

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

ETAP II – REJONOWY

25 stycznia 2023 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 20 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 zapisz w tabeli pod zadaniem.
8. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie przekreśl krzyżykiem, np. ☒ i zaznacz kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.: ☐

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0–6)

Przeczytaj tekst i wybierz zakończenia zdań 1.0. – 1.6. zgodnie z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz literę A, B lub C. Zdanie 1.0. zostało wykonane jako przykład.

Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

THE BOSSES SPEAK

John Stuart is an executive recruitment specialist who has turned to writing. The result is this book, based on interviews with twenty Chief Executives.

Each top manager – none of them famous names, surprisingly – is given a short chapter, and there is some introductory material and a conclusion. This means you can jump from one person to another, in any order, which is good for people who are too busy to read a book from cover to cover. For a management book it is not expensive, although whether it is good value for money is doubtful.

Some of the twenty interviewees started their own businesses, while others joined a company and worked their way up. Some are fairly new in their position, and others have had years of experience, though, strangely, Stuart does not seem interested in these differences. The interviewees work in everything, from retailing to airlines to software, and it is this variety that forms the main theme of Stuart's book.

I have to say that Stuart's approach annoys me. He rarely stays at a distance from his interviewees, who are mostly presented in their own, positive words. If this were always the case, at least you would know where you were. But he seems to dislike certain interviewees. As a result, I do not know whether to accept any of his opinions.

It also means that the book gives no clear lessons. At the very least, I expected to learn what makes a successful Chief Executive. But these people seem to share two types of qualities. Some of them are very common, suggesting that anyone can be equally successful, which is definitely not the case. And the other qualities are ones which most successful bosses I have seen definitely do not have. So in the end I am no wiser about what really goes on.

Perhaps I am being unfair. As long as you do not think about whether you would like them as friends, and pay no attention to most of the advice they give, the most readable parts are where the bosses describe their route to their present position.

Stuart seems to think that his book would be useful for people aiming for the top, and that it might even make a few want to start their own company; but, in fact, what they could learn here is very limited. Seen as light business reading for a doctor or teacher, though, this book would provide some good entertainment.

Przykład:

1.0. John Stuart is an executive recruitment specialist who has become

- A.** a Chief Executive.
- B.** a businessman.
- C.** a writer.

-
- 1.1. The reviewer suggests that one advantage of this book is that
- A. it is better value than other management books.
 - B. it does not need to be read right through.
 - C. it is about well-known people.
- 1.2. The book concentrates on the fact that the twenty executives who are interviewed
- A. work in a number of different industries.
 - B. started their companies.
 - C. have worked for different lengths of time.
- 1.3. The reviewer cannot accept Stuart's opinions because Stuart
- A. makes unreasonable complaints about the interviewees.
 - B. writes too positively about the interviewees.
 - C. has different attitudes towards different interviewees.
- 1.4. Reading the book made the reviewer think
- A. there are certain qualities which all Chief Executives need.
 - B. it is difficult to discover how people really run a company.
 - C. running a company is easier than many people think.
- 1.5. Which parts of the book did the reviewer most enjoy reading?
- A. how the interviewees became Chief Executives
 - B. what sort of people the interviewees are
 - C. the advice given by the interviewees
- 1.6. The reviewer recommends the book for people who
- A. intend to set up in business.
 - B. want to become senior managers.
 - C. are outside the field of business.

Na podstawie: *Cambridge English Business Certificates, Handbook for teachers*, Cambridge English Language Assessment, 2015, str. 16

1.0.Przykład	1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.	1.6.
C						

.../6

Zadanie 2. (0–6)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 2.0. – 2.6. zdaniami A – H. Luka 2.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

NANOTECHNOLOGY

Nanotechnology is the science of designing, producing and using structures and devices that are 100 nanometres or less in size. **2.0.D....** . To get some idea of just how miniscule this is, consider that the paper in your printer is 100,000 nm thick! It is only in the last quarter of a century that scientists have possessed the technology that allows them to modify matter at this scale.

2.1. For example, insoluble materials suddenly become soluble, opaque substances become transparent, nonconductive materials start conducting electricity, and brittle materials become super-strong. The properties of matter at the nanoscale can be used to produce materials and devices that have practical and unique properties. For example, adding nanoparticles of clay to plastic makes plastic stronger, less permeable to oxygen and moisture, and more heat resistant.

Although nanotechnology might sound like something from a sci-fi novel, it is not a technology-in-waiting. **2.2.** Nanomaterials are currently being used to strengthen steel and concrete, keep dirt from sticking to windows, kill bacteria on hospital walls, make materials fire-resistant, and even allow buildings to repair any cracks that could otherwise cause structural failures. **2.3.** Doctors can now accurately target certain drugs to the areas of the body where they are needed thanks to specially-designed drug-carrying nanoparticles!

2.4. For instance, scientists are currently researching how nanotechnology could help in the production of inexpensive and nutritious foodstuffs. Some even say that nanotechnology could have a greater impact on food production than GM food technology. **2.5.** For example, recent research has shown that adding certain nanomaterials to solar panels can significantly increase the amount of solar energy they acquire.

Nanotechnology clearly has the potential to be very beneficial to society. But – and it's a big but – no one at present knows if significant environmental, health and safety problems are posed by nanoparticles.

At present, scientists do not fully understand how nanoparticles behave in living systems, or the harmful potential of nanoparticles in humans and the environment. **2.6.** How will nanoparticles affect plants, waterways, and the environment in general? Recognising the seriousness of the issue, governments around the world are funding research that should soon provide answers to these questions.

-
- A. It is here now.
- B. Also, nanotechnology has the potential to vastly improve the efficiency of sources of renewable energy.
- C. Will inhaled or ingested nanomaterials have a detrimental effect on human health?
- ~~D. One nanometre (nm) is one billionth of a metre.~~
- E. In the future, there are no limits to the benefits that nanotechnology could bring to our lives.
- F. Experts hope that it won't be too long now.
- G. At the nanoscale, matter often takes on new and unexpected properties.
- H. Nanomaterials could even be in your body right now!

Na podstawie: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, *On Screen, Workbook and Grammar Book Intermediate B1+/B2*, Express Publishing, 2014, str. 64

2.0. Przykład	2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.	2.6.
D						

.../6

Zadanie 3. (0–10)

Przeczytaj tekst i zdecyduj, która z odpowiedzi A, B, C, D najlepiej pasuje do luk 3.0. – 3.10. Zaznacz literę, A, B, C lub D. Luka 3.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

GUIDELINES FOR GIVING PRESENTATIONS

Most presentations today **3.0.****B**.... on the use of some sort of technology, such as a laptop linked to a projector. While this technology can help to **3.1.** presentations better, it also has a habit of getting in the way. As a general **3.2.**, it is better to **3.3.** on the content of a presentation as a means of gaining your audience's attention, rather than relying on sophisticated equipment.

The content and **3.4.** of what you say are the most important. Think about what you want to say and how to say it as clearly as possible. As a first step, you need to **3.5.** the main points you want to get across. Audiences are easily bored and **3.6.** to remember only the most entertaining, exciting or unusual ideas.

Next create your materials, choosing the images for your presentation carefully. Remember you do not want to stop your audience from listening to you, nor do you want to **3.7.** them. Finally, make all the necessary **3.8.** for the equipment you need. If technology is to be an important **3.9.** of your presentation, make sure you know how to use it **3.10.** and test it out beforehand.

	A	B	C	D
3.0.	calculate	depend	determine	lean
3.1.	produce	make	construct	build
3.2.	method	law	rule	course
3.3.	focus	define	target	direct
3.4.	formation	design	structure	system
3.5.	catalogue	label	notice	identify
3.6.	point	tend	lead	move
3.7.	disorder	mistake	confuse	complicate
3.8.	appointments	procedures	arrangements	organisations
3.9.	share	role	function	element
3.10.	precisely	suitably	properly	accurately

Na podstawie: *Cambridge English Business Certificates, Handbook for teachers*, Cambridge English Language Assessment, 2015, p. 51

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

.../ 10

Zadanie 4. (0–14)

Uzupełnij zdania 4.0. – 4.14. odpowiednim przyimkiem A – O. Możesz użyć tego samego przyimka wielokrotnie. Niektóre przyimki nie pasują do żadnego zdania. Zdanie 4.0. zostało uzupełnione jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym przyimkom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
in	out	on	by	under	against	off	with	from	at	of	over	for	to	about

Przykład:

- 4.0. Sorry, I'm not fond**of**..... spicy food.
- 4.1. Why don't you ever smile me?
- 4.2. These shoes went of fashion ages ago!
- 4.3. The unexpected victory of our football team took us surprise.
- 4.4. She told them brief what she was planning to do.
- 4.5. We were the impression that things were not going as they should.
- 4.6. We cannot use fresh cherries because they are not season at the moment.
- 4.7. I was a loss what to do with the crying baby.
- 4.8. There is a single island several miles the north coast.
- 4.9. Have you any objections Henry's plan?
- 4.10. He has no understanding how a washing machine works.
- 4.11. Requests for special meals must be made writing.
- 4.12. It's impossible to see stars day.
- 4.13. She wrote her first novel the age of 17.
- 4.14. Would you call it the greatest concert earth?

Na podstawie: [Prepositions \(B2\) - PDF Worksheets \(english-practice.at\)](#) [Dostęp: 30. 11. 2022 r.]

4.0. Przykład	4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.	4.5.	4.6.	4.7.
K							
	4.8.	4.9.	4.10.	4.11.	4.12.	4.13.	4.14.

.../ 14

Zadanie 5. (0–10)

Uzupełnij mini-dialogi 5.0. - 5.10. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zaznacz literę A, B lub C. Mini-dialog 5.0. został uzupełniony jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki poniżej.

Przykład:

5.0.

X: What's your new flat like?

Y:

- A. I like it very much.
- B. It's much more functional than the old one.
- C. I have my own likes and dislikes.

5.1.

X: You are so considerate!

Y:

- A. Everyone deserves a kind treatment.
- B. You shouldn't worry about me.
- C. It's been a long consideration.

5.2.

X: How do you feel today?

Y:

- A. I don't feel anything.
- B. Just so-so.
- C. The same to you.

5.3.

X:

Y: Please, wait while I double check.

- A. You made a mistake on this bill.
- B. I'm going to pay by cheque.
- C. It's a double trouble.

5.4.

X:

Y: I'd be glad to help.

- A. Shall we shake hands?
- B. May I ask for your hand?
- C. Would you give me a hand?

5.5.

X: Can you, please, sit still?

Y:

- A. Sorry, I can't sit.
- B. Sorry, I can't help it.
- C. Sorry, I'm still sitting.

5.6.

X:

Y: This one is better than the first one.

- A. First of all, how do you feel?
- B. Do you feel better now?
- C. How do you feel about this one?

5.7.

X:

Y: Tuesday afternoon is fine.

- A. When is it convenient for you?
- B. Which term is the best?
- C. What is your favourite time?

5.8.

X: Lily said your selfie was pathetic.

Y:

- A. I don't take care of Lily.
- B. I couldn't care less.
- C. Lily is careless herself.

5.9.

X: Are you ready to order?

Y:

A. Yes, but I've already got a medal.

B. Yes, I'll put everything in order.

C. Yes, I'll have something light.

5.10.

X:

Y: Not bad, same as usual.

A. How are you doing these days?

B. What are you doing now?

C. Are you doing anything today?

Na podstawie: Top 200 Popular Short English Conversation Dialogues (englishforall.info)[Dostęp:29.11.2022 r.]

5.0. Przykład	5.1.	5.2.	5.3.	5.4.	5.5.	5.6.	5.7.	5.8.	5.9.	5.10.
B										

.../ 10

Zadanie 6. (0–7)

Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 6.0. – 6.7. jedną z podanych form A, B, C lub D, tak aby otrzymać poprawne gramatycznie zdanie. Zaznacz literę A, B, C lub D. Luka w zdaniu 6.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

6.0. Do you enjoy ?

- A. cooking
- B. to cook
- C. being cooked
- D. cooked

6.1. Charles didn't remember the heating on in the conservatory and as a result the plants were destroyed by the frost.

- A. to turn
- B. turning
- C. to have turned
- D. having turned

6.2. The soup was uneatable because Ken it twice.

- A. had salt
- B. has salted
- C. salting
- D. had salted

6.3. The employees are advised to listen to the instructions without asking questions unless they something very important.

- A. have missed
- B. will miss
- C. had missed
- D. would miss

6.4. I started tidying up late hoping my sister would help me. Now I wish I only on myself.

- A. counted
- B. count
- C. had counted
- D. have counted

6.5. Fiona wanted to know how many times your driving test.

- A. can you take
- B. you could take
- C. could you take
- D. you could be taken

6.6. The soldiers for 8 hours non-stop and are totally exhausted.

- A. are marching
- B. had been marching
- C. have marched
- D. have been marching

6.7. Lily to leave the country without a valid passport.

- A.** didn't let
- B.** wasn't letted
- C.** wasn't allowed
- D.** didn't allow

Na podstawie: Henryk Krzyżanowski, *100 testów z gramatyki angielskiej*, Wydawnictwo Szkolne PWN, 2008,
Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, *On Screen, Workbook and Grammar Book Intermediate B1+/B2*, Express
Publishing, 2014

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

.../ 7

Zadanie 7. (0–7)

Spośród podanych opcji (A–C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania 7.0. – 7.7. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B lub C. Do zdania 7.0. została dopasowana opcja B, jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

7.0. Yesterday Tom repaired the bike.

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

7.1. They told us that the politicians lie a lot.

- A. We were told not to believe the politicians.
- B. A lot of lies were told to the politicians.
- C. The politicians were told to believe us.

7.2. Did someone send the invitations to the guests yesterday?

- A. Were the guests sending the invitations yesterday?
- B. Were the invitations sent to the guests yesterday?
- C. Did the guests receive invitations yesterday?

7.3. We aren't very familiar with our neighbours.

- A. We normally avoid our neighbours.
- B. We don't get on well with our neighbours.
- C. We hardly know our neighbours at all.

7.4. We have more than 1000 students and only 4 know some Italian.

- A. Only very few students can understand Italian.
- B. Only the little students can communicate in Italian.
- C. Most students can speak a little Italian.

7.5. Don't try to play with my dog, it may attack you!

- A. She threatened us with her dog.
- B. She wanted to protect her dog from us.
- C. She warned us against her dog.

7.6. They brought their own food although we had enough for everyone.

- A. They shouldn't bring their own food.
- B. They needn't have brought their own food.
- C. They couldn't have had their own food.

7.7. Keira has never run so fast and neither have I.

- A. I haven't run as fast as Keira.
- B. Both for Keira and for me it hasn't been the fastest run ever.
- C. Neither Keira nor I have ever run faster.

7.0. Przykład	7.1.	7.2.	7.3.	7.4.	7.5.	7.6.	7.7
B							

.../ 7

Zadanie 8. (0–7)

Dopasuj nazwiska sportowców A – O do opisów tych osób 8.0. – 8.7. Uwaga! Siedem nazwisk zostało podanych dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego opisu. Każdego nazwiska można użyć tylko raz. Do opisu 8.0. zostało przypisane jedno nazwisko sportowca jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym nazwiskom sportowców do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A	David Beckham
B	Asleigh Barty
C	LeBron James
D	Cathy Freeman
E	Jesse Owens
F	Lewis Hamilton
G	James Hunt
H	Bob Beamon
I	Kobe Bryant
J	Mike Tyson
K	Gareth Bale
L	Harry Kane
M	Cassius Clay
N	Tiger Woods
O	Mark Selby

Przykład:

8.0.A.....

A former player for Manchester United, Real Madrid and Milan, among others, he was a free-kick specialist, a brilliant crosser of the ball and the first English player to win league titles in four countries.

8.1.

An Australian sprinter who excelled in the 400-metre dash and who in 2000 became the first Australian Aboriginal person to win an individual Olympic gold medal.

8.2.

He/She is one of the most successful US golf players of all time and is one of the most famous athletes in modern history. In 1996, at the age of 21 he/she was the youngest winner ever of Masters. He/She reached number one in the world rankings for the first time in June 1997, less than a year after turning pro. He/She has won 18 World Golf Championships.

8.3.

A US athlete who won four gold medals (for running and the long jump at the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany. This annoyed Adolf Hitler, who wanted to show that the white Aryan race was best. This athlete received later the presidential Medal of Freedom for all his/her achievements.

8.4.

He is an English professional footballer who plays as a striker for Premier League club Tottenham Hotspur and captains the England national team. A prolific goalscorer with strong link play, he is regarded as one of the best strikers in the world and England's second-highest all-time top goalscorer.

8.5.

A famous US boxer. He was the world heavyweight champion from 1964 to 1967 and from 1974 to 1978. He changed his name to Ali in 1964 after joining Black Muslims. He had a very strong personality, wrote poetry about his victories. He had gradually become ill with the disease of muscles before he died in 2016.

8.6.

He/She was an American professional basketball player, widely regarded as one of the best basketball players and scorers of all time. He/She was the first guard in NBA history to play 20 seasons. He/She gave himself the nickname "Black Mamba" in the mid-2000s. He/She won gold medals on the 2008 and 2012 U.S. Olympic teams. In 2018, he/she won the Academy Award for Best Animated Short Film for the film *Dear Basketball* (2017). He/She died, along with his/her daughter and seven others in a helicopter crash in 2020.

8.7.

His name has become synonymous with Formula One. Honoured with MBE by the Queen, he is one of the most successful Formula One Grand Prix racing drivers of all time. He was the first black driver to win the Championship and has 7 World Championship titles.

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

.../ 7

Zadanie 9. (0–6)

Do zdań 9.1. – 9.6. z czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C lub D wybierz i zaznacz odpowiednią. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

9.0. How many players does a baseball team consist of?

- A. Seven
- B. Eight
- ☒ C. Nine
- D. Ten

9.1. What is the cricket ball made of:

- A. Plastic
- B. Rubber
- C. Cork
- D. Wood

9.2. What do we use to play cricket:

- A. A bat
- B. A stick
- C. A racket
- D. A mallet

9.3. What is the name of the oldest football club in England?

- A. Sheffield FC
- B. Nottingham Forest
- C. Manchester United
- D. Chelsea London

9.4. Which one is NOT an NBA team?

- A. Chicago Bulls
- B. Boston Red Sox
- C. Phoenix Suns
- D. Orlando Magic

9.5. The difference in rules of the games of rugby and American football. Choose the true sentence.

- A. In American football you can throw the ball forward but you cannot block the player who isn't carrying the ball.
- B. In rugby you cannot either throw the ball forward or block the player who isn't carrying the ball.
- C. In American football you cannot throw the ball forward but you can block the player who isn't carrying the ball.
- D. In rugby you can throw the ball forward but you cannot block the player who isn't carrying the ball.

9.6. Which competitions are not held during Highland Games?

- A. Archery
- B. Caber toss
- C. Squash
- D. Weight over the bar

9.0. Przykład	9.1.	9.2.	9.3.	9.4.	9.5.	9.6.
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X Wojewódzki Konkurs z Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa
świętokrzyskiego

C						
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Zadanie 10. (0–7)

Dopasuj nazwy sportów A - O do opisów 10.0. – 10.7.

Uwaga! Siedem nazw zostało podanych dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego opisu. Każdej nazwy można użyć tylko raz. Do opisu 10.0. została przypisana jedna nazwa sportu jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym nazwom sportów do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A	Golf
B	Squash
C	Basketball
D	Bowling
E	Rugby
F	American football
G	Cricket
H	Croquet
I	Bowls
J	Lacrosse
K	Polo
L	Pool
M	Snooker
N	Baseball
O	Horse jumping

Przykład:

10.0.C.....

A sport in which two teams of five players are trying to shoot the ball through the ring which is ten feet above the ground.

10.1.

A game similar to field hockey, originally played by North Americans. It is played on a field with a goal at each end between two teams of 10 – 12 players who use sticks with nets at the end (called crosses) to catch, carry and throw a small rubber ball. In the US it is mainly played by men and is a popular sport in schools. In Britain girls play it in some schools.

10.2.

A sport for two players using rackets and a small hollow rubber ball played in an indoor court with high walls. One player must hit ball against the front wall, after which it can bounce against other walls and/or the floor before the other player hits. It is a very fast game which many people play as a way of keeping fit.

10.3.

A game played on a smooth grass, in which two to eight players take turns to roll large black balls as near as possible to a small white ball. The balls are heavier on one side so they travel in a curve. It has been popular in Britain for about 600 years, and there is a famous story from 1588 about Sir Francis Drake and this game.

10.4.

A game for two, played on a large table with fifteen red balls and seven balls of different colours. The players use long sticks (called cues) to hit the white ball across the table trying to make it knock one of the other balls into any of six holes (called pockets) round the edge of the table.

10.5.

It is a fast, rough team game played through the British Isles. Each team has either 13 players or 15 ones. In this game, teams try to win possession of a large oval shaped ball and carry or kick it towards the opposite team's goal line, the line at each end of the pitch where H-shaped goalpost are.

10.6.

A game played on the grass in which players hit ball through a series of hoops, using a mallet (a wooden hammer with a long handle). It became very popular among the upper classes in Britain in the 1850s, and is still regarded as an upper-class game today.

10.7.

A sport in which two teams of four players each riding horses try to score by hitting a ball into a goal using mallet (a wooden hammer with a long handle and a wooden head). It is now popular mainly with rich people, including members of the British royal family.

Na podstawie: *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.
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