

**Text of Speech Stimuli**  
**(Article errors highlighted in red)**

ID	Stimuli	Error density
B1_P1	The celebration of Christmas starts a week before the main event. We celebrate, we send <b>the</b> cards and we go to nativity plays. And, on <b>0</b> 25th of December, we usually have some kind of family gathering. We celebrate, we have <b>a</b> dinner, and we meet up with our families. We hang <b>the</b> stockings by <b>0</b> fire place and we also hang <b>the</b> mistletoe, because when you stand under mistletoe and you kiss somebody, you'll fall in love.	0.35
B1_P2	I think that the most special custom in English speaking countries is St Valentine's Day, on the 14th of February. On that day people send Valentine's cards, go on dates and confess their love for somebody. It's a very romantic custom.	0.00
B1_P3	My favourite festival in <b>0</b> United Kingdom is <b>an</b> Edinburgh Fringe Festival. It's a very old tradition as it was established in 1937. It's a kind of alternative to <b>an</b> Edinburgh International Festival and it's connected to the theatre. People perform on <b>0</b> streets of Edinburgh and you can go and see lots of plays.	0.36
B1_P4	I think the origin of Thanksgiving is a very controversial topic. Thanksgiving is celebrated in two countries, the USA and Canada. The dates of the American and Canadian Thanksgivings differ: in the USA it takes place on the fourth Thursday of November and in Canada it's the second Monday of October. On Thanksgiving, people usually have a family gathering and eat roast turkey.	0.00
B1_P5	Poland has its own special customs too. They have <b>0</b> type of culture that <b>0</b> ordinary American person doesn't know about. If you go to <b>the</b> rural area, you may notice this culture. By this I mean <b>the</b> things like food, special outfits, and special music. I think that's very special about Polish culture and I think that's why Poland is worth visiting.	0.31
B2_P1	I think it's good to learn languages from an early age, because the earlier you start, the easier they are to learn. The best-case scenario would be that you are born into a family where your parents speak different languages, because then you learn both of their languages from the very beginning. At such an age you're not really conscious of what you're doing. You just learn it like swimming or riding a bike. When you're older you start to think too much.	0.00
B2_P2	I started learning English in Poland at a very young age I would say. I was about 8 years old. I learned English mainly through travelling around the world. I know many people who studied English at <b>the</b> school or took <b>the</b> expensive courses to learn English but were not able to say <b>0</b> single word. Then, when they went abroad for two or three weeks, they simply started to speak English once they ripped the plaster off and got stuck in.	0.20

B2_P3	When I started to learn English at school at the age of 8, it was about playing games. We used English words in games and tried to communicate with other players in English. Then, when we were supposed to study English as a second language, we were taught in more traditional ways. Learning English in a school environment is not something I would recommend to those who need to use the language in their everyday life. But to those people who need to know the theory of the language, I would recommend learning English at school.	0.00
B2_P4	I think the language education system in Poland still relies too much on textbooks and written exercises. There are many people who know the grammatical rules of a language, but when they are supposed to use the language, they don't know how to speak it. I don't like the fact that little effort is made to encourage people to communicate verbally more.	0.00
B2_P5	Regarding changes in the education system, I like <b>an</b> idea of introducing <b>0</b> obligation to learn a second language or even a third language at <b>0</b> early stages of education. When I was at school, we were supposed to start a second language in primary school at <b>0</b> age of 11 or 12. As far as I know now, kids have second language classes from <b>an</b> age of seven.	0.36
B3_P1	The Polish health system is a public health system. We pay <b>the</b> monthly fees in order to cover our health insurance and then we can use <b>a</b> public health system for free. We also have access to <b>0</b> private health system, but personally I don't use it because I cannot afford such <b>0</b> system. It is quite expensive, so <b>0</b> public health system is more popular.	0.56
B3_P2	However, the Polish health system has numerous drawbacks. First of all, there are long waiting times. If you want to have a specific examination or you want to see a specialist, you often have to wait for an immense period of time, sometimes up to 3 months. Secondly, hospitals are not well organised. Doctors sometimes don't examine you, but just listen to your symptoms and prescribe you the first medicine they think of. Finally, the standard of hospital rooms themselves is far from satisfactory mainly because the hospitals were built up to 40 years ago and nothing has been changed since.	0.00
B3_P3	I don't think Polish doctors and nurses are happy with their jobs, especially nurses. I know because my mother is <b>0</b> nurse. They have to work <b>the</b> long hours for <b>a</b> low pay, in comparison to German, British and French nurses. They are expected to do much more than those in western European countries. It is <b>the</b> hard and underpaid work, but someone has to do it to help other people.	0.33
B3_P4	I think we should be given <b>0</b> opportunity to choose between normal medicine and alternative medicine. I had <b>0</b> opportunity to use <b>the</b> certain alternative medicine, because my friend's mother has <b>the</b> clinic and she convinced me to take part in one session. It helped me. She couldn't explain how it worked, so I don't believe in it, but I know it	0.50

	sometimes works. I believe that if something doesn't harm you, you can only gain from it.	
B3_P5	I believe that Poland has advanced technology and sometimes we use the newest methods available to perform surgery. But there are still certain surgeries done in the old ways. For example, if you have to have your appendix removed in America, they will do it with a needle so you won't have an incision and the next day you can go home. In Poland, however, you have regular surgery and you have to stay in hospital for 4 or 5 days.	0.00
B4_P1	It's hard to define globalisation. I think that globalisation is a term that has no correct or proper definition. It's also very difficult to say when it started because some people believe that a Roman Empire was 0 first example of globalisation. I think that the actual term "globalisation" was first used in a 19th century, but I suppose that a globalisation we are talking about is a phenomenon which started about 50 years ago. In this case, globalisation is the process of integration of global economies, politics and societies.	0.19
B4_P2	I think that one of the most important results of globalisation is the fact that there has been no war between developed countries in the last 50 years. Maybe it's not politically correct to say but globalisation has clearly brought about some good things because now developed countries have no reason to fight each other. Instead, countries can cooperate with each other and trade with each other.	0.00
B4_P3	I think that immigration is a positive outcome of globalisation because people have the possibility to meet each other, to travel from one country to another and to get a job in a new country. This helps with integration and creating a multicultural environment. However, some emigrants live in very bad conditions and sometimes they are unwilling to integrate with the native citizens of the country where they live.	0.00
B4_P4	I think that culture is one of the areas most affected by a globalisation and it's hard to say whether it is the positive or negative impact. I think that thanks to a globalisation, people all around the world listen to 0 same music, watch the same movies and read 0 same books. They can discuss the same issues with each other, and understand each other better, because they know what they are talking about.	0.45
B4_P5	I don't think that a people would lose interest in Polish culture or tradition, because globalisation helps ethnic groups share their cultures and traditions with other groups. For example, the European Union encourages the diversity between the countries by supporting local traditions and local food. So I don't think there's the big risk for countries to lose their own traditions because of a globalisation.	0.28
B5_P1	How serious addiction can be depends on a person and how 0 person approaches the issue of addiction itself. I believe that the addiction is more like the habit than something that we should be afraid of, like addiction to the Internet, the caffeine or cigarettes. For example, I smoke occasionally, and I don't believe that cigarettes themselves	0.36

	could make me addicted to them. It is my own habit and if I can fight it, I will have no addictions.	
B5_P2	I don't wish to stop smoking, because I don't smoke on a regular basis and I can quit easily. But I am aware of instances where people smoke a full pack of cigarettes per day for 20 or 30 years of their lives. That is a major problem. So, as I said earlier, it is a personal matter and depends on how you approach things. Some people tend to be addicted to things and some people don't.	0.00
B5_P3	In terms of <b>an</b> alcoholism, if you get drunk regularly like every Friday or Saturday, that is <b>0</b> alarming situation and you have to stop and think about it, but I wouldn't call it <b>the</b> alcoholism. However, if you cannot control the craving for <b>the</b> alcohol, then it's <b>0</b> problem. It is also a problem if your desire to have <b>0</b> drink collides with your everyday routines. For example, if instead of seeing friends or meeting with your loved ones, you sit at <b>a</b> home alone and have <b>0</b> drink.	0.44
B5_P4	Alcoholism can also be a problem for young people. At present it's a major concern in Great Britain, because teenagers drink an excessive amount of alcohol. They drink every Friday till they fall on the ground and they cannot think of doing anything else that could be a pleasure to them. Alternatively, for people who are in their thirties, they may drink in order to ease their tension and to let off steam. After a stressful day of work, what can you do? You can have a drink.	0.00
B5_P5	Regarding how to avoid addiction, I believe that the best thing to do is to train your own will. Try to see how well you can maintain <b>the</b> certain distance from your pleasures. If you know that you like cigarettes, try to smoke a cigarette per day or every two days and see how much you miss it. If it's very difficult to put off smoking for two or three days, you have <b>0</b> problem. I believe that exercising your free will is <b>a</b> best way to avoid addictions.	0.20
B6_P1	The UK is a good example of different races, genders and cultures living all together. I believe the history of the UK has shown that they can all exist together and cooperate with each other. It's all about people learning how to live every single day. In contrast, Christians are definitely dominating Poland. But unfortunately, I have to say that the country works in this way.	0.00
B6_P2	I would say Poland is a homogenous country. It's dominated by Christianity, but there are several religious minorities as well. As for race minorities, it's not as multiracial as the UK, but still there are particular cities where there are different races. In terms of gender minorities, I believe there's a problem of gender discrimination everywhere around the world. I wouldn't say that Poland has such a problem as serious as, for example, the Islamic countries, but I believe there should be more rights for women.	0.00

B6_P3	To make minorities feel more comfortable in Poland, I believe we should actively welcome them. I would really love <b>0</b> world to be <b>0</b> place for everybody without any discrimination. I think that a mixed-race or mixed-nationality couple is the best thing that can happen. I experienced such a thing in my neighbourhood, and I think cultural diversity can teach us different things. After all, every single culture has its own specific features. For example, a kid whose father is French and whose mother is American can learn from <b>the</b> both cultures.	0.19
B6_P4	The situation of minorities in Poland is getting better and better every year, but we are still far behind other civilised countries. Since Poland is in the European Union, we are bound by European law which gives us an obligation to deal with the problem of discrimination. There are more and more people who don't really call themselves Polish or German. They call themselves citizens of the European Union or even the citizens of the world.	0.00
B6_P5	There can be <b>the</b> drawbacks to being <b>0</b> diversified country. Taking the example of <b>0</b> mixed couple, there might be a situation where one parent wants something for one of the kids and the other parent wants something else, so the child has to choose. For example, <b>a</b> religious diversity in the family might cause <b>the</b> different ideas about bringing up children.	0.36
B7_P1	Climate change, or global warming, refers to the increase of temperature which is caused by the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is the phenomenon where increasing quantities of greenhouse gases are produced and accumulate in the atmosphere, and then reflect sunlight back to the earth. As the sunlight cannot go through the atmosphere because of those gases, it's kept within it and causes a rise in temperature.	0.00
B7_P2	There are numerous effects of climate change on our everyday life. First of all, the change of weather and temperature. For example, rain rather than snow falls in winter. Moreover, we can see changes in the behaviour of animals and plants. For example, in Canada there is a type of insect which feeds itself on trees and it naturally dies when the temperature drops below minus 20 degrees. Lately, the temperature has risen a little bit and the insects are not dying as usual. So, in Canada they have got a huge problem with insects eating their trees.	0.00
B7_P3	I think that we should be afraid of the rising temperature, mostly because a two-degree increase in temperature causes sea levels to rise about 7 meters. When such a situation occurs, seaside cities, for example Gdansk, will be immediately at sea and many cities will be flooded. Norwegians and Dutch people face the biggest threat, because their whole countries are built next to the sea and the water will sooner or later flood the biggest cities.	0.00

B7_P4	At present, we cannot do anything to completely stop global warming. We can do some things to reduce the effects of global warming because it is <b>0</b> ongoing process, but it cannot be fully stopped. The best things that we can do are limit <b>an</b> amount of greenhouse gases that we emit, save <b>the</b> energy and reduce our travelling, but these actions will only limit <b>0</b> effects that are to come but not stop the phenomenon.	0.29
B7_P5	We ordinary people can do many things to protect <b>0</b> climate, like recycling and using less energy. About 2 weeks ago, our government prohibited <b>a</b> production of 100-Watt light bulbs. This is a small step which will bring some benefits in <b>0</b> future. We could walk or cycle instead of driving a car, even when we're travelling. For a longer distance we can use means of public transport such as buses, because driving a car all alone actually uses <b>a</b> same amount of petrol as using a bus, but carries far fewer passengers.	0.18
B8_P1	There are both <b>the</b> advantages and <b>the</b> disadvantages to living in a city for me. One of <b>0</b> biggest advantages is that I have everything close at hand. I have the opportunity to go to the cinema, to the club and the theatre. However, there are also lots of <b>the</b> disadvantages to living in a big city, such as the traffic. Sometimes I have to wait many hours to get from one spot to another. Another thing is the noise. Sometimes I cannot focus because of the noise on <b>a</b> street and I have to close my window.	0.26
B8_P2	Whether I prefer living in <b>0</b> city centre or in <b>0</b> suburbs depends on how I travel to <b>the</b> work. I think that if I had my own car I would rather move out of <b>0</b> city and choose the suburbs as my place of living. However, I cannot afford a car right now so living in the city centre is better for me. I prefer living in a city also because I want to achieve something and living in the city makes it easier to do that. But of course, you can live in the suburbs and treat them almost as your bedroom, a place where you only sleep.	0.29
B8_P3	There are many possible means of transport in my city. First of all, you can take a bus or tram. And of course, you can drive your own car, or you can go through the city by bike. It's not easy to travel by bike though, because there are no bike lanes, which is a huge disadvantage. Sometimes you have to use a car in order to get somewhere. I think that people should focus on the problem that we are not able to use a bike all the time.	0.00
B8_P4	I think the lifestyle of young people in a big city is that we are in a rush all the time. We eat everything on the hoof; we don't have enough time to spend with our friends or our family; we work long hours; we go to the theatre or galleries. I think lots of people who live in a big city are single because they don't have enough time to meet people and to build a relationship. I think that having no time to be in a relationship is one of the disadvantages to living in a big city.	0.00

B8_P5	I think a city is more friendly if it's more colourful, because it's usually grey and there are no colours in the city when we look at it. I think that we should build more green space like parks or some kind of places where we can get in touch with nature. Another thing which would improve my city is special lanes for bikes, because people these days are getting rid of of their cars and using bikes all the time.	0.00
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