Zajęcia dokształcające z języka angielskiego w chemii **nr. 2**

Wykorzystując częściowo podział łączników logicznych zaprezentowanych przez Piotra Domańskiego, przedstawiono je w następujący sposób:

1. **Łączniki logiczne (logical connecters) obejmują:**

   a) **-dodawanie lub powiększanie czegoś:**

   And then … -a następnie, później, po czym, z kolei

   Also … - też, także, również

   Moreover … - nadto, ponadto, do tego jeszcze, poza tym

   Moreover, I don't even know her.

   Both… and… - zarówno …. jak….

   Both men and women joined the army.

   Not only… but also… - nie tylko…. ale również……

   Besides … - poza, oprócz

   Besides doing the cooking I look after the children.

   Anyway… - w każdym razie

   Anyway, my passport is out of date.

   b) **wyliczanie**

   Firstly… - po pierwsze, najpierw

   Secondly… - po drugie

   Furthermore… - ponadto, w dodatku

   Finally… - na koniec, w końcu

I want to begin by saying… - Na początku chcę powiedzieć

Another thing is… - Inną rzeczą jest

The final point is… - Ostatnim punktem jest

c) podsumowanie

In all… - ogółem, razem

Briefly/In brief… - krótko mówiąc

My conclusion is… - Mój wniosek jest taki

I will sum up by saying… - Zreasumuję następującym stwierdzeniem

d) rezultat, efekt, wynik

As a result… - Na skutek, wskutek

Therefore… - Dlatego, więc, zatem

There is a fog at Heathrow; therefore the plane has been diverted.

Hence… - Skutkiem tego, stąd więc

The result of it is… - Skutek tego jest taki

The consequence of that was… - Konsekwencją tego było

Consequently… - w rezultacie

Consequently, it is becoming easier to control children's television viewing.

So… - więc

Our cases were heavy; so we took a taxi.

By means of … - za pomocą

e) przeciwieństwo, kontrast, porównanie

On the other hand… - natomiast, z drugiej jednak strony

On the other hand, few children have Internet access in their rooms.

On the contrary… - przeciwnie, na odwrót

By comparison… - przez analogię

Instead… -zamiast

By contrast… - w przeciwieństwie

Otherwise… - w przeciwnym razie

We must be early; otherwise we won't get a seat.

Similar to… - podobny do

She is similar to her brother.

The same as… - taki sam jak

Different from… - inny niż

As (adjective) as… - taki (przymiotnik) jak

Buying a new one is as cheap as repairing the old one.

(comparative) than… - (stopień wyższy przymiotnika) than

It's darker today than it was yesterday.

Like/unlike… - podobny do, odmienny niż

He is unlike his father.

However... - jednak, tym niemniej, niemniej jednak

I'll invite Tom. However, he may not come.

Nevertheless… -pomimo tego

He hadn't studied a lot. Nevertheless, he passed the exam.

Although… - Chociaż, aczkolwiek

Although they are expensive, people buy them.

In spite of… - mimo że

In spite of having no qualifications he got the job.

f) podanie przyczyny

Because… - ponieważ

He took a taxi because it was wet.

Because of this… - z tej przyczyny

Because of this the toys have been banned from flights.

As... - ponieważ

As he knew her well, he invited her to a party.

In order to… - żeby, aby, w celu

He went to Amsterdam in order to buy some diamonds.

Due to … - z powodu

g) powtórne sformułowanie

I'll put it more simply… - Przedstawię sprawę prościej

It would be better to say… - Lepiej byłoby powiedzieć

A better way of putting it is… - Można to lepiej przedstawić w taki sposób

In other words… - Innymi słowy

2. Słowa i zwroty wyrażające relacje czasowe

After…/ before… - po…/ zanim…

Later/then… - potem

Finally/Eventually… - w końcu

Eventually he came home.

Soon… - wkrótce

Still - nadal

Lately/Recently… - ostatnio

Immediately/ straghtaway… -natychmiast

The moment/the minute… - w chwili kiedy

The moment I finish I'll give you a call.

As soon as… - skoro tylko

As soon as he came home, he took a bath.

No sooner… than… - ledwo, zaledwie

He no sooner earns any money than he spends it.

The sooner… the (sooner) - im prędzej, tym (przymiotnik w stopniu wyższym)

The sooner we start, the sooner we finish.

By the time… - do czasu

Until/till… - aż do

We'll stay here till it stops raining.

During… - podczas

During the flight I had a light lunch.

3. Słowa i zwroty wyrażające relacje przestrzenne

Here/there… - tutaj/tam…

Somewhere/anywhere.. - gdzieś

Are you going anywhere?

Nowhere… - nigdzie

Above/over… - nad czymś, ponad

Flags waved above our heads.

Below/under… - pod czymś, poniżej

She put a letter under her pillow.

Beside… - obok czegoś

Between/among… - pomiędzy czymś

Behind… - za czymś, z tyłu czegoś

In front of… - przed czymś, z przodu

Opposite… - naprzeciw czegoś

Przetłumacz zdania na język polski:

Źródło: Leon Leszek Szkutnik, „An Introductory Course in Scientific English"

1. The properties of carbon dioxide are **quite unlike** those of the component elements, i.e. carbon and oxygen.
2. Air is a mixture of gases **among** which nitrogen and oxygen are the most abundant.
3. **Hence** its properties are identical with those of the constituent gases.
4. **Moreover,** air is not a homogeneous substance.
5. Intra-molecular forces are forces within the molekule. **By contrast**, inter-molecular forces are forces between molecules.
6. Pure water doesn't occur in nature , **for** it always contains dissolved substances.
7. Liquid water consists of associated molecules due to hydrogen bonds **between** them.

8. **Similarly**, the element carbon (C) exists in several allotropic forms including diamond and graphite.

9. In a plasma the numbers of positive and negative ions are **approximately** equal. **Therefore** the plasma is electrically neutral and **also** highly conducting.

10. Affinity can be defined as chemical attraction, **or** the force that binds atoms together.

    Thus, there exists affinity between **unlike** clectrical charges which attract one another.

11. It is well known that **like** charges repel and **unlike** charges attract each other.

12. The presence of these particles can be detected **by means of** an ultramicroscope.

13. Sugar and water are **dissimilar** in their molecular structure.

14. Compounds usually possess properties which **differ from** those of the connstituents.

15. Different portions of a substancje occupy different places in space. If all such portions show identical properties, the substance is homogeneous. **Otherwise,** it is heterogeneous.

16. The positron has **the same** mass and spin **as** the electron and an electric charge of equal magnitude.

17. The proton **like** the neutron, has a positive core of electrical charge. **However**, it has a shell of positive charge which renders it positive.

18. *In order to* understand how reactions occur in pores, it is necessary to know, **in addition**, the average pore radius, the pore-size distribution and how the pores are interconnected.

19. **Although** the body of data is growing, it's **still** not possible to estimate the equilibrium conversion for all reactions.

20. **Consequently**, greater attention must be paid to experimental methods.