

**XI WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIEGO**

ETAP I – SZKOLNY

20 listopada 2023 r.

Godz. 10:00

Kod pracy ucznia

Suma punktów

Czas pracy: 60 minut

Liczba punktów możliwych do uzyskania: 80 punktów

Instrukcja dla ucznia

1. W wyznaczonym miejscu arkusza z zadaniami konkursowymi wpisz swój kod.
2. Sprawdź, czy na kolejno ponumerowanych 15 stronach jest wydrukowanych 10 zadań.
3. Ewentualny brak stron lub inne usterki zgłoś Komisji Konkursowej.
4. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania. Wykonuj zadania zgodnie z poleceniami.
5. Rozwiązania zadań zapisuj długopisem lub piórem z czarnym lub niebieskim tuszem/atramentem.
6. Nie używaj korektora.
7. Rozwiązania zadań zamkniętych, tj. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 zaznacz w arkuszu z zadaniami konkursowymi. W każdym zadaniu poprawna jest zawsze tylko jedna odpowiedź. Wybierz tę odpowiedź i odpowiadającą jej literę zaznacz w kółku: ☐
8. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie przekreśl krzyżykiem, np. ☒ i zaznacz kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.: ☐

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst i spośród trzech możliwości: A, B lub C, wybierz właściwe zakończenie zdań 1.1. – 1.5. Zaznacz odpowiednią literę. Zdanie 1.0. zostało dokończony jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A Stormy Night

I had never experienced a hurricane before my family and I moved to Louisiana. However, hurricanes are common in this part of the USA and, less than a year after we arrived, we got the news that a hurricane was heading our way.

Hurricanes are incredibly strong storms. They happen every year in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean when winds over 70 miles per hour blow around in a circle. They are hundreds of miles wide and cause a lot of damage when they reach land. Because of this, we knew what we needed to be well prepared!

We had some time before the hurricane arrived so we made sure that we had everything we might need: bottles of water, tins of food, batteries, candles and a radio. As the hurricane approached, I felt nervous and scared, but also a bit excited. As my brother and I were checking the house and garden to make sure that nothing would blow away easily, we saw dark clouds in the sky. The wind was getting stronger and it began to rain.

The storm soon became really strong. We sat in the living room listening to the sound of the wind shaking our house. It was very loud and I was worried that our roof would blow off! Suddenly the lights went off and we were in the dark. We listened to the noise outside and hoped that there wouldn't be too much damage. Eventually I fell asleep. In the morning, the wind was still blowing, but it was much less powerful.

When it seemed safe to go outside, we went out. Although there was a lot of damage, our house had avoided most of it. However, a tree had fallen on our neighbours' house and destroyed their roof. We knocked on their front door. They were scared, but luckily they were safe. We invited them to our house to share some of our food and water. It was a week before the shops opened and we got electricity again, so I was glad that we were so well prepared!

Na podstawie: Virginia Evans and Jenny Dooley, *On Screen Workbook and Grammar Book, Pre-Intermediate*, wyd. Express Publishing, 2014, str. 174

Przykład:

1.0. The author of the text

- A. had survived a lot of hurricanes before he came to Louisiana.
- B. had waited for almost a year for his first hurricane after he came to Louisiana.
- C. came to Louisiana because he got to know that a hurricane was on its way there.

1.1. It is NOT true about hurricanes that they

- A. usually strike unexpectedly.
- B. don't start on land.
- C. are so dangerous and destructive.

1.2. The writer's family prepared for the storm

- A. doing some gardening.
- B. doing shopping.
- C. cleaning the house.

1.3. During the storm the wind

- A. blew at the speed of 70 miles per hour.
- B. was so loud that the writer couldn't sleep.
- C. damaged something and there was no electricity.

1.4. In the morning, the writer's neighbours

- A. knocked on his door.
- B. were hungry, thirsty and ill.
- C. were frightened because their house was damaged.

1.5. Finally, the writer was pleased because

- A. the electricity immediately started working again.
- B. it was a scary experience, but they were well prepared for it.
- C. his neighbours came round for a meal.

1.0. Przykład	1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.
B					

.../5

Zadanie 2. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto sześć zdań. Wpisz w luki 2.1. – 2.5. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A – H), tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Pierwsza luka 2.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład.

Uwaga! Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Playtime

Toy manufacturers* make adults feel young again.

Two things are often true about toy production. First, toys are usually made cheaply in countries where the cost of living is not high. **2.0.A....** . Japan is big, expensive and rich. It also has a low population of children. So, do toys sell badly in the Japanese market? The surprising answer is no. In fact, **2.1.** . One reason that the market is a success is that **2.2.** and the toys are well designed. Another reason is that many manufacturers now sell toys to adults as well as children.

Toy makers happily design more and more toys for adults. Some of the toys are very expensive. There is a walking robot toy that is popular with middle-aged men. It has a 100-page instruction manual and costs more than 1100 dollars. And there is a talking doll that is popular with women over 40. Not all the toys use modern technology. **2.3.** that are also popular. One example is a baseball game with small plastic players.

Why are the toys so popular with adults? One reason is that modern employees work hard. **2.4.** . These toys help people relax and play. Some of the products now sell well in other countries, too. **2.5.** . Toys for adults can be found in toyshops everywhere.

Na podstawie: Irene Barrall and Nicolas Barrall, *Intelligent Business, Elementary Business English*, wyd. Pearson Longman, 2008, str. 79

*manufacturers = producenci

- A. And secondly, toy manufacturers generally need a large population of children to sell their products to.
- B. Some manufacturers now produce simple toys and games
- C. Japanese parents do not buy many toys for their children
- D. They want to come home and forget the office
- E. Japan uses modern technology
- F. The top-selling toys in the USA and Europe are often Japanese
- G. Japanese children have little time to play
- H. Japan has a successful toy industry.

2.0. Przykład	2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.
A					

.../5

Zadanie 3. (0–10)

Przeczytaj opis sytuacji, fragmenty regulaminów pracy polskiej i zagranicznej firmy oraz wypowiedzi Doroty. Dopasuj notatki Doroty 3.1. – 3.10. do Anny, Coco lub ich obu. Wpisz litery A = Anna, C = Coco lub B = Both (obie) pod odpowiednimi numerami 3.1. – 3.10. w tabeli poniżej. Każdej litery można użyć wielokrotnie. Wypowiedź 3.0. została dopasowana jako przykład.

Situation description:

Anna from Poland and Coco from an English speaking country are taking part in a job swap project. Anna is going to work in an English speaking country and Coco is coming to work in Anna's company in Poland. Dorota is helping them to prepare. She read the Company Regulations in both companies and made some notes she wants to pass to Anna and Coco, who does not know Polish. Which notes refer to Anna, which to Coco, and which to both of them?

Company Regulations (an English speaking country)

- If two colleagues in the same department start a romantic relationship, one of them must leave the company.
- Employees can start work as early as 6 a.m., but they mustn't start later than at 10 a.m. and they have to stay in the office for 8 and a half hours every day.
- Employees can stay in the office until 10 p.m. if they need to.
- Employees can't take their yearly holiday the following year if they haven't used it all up by the end of December.
- Employees who are caught using the internet for non-professional reasons will lose their jobs.
- All employees can smoke at their desks if they wish.
- All men have to wear a suit and a tie in the office and women a dress or a skirt and blouse.
- Employees have to attend Christmas parties.
- 50% of all managers must be women.

Na podstawie: James Schofield and Evan Frendo, *Double Dealing*, wyd. Summertown Publishing, 2006, str. 57

Regulamin pracy (Polska)

- Pracownicy pozostający w związkach lub powiązani rodzinnie nie mogą pracować razem.
- Pracownicy administracyjno-biurowi zaczynają pracę o 7.00, a kończą o 15.00.
- Przebywanie pracownika na terenie zakładu pracy poza godzinami pracy jest dopuszczalne tylko za pisemną zgodą przełożonego.
- Urlopy niewykorzystane w danym roku udzielane są do końca trzeciego kwartału roku następnego.
- Pracownikom zabrania się korzystania z telefonów pracodawcy i poczty elektronicznej w celach prywatnych.
- Palenie tytoniu poza miejscami specjalnie w tym celu wydzielonymi jest zabronione.
- Pracowników administracyjno-biurowych obowiązuje schludny, czysty i elegancki strój.
- Udział w okolicznościowych imprezach firmowych jest dobrowolny.
- Wszyscy pracownicy mają prawo do równego traktowania.

Na podstawie: różne zapisy regulaminów pracy z internetu.

Dorota's notes:

Przykład:

3.0. You will have to get up really early every day. C

- 3.1. Don't worry. You have exactly the same chances as any man here.
3.2. Having a look at Facebook may cost you your job.
3.3. You are lucky if you don't enjoy company events.
3.4. You risk lung cancer or at least a bad cough in the office.
3.5. Workaholics beware! You cannot stay in the office unless your boss has agreed in writing.
3.6. Hurray! No more worries about being late for work!
3.7. If you get engaged to your boss, you won't be able to work there anymore.
3.8. Do you think shorts are OK for the office if they are clean and smart?
3.9. No need to take so many pairs of jeans or trousers with you.
3.10. Good news for busy ones! You can enjoy your last year's holiday till September the next year.

3.0. Przykład	3.1.	3.2.	3.3.	3.4.	3.5.	3.6.	3.7.	3.8.	3.9.	3.10.
C										

.../10

Zadanie 4. (0–10)

Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji 4.1. – 4.10. wybierz najbardziej odpowiednią reakcję. Zaznacz literę: A, B lub C. Sytuacja 4.0. została podana jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

4.0. Znajomi rodziców obchodzą rocznicę ślubu. Mówisz:

A. Be happy!

B. Happy anniversary!

C. I sympathise with you!

4.1. Chcesz wesprzeć koleżankę, która uczestniczy w konkursie poezji. Mówisz:

A. Keeping my thumbs for you!

B. Toes held tight!

C. Fingers crossed!

4.2. Kolega jest przeziębiony i kichnął. Mówisz:

A. All the best!

B. Bless you!

C. Be healthy!

4.3. Kolega namawia Cię, abyś pomógł/pomogła mu włamać się do dziennika elektronicznego i poprawić oceny. Zdenerwowana/y mówisz:

- A. Do you mind doing it?
- B. Are you out of your mind?
- C. Can't you make up your mind?

4.4. Będąc na wakacjach w nieznanym mieście chcesz zrobić zakupy. Pytasz przechodnia:

- A. Is there a supermarket near here?
- B. Is a supermarket found here?
- C. Can I do my shopping?

4.5. Odwiedził Cię kolega z innego miasta, a teraz odjeżdża. Mówisz:

- A. Happy going back!
- B. Travel well!
- C. Safe journey home!

4.6. Na wakacjach jesteś nad jeziorem, gdzie nie ma kąpieliska. Chcesz popływać, więc pytasz miejscowego kolegę:

- A. Could I, please, swim here?
- B. Is swimming allowed here?
- C. Do you think I am able to swim?

4.7. Koleżanka przeprasza Cię, że nie odebrała Twojego telefonu i nie oddzwoniła. Mówisz do niej:

- A. Don't be silly.
- B. Don't forget your phone.
- C. Don't worry about it.

4.8. Kolega dziękuje Ci za pożyczenie słuchawek do smartfona. Mówisz:

- A. Don't mention it.
- B. Welcome again.

C. Great thanks!

4.9. Dzwoni do Ciebie dawna koleżanka z przedszkola. Mówisz:

A. What a treat!

B. What a surprise!

C. What a funny event!

4.10. Przyniosłaś/eś do szkoły owoce ze swojego ogrodu. Mówisz do koleżanek i kolegów:

A. Help yourselves!

B. Eat them up!

C. Have a good time!

4.0. Przykład	4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.	4.5.	4.6.	4.7.	4.8.	4.9.	4.10.
B										

.../10

Zadanie 5. (0–7)

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki 5.1. – 5.7. Wybierz właściwe uzupełnienie każdej luki spośród podanych możliwości: A, B lub C. Luka 5.0. została podana jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Who invented the telephone?

Many schoolchildren 5.0. that the Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. But the real inventor was Antonio Meucci, a poor Italian American. He 5.1. a workshop with Bell in the 1860s, and made a ‘talking telegraph’ for his wife who was ill in bed, so that she could 5.2. him when she wanted something. But Meucci never took this idea to the US Patent Office, because he was 5.3. poor to pay \$250 that he needed. So on February 14th 1876 Alexander Graham Bell took this invention to the Patent Office 5.4. Just two hours later 5.5. inventor, Elisha Gray arrived with the same idea!

At the time, nobody 5.6. that the telephone was an important invention. Bell’s father-in-law, also a scientist, described the invention as a ‘beautiful toy’. And it was 2002 before the US Congress decided that Meucci was the 5.7. inventor of the telephone!

Na podstawie: Sarah Cunningham, Peter Moor and Francis Eales, New Cutting Edge Elementary, wyd. Pearson Longman 2005, str. 63

5.0.	A	teach	B	<u>learn</u>	C	find
5.1.	A	worked	B	divided	C	shared
5.2.	A	shout	B	call	C	bring
5.3.	A	so	B	that	C	too
5.4.	A	instead	B	either	C	firstly
5.5.	A	other	B	second	C	another
5.6.	A	doubted	B	believed	C	refused
5.7.	A	true	B	fake	C	indeed

5.0. Przykład	5.1.	5.2.	5.3.	5.4.	5.5.	5.6.	5.7.
B							

.../7

Zadanie 6. (0–8)

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki 6.1. – 6.8. odpowiednim wyrazem A – L. Możesz użyć tego samego wyrazu więcej niż raz, natomiast niektóre wyrazy nie pasują do żadnej luki. Luka 6.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym wyrazom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
on	in	with	from	to	without	at	for	about	off	out	up

The girl who wanted to be a vet

I've always wanted to be a vet. Since childhood, I've always stopped to say hello **6.0.**
...to..... any dog in the street and I've always given food to the homeless cats **6.1.**
 my neighbourhood. I would never leave an animal that was **6.2.** pain **6.3.**
 doing something **6.4.** it. That was until the day I went into a vet's office. There, I saw
 the vet covered **6.5.** the blood of a dog she was operating **6.6.** I passed **6.7.**
 And I kept **6.8.** fainting every time I saw animal blood in her clinic.

Na podstawie: David Spencer, *Checkpoint Student's Book, A2+/B1*, wyd. Macmillan Education, 2019, str.92

6.0. Przykład	6.1.	6.2.	6.3.	6.4.	6.5.	6.6.	6.7.	6.8.
E								

.../8

Zadanie 7. (0–8)

W zdaniach 7.1. – 7.8., spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę w zdaniu. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B albo C. Zdanie 7.0. zostało podane jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

7.0. Next year, we (*mamy zamiar zobaczyć*) Santa Claus's home in Finland.

A. are going to see

B. intending to see

C. are seeing

7.1. Laura was really tired, (*więc zasnęła*) at once.

A. so she went asleep

B. so as she was asleep

C. so she fell asleep

7.2. The journalist wonders (*ile będzie musiał czekać*) for the interview with the film star.

A. how long he will have to wait

B. how much has he to wait

C. what time must be waiting

7.3. I don't know the woman (*z którą rozmawia moja mama*).

A. with who is talking my mum

B. that is talking my mum with

C. my mum is talking with

7.4. Lily (*chce, żebym zaśpiewała*) her favourite song at her birthday party.

A. want that I sing

B. wants to sing me

C. wants me to sing

7.5. What have you done with (*sukienkami tych kobiet*)?

A. these womens' dresses

B. these dresses of women

C. these women's dresses

7.6. (*Stare drzewa zostały wycięte*), and now there is parking site there.

- A. Old trees have been cut down
- B. Old trees have cut down
- C. Old trees have become cut down

7.7. My grandfather never told his cousin (*dlaczego nie zaprosił jej*) to his wedding in 1989.

- A. why he hadn't invited her
- B. why he didn't invite her
- C. why he wouldn't invite her

7.8. Kate won the regional chess tournament, (*co nie jest takie łatwe*) at all.

- A. what isn't so easy
- B. which isn't so easy
- C. that isn't so easy

7.0. Przykład	7.1.	7.2.	7.3.	7.4.	7.5.	7.6.	7.7.	7.8.
A								

.../8

Zadanie 8. (0–7)

Spośród podanych opcji (A – C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania 8.1. – 8.7. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B lub C. Zdanie 8.0. zostało podane jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

8.0. Yesterday Tom repaired the bike.

- A. Yesterday the bike were been repaired by Tom.
- B. Yesterday the bike was repaired by Tom.
- C. Yesterday the bike were repaired by Tom.

8.1. Tom's parents have gone abroad so he's living at his grandparents'.

- A. Tom has moved to his grandparents' for good because his parents have gone abroad.
- B. Tom is staying at his grandparents' until his parents come back from abroad.
- C. Tom doesn't normally live with his parents because they live abroad.

8.2. Lily is looking forward to the invitation to her friend's birthday party.

- A. Lily cannot find the invitation to her friend's birthday party.
- B. Lily is admiring the invitation to her friend's birthday party.
- C. Lily cannot wait for the invitation to her friend's birthday party.

8.3. The old lady must be read to every evening.

- A. Someone has to read to the old lady every evening.
- B. It is necessary for the old lady to read every evening.
- C. The old lady must be ready every evening.

8.4. Brian gave up going to the gym.

- A. Brian stopped to go to the gym.
- B. Brian stopped at the gym.
- C. Brian stopped going to the gym.

8.5. When the police arrived, the criminal was gone.

- A. When the police arrived, the criminal had run away.
- B. When the police arrived, the criminal was running away.
- C. When the police arrived, the criminal ran away.

8.6. The film was too boring to watch till the end.

- A. The film was boring enough not to watch it till the end.
- B. The film was enough boring to stop watching before the end.
- C. The film wasn't boring enough to watch the whole of it.

8.7. He said he would mind using public transport.

- A. He would like to use public transport.
- B. He didn't want to use public transport.
- C. He preferred using public transport.

8.0. Przykład	8.1.	8.2.	8.3.	8.4.	8.5.	8.6.	8.7.
B							

.../7

Zadanie 9. (0–12)

Do zdań 9.1. – 9.12. z czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C, D wybierz i zaznacz odpowiednią. Zdanie 9.0. zostało podane jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

9.0. The American national anthem is

- A. "God Save the Queen"
- B. "My Country, Tis of Thee"
- C. "Auld Lang Syne"
- D. "The Star-Spangled Banner"**

9.1. is the national symbol (plant) of the Northern Ireland.

- A. Leek
- B. Shamrock
- C. Thistle
- D. Daffodil

- 9.2.** Choose the sentence which is NOT true about the Todd River Regatta festival.
- A. This festival of boat races happens every year.
 - B. The boats sail down the Todd River.
 - C. The races end with a big water fight.
 - D. This festival takes place in Alice Springs.
- 9.3.** Who is the patron saint of Wales?
- A. St Patrick
 - B. St Martin
 - C. St David
 - D. St George
- 9.4.** The national flag of Wales is the
- A. Red Lion
 - B. Saltire
 - C. Union Jack
 - D. Red Dragon
- 9.5.** What is Shepherd's pie made of, traditionally?
- A. Chicken
 - B. Pork
 - C. Lamb
 - D. Beef
- 9.6.** Which holiday in the U.S. has a fixed date?
- A. Columbus Day
 - B. Independence Day
 - C. Memorial Day
 - D. Labor Day
- 9.7.** What is the name of the largest chain of hamburger fast food restaurants?
- A. Wendy's
 - B. Burger King
 - C. McDonald's
 - D. KFC
- 9.8.** is the traditional English folk dance which comes from the 15th century where the dancers are often 6 or 8 men who wear bells on their legs and carry pieces of wood, swords or handkerchiefs in their hands and normally stand in front of each other in a circle.
- A. Maypole dance
 - B. Morris dance
 - C. The haka
 - D. Clog dance
- 9.9.** Which imperial unit of length is the shortest?
- A. Inch
 - B. Yard
 - C. Mile
 - D. Foot

9.10. is the national sport in both New Zealand and Wales.

- A. Football
- B. Golf
- C. Cricket
- D. Rugby

9.11. is a type of large sausage made of dried pig's blood, fat and grain and cooked by boiling and frying. In Britain, it is associated with the North of England, where it is a popular dish.

- A. Yorkshire pudding
- B. Haggis
- C. Cornish pasty
- D. Black pudding

9.12. Which holiday in the U.S. is usually celebrated with a traditional dinner of roasted turkey, sweet potatoes, cranberries and corn?

- A. Thanksgiving Day
- B. Easter Sunday
- C. Memorial Day
- D. New Year's Day

9.0.	9.1.	9.2.	9.3.	9.4.	9.5.	9.6.	9.7.	9.8.	9.9.	9.10.	9.11.	9.12.
D												

Na podstawie: Lindop, Christine, *Australia and New Zealand*, Oxford University Press, 2008; Ociepa, Roman, *Geography, History and Culture of the United Kingdom United Kingdom at a Glance*, Wydawnictwo Szkolne PWN, Park Edukacja 2009; Ociepa, Roman, i Paszyk, Bartłomiej, *Geography, History and Culture of the United States of America. United States at a Glance*, Wydawnictwo Szkolne PWN, Park Edukacja 2017; *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, Oxford University Press, 2005;

.../12

Zadanie 10. (0–8)

Dopasuj nazwy festiwali, świąt w: Australii, Nowej Zelandii, Zjednoczonym Królestwie Wielkiej Brytanii i Irlandii Północnej, Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej A – L do opisów 10.1. – 10.8. Uwaga! Trzy nazwy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego opisu. Każdej nazwy można użyć tylko raz. Jedna nazwa została dopasowana jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym festiwalom, świętom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A	Blackpool Illuminations
B	Mardi Gras
C	Notting Hill Carnival
D	Eisteddfod
E	Highland Gathering

F	Bonfire Night
G	Glastonbury Festival
H	Burns Night
I	Waitangi Day
J	Groundhog Day
K	Martin Luther King Day
L	Halloween

Przykład:

10.0.A..... is an annual event in the autumn, founded in 1879, where the Tower and the streets are lit up every night for several weeks with thousands of coloured lights.

10.1. is celebrated every year in Scotland, on 25th January, and by Scottish people all round the world (an evening of music, poetry, food and drink).

10.2. is a traditional outdoor festival which includes music, dancing and sports such as tossing the caber, which is held each year in a number of places in Scotland.

10.3. is a popular U.S. carnival (public festival) held in New Orleans during the week before the Lent. People come from around the world to see parades, costumes, parties and decorations and this carnival's 'Kings' and 'Queens' are chosen.

10.4. is any of several cultural events held every year in Wales at which there are competitions for poets and musicians. It started in the 12th century.

10.5. is celebrated every year on 5th November in memory of a famous event in British history, the Gunpowder Plot.

10.6. is the national day of New Zealand. A variety of events are held, including parties, social gatherings, reflections on New Zealand history, official awards and citizenship ceremonies.

10.7. is a very large pop concert that takes place in south-east England, in the fields outside the town every summer.

10.8. is a colourful street festival of Caribbean culture held in one of the cities of the UK every year, in August. During the festival there's dancing, music, eating and having fun.

Na podstawie: Lindop, Christine, *Australia and New Zealand*, Oxford University Press, 2008; *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, Oxford University Press, 2005;

10.0. Przykład	10.1.	10.2.	10.3.	10.4.	10.5.	10.6.	10.7.	10.8.
A								

.../8