Příloha 6 – Ukázka zpracování úkolu "anglicky mluvící země"

Jamajka



Cycling

Mountain biking has tremendous potential on the island, but is till in the developmental stage.

Diving

Diving is not one of Jamaica's top attractions, but there are some good spots along the north coast.

Events

Carnival, music and cultural events are non-stop on the Jamaican calendar.

Fishing

Jamaican waters make for great deep-sea fishing.

Golf

The golf courses offered in Jamaica are as diverse, world class, and challenging as anywhere in the world.

Hiking

Rugged terrain makes for incredible hiking adventures and includes everything from birdwatching, to caving, and camping.

Horseback riding

Jamaica features some of the Caribbean's premier equestrian centers.

Kayaking

Jamaica has over 100 rivers, many of which have gone unexplored.

Places to eat

If Reggae was the greatest gift that Jamaica gave the world, then Red Stripe Beer and Jerk beef can't be far behind.

Nový Zéland

New Zealand´s

HISTORY

When **Abel Tasman**, the Dutch navigatior, discovered New Zealand in **1642**, it was inhabited by the **Maoris**.

Most Maori tribes arrived in New Zealand from the Society Islands in the middle of the fourteenth century.

Many years later, in 1769, the next recorded voyage to New Zealand was made by a European,

Captain James Cook of the Royal Navy. He mapped the two main islands and discovered the passage between

the two islands - Cook Strait .

Early in the nineteenth century, sealers and whalers were active around New Zealand, some settling in various

parts of the country. Christian missionary work among the Maoris was begun in 19.century by the English

and French missioners. But European interchanges with the Maoris did not always lead to good will or justice.

Eventually, the British Government was obliged to establish sovereignty over the islands

of New Zealand. In February 1840, Captain William Hobson and leading Maori chiefs signed the **Treaty of**

Waitangi, by which they acknowledged British rule and received for the Maori people full British citizenship.

In return, the Maoris were guaranteed protection of their lands, forests, fisheries, and other territorial rights.

The first ships bringing colonists arrived in 1840. Ever since there has been a steady stream of settlers from

the British Isles, and this, in more recent years, has been augmented by settlers from Europeand elsewhere.

In **1852**, Britain granted **self-government** to New Zealand. Provincial Governments had wide

powers until 1876, when they were abolished.

For several decades after the start of organized European settlement there was friction between Maori and

European people. Most of the trouble arose over the sale of land, and sometimes developed into conflict.

Fighting took place predominantly in the North Island. In some battles the settlers had the support

of Maori tribes who remained loyal to the Crown.

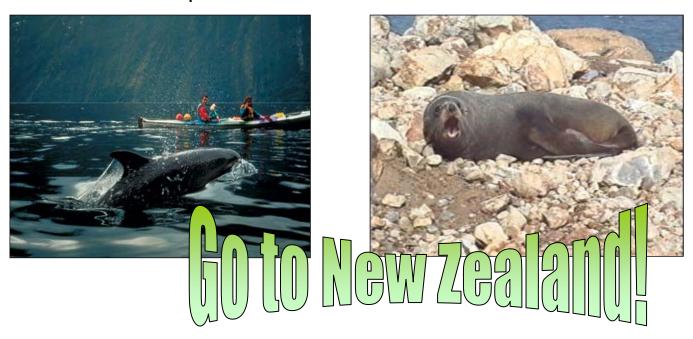
In **1867** four seats in the New Zealand House of Representatives were specifically set aside for Maori

members of parliament to represent their own race.

New Zealand became a **dominion** in the British Empire in 1907 and **was granted full independence in 1931**.

Independence was formally accepted by the New Zealand legislature in 1947.

• úvodní stránka k prezentaci







elektronický plakát



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