

Shine Bright 5^e

Fun File “Shine Bright” Pursuit

French, p. 128

Today we talk about animals—and animals we eat. In English, they often have different names. But why?

The answer is the Norman Conquest of Britain in 1066. That is when many French words became part of the English language.

When animals were or on the farm, they kept their Old English names: **pig**, **cow**, **sheep** and **calf**. But when they were cooked, an English version of the French word was used: **pork** (*porc*), **beef** (*boeuf*), **mutton** (*mouton*) and **veal** (*veau*).

Adapted from *learningenglish.voanews.com*.

Spanish, p. 128

Many Spanish words entered English because English speakers and Spanish speakers came into contact in Florida and in the western and southwestern parts of what is now the United States, areas that were once Spanish colonies. Here are just a few examples: **alligator**, **rodeo**, **tornado**, **vanilla**, **breeze** and **ranch** come from *el lagarto* (the lizard), *rodear* (move around), *tronada* (thunderstorm), *vainilla* (small pod), *brisa* and *rancho*.

Adapted from *multilingual.com*.

Italian, p. 129

Many words related to the arts come from Italian.

Most **musical** technical terms are Italian words: **bass** (from *basso*), **opera** and **piano** are three common words.

In **art and architecture** we can also find many other words: **balcony** (from *balcone*), **studio**, **villa**.

There are many other words related to **food and cooking**. Vegetables like **broccoli** (from *broccolo*), **zucchini** (from *zucchina*), and **artichoke** (from *articiocco*) all have Italian origins.

Adapted from *waylanguagecourse.co.uk*.