Taniec indyka to wspaniała okazja, żeby podziękować za talenty, którymi zostaliśmy obdarzeni..., a przede wszystkim to niepowtarzalna szansa, żeby wspólnie spędzić czas, łącząc przyjemne z pożytecznym.
Konkurs "LET'S DANCE TURKEY DANCE" odbędzie się 30. 11. 2017 r. o godz. 12:30 w auli. Komisja konkursowa zwróci szczególną uwagę na:
1. Aranżację i stroje.
2. Ruch sceniczny i śpiew.
3. Wymowę i zaangażowanie.
Nagrody dla zwycięzców.

Edyta Chowaniak

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There is an old saying that America and Britain are “two nations divided by a common language.”

No one knows exactly who said this, but it reflects the way many Brits feel about American English. My British friend still tells me, “You don’t speak English. You speak American.”

But are American and British English really so different?

Vocabulary
The most noticeable difference between American and British English is vocabulary. There are hundreds of everyday words that are different. For example, Brits call the front of a car the bonnet, while Americans call it the hood.

Americans go on vacation, while Brits go on holidays, or hols.

New Yorkers live in apartments; Londoners live in flats.

There are far more examples than we can talk about here. Fortunately, most Americans and Brits can usually guess the meaning through the context of a sentence.
NEWS: THIS & THAT ..... 

HALLOWEEN AT OUR SCHOOL

OUR MISSION WAS TO HELP OUR FRIEND WHO IS IN NEED. WE COLLECTED 1020,00 ZLOTYS IN ONE HOUR. WE DID IT!!! WE ORGANISED A PARTY AND A FETE. WE HAD FUN DANCING, PLAYING GAMES AND EATING SWEETS. STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS DEVOTED TIME AND SPENT MONEY TO PREPARE DELICIOUS CAKES AND OTHER SNACKS WHICH WERE SOLD AT OUR SCHOOL. THANKS SO MUCH FOR ALL YOUR HELP. I HOPE YOU KNOW HOW MUCH YOUR CONTRIBUTION HAS MEANT TO ANN.

![Image](image1.jpg)

![Image](image2.jpg)

HALLOWEEN JOKES

Spencer: What plants like Halloween the most?
Tanner: Which ones?
Spencer: Bam-BOO!

Chris: What’s worse than being a five-ton witch on Halloween?
Jill: No clue. Hit me with it.
Chris: Being her broom!

Tim: What is a ghost’s favorite dessert?
Tom: What?
Tim: Booberry pie.
NEWS: THIS & THAT.....

HALLOWEEN AT OUR SCHOOL
NEWS: THIS & THAT .....  

HALLOWEEN AT OUR SCHOOL
NEWS: THIS & THAT .....
IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNCIATION WITH TONGUE TWISTERS

Za pomocą tzw. tongue twisterów, czyli łamańców językowych możemy w prosty i przyjemny sposób poprawić naszą wymowę w języku angielskim. Jest to narzędzie, którego można używać w domu.

- Red lorry, yellow lorry
- I scream you scream we all scream for ice cream
- Fresh fried fish, fish fresh fried, fried fish fresh, fish fried fresh
- She sells seashells by the seashore
- Give papa a cup of proper coffee in a copper coffee cup
- Three free throws
FAMOUS LANDMARKS FROM WALES

The smallest house in Great Britain

The smallest house in Great Britain is in Conwy in Wales. It is 3.05 meters by 1.8 meters and it is now only a museum. People lived in the house until 1900, when the owner decided to move out because he could not stand up in his own house! It is a painted red brick house with a few small narrow windows. Upstairs you can find a tiny fireplace, a small round table, a long single bed with a small dressing table and a washbasin. It is so small that only four people at a time can be inside the house! Some people also think that the house has a ghost which leaves a terrible smell of salt water and fish inside. The house has appeared in the Guinness Book of Records. It attracts many visitors from all parts of the world. There is a special audio recording in over twenty languages which explains the history of the house. The house is open every day from April to October.

Caernarfon Castle

Is a medieval fortress in Caernarfon, Gwynedd, north-west Wales cared for by Cadw, the Welsh Government's historic environment service. There was a motte-and-bailey castle in the town of Caernarfon from the late 11th century until 1283 when King Edward I of England began replacing it with the current stone structure. The Edwardian town and castle acted as the administrative centre of north Wales and as a result the defences were built on a grand scale. There was a deliberate link with Caernarfon's Roman past and the Roman fort of Segontium is nearby. While the castle was under construction, town walls were built around Caernarfon. Despite Caernarfon Castle's external appearance of being mostly complete, the interior buildings no longer survive and many of the building plans were never finished. Despite its dilapidated condition, during the English Civil War Caernarfon Castle was held by Royalists, and was besieged three times by Parliamentarian forces. This was the last time the castle was used in war. Caernarfon Castle was neglected until the 19th century when the state funded repairs. In 1911, Caernarfon Castle was used for the investiture of the Prince of Wales, and again in 1969. It is part of the World Heritage Site "Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd".
FAMOUS LANDMARKS FROM WALES

**Plas Cadnant Estate’s Cottages & Gardens**
This award winning restoration project has created five individual self-catering cottages in the Grade II Listed outbuildings of Plas Cadnant on the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales. Described as one of the most 'Amazing Retreats' on the Isle of Anglesey. Plas Cadnant's five self-catering cottages have been sympathetically restored to create a small group of atmospheric, stylish, comfortable and well-equipped cottages. They are situated at the end of a long leafy drive, around a spacious courtyard.

**LLAN-GOLLEN BRIDGE**
Llangollen is a small historic Welsh town located in the Dee River Valley. Its largest tourist attraction is the Gothic stone bridge erected in the 14th century. This structure was built on the order of the then bishop of the diocese of St Asaph - John Trevor I. Over the centuries the bridge was rebuilt and expanded several times. Eventually, in 1960, during his restoration work, he was restored to his original appearance. The Llangollen Bridge is one of the Seven Wonders of Wales, which is the most interesting, according to tradition, of the country. Visiting Llangollen is also worth seeing.

**Folly Farm Adventure Park and Zoo**
(also known as Folly Farm), situated to the north of Saundersfoot and Tenby in Pembrokeshire, is a visitor attraction in Wales with around 500,000 visitors each year. Initially a farm attraction, the park is now also home to an indoor vintage funfair, a zoo with over 200 different species of animal and extensive indoor and outdoor adventure play areas. New to Folly Farm in 2013 was Penguin Coast, a state-of-the-art saltwater penguin enclosure which is home to 24 Humboldt penguins and was the setting for an unusual proposal of marriage.

Folly Farm is made up of four areas: a farmyard; a zoo; an undercover vintage funfair, including a Wurlitzer organ and indoor and outdoor 'adventure play' areas.

Eisted-dfod International Festival is held, attracting many folk music lovers.
CHALLENGE YOUR MIND!

Write the correct form of Past Perfect and Past Simple.
1. Before I..............(go) to the cinema, I..............(buy) tickets.
2. Before they..............(come back) home, they..............(do) shopping.
3. My tenant..............(not/ask) me for permission before he..............(buy) a dog.
4. People ..............(buy) these houses and then ..............(move in).

Choose the correct answer.
Ken ..............to live Poland before he..............his exams
a. had decided/passed b. had decided/pass c. had decided/passed

When.............they their house?
a. they had sold b. had they sell c. they had sold

After the customers...........all products and ..........the shop.
a. bought/had left b. had bought/left c. bought/left

After the teacher...........tests, he ...........my mistakes.
a. had checked/explained b. had checked/had explained c. checked/explain

...........the police when she ...........the crime?
a. she had called/had discovered b. had she cal-

led/discovered c. did she call/ had disco-

red

This mo-
del.................hard be-
fore she became
famous.
a. worked b. had wor-
ced c. did worked

At first she.............in
my company, then she
.............a journalist.
a. was work/was b. worked/had been c. had

worked/was

Who.................you best friend in the past?
a. had been b. had was c. had be

Before I .................TV a .............money.
a. was bought/saved b. had bought/saved c. bo-
ught/had saved

Where.................my book before you.............the
room?
a. you had put/cleaned b. had you put/had cleaned c.
had you put/cleaned

Make detailed questions.

Peter had watched all the movies before we arrived.
He had served in the army for ten years.
I had taken my children to the zoo many times be-
fore it closed.
By the time we had got your telegram.
ENJOY YOUR MEAL! - WELSH FOOD

Here in Wales we have a strong tradition of living off the land, stretching back as far as the ancient Celts. Food has historically been simple wholesome fare – thrifty dishes made with just a few simple, quality ingredients. This was fuel designed to satisfy the hearty appetites of those working the land: farmers, quarry workers, coal miners and fishermen. Welsh food is also a glorious combination of tradition and diversity – the heritage of Welsh cooking blended with influences from immigrant populations from Italy and the Middle East who flocked to parts of Wales from the mid 18th – mid 19th century in search of work. As the famous Welsh hymn Cwm Rhondda proudly says, Ydyw’r Un a’m cwyd i’r lan (feed me till I want no more), the Welsh love of food is deeply ingrained in the nation’s history. A typically traditional Welsh breakfast consists of bacon, eggs, laverbread and cockles. Welsh tea, traditionally a late afternoon ritual, would consist of bara brith, ‘speckled bread’, a sweet fruit bread and Welsh cakes. Welsh rarebit is a luscious traditional supper.

Traditional St David’s Day meal.

Welsh lamb and beef. Wales is famous for its lamb, but did you know that both Welsh lamb and Welsh beef’s heritage, character and reputation have been recognised by the EU with the status of Protected Geographical Indication? The meat is renowned worldwide for being of the highest quality that is lovingly crafted and has a character that can only be found in the product that is unique to the area. The popularity of our meat has been ever increasing and is a firm favourite with Michelin chefs and has been known to be served at royal banquets - a product fit for a king.

Gorwydd Caerphilly. From crumbly Caerphilly to tangy cheddar there are a whole wealth of cheeses made in Wales. The cheddar is made to a special bespoke recipe and left to mature for at least 11 months. It is then transported from the creameries to the Slate Caverns in Blaenau Ffestiniog and left to age 500 feet underground. This process adds unique characteristics to the taste and texture of the cheese, which last year picked up the top honour of Best Dairy Product at the Food Management Today Industry Awards. The end result is a strong and firm cheese with depth of flavour unlike any other cheddar.
ENJOY YOUR MEAL! - ENGLISH FOOD

The leek.

The leek has a long heritage in Welsh history. Not only is it the national emblem, according to legend, King Cadwaladr of Gwynedd ordered his soldiers to identify themselves by wearing the vegetable on their helmets. However, the humble leek made its firm position in Welsh cuisine hundreds of years ago - mainly because vegetables beyond cabbages and leeks were rare and it became a significant component of many Welsh dishes. Despite most vegetables being available in large quantities these days, the leek still remains a favourite ingredient in many Welsh recipes and is a symbol of Welsh patriotism.

Bara Brith.

Sometimes known as speckled bread (which is the literal meaning of the Welsh name) Bara Brith is made using self raising flour, and traditionally flavoured with tea, dried fruit and mixed spices and baked in the oven. It is normally served sliced and buttered (with Welsh butter, of course).

Welshcakes.

Welshcakes are a well known delicacy and quite frankly - delicious. Valley staple, in which a generous lump of cheese is placed into a mixture of beaten eggs and milk, seasoned with salt and pepper, and baked in the oven until the egg mixture has firmned and the cheese has melted. Many refer to it as posh cheese on toast. And although the staple ingredients are melted cheese and bread, the cheese sauce contains a range of seasoning - usually ale, mustard, paprika or Worcestershire sauce. One thing has remained the same - it’s recommended to use a decent Welsh cheese in the recipe.

Laverbread.

This interesting looking savoury treat is often referred to as Welsh caviar. Laverbread, or bara lawr contains no bread, but is more like a puree made up of laver - a nutritious edible seaweed. Despite being green and slimy, it is actually really good for you. It is full of vitamins and minerals, protein whilst being low in calories. It is also a plant based source of vitamin B12 - good news for vegetarians. Laverbread is usually enjoyed with toast or seafood, but traditionally, it is an integral addition to a Welsh miner’s breakfast and goes really well with bacon and eggs.
ENJOY YOUR MEAL! - ENGLISH FOOD

Welsh Cawl.

Cawl is a traditional Welsh soup - similar to a stew. Usually a one-pot dish, it's considered by many to be the national dish of Wales. Cawl is usually made up of Welsh lamb, leeks and potatoes, but there are many different recipes that vary from season and place. Recipes for cawl are often passed down through generations and can contain any meat and vegetables available with many deviations containing ingredients that are local to the area. The dish is often served with chunky bread and a good hunk of Welsh cheese.

Conwy mussels.

These mussels are still hand-raked by men in small wooden boats - a tradition passed down through the generations over the past 200 years. Because the method is totally natural, the Conwy mussels are regarded as bigger, tastier and often fresher than those that are farmed. They are well known for their colourful shells and distinctive taste, the way they harvest the mussels is completely sustainable too.

Welsh chocolate.

A chocolate Welsh dragon from Cathryn Cariad Chocolates in Snowdonia. North Wales has many great chocolatiers to satisfy any sweet tooth. The chocolates are all handmade and produced using ingredients from local Welsh suppliers. The brand has earned 15 gold Great Taste Awards, plus a True Taste of Wales Award.

Glamorgan sausages.

This vegetarian sausage is made to a traditional Welsh recipe which the main ingredients are cheese (usually Caerphilly), leeks and breadcrumbs and then fried until golden. The dish became popular after the Second World War when meat was harder to come by. Modern variations sometimes swap the leeks for onions, and include a little mustard for flavour. Despite Wales’ unparalleled reputation for excellent meat, the Glamorgan sausage is just as institutional, and a vegetarian friendly Welsh alternative.
BERLIN


BAYERN MÜNCHEN


Das Oktoberfest ist das größte Volksfest der Welt. Immer zahlreicher kommen auch die Gäste aus dem Ausland, wobei nicht nur aus den Nachbarländern wie Italien, Österreich und Holland, sondern vor allem auch aus den USA, Japan und Australien.

Anna und Robert Lewandowscy feiern auch Oktoberfest!
Früher und heute

1 Was war früher? Was ist heute? Schreiben Sie Sätze im Präteritum.

Ich kann nur wenig. Heute verstehe ich sehr viel.
Früher lebte ich in Frankfurt.
Heute wohne ich in Madrid.
In meiner Heimat arbeitete ich als Ingenieur. Hier arbeite ich jetzt bei der Post.
Früher waren in Frankfurt wenige Straßencafés. Heute gibt es hier viele Straßencafés.
Früher gab es nur wenige Autos in der Innenstadt. Heute fahren hier nicht mehr so viele Autos, sondern mehr Fahrräder.

Rotkäppchen (haben) keine Angst und (machen) sich auf den Weg. Im Wald (treffen) Rotkäppchen den Wolf. Es (wissen) nicht, dass der Wolf ein böses Tier war und (erzählen) ihm, dass er auf dem Weg zur Großmutter war.
Schnell (laufen) der Wolf zum Haus der Großmutter, (öffnen) die Tür, (fressen) sie, ihre Kleider (anziehen) und (legen) sich in ihr Bett. Dann (warten) er auf Rotkäppchen.
Als Rotkäppchen beim Haus der Großmutter (ankommen), (sehen) er es den Wolf im Bett liegen. Er (denken) aber, dass das die Großmutter wäre. Er wunderte sich, wie sie so große Ohren und einen so großen Mund (haben).
„Ach Großmutter, was hast du für einen großen Mund?“ (fragen) es – „Damit ich dich besser fressen kann!“ (rufen) der Wolf. Und so (geschehen) es. Nachdem der Wolf das Mädchen fressen hatte, er (einschlafen).
Schiller ist ein Pop- und Ambient-Projekt. Es wurde nach dem deutschen Dichter Friedrich Schiller benannt.
1998 wurde „Schiller“ in Hamburg von Christopher von Deylen und Mirko von Schliffen als Club-orien
tiertes Musikprojekt ins Leben gerufen.
Die erste Single hieß Das Glockenspiel. Bereits seit dem Debütalbum Zeitgeist lässt sich der Stil als san
tere, melodiebetonte elektronische Musik beschreiben.
LACH DOCH MAL! - UŚMIECHNIJ SIĘ!

Schüler: "Herr Lehrer, was heißt das, was Sie unter meinen Aufsatzgeschrieben haben?"
Lehrer: "Du musst deutlicher schreiben!"

Erklärte Fritzchen seinen Eltern: "Wir haben Lehrermangel, weil zu viele Kinder in die Schule gehen. Daher schlage ich vor, ich bleibe mal ein paar Wochen zu Hause, um die Lehrer zu entlasten!"

Erklärte der Lehrer: "Wörter" die mit "un"- anfangen bedeuten immer etwas schlechtes, wie z.B. Unfrieden oder unangenehm. Kennt ihr noch ein Beispiel?" Fritzchen meldet sich und sagt: "Ich kann noch eins: UNTERRICHT"

"Herr Lehrer," fragt Fritzchen den Klassenlehrer. "Kann man für etwas bestraft werden, was man nicht getan hat?"
"Natürlich nicht. Das wäre ja ungerecht."
"Gut," sagt Fritzchen. "Ich habe meine Hausaufgaben nicht gemacht!"