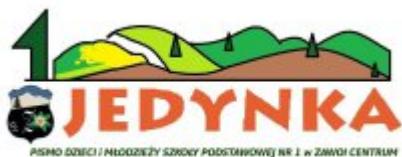


J E D Y N K A

Pismo Dzieci i Młodzieży SP
w Zawoi Centrum



Nr 2/10/2017 October/ Oktober

NEWSDESK



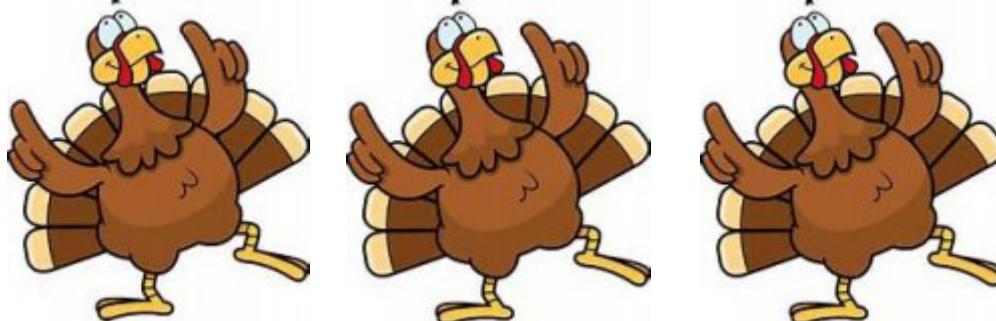
Taniec indyka to wspaniała okazja, żeby podziękować za talenty, którymi zostaliśmy obdarzeni..., a przede wszystkim to niepowtarzalna szansa, żeby wspólnie spędzić czas, łącząc przyjemne z pozytycznym.

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

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

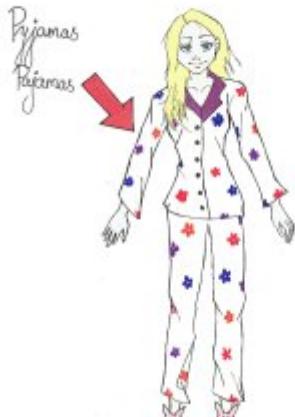
- * BRITISH ENGLISH VS AMERICAN ENGLISH
- * NEWS: THIS & THAT...
- * IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNCIATION WITH TONGUE TWISTERS
- * FAMOUS LANDMARKS
- * CHALLENGE YOUR MIND
- * ENJOY YOUR MEAL!

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BRITISH ENGLISH vs AMERICAN ENGLISH

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



lary. 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.

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 vocabu-



Dust bin

Garage can



Rys.
Weronika Zachura, kl. IIa

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.



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 łamów jazdyków, możemy w prosty i przyjemny sposób poprawić naszą wymowę w języku angielskim. Jest to narzędzie, którego możemy nauczyć się w domu.



Tongue-twisters



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



Three free throws

Give papa a cup of proper
coffee in a copper coffee cup



FAMOUS LANDMARKS FROM WALES

The smallest house in Great Britain



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 wash-basin. 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 wa-

ter 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.

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".

Caernarfon Castle

Is a medieval fortress in Caernarfon, Gwynedd, northwest 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



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.

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. XV century church of Sts. Collena (Church of St Collen), the Plas Newydd mansion and the remains of medieval castle Dinas Brân (Castell Dinas Brân) dominate the city. Every year in Llangollen the

LLAN-GOLLEN BRIDGE

Llangollen is a small historic Welsh town located in the Dee River Valley. Its largest tourist attraction is

Eisted-dfod International Festival is held, attracting many folk music lovers.

Folly Farm Adventure Park and Zoo

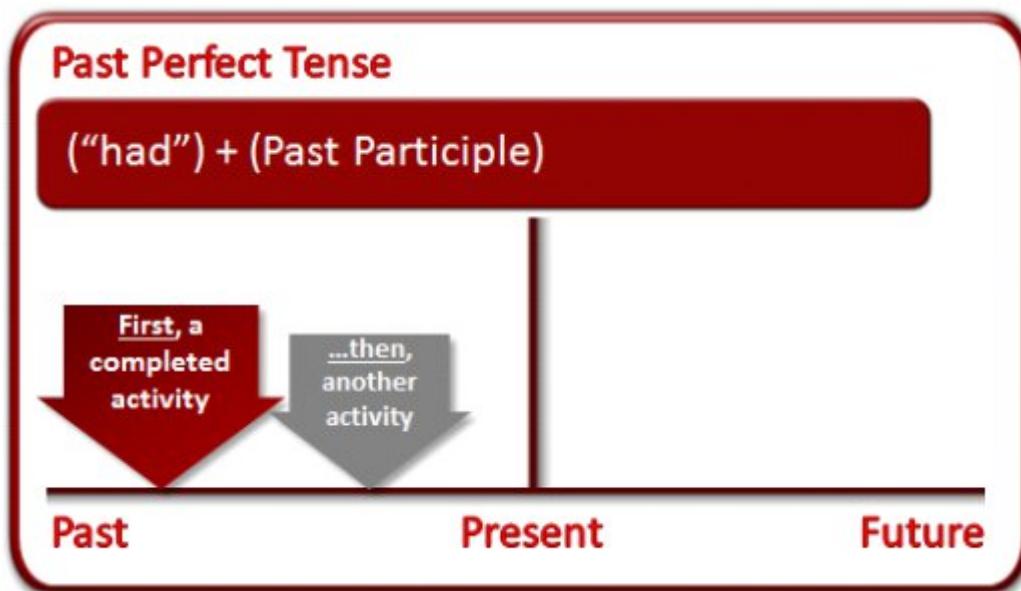
(also known as Folly Farm), situated to the north of Saundersfoot and Tenby in Pembrokeshire, is a visitor attraction in Wales with around 500,000 visitors each year. Initially a farm attraction, the park is now also home to an indoor or vintage funfair, a zoo with over 200 different species of animal 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.



©philheathphotography.blogspot.com

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.

- Kento live Poland before hehis exams
- a. had decide/passed b. had decided/pass c. had decided/passed

- Whenthey their house?
- a. they had sold b. had they sell c. had they sold

- After the customersall products andthe shop.
- a. bought/had left b. had bought/left c. bought/left

- After the teachertests, hemy mistakes.
- a. had checked/explained b. had checked/had explained c. checked/explain

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

led/discovered c. did she call/ had discove-
red

This mo-
del.....hard be-
fore she became
famous.

- a. worked b. had wor-
ked 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 ITV amoney.
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 Ian (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 in-



creasing 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 - delicio-



us. Traditionally they are made from flour, butter, currants, eggs and milk. But these days they come in a whole range of flavours including chocolate, lemon, and even Bailey's cream liquor. They can be served hot or cold and are often dusted with sugar.



Welsh Rarebit.

This dish is said to date back as early as the 18th century, although the recipe is said to be much older. It was originally called 'Welsh rabbit' - despite not containing any rabbit at all. The recipe is said to derive from a South Wales

Valleys 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 firmed 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 li-



ke 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 me-

thod 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.

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



Welsh chocolate.

A chocolate Welsh dragon from Cathryn Cariad Chocolates in Snowdonia.

North Wales has many great



BERLIN

Berlin ist die Bundeshauptstadt der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und zugleich eines ihrer Länder. Die Stadt Berlin ist mit gut 3,5 Millionen Einwohnern die bevölkerungsreichste und mit 892 Quadratkilometern die flächengröße Gemeinde Deutschlands. Sie bildet das Zentrum der Metropolregion Berlin/Brandenburg (6 Millionen Einw.) und der Agglomeration Berlin (4,4 Millionen Einw.). Die Stadt besteht aus zwölf Bezirken. Berlin gilt als Weltstadt der Kultur, Politik, Medien und Wissenschaften. Die Universitäten, Forschungseinrichtungen, Sportereignisse und Museen Berlins genießen internationalen Ruf. Die Metropole trägt den UNESCO-Titel Stadt des Designs und ist eines der meistbesuchten Zentren des Kontinents. Berlins Architektur, Festivals und vielfältige Lebensbedingungen sind weltweit bekannt.



BAYERN MÜNCHEN



Der Fußball-Club Bayern, München e.V., kurz FC Bayern München, ist ein deutscher Sportverein aus der bayerischen Landeshauptstadt München. Er wurde am 27. Februar 1900 gegründet und ist mit 284.041 Mitgliedern (Stand: 25. November 2016) der mitgliederstärkste Sportverein der Welt.

Die erste Herrenmannschaft spielt seit der Saison 1965/66 ununterbrochen in der Bundesliga und ist mit 27 Meistertiteln deutscher Rekordmeister sowie mit 18 Pokalsiegen deutscher Rekordpokalsieger. Auch auf internationaler Ebene ist der Verein mit sieben Europapokalsiegen, davon fünf in der Champions League bzw. dem Europapokal der Landesmeister, einer der erfolgreichsten Vereine Europas. Zweimal wurde der Weltpokal und einmal die FA-Klub-WM gewonnen. Der



größte Erfolg gelang dem Verein im Jahr 2013 mit dem Gewinn des Triples. Die erste Mannschaft trägt ihre Heimspiele seit 2005 in der Allianz Arena aus.

BAYERN MÜNCHEN



OKTOBERFEST

Das Oktoberfest in München findet seit 1810 auf der Theresienwiese in der bayerischen Landeshauptstadt München statt. Veranstalter ist die Stadtverwaltung München (Referat für Arbeit und Wirtschaft). Für das Oktoberfest brauen einige Münchner Brauereien ein spezielles Bier.

Das Oktoberfest generiert in den zwei Wochen jährlich durchschnittlich eine Milliarde Euro Umsatz.

Vom 16. September 2017 bis 3. Oktober 2017 fand das 184. Oktoberfest statt, die Veranstaltung hatte etwa 6,2 Millionen Besucher.

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.



KOSTÜME - Oktoberfest

Anna und Robert Lewandowscy feiern auch Oktoberfest!



ÜBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!



Früher und heute

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

Früher schrieb ich viele Briefe. Heute schreibe ich meistens E-Mails.

Vor einem Jahr ich nur wenig Deutsch sprechen. Jetzt kann ich gut Deutsch sprechen.

Ich nur wenig. Heute versteh ich sehr viel.

Früher ich in Madrid.

Heute wohne ich in Frankfurt.

In meiner Heimat ich als Ingenieur. Hier arbeite ich jetzt bei der Post.

Früher es in Frankfurt wenige Straßencafés. Heute gibt es hier viele Straßencafés.

Früher sehr viele Autos in der Innenstadt. Heute fahren hier nicht mehr so viele Autos, sondern mehr Fahrräder.

2 Das Märchen von Rotkäppchen. Lesen Sie den Anfang des Märchens und ergänzen Sie die Verben im Präteritum. Wenn Sie die Formen nicht kennen, schauen Sie in die Liste der unregelmäßigen Verben im Kursbuch (S. 190–194).

Es war einmal ein kleines Mädchen. Es (heißen) Rotkäppchen. Eines Tages (schicken) die Mutter Rotkäppchen zu seiner Großmutter. Es (sollen) ihr Kuchen und Wein mitbringen. Die Mutter aber (sagen) zu

Rotkäppchen: „Pass auf, bleib auf dem Weg. Denn im Wald ist es sehr gefährlich.“

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 es 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) es den Wolf im Bett liegen. Es (denken) aber, dass das die Großmutter wäre. Es wunderte sich, wieso die Großmutter 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 gefressen hatte, er (einschlafen).

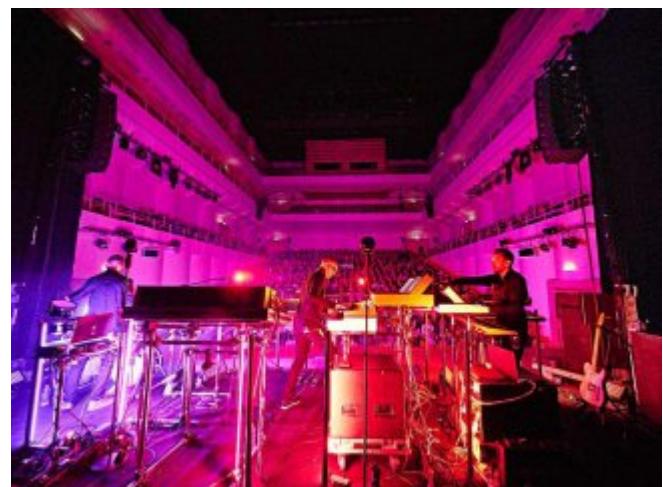
ARTY CI Z NIEMIEC - SCHILLER

SCHILLER

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 Schlieffen als Club-orientiertes Musikprojekt ins Leben gerufen.

Die erste Single hieß Das Glockenspiel. Bereits seit dem Debütalbum Zeitgeist lässt sich der Stil als sanftere, melodiebetonte elektronische Musik beschreiben.



LACH DOCH MAL! - U MIECHNIJ SI !



Schüler: "Herr Lehrer, was heißt das, was Sie unter meinen Aufsatzaufgeschrieben 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!"

Erklärt 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 kenn noch eins: UNTERRICHT“

Wenn alle schlafen und einer spricht, dann nennt man dies den Unterricht.



JEDYNKA

Pismo Dzieci i Młodzieży ZS w Zawoi Centrum

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