news telegrams, and the service became worldwide.

The agency started using computers back in the 1960s when such innovations seemed light years away from the hot metal British press.

As the company grew, so the building at 85 Fleet Street, designed by the fashionable interwar architect,

Edwin Lutyens, which had opened in 1939, became an anachronism. It was, to be sure, a monument, linked to the agency's history. Stories were told of how an office boy would be sent to jump on the pad controlling the traffic light beside the building so that it would be green when the prewar managing director, Sir

worldwide – ogólnoświatowy

light years away – oddalony o lata świetlne, niewyobrażalnie daleko

hot metal press – prasa drukarska (tradycyjna)

fashionable – modny

interwar – międzywojenny

monument – pomnik, monument

office boy – gонец

pad – blok, podkładka

traffic light(s) – światła uliczne, sygnalizacja świetlna

managing director – dyrektor naczelny

to step into sth – wejść gdzieś, wkroczyć

to prevent sth from sth – powstrzymać coś przed czymś, zapobiec czemuś

wire – kabel

headquarters – centrala, siedziba główna

(the) Docklands – dawna dzielnica portowa Londynu

to desert – opuścić, porzucić

staff – pracownicy

giant screen – olbrzymi ekran

to parade – paradować, afiszować się

electronic ticker – dalekopis elektroniczny

(z danymi o notowaniach giełdowych)

chief executive – dyrektor naczelny

to cut costs – ograniczyć koszty

to house – zakwaterować, pomieścić

property – własność, nieruchomości

to merge with sth – połączyć się z czymś

to be listed on the stock exchange – być notowanym na giełdzie

code of conduct – kodeks postępowania

fiercely – zaciekle, zażarcie

obligation – obligacja, obowiązek

free from bias – bez uprzedzeń, bezstronnie

share – udział

to own – posiadać

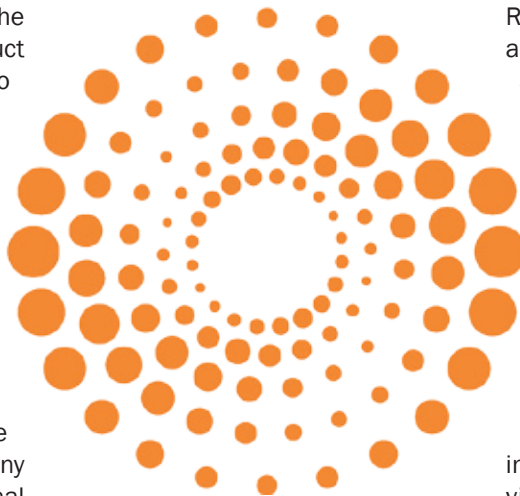
stock – kapitał akcyjny

As individuals, the reporters feel responsible for doing business in ways that respect, protect and benefit their customers, employees, communities and the environment. They try to do the right things for the right reasons, both as a company and as individuals. Reuters' reputation rests on reliability and its journalists have to meet the highest aspirations of their profession – search for and honestly report the truth. The Reuters Code of Conduct commits its professional staff to provide people with understanding and the ability to analyze what is happening. Its Ethics Handbook lists 10 'Absolutes' of a good journalist. They are, for example: Never fabricate or plagiarise, never pay a source for a story and never accept a bribe. Honesty and talking to the people really affected by the stories can earn a journalist more respect than fine writing. Unfortunately, there are many cases of violations of the international norms that guarantee the freedom of the press.

In Memoriam

Journalists are often targeted when working in a war zone. Attacks and harassment of reporters form an organised campaign to intimidate them and interfere with their reporting. A Reuters television crew was recently

beaten in downtown Cairo. The team was working on a piece about stores and banks being forced to close when they were attacked. In April 2010, another Reuters journalist was killed while covering clashes in Bangkok. Two years earlier, in Baghdad, as reported by WikiLeaks, in an attack by



Apache helicopters a dozen people were killed, including a Reuters photographer and his assistant. This year a couple of reporters have gone missing in Syria. The Syrian authorities have been called to help in order to ensure their safe release. These, and many other cases, are illustrative of the extreme dangers

involved in war journalism and of the tragedies that can ensue. It is often argued that news organisations should be more prepared to walk away from stories that present unacceptable risks to their reporters' lives.

Expert media training

Reporting requires core values of accuracy and impartiality but also a creative approach to telling a story. The Thompson Reuters Foundation not only reports the latest international news but also offers funding of courses and training in different parts of the world. Such programmes help governments, businesses and international agencies to engage with the world's media. Journalists are provided with guidance from experienced instructors on how to handle interviews or cope with sensitive issues. Some of the upcoming courses are: Rural Poverty Reporting, held in Cape Town, Writing Financial and Business News, Writing and Reporting News held in London. Though far removed from the pigeons of 1849, the company continues to grow and build a competitive advantage through multi-media and multi-platform news, remaining valuable to the professionals they serve. ■

individual – osoba, jednostka
to feel responsible for sth – czuć się za coś odpowiedzialnym
to benefit sb – przynosić komuś korzyść
reliability – pewność, solidność
aspiration – aspiracja, dążenie
honestly – uczciwie, szczerze
to commit – zobowiązać (się/kogoś)
handbook – podręcznik, przewodnik
to fabricate – zmyślać, sfabrykować
to plagiarise – popełnić plagiat
source – źródło, tu: informator
bribe – łapówka
affected – dotknięty
violation – pogwałcenie
in memoriam – ku pamięci
war zone – strefa działań wojennych
harassment – nękanie, dręczenie
to intimidate – zastraszyć, wymusić

to interfere with sth – przeszkadzać w czymś, zakłócać coś
crew – załoga, zespół
downtown – śródmieście
Cairo – Kair
forced – zmuszony
to cover sth – zająć się czymś, przygotowywać relację na jakiś temat
clash – starcie, utarczka
to go missing – zniknąć, zaginać
authorities – władze
to ensure – zapewnić
release – uwolnienie (np. z więzienia)
involved in – zaangażowany w coś, tu: powiązany z
to ensue – wywiązać się, nastąpić (na skutek)
to walk away from sth – odpuścić sobie coś, dać sobie z czymś spokój

unacceptable – nie do przyjęcia
core value – wartość podstawowa
impartiality – bezstronność
approach – podejście, stosunek
government – rząd
to engage with sth – zajmować się czymś, podejmować coś
guidance – wskazówki
to handle sth – prowadzić coś, zajmować się czymś
to cope with sth – radzić sobie z czymś, znosić coś
sensitive issue – delikatna kwestia
upcoming – nadchodzący
rural poverty – bieda na wsi
competitive – konkurencyjny
advantage – przewaga, atut
valuable – cenny, wartościowy
to serve – służyć

by Anna Richards

(Tele)visionary!

The Best of British Broadcasting

The Greeks famously invented theatre, Italy has opera and the cult of Pavarotti, and America has Hollywood, churning out 600 or so new films or “movies” every year (according to the American Motion Picture Association). France has the Moulin Rouge and the Folies Bergère, Rio has a wildly over-the-top carnival parade, pre-Lent, each year, and the Chinese have been making multicoloured paper dragons and blowing fireworks up in the sky since before Europe had even got itself sorted out. The Germans pretend not to have fun for the whole year, only to go and get plastered on the sly at a huge beerfest every October.

to invent – wynaleźć
 to churn out – produkować coś masowo
 according to – zgodnie z, według
 motion picture – film
 over-the-top – skrajny
 Lent – Wielki Post
 to blow sth up – wysadzić coś w powietrze
 to sort oneself out – uporządkować swoje sprawy/życie
 to pretend – udawać
 to get plastered – schlać się
 on the sly – ukradkiem, po cichu
 beerfest – święto piwa



So, to cut a long list short, it is clear that every country has its national entertainment. What, then, does Britain have? Well, Britain has television: an ever more common fixture in people's homes since 1953, when more than twenty million Brits watched the Coronation of HM Queen Elizabeth II – admittedly on only around two million sets at the time, ensuring that – on average – each pretty small screen (showing black and white only, of course) was watched in a pretty crowded living room!



But, long before that, Britain was the birthplace of TV, its famous inventor John Logie Baird being a Scotsman who had television up and running in the 1920s, including for the BBC, though they in fact turned to another system for their fully-developed broadcasting of the 1930s (famously from Alexandra Palace – “Ally Pally” – from 1936 on). In fact, however, there were just 23,000 sets – and in the lucky south of England only – when war broke out in 1939 and the whole thing was stopped. In the meantime, Britain had achieved some notable firsts – the first play broadcast in 1930, the first sports broadcast (of the Derby horse race) in 1931, and the first “news event” – the arrival of the liner Queen Mary at Southampton in 1936, the same year that also brought the first sports event to be televised by the regular BBC service (a boxing match).



It's not surprising then that the UK has produced some of the most famous TV icons of all time, known and be-loved all over the world. Indeed, if we

once thought of TV programmes and TV formats as the main preserve of the Americans, we can now see clearly how the Brits are giving them a real run for their money.

From our earliest years, we are charmed by such magnificent creatures as *The Teletubbies*, *Bob the Builder* (he'll fix anything), *Bill & Ben*, *the Flowerpot Men*, *Fimbles*, *Rory the Racing Car*, *Postman Pat*, *Thomas the Tank Engine*, *Noddy* and *Rupert Bear*, to name but a few. And as we

grow up we become acquainted with other acclaimed personages whose fame also extends beyond the boundaries of the British Isles. We have Jamie Oliver, going all the way across the Atlantic to preach the benefits of a healthy lifestyle to our American friends, who are grappling with a huge plague of obesity. For many years now, Jamie has been an icon of British culinary culture, broadcasting to the world about how to make queen of puddings and breed your own organic chickens. This may sound like something out of *The Good Life* (a widely-viewed and much-beloved classic British 1980s sitcom about a couple who reject worldly values

and decide to lead a simpler lifestyle in a posh residential suburb of London), but actually it is exactly what our fast-paced world needs right now. Jamie Oliver does much towards the promotion of locally-brought, British produce, but also isn't afraid to experiment with foreign recipes. Over the years, people have come to like him for his open and friendly manner –

he seems more like a neighbour than a celebrity really – a huge contrast to the downright-scary Gordon Ramsay – another British celebrity chef of *Hell's Kitchen* fame. It can safely be said that the UK is on a roll with this kind of TV personality.

And it's not only the men that are cooking up a feast for our eyes on the ►

entertainment – rozrywka
 ever more – coraz bardziej
 fixture – element wyposażenia
 HM (His/Her Majesty) – Jego/Jej Królewska Mość
 admittedly – wprawdzie
 to ensure – zapewnić
 the birthplace of sth – miejsce narodzin/początku czegoś
 (to have sth) up and running – rozwijać się, dobrze prosperować
 to break out – wybuchnąć
 in the meantime – w międzyczasie
 notable – godny uwagi
 firsts – pierwsze rzeczy/wydarzenia danego typu na świecie
 event – wydarzenie
 arrival – przybycie
 liner – statek wycieczkowy
 beloved – ukochany
 main preserve – (czyjaś) główna domena, konik
 to give sb a run for their money – być dla kogoś trudnym przeciwnikiem
 charmed – zauroczony
 magnificent – wspaniały
 to become acquainted with sb – poznać kogoś, zapoznać się z kimś
 acclaimed – uznany
 to extend – wykraczać (poza coś)
 to preach – prawić kazania
 to grapple with sth – siłować się z czymś, borykać się z czymś
 obesity – otyłość
 to breed – hodować
 to reject – odrzucić
 value – wartość, ideał
 posh – wykwintny, wytworny
 residential suburb – dzielnica will podmiejskich
 produce – produkty rolne
 celebrity – gwiazda, sława
 downright-scary – autentycznie przerażający
 to be on a/the roll – być na fali
 feast for one's eyes – ucztą dla czyichś oczu

small screen. Nigella Lawson, the domestic goddess, is famous worldwide for her TV shows and cookery books, as were those entirely politically-incorrect antidotes to Jamie in the (ample) shape of the *Two Fat Ladies*, Clarissa Dickson-Wright and Jennifer Paterson. Inevitably perhaps, the carefree lifestyle took its toll, and one Lady (Jennifer) passed over to that great dining table in the sky in 1999, putting an end to that particular broadcasting phenomenon.

But food is, of course, not the only field in which British TV excels. If it wasn't enough to advise us where to eat, the telly also provides handy tips on how to dress. It was here that Gok Wan pioneered his wildly popular *How to Look Good Naked* show, which has now also



taken off in the US, Canada, Belgium, Sweden, Israel and even Poland, each with their own national presenters, of course. And how could we possibly talk about fashion without giving a mention to Trinny and Susannah, now household names pretty much everywhere, touring Europe, helping women of all ages to look fabulous wherever they go?

Once the viewer has got his/her image sorted out, he or she is ready to move on to more frivolous things. In the UK, shopping for antiques could fairly be dubbed a national sport. This favourite pastime is second only to watching television itself, and when the twain do actually meet (oh joy unbounded!), the possibility arises of admiring Wedgwood porcelain and Chippendale fur-

niture from the comparative comfort of one's own (not quite-so Chippendale) armchair, instead of braving weather in places like wet Yorkshire. Unsurprisingly, then, antique-centred programming accounts for long hours of time on the box, including on *Cash in the Attic*, *Flog it!*, and the renowned *Antiques Roadshow*, whose 32 series have been delighting viewers since 1979, not only in the show's homeland, but also in countries like the US, which has now adopted the format, and adapted it into its own version. The main difference between the more traditional *Roadshow* and the other programmes is that, with it, people get to hang on to their precious heirlooms, instead of just auctioning them off to pay for a new fridge or a holiday in The Bahamas.

The British, being a sentimental and somewhat possessive bunch when it comes to useless old junk that looks nice on the mantelpiece, are, naturally enough, adoring fans of the *Roadshow*, but also therefore in occasional need of globetrotting *How Clean is Your House?* presenters Kim Woodburn and Aggie Mackenzie (whose format has also been adapted into 19 national versions everywhere from Iceland to Vietnam).

Antiques are all well and good, but the latest trend in the UK is to go hunting for the history behind people, and not just their possessions. I'm talking here about family-tree tracing, the latest national obsession to be reflected on screen. Thanks to the possibilities provided by Internet searching, records that would once have taken weeks or months to plough through can be done in minutes or hours, and it just so happens that the British records giving insights into genealogy are particularly well-preserved. So here we see the perfect example of how TV feeds off a hobby that's already skyrocketing in popularity (many family-tree-tracers would say it's more of an obsession), and then fuels interest in that hobby still further. It's the perfect synergy! The programme here, beginning in 2004, is *Who do you Think You Are?* and it entails experts looking for the roots of famous people, not least

domestic – domowy, krajowy

goddess – bogini

entirely – zupełnie

ample – pokaźny, obfity

inevitably – nieuchronnie

carefree – bez troski

to take its toll – dać się we znaki, odbić się na czymś niekorzystnie

to excel – wyróżniać się (w robieniu czegoś), celować (w czymś)

telly – telewizor

handy tip – praktyczna porada

to pioneer – zapoczątkować

to take off – wystartować

household name – powszechnie znane nazwisko

fabulous – bajeczny, wspaniały

frivolous – niepoważny

fairly – uczciwie, poważnie

dubbed – ochrzczony, nazwany

pastime – rozrywka

twain – para, dwójka

unbounded – bezgraniczny

to arise – pojawić się

comparative – względny

to brave – stawiać czoło

to account for – stanowić, wynosić

the box – telewizor

to flog sth – opchnąć coś

renowned – znany

to delight – zachwycić

to hang on to sth – trzymać się czegoś, nie oddać czegoś

heirloom – pamiątka

possessive – zaborczy

bunch – grupa, grono (ludzi)

junk – śmieć, rupiecie

mantelpiece – gzyms kominka

globetrotting – globtroterstwo, podróżowanie po świecie

to trace – wyśledzić, prześledzić

to reflect – odbijać, odzwierciedlać

records – zapisy, archiwa

to plough through sth – przebrnąć przez coś, mozolić się nad czymś

to give insights into sth – zgłębić coś, dać wyobrażenie o czymś

well-preserved – dobrze zachowany

to feed off – nakarmić, karmić coś

to skyrocket – wzrastać w zawrotnym tempie

to fuel – napędzać coś

to entail – wiązać się z czymś, pociągać za sobą

some of the TV stars mentioned elsewhere in this article like Jeremy Clarkson, David Tennant, David Suchet and Nigella Lawson. Not every country has such good records, so it's not surprising that other overseas versions are often in lands connected to – i.e. with ancestors in – the UK, like Canada, Australia, South Africa and the USA; but the Germans, Swedes, Dutch, Norwegians and Poles have all had a go too, developing shows of equivalent content.

It is an interesting fact, however, that, in spite of that distinctive British desire to 'hang on' to old stuff, auctions have managed to become vastly popular in the UK. It is not only the humble antique that is auctioned off the highest bidder nowadays. The latest trend to emerge involves house auctions, where viewers take up the "paddle" in competition over the best homes (whether in Britain or abroad). And these programmes are no mere stand-alone incidents. Nowadays an increasing amount of TV time is dedicated to house-related matters. Whether it be moving, selling, buying or redecorating, you can bet your boots that somewhere on some channel there is a house-centred programme on.

Moving from house to garden, we have garden landscaping programmes, garden makeovers (running in parallel with the house makeovers), programmes in which contestants compete to design the best garden, programmes about Britain's (or the world's) most beautiful gardens, programmes giving advice about how to deal successfully with everything from aphids to botrytis, and the list goes on...

The British probably love their gardens even more than their antiques (though maybe not their televisions?) Again it goes to show how much you can tell about a nation just by switching on that telly and checking out what's on. All of which brings us neatly on to the national sense of humour...

The British are naturally endowed with a very special, wholly idiosyncratic variety of wit. It is ostensibly hard for foreigners to understand what

Brits laugh at, and yet somehow they must manage it, since so many British comedy programmes – like *Dad's Army*, *Allo Allo*, *Mr Bean*, *The Benny Hill Show*, *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, *Keeping Up Appearances*, *Fawlty Towers*, *Blackadder* and *The Office* – are watched and beloved all over the world.

In fact, Britain has taken its love of comedy a step further, with telethons like *Children in Need* or *Comic Relief*, for which various famous people delight in making utter fools of themselves on national television, all in the name of charity. You're not really somebody until you've been on *Comic Relief*, and that goes for politicians like David Cameron, Tony Blair and Gordon Brown too, as well as pop groups like *Girls Aloud*, sportspeople like Olympian diver Tom Daley, and of course actors ranging all the way from youngsters like Rupert Grint through to veterans like Roger Lloyd Pack.



And where the stars lead, the nation is ready to follow, with everyone proudly donning spongy red noses and calling in to donate money to the cause (over £650 million since 1985 in the case of *Comic Relief*, and over £500 million since 1980 in the case of *Children in Need*).

Of course, television provides opportunities to make money, as well as give it away. Flogging off antiques is not the only way to make a bob or two, as one could

also go on *Who Wants to be a Millionaire?* – a British idea begun in 1998, adapted for around 70 different countries and so iconic that the whole *Slumdog Millionaire* movie was based around it.

In contrast, you won't get much more than a nice cut-glass engraved bowl if you win the very demanding *Mastermind* quiz show, which has been running since 1972, and also taken up in Australia and the USA, so it's really the prestige that counts (the person ►

overseas – zagraniczny
 ancestor – przodek
 content – treść, zawartość
 in spite of – pomimo
 distinctive – charakterystyczny
 vastly – daleko, bez porównania
 humble – skromny, prosty
 bidder – licytant
 to emerge – pojawić się
 paddle – łopatką, *tu*: numerek na aukcji
 competition – rywalizacja, konkurencja
 abroad – za granicą
 stand-alone – autonomiczny, niezależny
 moving – przeprowadzanie się
 you can bet your boots – możesz być pewien, że...
 landscaping – architektura zieleni
 makeover – całkowita odmiana
 in parallel with – równoległe z, jednocześnie z
 contestant – zawodnik
 to compete – rywalizować
 to deal with – poradzić z, zająć się

to switch on – włączyć
 neatly – schludnie, doskonale
 endowed – obdarzony, obdarowany
 idiosyncratic – charakterystyczny, indywidualny
 variety – odmiana, rodzaj
 wit – dowcip, poczucie humoru
 ostensibly – rzekomo
 telethon – maraton telewizyjny, widowisko charytatywne
 utter – zupełny, skończony
 charity – dobroczynność
 Olympian diver – nurek olimpijski
 to don – wdziać, przywdziać
 spongy – gąbczasty
 the cause – (dobra) sprawa
 to give sth away – rozdawać coś
 to make a bob or two – zarobić trochę grosza
 in contrast – natomiast, w odróżnieniu
 cut glass – szkło rżnięte
 engraved – wygrawerowany
 demanding – wymagający, ciężki

coming second doesn't get anything at all). You also have to face the long walk to and from the famous black leather chair, in which you will be grilled mercilessly for two 2-minute rounds on your specialised subject and general knowledge. While you might have an excuse for weakness in the latter, the former is your own business, and your own choice. We can imagine, then, how a certain 28-year-old software analyst felt in 2010, when his chosen subject yielded just 4 points, rising to a stunning 5 after the second round! In fact, the audience and presenter may well have squirmed even more than the poor contestant himself! [In case you need to know, the highest ever *Mastermind* score – for the same 4 minutes of questioning – was 41]. In *The Weakest Link* – yet another winning British format – some relatively modest sums are available, but to pocket them you will need to be mean



to fellow contestants, who are also mean to you, as well as face the ultra-mean Anne Robinson – in the British or American versions – or some equally tough and unpleasant question-master/mistress in the versions now developed in 97 countries (including China). If your general knowledge isn't quite up to scratch, you might use other talents to get you on to the small screen. Recently, *Britain's Got Talent* has made genuine world stars out of ordinary people like Susan Boyle, whose glorious voice contrasting with a somewhat uninspiring appearance left panel and audience alike with mouths gaping. That format has also been adapted by a host of countries, as have the *Pop Idol* and *X Factor* formats, again, now familiar everywhere. These are the kind of programmes people have to turn to nowadays, since *Top of the Pops* was taken off air in 2006 after

42 years, creating a gaping Thursday – or Friday-evening hole in most teenagers' lives and leaving the nation groping for alternative entertainments. Needless to say, this being Britain, they didn't have very far to look. They could watch many of their favourite celebrities prancing about in ball gowns or top hats and tails on *Strictly Come Dancing*, a show now franchised in 20+ countries around the world, including of course Poland. For those viewers with more refined tastes, television in the UK provides many interesting and informative programmes. TV of true quality is still being made there, and – while it might be too much to say that this is the only country where it can be found – one would have to admit that British documentary series (along with British costume dramas) are suspiciously dominant on DVDs sold around the world. Whether the subjects be human biology and health, the solar system, animals or ecology, architecture, the life and wives of Henry VIII or the stories behind famous works of art, there are classy programmes to watch which have made household names of such beloved figures as David Attenborough and Prof. Robert Winston (whose work has been recognised by a knight-hood from The Queen and a peerage respectively).

Now, reality TV and science programmes aside, what is it that most people turn to for entertainment in “some other dimension”? Of course, the answer is the irreplaceable science fiction, and Britain boasts some of the very, very best. *Doctor Who* is the world's longest running sci-fi series, lasting from 1963 and 1989 and then again – with a very impressive facelift indeed – post-2005, when Christopher Eccleston first brought the Doctor back to life for new generations of kids (and would-be-kids) to marvel at and enjoy. Since then the Doc has also metamorphosed into people who look like the actors David Tennant and Matt Smith. “The Doctor” may travel in time in his flying police phone box called The TARDIS, but viewers of the BBC need no such magical machines – they are transported by TV to a different era past or present, or a differ-

to come second – skończyć jako drugi, zająć drugie miejsce
to grill – maglować
mercilessly – bezlitośnie
excuse – wymówka
latter – ten drugi, kolejny
former – ten poprzedni, pierwszy
to yield – dać, wydać
stunning – szokujący
to squirm – zwinąć się (np. ze wstydu)
modest – skromny
to pocket – zagarnąć, zgarnąć
mean – zły, niedobry
fellow – kolega
equally – równie
to be up to scratch – być na odpowiednim poziomie, spełniać wymogi
genuine – autentyczny
ordinary – zwyczajny
glorious – cudowny, wspaniały
uninspiring – bezbarwny, bez wyrazu

to gape – gapić się, rozdziawiać usta (w zdziwieniu)
familiar – znajomy, znany
to grope for sth – szukać czegoś po omacku, nie móc się czegoś doszukać
to prance – podskakiwać, brykać
ball gown – suknia balowa
refined tastes – wyrafinowane gusta
to admit – przyznać
suspiciously – podejrzenie
work of art – dzieło sztuki
classy – z klasą, szlachetny
knighthood – tytuł szlachecki
peerage – parowie, parostwo
dimension – wymiar
irreplaceable – niezastąpiony
longest running – najdłużej działający, najdłużej nadawany
impressive – imponujący
facelift – lifting, odnowienie wizerunku
generation – pokolenie
to marvel at sth – zachwycać się czymś

ent planet, each and every time they switch on.

Of course time travel backwards can also be achieved by way of one of the many "bonnet dramas" made in Britain. At this point, it would be immensely surprising to find a classic piece of English Lit. that hasn't been adapted for viewing by the BBC at some point or other. The quality of these productions is invariably sky-high, and they are always a joy to watch and re-watch, whenever the fancy takes one for a little Bronte, Austen, Hardy, Gaskell, Dickens or Eliot. Colin Firth made his name as the wet-shirted Mr Darcy climbing out of the lake at Pemberley in the 1995 version of *Pride & Prejudice*, thus forever leaving his heart-throb status beyond doubt. Bond Girl Gemma Arterton started out as a fresh-faced Tess Durbeyfield, and Carey Mulligan gave a superb performance in *Bleak House*, alongside the acclaimed Gillian Anderson of *X-Files* fame. ITV has not been left out either, *Granada* being famously responsible for a fine screening of *Brideshead Revisited*, as well as four series of Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories starring Jeremy Brett, while *London Weekend Television* did *Agatha Christie's Poirot* with David Suchet.

For those who prefer more contemporary storylines, there are iconic soaps like *Eastenders* and *Coronation Street* – now a world-record-holder having run since 1960 (more than 7000 episodes), and even continuing to feature the character of Ken Barlow, played by actor William Roache, for the whole period! Medical soaps include the 762-episode *Casualty* (the longest-running emergency medical drama in the world) and *Doctors*, while the world of the police and crimebusting had *The Bill*, whose 26th and last series came to an end with the 2,400th episode on August 31st last year.

Detective shows include everything from *Miss Marple* and *Hetty Wainthrop Investigates* through to *Dalziel and Pascoe* and *Silent Witness*. Beyond those, a phenomenon of recent years has been the super-popular – and extremely high-quality – *Life on Mars* and its sequel *Ashes to Ashes* – about modern-day detectives being transplanted to the

1970s and 80s, and hence worlds in fact surprisingly and completely different from our own in the 21st century, in which policing was an altogether more "raw" business than it is nowadays...

While the British may still moan that "there's nothing good on", it certainly doesn't look like that from the perspective of those on the outside looking in. Indeed, with so much good stuff to choose from, who can be surprised that Brits watch more TV than the citizens of any other EU member state, as a 2006 study by Vergeer, Coenders and Scheepers makes clear? [The Irish took second place, by the way]. In fact, Brits watched what was even for them a record amount of telly in 2010 – some 30 hours, 4 minutes a week on average, so it's no surprise either that the latest TV offerings always represent a favourite topic of conversation in Britain (second only to the weather, of course). This can prove frustrating to the likes of Poles, who are always waiting for the talk to shift over to real issues.



But actually, come to think of it, TV – though of course not real in itself – is still more real than we might like to admit. It is like a mirror, held up to the face of a nation, calling out to the viewer, and saying "I am what you

make me. Here is what you want to watch!" So, if a country can be reflected in the TV it watches, what does that say about Britain? Well, of course, it's not all roses, but on the whole the picture painted is not a bad one. Not necessarily because

of the individual programmes themselves, for not all are always what they could be, but on account of the sheer diversity. Whether you want to laugh with Benny Hill, cringe at Anne Robinson, look at cars with Jeremy Clarkson on *Top Gear*, or cry your eyes out over a Thomas Hardy adaptation, you will always find some British programme to your taste. Everyone has a favourite, so – no matter where you are in the world – give those channels a good flicking through, and you'll be sure to find one of your own. ■

backwards – w tył, do tyłu
bonnet – czepek, czapeczka
immensely – ogromnie
invariably – niezmiennie
sky-high – najwyższych lotów, zawrotny
fancy – upodobanie, chętką
prejudice – uprzedzenie
heart-throb – obiekt (kobiecyh) westchnień
fresh-faced – młodzieńczy
superb – znakomity, wspaniały
alongside – obok
responsible – odpowiedzialny
screening – pokaz, projekcja
contemporary – współczesny
soap – opera mydlana
world-record-holder – posiadacz rekordu świata
casualty – ofiara
emergency – nagły wypadek

crimebusting – zwalczanie zbrodni
to transplant – przeszczepić, przeszczepić
hence – zatem
to moan – jęczeć, marudzić
citizen – obywatel
member state – państwo członkowskie
study – studium, badanie
the likes of – ludzie tego pokroju, ludzie tacy jak
to call out to sb – wołać kogoś
it's not all (wine and) roses – nie wszystko jest cacy, nie jest wcale różowo
on account of – z powodu
sheer – czysty, prosty
diversity – różnorodność
to cringe at sb – krzywić się na czyjś widok
to cry one's eyes out – wypłakiwać sobie oczy
to flick through channels – przerzucać/przełączać kanały TV

British Invasion

Inhabitants of Earth – watch out!

We have a global invasion on our hands...



MP3

kod dostępu: **BHIN73**
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Calm down! There's no need to get all panicky and fidgety! If I have inadvertently sent any of you, gentle readers, out to the nearest convenience store for mind-control-proof tin foil, I must take this opportunity to make my sincere apologies. Really, there's nothing (much) to be afraid of. When I say "global invasion" I don't exactly mean little green men from Mars popping over in state-of-the-art, poached-egg-shaped, disco-light-flashing, metallic monstrosities of spaceships (I'm sure you'll know the kind I'm talking about if you've watched even a tenth of the nerdy sci-fi films I have). Well, even if you haven't, it doesn't really matter all that much, since space exploration plays but a small part in what you are about to read.

No, the invasion I'm talking about is completely harmless – unless you happen to be afraid of things like hot-cross-buns and Cheddar cheese, that is. If this is the case, then beware, you're going to be hearing a lot more of this kind of thing before too long.

So, can you guess by now what our global invasion really is? Hands up,

those of you who said "British Exports", and you've got it! British products, inventions and designs are, slowly but surely, infiltrating the global market, penetrating into foreigners' homes and workplaces. You may not notice them, but they're there all right. Right under your very noses, easy to find... for those who know where to look!

It may perhaps surprise the reader to hear that the top British commodity cannot be transported in crates and shipped all over the world in some huge container ship. No, this first-

class export travels in a very different way. In air-conditioned planes, trains and automobiles, with all comforts catered for. The export referred to here is, of course, people. The sixty million inhabitants of the United Kingdom place it 22nd on the list of the biggest countries in the world and, in a space roughly the size of Michigan, that's bound to mean crowds. So some Britons have found the seemingly perfect solution of pulling up their good old British roots and legging it overseas, spreading their national ideals, morals and manners as they go.

THE BEATLES

panicky – panikarski

fidgety – rozbiegany

inadvertently – nieumyślnie

mind-control-proof – odporny na kontrolę umysłu

to pop over – wpaść

nerdy – głupkowaty, dumy

hot-cross-bun – drożdżówka ze znakiem krzyża, jedzona w Wlk. Bryt. w Wielki Piątek

to infiltrate – przesączyć się, przeniknąć

commodity – towar, artykuł

air-conditioned – klimatyzowany

automobile – samochód

inhabitant – mieszkaniec

Briton – Brytyjczyk

to leg it – zasuwać, drałować



From Lord Byron in 19th century Greece to our modern-day Beckhams, Brits abroad have been making an impact for centuries. In fact, the aforementioned Byron was so beloved by the Greeks that they even dedicated a national day to him! On April 19th, the anniversary of the great poet's death, our Greek friends celebrate the man who through his writing romanticized Greek culture, and through his bank account and own valiant efforts helped with their struggle for independence. This is quite something when compared with the coolness of the British, who not once, but twice, refused his burial at Westminster Abbey, finally consenting to a small commemorative plaque. But not every expatriate received so much fame and acclaim. Many remain rather anonymous, like doctors or social workers, engineers, oil-industry personnel or teachers, or else as soldiers fighting for the freedom of other

nations. 150,000 British soldiers fought on the side of the Union in the American Civil War of 1861-1864, for example, and Brits were also highly active in many South American countries' 19th-century struggles for independence. These days the roles are different, but the numbers are still high – 5.5 million, according to a 2006 study, which found that 41 countries around the world each had 10,000 or more Brits living in them!

Having mentioned people, we need to devote a little time to the export of ideas. By which I basically mean books. It is in books that we encapsulate our dreams and ideas, each page containing a new notion. And, as we well know, nothing has more power to influence the way we think than an idea. From our earliest childhood we learn about our surroundings from books. Children's books, travel books, art books, gardening books, history books, nature books,

cookbooks and language books have the power to shape the way we see the world, as of course do novels. We can fall in love for the first time while reading a book, experience the pain of death and the fear of impending doom. We learn to distinguish good from evil thanks to the ideals presented to us on the pages of a good paperback. And nowhere is there such a profusion of new books being published as in Britain. In 2005 alone 206,000 new books were published in the UK, America coming second with 'only' 172,000. Well, who could really be surprised in the country of Shakespeare, Jane Austen, The Brontës, Charles Dickens, Thomas Hardy, J. R. R. Tolkien, Agatha Christie... ►

impact – wpływ

aforementioned – wyżej wspomniany

valiant – waleczny, dzielny

burial – pochówek

to consent to sth – zgodzić się na coś

commemorative plaque – tablica pamiątkowa

to devote – przeznaczyć, przekazać

to encapsulate – streścić, zawrzeć coś

novel – powieść

impending doom – zbliżające się nieszczęście

profusion – obfitość



REKLAMA

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(one could go on and on and on as the list is, for all practical purposes, never-ending)?

A recent addition to this long list of British literary successes – and perhaps the most phenomenal of all – is J. K. Rowling, whose *Harry Potter* enchanted the whole world with the idea of a magical reality hiding right under our metaphorical noses. Selling copies into the hundreds of millions, the books spread worldwide the idea of the British boarding school, a one-of-a-kind institution, not to be found anywhere else in exactly that form. Children dreamed of taking the Hogwarts Express and flocked to London's Kings Cross Station to tap tentatively on the wall between Platforms 9 and 10, hoping for a glimpse of the elusive Platform 9¾.

And it is not only in the form of great literature that artists can shape our reality – British films and music continue to inspire. Think of *Love Actually*, making us cry into our Christmas Puddings every 25th December, or *The Beatles*, still playing on the radio after 50 years. If we delve into the Guinness Book of World Records (another British export, albeit from an Irish firm), we will find that *The Beatles* actually sold over 1 billion 'units', as they are referred to in a term which encompasses anything from a cassette or record to a CD, thus making them the single most popular band ever, and the pioneers of music as we now know it.

It's pretty much the same story with classical music – just how many of the versions heard on the radio in Poland

– or anywhere else for that matter – are from the London Symphony Orchestra, London Philharmonic, Royal Philharmonic, Academy of St. Martin-in-the Fields or whatever? Maybe nobody knows exactly, but the answer must at the very least be... "lots"!

And while British literature, film and music are busy influencing our minds, the UK's actual, statistically-proven, top export is directly saving lives around the globe, or at least helping us maintain our physical health and welfare. Go to any house you like and, apart from the bookcase, the top place of British domination will be the medicine cabinet. Feeling a bit feverish – a good dose of Ibuprofen will soon clear that up! Stomach trouble? It's often a *Tagamet* that is reached for! Wheezing and coughing? *Salbutamol* can deal with it! These are only some of Britain's most famous medicinal exports. Another, which, although first used as a heart drug, is now widely available for a different purpose, is *Viagra*.

So, doctor's orders obeyed, we may now move on to an altogether more pleasurable subject – food (let's not even get into drinks like tea, whose British brands are simply everywhere). Just recently, I had the immense pleasure of discovering an authentic, honest-to-goodness fish and chip shop in the middle of Warsaw. Imagine the delight of a Brit far from home, being able to enjoy local cuisine in the furthest reaches of the world, and add to that the joy of the foreigner discovering new delights for the palate and you have the perfect picture of happiness.

Many wonderful foods are exported by the UK every year.

These include such delicacies as Jordan bars, *Fisherman's Friends*, Dorset Cereals, Cadbury's Chocolate and, of course, Cheddar cheese, although the term is now largely generic, and can refer to cheese made anywhere in the world. However, the EU has specially awarded

something called "West Country Farmhouse Cheddar" its PDO (Protected Destination of Origin) status, which may be applied where products are produced, processed and prepared within a specific geographical area, and with features and characteristics attributable to that area. The stipulation for the Cheddar referred to is that it be made in Somerset, Devon, Dorset or Cornwall – the original four counties which form the West Country.

In fact it's not only Cheddar that the British pride themselves on. The UK offers many other exciting varieties of cheese. Among the most famous of these are Stilton and Single Gloucester, but also beloved are Buxton Blue, Bonchester and Dovedale. All of these, and a couple more besides, have attained the considerable honour (and the financial attractions) of being awarded PDO Status. And if cheese is not your thing, why not turn to Cornish Pasties or Cornish Clotted Cream, which have also made the European Union list as regional specialties?

While PDO status is only awarded to a small number of products each year, there are many wonderful foods which have no such distinction, but are still consumed in great quantities by all Anglophiles abroad. One of these is *Marmite* – a yeast extract (believe

to enchant – oczarować

boarding school – szkoła z internatem

tentatively – z wahaniem, ostrożnie

elusive – nieuchwytny

to delve into – sięgnąć do czegoś, zagłębić się w coś

albeit – aczkolwiek

to obey – słuchać (rozkazów), przestrzegać

immense – ogromny, kapitalny

fish and chip shop – smażalnia ryb

cuisine – kuchnia

delights for/of the palate – rozkosze poniebiania

Protected Destination of Origin – (towar/produkt) o chronionym źródle pochodzenia

stipulation – warunek, zastrzeżenie

to pride oneself on sth – szczycić się, chlubić się czymś

to award – nagrodzić, przyznać (np. nagrodę)

specialties – specjalności, specjały

Anglophile – anglofil

yeast – drożdże



it or not) which has in recent years been worming its way on to the global market, gaining fans in the most unlikely places. I am reminded here of an instance when, in the days before *Marmite* became widely available in Poland, I was asked by our local postman if, being British, I had any access to it and could maybe get him a jar or two. In fact, more and more foreigners have come to appreciate the unique taste of *Marmite*, since it was first produced in Burton-On-Trent in 1902.

But it is not only British food that is gaining followers all over the globe. Fashion is very much the new "it Brit" thing. For many years now the Burberry Trench Coat has been synonymous with style, but it is not only such veteran designs that beguile the fashion world. Britain has heaps of new design talent flourishing wherever you look, think Christopher Kane, Jonathan Saunders or shoe-god Nicholas Kirkwood. Fashion can't get enough of them! And just last year the whole world was thrown into mourning with the sudden death of one of our most talented designers, Alexander McQueen.

Presenting to us all these design greats we have British models, tramping up and down catwalks worldwide, the most famous of these being, doubtless the legendary Kate Moss, but followed closely by quirky Agyness

Deyn, china-doll-like Lily Cole, and voluptuous *Victoria's Secret* beauty Rosie Huntington-Whiteley.

Going from high fashion to High Street (or rather Main Street, as they say across the Atlantic), does anyone remember the citywide hysteria New York experienced not long ago, with the opening of the first American *Topshop*? The chain is growing fast and where people can't shop it live, they order off the Internet, often by the crateful. Marks and Spencer and New Look also both have many stores (and fans) worldwide.

In fact, British-produced stuff often just seems to crop up out of nowhere in the most unexpected places. Diners everywhere enjoy their meals off finest Wedgwood porcelain, and then snuggle up between Laura Ashley sheets. *Land Rovers* made recently, or simply yonks ago (some as far back as in 1948) are still doing their thing wherever on our planet the terrain gets challenging; and there are also a fair few Minis, Rolls Royces and Jaguars

out there where roads are better. Places as far-flung as Gdynia, Los Angeles, Galveston, Chattanooga, San Francisco, Honolulu, Lake Titicaca and Melbourne can all boast ships that now serve as floating museums, hotels or restaurants, but started out as vessels constructed at UK shipyards. And would you ever imagine that half of the USA's most important state business is conducted over a British desk, specifically the one located in the Oval Office in the White House, which was in fact a very useful gift from Queen Victoria to President Rutherford B. Hayes in 1880, and was built from the timbers of the British Arctic Exploration ship *HMS Resolute*.

So, to sum it all up, what, in this age of Chinese mass-production, can be said for British exports? Well, there's not much more to say, really, but here's a bit of advice: next time you pass a *Topshop*-clad, salbutamol-inhaling asthmatic, reading *Harry Potter* while listening to *The Beatles* and munching on a Flake bar – why not ask them? ■

REKLAMA

unique – unikalny
trench coat – trencz
to beguile – omamić, oczarować
to flourish – kwitnąć, dobrze prosperować
catwalk – wybieg (np. na pokazie mody)
quirky – dziwaczny
china-doll – porcelanowa laleczka
voluptuous – pełnota, zmysłowa
High Street – deptak, ulica z największymi sklepami
by the crateful – całymi skrzynkami, na skrzynki
to crop up – pojawić się, wyskoczyć
diner – gość (w restauracji)
yonks (ago) – wieki całe, dawno temu
challenging – ambitny, trudny
floating – pływający
vessel – statek, łódź
timbers – drewno, tarcica
HMS (Her Majesty's Ship) – okręt Jej/Jego Królewskiej Mości
to munch on sth – przeżuwać coś



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British Entrepreneur with Social Conscience – Dame Anita Roddick

by Agnieszka Dudek

From scratch

It began in 1976 as a tiny shop in Brighton selling twenty-five naturally based skin and hair care products. It was never meant to be a business, but rather a survival exercise to provide a livelihood for herself and her two daughters. She was planning to close it down as soon as her husband returned from his lifelong-dream journey on horseback from Buenos Aires to New York and buy a small pineapple plantation in Australia. She never envisioned that it would turn into a highly profitable enterprise with more than 2,100 branches in 55 countries at its height, and would become an icon of the High Street in the 1980s.

Social enterprise

This is how the story of the natural, cruelty-free cosmetic empire – The Body Shop commenced. The figure behind its success is Dame Anita Roddick, ‘the Queen of Green’. Anita redefined the meaning of success, making her company not so much a financial enterprise but a social enterprise which was based on her conviction that “business has the power to do good”. A dedicated advocate for human rights and green issues, as well as a pioneer of responsible consumerism, Anita Roddick was some way ahead of her times and turned the eyes of the world to such sensitive issues,



MP3 kod dostępu: **AARK89**
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entrepreneur – przedsiębiorca

conscience – sumienie

Dame – dama, tytuł przysługujący kobietom
udekorowanym najwyższymi odznaczeniami
Imperium Brytyjskiego

from scratch – od zera, od podstaw

survival – przetrwanie

to provide – zapewnić

livelihood – środki do życia, utrzymanie

lifelong-dream – marzenie życia

on horseback – na koniu, konno

pineapple – ananas

to envision – przewidzieć, wyobrazić

profitable – rentowny, dochodowy

enterprise – przedsięwzięcie

at its height – u szczytu, w pełni

High Street – deptak, ekskluzywne sklepy
w centrum miasta

cruelty-free – wolny od okrucieństwa

to commence – rozpocząć

to redefine – przededefiniować

conviction – przekonanie

dedicated – oddany

advocate for sth – działacz na rzecz czegoś,
orędownik

responsible – odpowiedzialny

(to be) ahead of one's times – wyprzedzać swój
czas

sensitive issue – delikatna/drażliwa
kwestia

often swept under the carpet by the public, as animal testing or homeless children, just to name a few.

Origins

She was born in 1942 in Littlehampton, as the daughter of Italian-Jewish immigrants. When she was nine, her mother divorced her father and married his cousin, Henry, whom Anita adored. It turned out that Anita was the fruit of that passionate affair between her mother and Henry. Young Anita set her sights on acting but she was turned down by a local drama school and so took up teacher training. She worked as a teacher of English and history but soon decided to quit her job in the UK to travel the world. As a teacher for the United Nations, she worked in Paris and Geneva, and spent some time in the islands of Polynesia where she could observe the indigenous people and their rituals of the body, which exerted an impact on her future vision of the beauty industry. Shortly after her return to Littlehampton, she married Gordon Roddick and they ran a bed-and-breakfast, and then a small local restaurant. When, after the birth of their second daughter, Gordon stated he wanted to pursue his ambition and ride a horse from Argentina to New York, she gave him her blessing. Yet, before his departure, Gordon helped Anita to negotiate a bank loan of £4000, which she used to open her shop with natural cosmetics.

Success

Her concept of selling cosmetics based on naturally-derived ingredients such as aloe vera, cocoa butter, jojoba oil and almond oil – inspired by her travels around the world, turned out to be so successful that she was soon able to open a second shop, financed by selling half the company to a local garage owner. She drew a lot upon her youthful travel experiences – for example, her observations of Sri Lankan women rubbing pineapple on their skin resulted in the development of Pineapple Facial Wash. When Gordon returned, Anita's business

was thriving. Gordon helped her to set up the structures: he devised the franchise system which enabled them to spread the network globally, and he also oversaw the finances. By the mid-1980s, The Body Shop became a leading cosmetic retailer and Anita was named the Business Woman of the Year. By 1990, Roddick's 30 per cent stake in The Body Shop made her the fourth-richest woman in the UK.

Genius

Yet, it is not in the figures that Anita Roddick's success lies. She created something more than a multinational cosmetic business – she created commerce with a conscience. It is said her genius is built on three pillars: firstly, she pioneered the sale of organic cosmetics, thus setting trends for the beauty industry, secondly, she developed a market that responded

to growing worries about animal testing and using chemicals in cosmetics, and finally, she transformed the way the products were sold around the world. She took care not only of what the ingredients of her products were, and under which conditions they were produced, but also what the packaging was. Her cosmetics are sold in simple recyclable containers, simple tubes and bottles. On top of that, The Body Shop also has a refill program in place. It was born from necessity. When Anita first opened her shop, she could not afford to buy new bottles and thus began offering her customers a small discount for bringing back their bottles for refilling. Now, seventy-five products can be refilled at The Body Shop, including The Body Shop Colourings Make-up line and Perfume Oils. All carrier bags were replaced by 100% paper bags in order to reduce waste. ►

to sweep sth under the rug/carpet – starać się coś ukryć
 origin – pochodzenie, źródło
 to divorce – rozwieść się
 to adore – ubóstwiać, uwielbiać
 affair – romans
 to set one's sights on sth – stawiać sobie coś za cel
 to turn sb down – odrzucić (np. czyjaś kandydaturę), odmówić (komuś czegoś)
 to take sth up – podjąć coś, podjąć się czegoś
 United Nations (UN) – Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych (ONZ)
 indigenous – tubylczy
 to exert – wywrzeć (np. wpływ)
 impact – wpływ
 bed-and-breakfast (B&B) – zakwaterowanie ze śniadaniem
 to state – oświadczyć
 to pursue – podążać, poszukiwać
 blessing – błogosławieństwo
 departure – odjazd
 loan – pożyczka
 naturally-derived – pochodzenia naturalnego
 almond – migdał
 owner – posiadacz, właściciel
 to draw (up)on sth – korzystać z czegoś, inspirować się czymś
 youthful – młodzienny
 to rub – pocierać
 facial wash – płyn do mycia twarzy

thriving – (dobrze) prosperujący, kwitnący
 to set up – założyć
 to devise – opracować, wymyślić
 franchise – franczyza, licencja
 to enable – umożliwić
 to spread – rozprzestrzenić, roznieść
 to oversee – nadzorować
 retailer – detalista
 stake – udział
 fourth-richest – czwarty najbogatszy, zajmujący czwartą pozycję na liście najbogatszych
 figure – liczba
 pillar – filar, podstawa
 to set (the) trend – wyznaczyć (nowy) trend
 beauty industry – przemysł kosmetyczny
 to respond – odpowiedzieć, zareagować
 to transform – przekształcić
 to take care of sth – zająć się czymś
 ingredient – składnik
 condition – warunek
 packaging – opakowanie, pakowanie
 recyclable – nadający się do przetworzenia
 refill – wkład (do ponownego napełniania), dolewka
 out of/from necessity – z konieczności
 to afford – mieć środki na coś
 discount – rabat
 make-up – makijaż
 carrier bag – reklamówka
 to replace – zastąpić
 to reduce – ograniczyć, zredukować
 waste – odpady

Social justice and fair trade

What in particular makes Anita Roddick stand out from the crowd of entrepreneurs is her social activism and campaigning for human and environmental issues across the globe. She has been involved in such organisations as Amnesty International, Friends of the Earth, Shelter and CND, and she also started a number of initiatives in support of education and the homeless. She relentlessly called for Third World aid and drew people's attention to where the ingredients of the cosmetics come from and who harvests them. She often emphasized

justice – sprawiedliwość

fair trade – uczciwa konkurencja

to stand out from the crowd – wyróżniać się

environmental – środowiskowy, dotyczący

środowiska naturalnego

involved in – zaangażowany w

shelter – schronienie

in support of – w ramach wsparcia dla

relentlessly – bez przerwy

aid – pomoc, wsparcie

to draw attention – zwrócić, przyciągnąć

uwagę

to harvest – zbierać (np. żniwa)

to emphasize – podkreślić, uwypuklić

crucial – decydujący

CEO (Chief Executive Officer) – dyrektor naczelny

CFO (Chief Financial Officer) – dyrektor ds. finansów

staff – pracownicy

grower – hodowca

invisible – niewidzialny

instrumental – niezwykle ważny, walenie przyczyniający się do czegoś

to campaign for sth – prowadzić kampanię na rzecz czegoś

protection – ochrona

resonant – donośny, odbijający się echem

to comply with sth – odpowiadać czemuś (np. normom)

abolition – abolicja, zniesienie

to be diagnosed with sth – rozpoznać u kogoś (schorzenie)

terminal disease – nieuleczalna choroba

to reveal – objawić, ujawnić

cirrhosis of the liver – marskość wątroby

to contract sth – zarazić się czymś

how crucial to the success of the company and its products were the farmers, be it those producing cocoa butter in Ghana or those making sesame oil in Nicaragua. While on most company websites one can find profiles of their CEOs, CFOs and other managerial staff, on the Body Shop website, in the Our Ingredients section, one can find the profiles of 'growers' from every corner of the world, who are normally invisible, yet so instrumental to the development of organic cosmetics. Anita was passionate about campaigning for greater environmental protection. Her voice against animal testing was especially resonant. The Body Shop is dedicated to this issue and complies with the standards of the British Union

hepatitis C – wirusowe zapalenie wątroby typu „C”

silent killer – cichy zabójca

to rise above sth – przezwyciężyć coś, wznieść się ponad coś

to take sth seriously – brać coś na poważnie, traktować coś poważnie

challenge – wyzwanie

to pass away – odejść, umrzeć

takeover – przejęcie (np. władzy)

giant – gigant

to come under criticism – zostać (ostro) skrytykowanym

fierce – ostry, gwałtowny

to have a (track) record of sth – mieć dobre/złe notowania, cieszyć się dobrą/złą sławą

core value – wartość podstawowa

philanthropic – filantropijny, dobroczynny

disgrace – wstyd, hańba

brand – marka

stand-alone – autonomiczny, niezależny

independently – niezależnie

head office – centrala, siedziba główna

huge – olbrzymi

to influence – wpływać

to remain – pozostawać

supplier – dostawca

formerly – niegdyś, dawniej

powerful – potężny

solely – wyłącznie, jedynie

glamour – urok, splendor

allure – powab, urok

wealth – bogactwo

privilege – przywilej

transitory – przejściowy, przemijający

to shape – ukształtować, utworzyć

destiny – los, przeznaczenie

for the Abolition of Vivisection. Anita didn't even stop campaigning after she had been diagnosed with a terminal disease. She revealed to the media she had been living with cirrhosis of the liver after contracting hepatitis C during the birth of her youngest daughter. She had been living with this 'silent killer' for years, and when it was diagnosed, she rose above her disease and started to campaign for hepatitis C being taken more seriously as a public health challenge. Sadly, she passed away in 2007.

Takeover

A year before her death Anita had taken a serious step and decided to sell The Body Shop to the cosmetic giant, L'Oréal for £652 million. She came under fierce criticism, as L'Oréal had a record of animal testing which was obviously against the core values of The Body Shop. She suggested one of the main reasons for doing that was to free herself for philanthropic work. She used a large part of the money from the sale to set up her own foundation. She knew she was dying, and she said it would be a disgrace to die rich. L'Oréal took over the Body Shop but it stated that The Body Shop brand would be kept and the company would continue as a stand-alone business, run independently from its head office in Littlehampton, West Sussex. Anita believed that by selling her own business to a huge corporation, she would be able to influence its decisions – she remained its consultant until her death in 2007. Suppliers who had formerly worked with the Body Shop were offered contracts with L'Oréal. The French company also began to develop alternative ways of testing their products. Anita Roddick built not only a powerful brand but she proved that “business can do good”. Let me close with her own words: “I want to define success by redefining it. For me it isn't that solely mythical definition – glamour, allure, power of wealth, and the privilege from care. Any definition of success should be personal because it's so transitory. It's about shaping my own destiny.” ■

“Elementary, my Dear Watson”

by Urszula Gruszecka

The surroundings are dark, the wind is making a disturbing noise, warning pedestrians against entering the dark corners of a seemingly dormant London. It is 1887. The omnipresent fog makes the street even more mysterious. The light of a gas street lamp plays with people's vision, reshaping the reality around them. Although the street seems empty in this gloomy dawn, a watchful and perceptive observer could spot a silhouette crossing Baker

Street in a rapid manner. The lady is pale, her movements are nervous and startled. She reaches the door, visibly relieved. Her trembling fingers touch the knocker and she knocks. The door opens almost immediately and there behind it the lady can see a tall, slim figure in a dressing gown, smoking a pipe. His eyes scrutinize her as if looking for something extremely important. “I am looking for Sherlock Holmes” – the pale lady says. “You are in the right place, madam” – the voice responds. And soon after the door closes behind her at 221B Baker Street. A new case is on!

How the Most Famous Sleuth in the World Came into Existence

I am pretty sure that there are not many of you who have not heard about this literary character. Although there are many who believe that he was a real person, living and solving crimes in late Victorian England, the truth is that the character of Sherlock Holmes was a pure invention of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This prolific author created numerous novels and short stories. But nowadays, he is mostly known for his “Lost World” and the detective stories portraying the life and work of Sherlock Holmes, which have been translated into over 80 languages. The first stories about Sherlock and his faithful companion and biographer Dr. Watson were published in The Strand magazine. Many enthusiastic readers lined up outside the magazine's office in London waiting for the new instalments. As letters and many sources indicate, the character of Sherlock was mostly based ►

surroundings – otoczenie, okolica

pedestrian – pieszy

dormant – uśpiony

omnipresent – wszechobecny

gloomy – ciemny, mroczny

perceptive – spostrzegawczy

rapid – szybki

startled – zaskoczony, przerażony

dressing gown – szlafrok

to scrutinize – przypatrywać się (uważnie)

to respond – odpowiedzieć, zareagować

sleuth – detektyw

to solve crimes – wyjaśniać zbrodnie,
rozwiązywać przestępstwa

invention – wynalazek

prolific – płodny

to portray – przedstawiać, opisywać

faithful – wierny

to line up – ustawić się w szeregu, w kolejkę

instalment – odcinek, wydanie (np. periodyka,
serialu)



A short biography of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle:



Born: 22 May 1859 in Scotland

Occupation: physician and writer

Education: awarded a PhD in Medicine at the University of Edinburgh

Famous for:

"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes",

"The Lost World"

Married to: Louisa Hawkins, Jean Elizabeth Leckie

Children: Mary Louise, Arthur Alleyne Kingsley, Denis Percy Stewart, Adrian Malcolm, Jean Lena Annette

Knighthood: 1902, mostly for the pamphlet: "The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct"

Died: 7 July 1930, of a heart attack, aged 71

to award – przyznać (np. tytuł)
PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) – doktorat
(tytuł naukowy)
knighthood – tytuł szlachecki
pamphlet – broszura
conduct – prowadzenie (tu: działania wojenne)

on the figure of Doctor Joseph Bell. Arthur Conan Doyle met him at the University of Edinburgh while studying medicine. His friend had an uncanny ability to diagnose patients before he had even spoken to them, due to his incredible skills of observation and deduction. After graduating, Doyle started his own practice as a physi-

uncanny – niezwykły, przedziwny
due to – z powodu, dzięki (czemuś)
to graduate – ukończyć studia, otrzymać dyplom
physician – lekarz, medyk
study – etiuda, szkic
eccentric – ekscentryczny, dziwaczny
to captivate sb's heart – urzec kogoś, zdobyć czyjeś serce
Victorian age – epoka wiktoriańska
to outwit – przechrzyć
mastermind – mózg (przywódca intelektualny)

cian. However, it was not as successful as Doyle wanted it to be. While waiting for his patients, he started to write short stories, inspired by the works of Edgar Allan Poe.

From the first story, "Study in Scarlet" published in 1886, the slightly eccentric sleuth and his roommate from 221B Baker Street captivated the hearts of the readership. In the late Victorian age, when the world did not seem so perfect and safe anymore, these new stories about a person who was able to outwit criminal masterminds were as popular as the new episodes of a favourite TV series nowadays. Let's forget for a moment that the world that captivated hordes of devoted fans is not actually real, and look closer at the life of this quintessentially British detective.

The science of deduction

Sherlock Holmes could be described as an undeniable genius. On the other hand, his interpersonal skills are rather limited and the only person who is not intimidated by his massive intellect is Doctor Watson. Although Sherlock's knowledge seems boundless as far as solving crimes is concerned, his knowledge of the outside world not connected with crime is surprisingly limited. According to Watson's observation, Sherlock has an enormous grasp of chemistry, sensational literature and botany. However, he doesn't seem to know anything about literature, philosophy or astronomy. His mind needs to be constantly occupied. When there is

devoted – oddany
quintessentially – w pełnym tego słowa znaczeniu, typowo
science – nauka
undeniable – niezaprzeczalny
intimidated – zastraszony, onieśmielony
boundless – bezkresny, niezmierzony
enormous – olbrzymi
grasp of sth – pojęcie czegoś, rozumienie czegoś
botany – botanika
constantly – stale

no new case to solve, no mystery to unravel, he usually reaches for opium or other drugs that stimulate his brain. While thinking about a case, he often smokes his pipe or plays the violin. As a perfect British gentleman, he is polite to ladies, and kind to men. However, if the case requires it, he can lie and deceive people in order to learn the truth. As the world's only consulting detective, he plays an enormous part in Scotland Yard's investigations through his entire life. What for him is "elementary" for the majority of people is simply inexplicable, and the way in which facts are deduced by him is beyond an ordinary person's mind. Even Doctor Watson is unable to follow his friend in his deductive thinking.

The legacy of Sherlock Holmes

The figure of the tall, slim person in a travelling coat, with his deerstalker hat and a pipe is one of the most recognizable images in the world. According to the New York Times, Sherlock's Adventures are the third most read publications in the world, after the Bible and a dictionary. The character has been portrayed in over 211 films and played by 75 different actors. Among the numerous TV series that have enchanted numerous fans are the British "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (1984-1994) with the marvellous Jeremy Brent, and, more surprisingly, "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson" (1979-1986) made and broadcast in the Soviet Union, with Vasily Ivanov and Vitaly Solomin. The first Holme-

to unravel – rozplątać, rozwikłać
violin – skrzypce
to deceive – oszukiwać
majority – większość
inexplicable – niewytłumaczalny
legacy – spuścizna, spadek
deerstalker hat – czapka à la Sherlock Holmes (wysoka, o owalnym kształcie, przeznaczona oryginalnie do polowań)
to enchant – zauroczyć
marvellous – cudowny, wspaniały
to broadcast – nadawać, wyświetlać

sian societies were established early in the 20th century. Nowadays they can be found in many places all over the world. In 1934 the Baker Street Irregulars was founded. This elite society of devoted fans gathers annually in New York City at a special dinner to celebrate and share their love for the most intelligent detective of all time. In the same year, The Sherlock Holmes Society was established in London. Unfortunately, the Second World War broke out and the society was closed. In 1951 it was successfully resurrected and now it has over 1,000 members. You do not have to be a celebrity to join the society. You do not even have to be British. The only requirement is that you have to love the Sherlockian world, with all its beauty and horror. Members of this almost family-like gathering meet regularly to discuss the newest events connected with Sherlock Holmes such as film premieres or new TV broadcasts. They also visit places that are inextricably connected with Doyle's stories, like the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland, where Sherlock Holmes and Professor Moriarty fought their final duel. Apart from the Society, there is one more place which cannot be omitted by a true fan: The Sherlock Holmes Museum at 221B Baker Street in London. This address refers to the fictional address of Sherlock and Watson's flat. The Victorian-style apartment forms the background for museum displays where we can find Sherlock's pipe, his hat and even the chair which was drawn by Sidney Paget – the definitive illustrator of Doyle's stories in The Strand magazine where they were first published.

A modern version for the XXI century

Recently, Sherlock has been revitalized by Steven Moffat and Mark Gatiss in the new, brilliant TV series, "Sherlock". In the three episodes aired so far, the viewers have been introduced to an entirely modern, yet strangely familiar detective who uses his intellect to solve crimes. True fans of Sherlock Holmes will not

be disappointed as the plot is truly entertaining and the style perfectly combines the modern surroundings with the canonical stories written by Doyle. Just as in the original stories, Sherlock is a slightly antisocial genius who concentrates all his brain power on solving crimes which are too tangled even for Scotland Yard. The main focus of this series lies in the relationship between Dr Watson and Sherlock, which was also a central theme of Doyle's works. Apart from the missing pipe, which has been humorously exchanged for nicotine patches, the carriages, which have been replaced by cabs, and Watson's chronicle, which has changed into a blog, the general beauty and brilliance of Doyle's works remains. Benedict Cumberbatch is a worthy successor to Jeremy Brent, who is considered by many to be the best actor who ever portrayed Holmes. Benedict's Sherlock seems to be even more enthusiastic about crimes than Doyle's one. He is even labelled a sociopath, as his genuine excitement caused by mysterious deaths is perceived by many as disturbing and unhealthy. The one person who keeps him a little more down to earth is, of course, his companion, Dr Watson, who is like a moral barometer, reminding Sherlock from time to time that people are something more than just cases to be investigated.

society – społeczeństwo, towarzystwo
to gather – zbierać się
annually – co roku
to break out – wybuchnąć (np. o wojnie, zarazie)
to resurrect – wskrzesić
celebrity – gwiazda, sława
event – wydarzenie
inextricably – nierozdzielnie
duel – pojedynek
to refer to – odnosić się do, oznaczać
to form the background – stanowić tło
definitive – niezrównany, najlepszy
to revitalize – ożywić
brilliant – błyskotliwy, znakomity
to air – nadawać (np. audycję radiową, program telewizyjny)
entirely – zupełnie, całkowicie

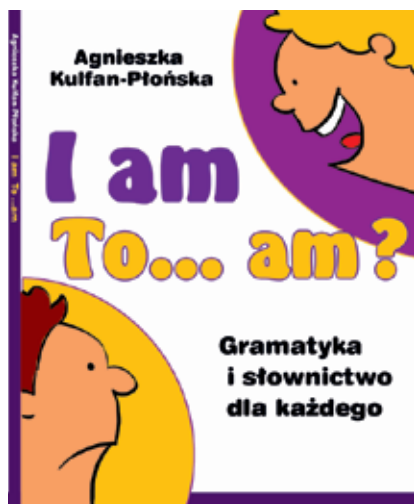
The Canon:

- A Study in Scarlet (novel)
- The Sign of the Four (novel)
- The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (short stories)
- The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes (short stories)
- The Hound of the Baskervilles (novel)
- The Return of Sherlock Holmes (short stories)
- The Valley of Fear (novel)
- His Last Bow (short stories)
- The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes (short stories)

the canon – kanon (zestaw najważniejszych dzieł)
memoirs – wspomnienia, pamiętniki
hound – pies gończy, ogar
valley – dolina

It could seriously be argued that Sherlock Holmes has done more for the promotion of Great Britain than any other fictional character. You may not know who the current Prime Minister is, but if somebody asked you who was the most famous detective of all time, it's almost certain you would say: Sherlock Holmes, it's elementary. ■

familiar – znajomy, dobrze znany
plot – akcja, fabuła
tangled – zaplątany, zagmatwany
relationship – stosunek, relacja
to exchange sth for sth – zastąpić coś czymś
nicotine patch – plaster nikotynowy
carriage – powóz
chronicle – kronika, dziennik
worthy successor – godny następca
labelled – zaliczany (do), opisywany (jako)
to perceive – postrzegać
(to be) down to earth – (być) praktycznym, twardo stąpać po ziemi
to remind – przypominać
it could be argued that... – można by się spierać o..., nie jest zupełnie jasne, czy...
fictional character – postać fikcyjna
Prime Minister – premier



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utrwalają zdobytą wiedzę z konkretnego działu.

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