

## 5. NORMAN INFLUENCE - The Battle of Hastings

- Listen to the recording and correct the mistakes in the text (spelling, dates, grammar, vocabulary etc)
- Listening comprehension
  1. T/F/NG: After the Norman conquest Old French became the language of the clergy and Latin fell into oblivion
  2. T/F/NG: The Normans introduced new French words into the language
  3. T/F/NG: Middle English developed from Old English and Old French
  4. T/F/NG: Only the Normans were allowed to eat meat

- Grammar and Vocabulary:

### 1. Match the words and phrasal verbs on the left with their synonyms of French origin on the right

Call off – carry out – give up – turn down – cut down on – put up – answer – ask – put off – put out – look forward to – make up – pop round – drop in – drop out – tell off – faith – harbour – fall – behaviour – worthy – wild – belly – gift	valuable – reprimand – stomach – stop participating – execute – visit – extinguish – port – savage – reply anticipate – invent – postpone – tolerate – autumn – reduce – present – belief – demand – visit – manner – cancel –surrender – reject
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#### KEY:

Call off/cancel – carry out/execute – give up/surrender – turn down/reject – cut down on/reduce – put up/tolerate answer/reply –ask/demand –put off/postpone – put out/extinguish – look forward to/anticipate - make up/ invent – pop round/visit – drop in/visit – drop out/stop participating –tell off/reprimand – faith/belief – harbour/port – fall/autumn – behaviour/manner – worthy/valuable – wild/savage – belly/stomach – gift/present

### 2. Which of the following would you NOT be served as a meal?

- a) pig      b) beef      c) swine      d) veal      e) deer      f) flesh      g) meat      h) game

## Norman influence - The Battle of Hastings

After William the conker/**Conqueror**, the Duke of Normandy, invaded and conquered England in 1056 BC/**1066 AD** with his armies and became king, he bought/**brought** his nobles, who spoke French, to form the knew/**new** government. Old French took over as the language of the court, administration, and vulture/**culture**. Latin was mostly used as a spoken/**written** language, especially that of the Church. Meanwhile, the English language, as the language of the now lower class, was considered a vulgar meringue/**tongue**.

Over the past/**next** 300-400 years the Old Norman French of the cooling/**ruling** classes blended with the Old English of the native population to form what is now known as Middle English - much more/**less** grammatically complex than/**than** Old English but further enriched in vocabulary by/**by** the addition of about 10,000 words of Old French. Modern English has a health/**wealth** of synonyms – we can still be *loving* (English) or *amorous* (French), *angry/hungry* (English) or *famished* (French), *stern* (English) or *severe* (French), *motherly* (English) or *maternal* (French)

Because the English underclass cooked four/**for** the Norman upper class, the words for most domestic animals are English (ox, cow, calf, ship/**sheep**, swine, dear/**deer**) while the words for the meats/**meats** derived from them are French (beef, veal, mutton, pork, capon/**bacon**, venison).

## VOCABULARY

**Conker** /'kɒŋkə/ = The hard, shiny dark brown nut of a horse chestnut tree.

**Conquer** /'kɒŋkə/ = overcome and take control by military force.      **Conqueror** /'kɒŋk(ə)rə/

**A.D.** = The abbreviation may appear before the date (a.d. 1988), or sometimes after the date (1988 a.d.). It stands for *anno Domini*, a Latin phrase meaning “in the year of our Lord.”

**Take over** = assume control, management, or responsibility

**Vulture** /'vʌltʃə/ = a type of large bird of prey feeding chiefly on dead bodies      **culture** /'kʌltʃə/  
**Meringue** /mə'reɪŋ/ = (a cake made from) a crisp cooked mixture of sugar and white of eggs.      **tongue** /tʌŋ/  
**Then** /ðen/      **than** /ðæn; unstressed ðən/  
**Wealth** (welθ) = money, resources, riches /'rɪtʃɪz/. A great quantity (of). a wealth of  
**Health** /helθ/ = the state of being well or ill.  
**Amorous** /'æməərəs/ = inclined towards or displaying love or desire  
**Angry** /'æŋɡrɪ/      **Hungry** /'hʌŋɡrɪ/      **Hangry** /'hæŋɡrɪ/ = irritable as a result of feeling hungry  
**Famished** /'fæmɪʃt/ very hungry, starving, ravenous ['rævənəs]  
**Stern** /stɜ:n/ = firm, strict, harsh, severe, hard      the rear part of a vessel, opposite the bow or stem

**Meat: flesh of animals used as food:** beef for cow – veal for calf – pork/bacon for pig – mutton/lamb for sheep - venison for deer - horse meat – **game:** the flesh of wild animals that is used for food (selvaggina)

**Flesh** /fleʃ/ = the soft substance consisting of muscle and fat that is found between the skin and bones of a human or an animal.

**Swine** = a pig - A contemptible or unpleasant person: "*what an arrogant, swine!*" - **sow** (səʊ) = a female adult pig –

**hog** = a domesticated pig, esp a castrated male - **ox/oxen** = An adult castrated bull (strong as an ox) –

**Capon** /'keɪp(ə)n/ = a castrated domestic cock fattened for eating.

**Cattle** /'kætl/ (plural verb) = grass-eating animals, especially cows, bulls and oxen

**Poultry** /'pəʊltrɪ/ = domestic fowl, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

**Meets** = gathering of riders and hounds before a hunt begins - an organized event at which a number of races or other athletic contests are held, event, tournament, game, competition