

Příloha 6 – Ukázka zpracování úkolu „anglicky mluvící země“

Jamajka



Cycling

Mountain biking has tremendous potential on the island, but is still 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 navigator, 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 missionaries. 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 Europe and 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



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New Zealand

PROGRAM

SOME FACTS

Fotogalery

HISTORY

Location: Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia
Geographic coordinates: 41 00 S, 174 00 E
Map references: Oceania Area: total: 268,680 sq km note: includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands water: NA sq km land: NA sq km Area - comparative: about the size of Colorado Land boundaries: 0 km Coastline: 15,134 km Maritime claims: continental shelf: 200 NM or to the edge of the continental margin territorial sea: 12 NM exclusive economic zone: 200 NM
Climate: temperate with sharp regional contrasts Terrain: predominately mountainous with some large coastal plains Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Cook 3,764 m Natural resources: natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone Land use: arable land: 5.8% permanent crops: 6.44% other: 87.76% (1998 est.) Irrigated land: 2,850 sq km (1998 est.) Natural hazards: earthquakes are common, though usually not severe; volcanic activity
Environment - current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; native flora and fauna hard-hit by species introduced from outside Environment - international party to: Antarctic-Environmental agreements: Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Antarctic Seals, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Marine Life Conservation Geography - note: about 80% of the population lives in cities; Wellington is the southernmost national capital in the world

The British colony of New Zealand became an independent dominion in 1907 and supported the UK militarily in both World Wars. New Zealand's full participation in number of defense alliances lapsed by the 1980s. In recent years the government has sought to address longstanding native Maori grievances.

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1.day: Departure From Prague to Sydney with the interlanding to the Asia.

2.day: Flight BA503 Prague - Sydney and interlanding in Asia and arrival to Auckland on the New Zealand. Accommodation, outlook of city, diner, night quaters

3.day: Breakfast. All-day outlook of Auckland. We will invite television tower, center of the city and Queen Street, outlooking place Mt. Eden, Kelly Tarltoons - exposition of polar researchs. Dinner. Night quaters.

4.day: Breakfast. We will invite a historical town Thames. On the coast Silent ocean we will bath in hot well which spring forth on the beach. In the afternoon we will come to the city Rotorua, which is center of thermal region. Night quaters.

5.day: Breakfast. Rotorua, outlooking of city and surrounding. We will invite thermal region Whakarewarewa, there are a different thermal wells, geysers and hot spring. In the afternoon we will see an introduction of natives. Dinner. Night quaters.

6.day: Breakfast. Departure to the town Taupo. We will also invite a waterfalls Huka Falls. On the well-knowns on the world you will see and examine bungee jumping which is high 45m. In the afternoon accommodation. Night quaters.

7.day: Breakfast. We will invite National park Tongariro.

Ukázka [webové stránky](#) vytvořené žákem s pokročilými znalostmi užívání počítače a počítačových programů. Úkol zněl: Utvořte webovou stránku cestovní kanceláře, která nabízí 10-14 denní zájezd na ostrov či ostrovy, kde úřední řeč je angličtina.