



Hi everyone :)

A few people from Banach have decided to take part in creating something new – an English periodical. The idea of creating such paper was approved by our English teacher – Mrs. Kogut.

First of all, we want to say that we are very glad to have an opportunity to practise and improve our English and also try out our writing skills. We do realize that in students' opinion the paper should be concise and intelligible. And we will do our best to make it this way.

Second of all, we would like to assure you, that we will try to bring out our periodical every month, even though we would have to spend some extra time working on it (more than usual).

This very first issue includes several idioms, an article and examples of lexical ambiguity. Next issue will be more thematic (about upcoming holidays, etc.).

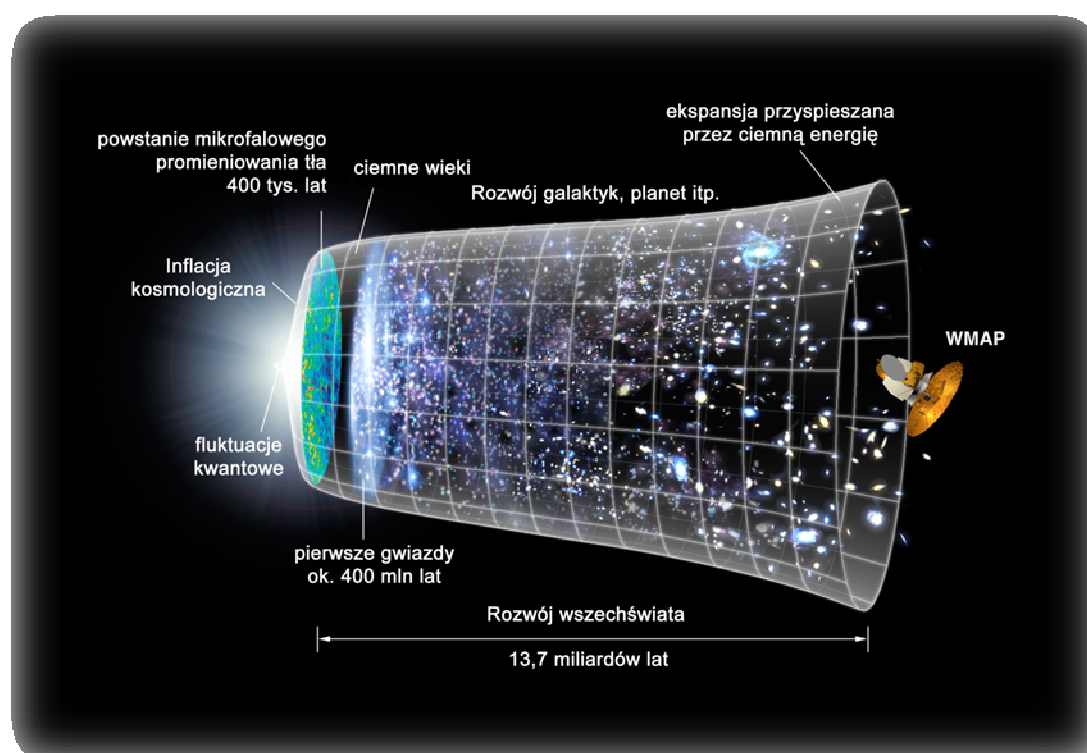
We truly hope you'll like it :)

~Vespera

How and when the Universe began?

For many years scientists are trying to figure out how and when the Universe began. The most common idea is the theory of the Big Bang. A physicist Georges Lemaître thought, that the Universe began from very small and thick point, which is named a singularity. The Big Bang caused, that it felt out, transformed matter and scattered through the Universe. Lemaître was criticizing by all scientists. Even Einstein rejected this theory. But then Hubble – a American physicist – proved, that it could be true. The Universe can't be stable, it have to expand by the Big Bang's powers. Scientists think, that it started above 13.7 billions years ago. In one second, almost all mater, which we know now, was created.

Now, the Universe is still expanding. Scientists think, that it will stop one day for billions years and it will start to decrease. The Universe maybe will be one small point again. And maybe the Big Bang will happen again.



SOMETHING

FEEL IT IN ONE'S BONES

(czuć to w kościach, mieć przeczucie)

Don't worry, Mark, you'll pass the exam. I just feel it in my bones.

(Nie martw się Mark, zdasz ten egzamin. Po prostu czuję to w kościach.)

AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

(w małym palcu)

Peter is so clever. He has all mathematical formulas and figures at his fingertips.

(Peter jest taki bystry. Wszystkie wzory matematyczne i cyfry ma w małym palcu.)

BRING STH TO LIGHT

(ujawnić jakieś fakty, informacje)

Those facts have just been brought to light. I didn't know about it earlier.

(Fakty te zostały właśnie ujawnione. Nie wiedziałem o tym wcześniej)

FOR STUDENTS

KEEP ONE'S FINGERS CROSSED

(trzymać kciuki)

Please keep your fingers crossed that I will pass the exam.

(Proszę trzymaj kciuki, żebym zdała ten egzamin.)

BURN THE MIDNIGHT OIL

(pracować lub uczyć się do późna w nocy, ślęczyć po nocach)

Banach's students are burning the midnight oil getting ready for their exams.

(Uczniowie Banacha ślęczą po nocach, przygotowując się do egzaminów.)

COST AN ARM AND A LEG

(kosztować dużo pieniędzy)

Study hard, son. Tutoring cost me an arm and a leg.

(Ucz się pilnie, synu. Korepetycje kosztowały mnie mnóstwo pieniędzy.)

Lexical ambiguity

A type of linguistic phenomena, where words have multiple meanings dependent on context.

Examples:

Will Will will Will's will to Will? (Will Will [a person] will [bequeath] Will's [second person] will [a document] to Will [a third person]? Alternatively, "Will Will will Will's will?")

Time flies like an arrow; fruit flies like a banana.

Rose rose to put rose roes on her rows of roses. (Rose [a person] rose [stood] to put rose [pink-colored] roes [fish eggs as fertilizer] on her rows of roses [flower].)

James while John had had had had had had had had had had a better effect on the teacher (The example refers to two students, James and John, who are required by an English test to describe a man who, in the past, had suffered from a cold. John writes "The man had a cold", which the teacher marks as being incorrect, while James writes the correct "The man had had a cold." Since James' answer was right, it had had a better effect on the teacher.)

Ship shipping ship shipping shipping ships



WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

Valentine's Day is just around the corner. So let's learn about the history of this event. The origins of this event can be discerned in the Roman festival called Lupercalia. It was a feast, celebrated on February 14-15 in honor of the goddess Juno and the god Faun. On the eve of the celebration Lupercalia, the love lottery took place: the names of the girls were on scraps of paper and drawn by boys. In this way, the girls became their partners during Lupercalia.

When in the fourth century, Christianity became the dominant religion of the Roman Empire, the pagan celebration gradually replaced Christian holidays. In 496, Pope Gelasius I, replaced this feast with liturgical commemoration of saint Valentine. But why St. Valentine?

Valentine was a priest who lived in the third century in the Roman Empire. Emperor Claudius II forbade young men aged 18 to 37 years old to marry. He believed that the best soldiers are legionaries who do not have families. Valentine broke this rule and secretly gave vows. He was thrown into prison, where he fell in love with the blind daughter of his guard. The legend says that under the influence of this love, she regained her sight. When the emperor heard about that, he ordered to kill Valentine. On the eve of the execution Valentine wrote a letter to his beloved, who signed "From your Valentine". According to tradition, the execution was carried out on February 14.

Nowadays Valentine's Day is celebrated in almost any location in the world. Everywhere it takes a commercial nature (many hearts, cards, roses). However, there are some differences in the celebrating of this event, in different parts of the world. In France, for example, instead of cards there is the custom of sending bouquets of flowers with an invitation to a concert or to a theater. In Japan the ladies are giving men chocolates. There are two types of chocolates: "giri-choko" - given to friends, and chocolates "Honmei-choko" - given to the loved one.

But remember, Valentine's Day is not only infantile cards and gifts. First of all, it is a time that should be devoted to a loved one. And when love is true, we do not need any flowers or chocolates.

“Falcon”

VALENTINE'S DAY

Each year on February 14th, many people exchange cards, candy, gifts or flowers with their special "valentine." The day of romance we call Valentine's

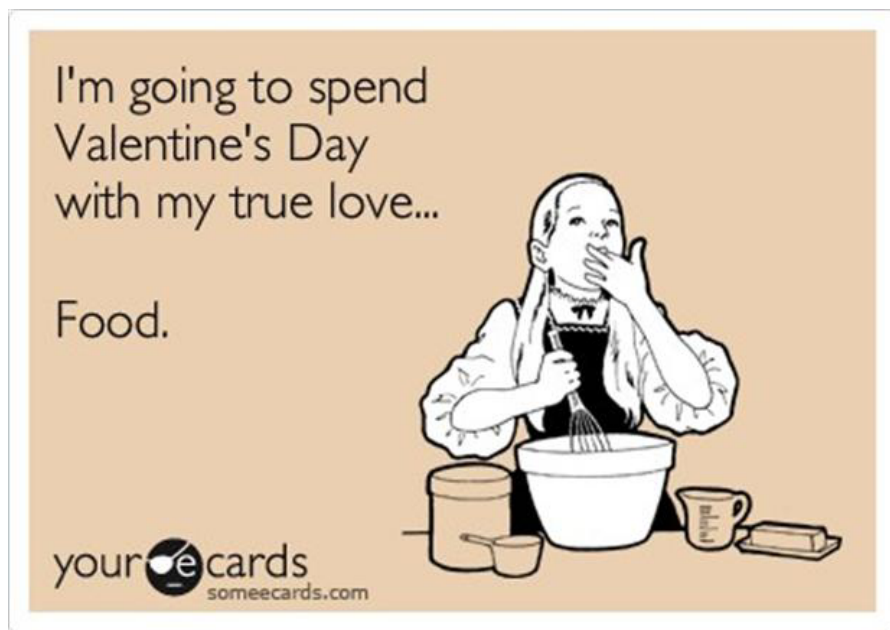
Day is named for a Christian martyr and dates back to the 5th century, but has origins in the Roman holiday Lupercalia.

141 million Valentine's Day cards are exchanged annually, making Valentine's Day the second-most popular greeting-card-giving occasion.

Did You Know?

*Valentine's Day is celebrated almost in whole world,
not only Europe.*

Over 50 percent of all Valentine's Day cards are purchased in the six days prior to the observance, making Valentine's Day a procrastinator's delight.



*I love my life
Because it gave me you
I love you
Because you are my life*

~*~

*Roses are red, violets are blue,
I made this card just for you.*

*It's not the neatest, it wouldn't pass a test,
But it's made with love – that makes it the best.*



Dear Readers!

This first issue of our magazine does not have the title yet so we would really appreciate your help with inventing it. Please take part in our competition, we count on your imagination and can't wait for your ideas!

We also would like to invite you to take part in creating next issues of our magazine. If you are interested, come and talk to Ms Kogut, room 109.

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**Take care and hope to hear from you soon,
E.S. ☺**