

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

ETAP I – REJONOWY

7 stycznia 2026 r.

Godz. 10:00

**Kod pracy ucznia
punktów**

Suma

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 17 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. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie przekreśl krzyżykiem, np.:  i zaznacz kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.: .
8. Przenieś swoje odpowiedzi do tabelki znajdujących się pod zadaniami.
9. Przy opracowaniu tekstów wykorzystano narzędzia oparte na sztucznej inteligencji (ChatGPT).

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0–10)

Uzupełnij luki 1.0 - 1.10 właściwym przedimkiem a, an, the lub 0 (brak przedimka). Luka 1.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranemu przymownikowi do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A	B	C	D
a	an	the	0 (brak przedimka)

Yesterday, I visited 1.0.A.... museum in 1.1. city centre. It was 1.2. interesting experience as I am 1.3. university student and I study art. I found the pictures really fascinating. The guide talked about 1.4. paintings in 1.5. detail, and I took a lot of notes. After that, I went to a café nearby to relax. I ordered coffee, 1.6. burger and 1.7. chips. I spent nearly 1.8. hour there before catching 1.9. train home. Overall, it was 1.10. day well spent.

1.0.	1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.	1.6.	1.7.	1.8.	1.9.	1.10.
A										

Zadanie 2. (0–8)

Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz parafrazę użytych w tekście zdań 2.0.- 2.8. spośród trzech podanych możliwości A, B i C, tak aby oddawała wiernie znaczenie oryginalnego zdania, biorąc pod uwagę jego kontekst. Parafraza do zdania 2.0. została wybrana jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym parafrazom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Teenagers on the Move: The Rise of Electric Scooters

Electric scooters are taking over city streets — and teenagers are leading the charge. These sleek, battery-powered vehicles have become a symbol of freedom, fun, and modern urban life. But as their numbers grow, so do concerns about safety and responsibility.

For many teenagers, electric scooters are more than just a trend. They're a practical solution to everyday transport problems. "It's faster than the bus and cheaper than a car," says 16-year-old Maya, who rides her scooter to school every morning. In crowded cities, scooters can cut travel time in half, slipping easily through traffic and parking almost anywhere.

The financial appeal is another big factor. Buying or renting an e-scooter is relatively affordable compared to other forms of transport. Parents also appreciate that scooters are electric, meaning no fuel costs and no harmful emissions. In an age when young people are increasingly aware of climate issues, this green mode of transport fits perfectly with their values.

But the scooter revolution has a darker side. Emergency rooms are seeing more accidents involving young riders, many of whom ride without helmets or experience. "We've had an

increase in scooter-related injuries,” says Dr. Lewis from a London hospital. “Most could be avoided with basic safety gear and respect for traffic rules.”

Parking is another headache. Shared scooters often end up abandoned on pavements, blocking pedestrians and creating visual clutter. City councils and scooter companies are now introducing parking zones and fines to address the problem.

Despite the challenges, few doubt that electric scooters are here to stay. They represent a new kind of mobility — one that’s personal, fast, and eco-friendly. For teenagers, they offer independence and excitement; for cities, they bring opportunities to rethink urban transport.

The key question now is whether users, parents, and policymakers can strike the right balance between freedom and safety. If they can, electric scooters might just roll us all toward a cleaner, smarter future.

Przykład:

2.0. The Rise of Electric Scooters

- A. Electric scooters are higher.
- B. Electric scooters can rise above the surface of the pavement or street.
- C. **The popularity of the electric scooters has grown high.**

2.1. Electric scooters are taking over city streets — and teenagers are leading the charge.

- A. There are a lot of electric scooters in the streets and it is mostly teenagers who use them.
- B. People on the scooters, especially teenagers overtake other vehicles in the streets.
- C. It is mostly teenagers who charge the batteries of their scooters in the streets.

2.2. But as their numbers grow, so do concerns about safety and responsibility.

- A. There are more and more responsible teenagers who do not feel safe riding scooters.
- B. As more scooters appear, people become increasingly worried about safety and how responsibly they are used.
- C. As scooters become more common, there are fewer concerns about safety and responsibility.

2.3. In crowded cities, scooters can cut travel time in half.

- A. In crowded cities, scooters can cut in front of other vehicles easily.
- B. In crowded cities, you can ride a scooter for half of your trip.
- C. In crowded cities, you can complete your journey twice as fast.

2.4. Buying or renting an e-scooter is relatively affordable compared to other forms of transport.

- A. Other forms of transport are not so expensive as using e-scooters.
- B. Using e-scooters is cheaper than using other forms of transport.
- C. Poor people cannot afford to use e-scooters or any other forms of transport.

2.5. In an age when young people are increasingly aware of climate issues, this green mode of transport fits perfectly with their values.

- A. Teenagers care about the environment, so they choose electric scooters.
- B. This environmentally friendly mode of transport conflicts with the values of most young people.
- C. Because of the weather conditions, electric scooters are not valuable in young people's opinion.

2.6. Parking is another headache.

- A. E-scooter riders often have headaches.
- B. There is not enough parking space for the e-scooters.
- C. The way e-scooters are being parked creates yet another problem.

2.7. [...] few doubt that electric scooters are here to stay.

- A. most people believe that the popularity of e-scooters will not last long.
- B. most people agree that electric scooters are likely to remain popular.
- C. most people are sure that the problems caused by e-scooters will not be solved.

2.8. [...] for cities, they bring opportunities to rethink urban transport.

- A. e-scooters may change the way transport is organised in the cities.
- B. e-scooters may make urban transport problems worse.
- C. e-scooters can influence city transport, but only a little.

2.0. Przykład	2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.	2.6.	2.7.	2.8.
C								

...../8

Zadanie 3. (0–6)

Przeczytaj tekst z brakującymi siedmioma zdaniami. Dopasuj odpowiednie zdania A–I do luk 3.0–3.6. Luka 3.0. jest uzupełniona jako przykład. Dwa zdania są dodatkowe i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Wpisz wybrane litery do tabeli pod zadaniem.

Stand up to Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is one of the most painful experiences a teenager can face. It can turn the internet—a place meant for fun and connection—into a source of fear and humiliation.

3.0.**A**.... . But no matter how dark it seems, you are not alone, and there are ways to fight back and protect yourself.

The most important rule is do not answer the bully.**3.1.** Instead, collect the evidence—take screenshots, save messages, and keep a record of every cruel post. These can later become proof when you report the bullying.

Then, block and report the person on every platform. Most social media sites have options to stop someone from contacting you. **3.2.** Reporting is not just about you—it helps protect others who might become the bully’s next target.

You should also speak up and seek help. Tell your parents, a trusted teacher, or a school counsellor. **3.3.** If you ever feel threatened or unsafe, go to the police. What’s happening to you is not “just a joke”—it’s harassment, and it’s serious.

Most importantly, take care of your heart and mind. **3.4.** Reach out to friends who lift you up. Spend time doing things that make you feel strong.**3.5.** Remember—you are more than the cruel words of others.

Finally, when you’re ready, turn your pain into power. **3.6.** Share your story to inspire others. Your courage can light the way for someone else trapped in silence. Together, we can make the internet a place of respect, not cruelty.

- ~~A. When cruel messages, photos, or lies spread online, they can feel impossible to escape.~~
B. Do not let anybody blackmail you.
C. Use them immediately.
D. Face to face confrontation with the bullies may be too risky.
E. Take breaks from social media.
F. Every angry reply gives them more power.
G. Speak out, join anti-bullying campaigns.
H. Keeping it secret only gives the bully more control.
I. Cyberbullying can leave deep emotional scars.

3.0. Przykład	3.1.	3.2.	3.3.	3.4.	3.5.	3.6.
A						

.../6

Zadanie 4. (0–8)

Przeczytaj zdania 4.0. – 4.8. Spośród czterech podanych możliwości A-D wybierz wyrażenie najbliższe znaczeniowo (synonim) wyrazu wyróżnionego w zdaniu.

W zdaniu 4.0. wyrażenie A zostało wybrane jako przykład.

Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym wyrażeniom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

4.0. The teacher asked the students to **COMPLETE** the exercise before the bell rang.

A. finish B. begin C. forget D. repeat

4.1. The company is doing so well that it is planning to **EXPAND** its business to other countries next year.

A. restore B. limit C. grow D. close

4.2. After the argument, Sarah tried to **APOLOGISE** to her friend.

A. explain B. forgive C. make up D. say sorry

4.3. The results of the experiment were **UNEXPECTED**.

A. surprising B. abnormal C. unpredictable D. exciting

4.4. He was **RELUCTANT** to talk about what had happened.

A. hesitant B. eager C. unwilling D. ready

4.5. The teacher asked the students to **REVISE** the material before the test.

A. ignore B. study C. copy D. rewrite

4.6. The city wants to **IMPROVE** public transport for everyone.

A. make worse B. increase C. stop D. upgrade

4.7. The students were **EXHAUSTED** after running the marathon.

A. empty B. sleepy C. tired D. breathless

4.8. The teacher gave a very **BRIEF** explanation before the test.

A. simple B. short C. detailed D. confusing

4.0. Przykład	4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.	4.5.	4.6.	4.7.	4.8.
A								

.../8

Zadanie 5. (0-8)

Przeczytaj zdania 5.0. –5.8. Spośród czterech podanych możliwości A-D wybierz wyraz o znaczeniu przeciwnym - antonim wyrazu wyróżnionego w zdaniu. W zdaniu 5.0. wyraz A został wybrany jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym wyrazom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

5.0. The exam was more **DIFFICULT** than we had expected.

- A. hard
- B. easy**
- C. challenging
- D. complex

5.1. He felt very **CONFIDENT** before the presentation.

- A. sure
- B. brave
- C. nervous
- D. certain

5.2. The room was **EMPTY** when we arrived.

- A. vacant
- B. crowded
- C. airy
- D. noisy

5.3. Her explanation was **CLEAR**.

- A. confusing
- B. simple**
- C. understandable
- D. detailed

5.4. The child was very **POLITE** to the teacher.

- A. angry
- B. kind
- C. gentle
- D. rude

5.5. He tried to **AVOID** those mistakes.

- A. prevent
- B. ignore
- C. face
- D. escape

5.6. The instructions were **SIMPLE**.

- A. complicated
- B. easy
- C. clear
- D. long

5.7. She is very **GENEROUS** with her time.

- A. giving
- B. helpful
- C. kind
- D. selfish

5.8. The new rules are **STRICT**.

- A. harsh
- B. lenient
- C. firm
- D. confusing

5.0. Przykład	5.1.	5.2.	5.3.	5.4.	5.5.	5.6.	5.7.	5.8.
B								

.../8

Zadanie 6. (0-8)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 6.0. – 6.8. tą z czterech podanych opcji A, B, C, D, która najlepiej pasuje do danej luki. Luka 6.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym opcjom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Technology and Modern Life

Over the past two decades, technology has **6.0.A.....** transformed the way we live, work, and communicate. The **6.1.** of smartphones and social media has made it easier than ever to stay in touch, but it has also raised concerns about privacy and mental health.

Many experts argue that being constantly connected has led to culture where people expect immediate answers to every message or notification. While this can increase efficiency, it can also make it difficult to **6.2.** from work or social obligations.

On the other hand, technology has provided many opportunities for innovation. Start-ups can now **6.3.** global audiences with minimal investment, and online education has made learning more **6.4.** than ever before.

However, the rapid pace of technological change means that many people struggle to **6.5.** new tools and platforms. Governments and educators are therefore working to improve **6.6.** literacy, ensuring that everyone can use digital technologies safely and effectively.

Finally, it is up to individuals to find a healthy **6.7.** between the benefits and drawbacks of our digital world. By setting boundaries and using technology mindfully, we can make sure that progress truly **6.8.** our lives rather than complicates them.

6.0.

- A. drastically**
- B. casually**
- C. slightly**
- D. momentarily**

6.1.

- A. design**
- B. arrival**
- C. discovery**
- D. formation**

6.2.

- A. A. tune out**
- B. log in**
- C. keep up**
- D. turn down**

6.3.

- A. adapt
- B. reach
- C. achieve
- D. attend

6.4.

- A. flexible
- B. reachable
- C. affordable
- D. accessible

6.5.

- A. alter
- B. adapt
- C. adopt
- D. adjust

6.6.

- A. cultural
- B. emotional
- C. digital
- D. linguistic

6.7.

- A. link
- B. bridge
- C. distance
- D. balance

6.8.

- A. improves
- B. replaces
- C. distracts
- D. challenges

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

.../8

Zadanie 7. (0-12).

Do zdań 7.0 – 7.12., wybierz najwierniejsze i gramatycznie poprawne tłumaczenie fragmentu po polsku umieszczonego w nawiasie, spośród trzech opcji A, B i C podanych poniżej. Tłumaczenie fragmentu w zdaniu 7.0. zostało wybrane jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym tłumaczeniom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

7.0. Przykład

She (przyzwyczaiła się do) getting up early.

A. used to

B. **got used to**

C. is used for

7.1. Norma (chyba się zgubiła), it is already 7.30 and she is not here.

A. has been lost.

B. must have got lost.

C. maybe has lost herself

7.2. I (nie mogłem znaleźć) my keys this morning.

A. couldn't have found

B. wasn't able find

C. couldn't find

7.3. If I (wiedziałbym o tym wcześniej), I would have told you.

A. knew it before

B. had known about it earlier

C. have known it earlier

7.4. He (został zmuszony) apologise in front of everyone.

A. was made to

B. was made

C. has made to

7.5. I wish I (nie musiał) work tomorrow.

A. had to

B. didn't have to

C. mustn't

7.6. They (powiedzieli mi, żebym czekał) outside.

A. told to me to wait

B. said me to wait

C. told me to wait

7.7. Fiona won't come today because she (ma samochód w naprawie).

A. is having her car repaired.

B. is having her car in repair.

C. is repairing her car.

7.8. She (**nigdy wcześniej nie widziała**) such a beautiful place.

- A. never saw before
- B. has never seen before
- C. didn't see before

7.9. If only he (**nie spóźnił się**) for the meeting yesterday!

- A. wouldn't be
- B. weren't late
- C. hadn't been late

7.10. It's high time you (**zaczął**) looking for a job.

- A. start
- B. started
- C. had started

7.11. By the time we arrived, they (**skończyli**) dinner.

- A. have finished
- B. had finished
- C. finished

7.12. She (**zapropnowała, żebyśmy poszli**) for a walk.

- A. suggested that we go
- B. suggested us to go
- C. suggested to go

7.0. Przykład	7.1.	7.2.	7.3.	7.4.	7.5.	7.6.	7.7.	7.8.	7.9.	7.10.	7.11.	7.12.
B												

..../12

Zadanie 8. (0-11)

Do zdań 8.1. – 8.11. z czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C, D wybierz i zaznacz odpowiednią. Zdanie 8.0. zostało podane jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

8.0. Which is the longest river in the United Kingdom?.

- A. The Avon
- B. The Bann
- C. The Thames.
- D. The Severn.

8.1. The ruined castle of Tintagel which is said to have been home for King Arthur and his Knights of the Round table is situated in

- A. Devon
- B. Somerset
- C. Cornwall
- D. Essex

8.2. Lake District in England is situated in the county:

- A. Cumbria
- B. North Yorkshire
- C. Staffordshire
- D. Northumberland

8.3. Black Country is a loosely defined area of England's because of the fact that this industrial area was one of the Industrial Revolution's birthplaces.

- A. West Country
- B. West Midlands
- C. East Anglia
- D. The North

8.4. The Prime Meridian, the vertical line that marks the zero degree longitude measurement on Earth can be found in one of the boroughs in London:

- A. Hammersmith and Fulham
- B. City of Westminster
- C. Camden
- D. Greenwich

8.5. does NOT lie on the River Thames.

- A. Windsor
- B. Cambridge
- C. London
- D. Oxford

8.6. is/are one of the Wales's UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

- A. The Castles and Town Walls of King Edward
- B. Stonehenge and Avebury
- C. Hadrian's Wall
- D. The Forth Bridge

8.7. sovereign state/states occupies/occupy the British Isles.

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

8.8. There are Royal Parks in London

- A. twelve
- B. seven
- C. eight
- D. six

8.9. Picadilly Circus in London is famous for

- A. its iconic monuments, most notably Nelson's Column
- B. its Eros fountain
- C. the London Dungeons
- D. its historic fruit and vegetable market

8.10. is the highest mount in England.

- A. Slieve Donard
- B. Snowdon
- C. Ben Nevis
- D. Scafell Pike

8.11. "Rainy City" is a nickname for:

- A. Birmingham
- B. Derby
- C. Manchester
- D. Liverpool

8.0.	8.1.	8.2.	8.3.	8.4.	8.5.	8.6.	8.7.	8.8.	8.9.	8.10.	8.11.
Przykład											
D											

Na podstawie: 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;

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Zadanie 9. (0-5)

Dopasuj nazwy stanów i miast z ramki oznaczonych literami A –J do opisów wybranych stanów i miast 9.1. – 9.5. Jako przykład opisowi 9.0. została przypisana nazwa oznaczona literą A. Wpisz odpowiednie litery (B –J) do tabeli pod zadaniem.

Uwaga! Cztery nazwy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego opisu.

- A. Vermont,**
- B. Hawaii,**
- C. Rhode Island,**
- D. Washington,**
- E. Delaware,**
- F. Kansas,**
- G. Michigan**
- H. Alaska**
- I. Louisiana**
- J. Utah**

Przykład:

9.0. A Vermont

This is a New England state in the US, on the border with Canada. It is also known as the Green Mountain State. The largest city is Burlington and the capital city is Montpelier. The French there first in the 17th century. It produces different types of stones, including granite and marble, and other products include electrical equipment, paper, furniture and maple syrup.

9.1.

It is the southern state on the Gulf of Mexico, also known as the Pelican State. It consists mainly of flat land and is separated of Mississippi by the Mississippi River. The largest city is New Orleans and the capital city is Baton Rouge. This is an area of US land which was bought from France and became a state in 1837. The state produces oil, gas, salt, rice and sugar.

9.2.

It is a northern state, also called the Wolverine State and the Great Lake State. The capital city is Lansing, and Detroit is the largest city. It became the state in 1837. Its products include iron and other minerals, cars and cereals (grains processed as food). Tourists visit the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn.

9.3.

It is a western US state which is one of the Rocky Mountains States. About two-thirds of the population are Mormons. It was named after the name of the Native American tribe, and its popular name is the Beehive State. It became a state in 1896. Its products include cattle, pigs, copper, gold, silver, oil and medical instruments. Tourist attractions include the Great Salt Lake and the Rainbow Bridge.

9.4.

It is the largest and most northern state of the US. It is sometimes called 'the Last Frontier' and produces a lot of oil. The land was bought from Russia in 1867 and it became the 49th state in 1959. The largest city is Anchorage where about 40% of population live.

9.5.

It is the smallest US state by area, also called the ocean State. It is in the north-east of the country on the Atlantic coast. It was named after the Greek Island of the same name and was one of the original 13 states. Providence is the capital and the largest city. It has a fishing and boat-building industry and produces jewellery, electronic products and grapes.

Na podstawie: 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;

9.0. Przykład	9.1.	9.2.	9.3.	9.4.	9.5.
A					

...../5

Zadanie 10. (0-8)

Zdecyduj, które z podanych opisów (10.1. – 10.4.) dotyczące życia brytyjskich monarchów i amerykańskich prezydentów są zgodne z prawdą. Opisy w punkcie 10.0. zostały podane jako przykład. Wstaw odpowiednie litery A, B lub C do tabeli pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

10.0 ..B..

- a) Edward VIII decided to give up the throne of England because as a king he couldn't marry a divorced woman whose former husbands were still alive.
- b) Like all the oldest sons of British Kings, after his abdication in 1936, Edward VIII was created Prince of Wales.
- c) During the Second World War Edward VIII became the governor of Bahamas for a time and spent the rest of his life abroad after getting married with Wallace Simpson.

A. a + b

B. a + c

C. b + c

10.1.

- a) In 1486, the first Tudor king, Henry VII married the daughter of late Edward IV, Elizabeth of York uniting the House of Lancaster (to which he belonged) and the House of York and so bringing the War of the Roses to an end.
- b) In 1485 Henry VII led a rebellion against Richard III defeated him at the Battle of Bosworth Field and became king.
- c) In 1509, after the death of King Henry VII his first-born son became the king and took the name Henry VIII.

A. a + b

B. a + c

C. b + c

10.2.

- a) William of Orange, the king of Great Britain and Ireland from 1688 to 1702 , was an Irish prince who married to Mary, the daughter of James II.
 - b) William of Orange was invited by British protestants to be the king and queen of Britain to prevent Roman Catholic James II from being king.
 - c) William of Orange became king in the Bloodless Revolution and defeated the forces of James II in Ireland at the Battle of Boyne.
- A. **a + b**
B. **a + c**
C. **b + c**

10.3.

- a) George Washington was the first US president who had led his army to success in the American Revolution.
 - b) George Washington is called ‘the Father of His Country’ and is considered by many to have been the country’s greatest leader and perhaps the only one who could have united the colonists during the American Revolution.
 - c) George Washington was one of America’s most famous Founding Fathers who helped to write the Declaration of Independence which he signed in 1776.
- A. **a + b**
B. **a + c**
C. **b + c**

10.4.

- a) John Fitzgerald Kennedy, known informally as Jack Kennedy and JFK won a medal for courage during World War II and was elected to the House of Representatives (1947-1953) and then to the US Senate before he became President.
 - b) John F Kennedy’s greatest success as President was in dealing with the Bay of Pigs incident and his worst failure was over a Cuban missile crisis.
 - c) John F Kennedy was murdered in Dallas probably by Lee Harvey Oswald in one of the most shocking events in US history.
- A. **a + b**
B. **a + c**
C. **b + c**

Na podstawie: 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;

10.0. Przykład	10.1.	10.2.	10.3.	10.4.
M				

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