

Výukový materiál v rámci projektu OPVK 1.5 Peníze středním školám

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<b>Určeno pro předmět:</b>	<b>Anglický jazyk</b>
<b>Tematická oblast:</b>	<b>Cestování, komunikace a svět kolem nás</b>
<b>Obor vzdělání:</b>	<b>Masér 69-41-M/001 - 4. ročník</b>
<b>Název výukového materiálu:</b>	<b>The Czech Republic</b>
<b>Druh výukového materiálu:</b>	<b>Pracovní list s prezentací k tématu Česká republika s otevřenými i uzavřenými otázkami a testem ke slovní zásobě daného tématu.</b>
<b>Čas:</b>	<b>40 minut</b>
<b>Využití:</b>	<b>Studenti si zopakují základní fakta o České republice a naučí se základní terminologii k tomuto tématu.</b>

# The Czech Republic

## Basic facts:

The capital city is Prague. The head of state is the President .....

The Czech Republic is the member of many international organizations such as NATO or EU.

The national flag ..... The currency is .....

The national tree is ..... The number of inhabitants is ..... The area is .....

Typical food is ..... Typical drink is ..... Many Czechs ..... Families often spend their weekends at their country houses or hike in the mountains.

## Where is the Czech Republic situated?

The Czech Republic is situated in Central Europe. It is surrounded by four countries: Germany to the west, Poland to the north, Slovakia to the east, Austria to the south. The CR has three historical parts: Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.

## Name the main rivers:

The ..... is the most important for shipping. It empties into the North Sea. The ..... is its most important tributary and has numerous dams - e. g. Lipno, Slapy. Other big rivers are e.g. ....

## Name the important mountain ranges:

Mountain ranges build the natural borders of the country. In the Czech Republic, there are **Krkonoše, Šumava, Beskydy, Jeseníky, Eagle, Jizerské, Lužické or Krušné Mountains.**

The highest mountain in the Czech Republic is **Sněžka (1602 m)**. The largest national park is Šumava. The deepest place is Macocha. It is 138 m deep.

## Describe the climate here.

The Czech Republic is located in the temperate zone with four seasons - spring, summer, autumn and winter.

## What kind of industry is developed in the Czech Republic?

The most important industrial branches are car, steel, textile, electronic, chemical, glass, food or building industry and tourism. Steel, cement, flour, plastic, beer, fertilizers, motor vehicles, fridges or freezers are produced there.

## Describe the Czech agriculture.

Sugar beet, sunflowers, sweet corn, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, potatoes, flax, hop, wheat, rye or oat are grown in lowlands. Cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens are bred there.

**The most important dates of modern Czech history are:**

**28. 10. 1918** - Czechoslovakia was established (after the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed). T. G. Masaryk was elected the first President.

**17. 11. 1989** - it came to the Velvet Revolution and the Communist Party lost its power.

**1. 1. 1993** - Czechoslovakia split into the Czech and Slovak Republics.

**1999** - the country joined the NATO and **2004** - the EU.

**Name some of the famous towns and cities and their places of interest:**

**Prague** is the capital and largest city. It is a commercial, cultural and financial centre and the most important destination for foreign visitors who wants to see the Old Town, the New Town, Hradčany, Prague Castle, Wenceslas Square or Charles Bridge.

**Brno** sights are Villa Tugendhat, Špilberk Castle or Capuchin Monastery.

**Plzeň** is famous for its breweries, the local brand of beer – Pilsner Urquell and the wonderful Brewery Museum.

**Olomouc** has many historical sights for example six fountains, St.Wenceslas Cathedral and Premyslid Palace, Town Hall with Astronomical Clock, Hradisko Monastery.

**Kutná Hora** was one of the most important royal towns with silver mines.

**Telč** (UNESCO) is a small town well-known around the world for preserved unique square and the chateau.

**Český Krumlov** (UNESCO) is unique historical town of the Czech Republic which offers famous castle (one of the largest in Central Europe), Baroque theatre and beautiful historical centre.

**Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape - Lednice** is a town which borders with **Valtice** town. There is an extensive Baroque complex which consists of various chateau buildings (Lednice Chateau, Valtice Chateau), Romantic English garden, decorative sculptures of various styles, greenhouses with tropical plants, ponds and woods. The area offers a dense network of hiking and biking trails. The most magnificent sight in Lednice is the chateau.

**Znojmo** is situated on Czech-Austrian border and offers its visitors historical sights, local wine, wine cellars, vineyard and beautiful nature of the National Park "Podyjí" suitable for trips, cycling and relaxation.

**What places of interests would you recommend to foreigners?**

I would recommend several mountains and mountain ranges, national parks and reserves, lakes, ponds, castles, chateaux, spas, caves, rocks to foreign visitors.

Bohemia and Moravia are quite rich in mineral and healing springs and spas. Foreigners like visiting spa towns like .....

..... was set up in the 14<sup>th</sup> century by the Charles IV. and patients from all over the world have come there. The international film festival takes place here every year.

..... - there are up to 40 cold springs and the water is used for drinking and bathing.

..... is a famous spa for patients with women and heart diseases.

Kidney diseases are treated in Jeseník, rheumatism and arteriosclerosis in Teplice and Jáchymov, asthma and bronchitis in Luhačovice or heart diseases in Poděbrady.

In spas, there are different methods of healing disorders: drinking water from healing springs, bathing in water, bathtubs and mud, massages, electrotherapy, cold packs, coverings, inhalation, healing gymnastics, special diets, walking.

There are about 2 500 castles in the Czech countryside. The most visited medieval castle is Karlštejn near Prague, Hluboká Chateau in southern Bohemia and Lednice Chateau in southeastern Moravia.

The Bohemian virgin forest known as Boubín and the Giant Mountains are protected as nature reserves.

Mountains and hills provide many opportunities for skiing and ski resorts are equipped with lifts, cableways and ski-renting facilities. Other outdoors activities are climbing in the sand rock mountains in Adršpach, canoeing or fishing.

Other attractions of the country include numerous folk festivals, e.g. in Domažlice or Strážnice.

**Name some famous people born here:**

**Writers:** .....

**Composers:** .....

**Sportsmen:** .....

**Singers:** .....

**Actors:** .....

**Presidents:** .....

**Other:** .....

**Name some sights inscribed on the World Heritage List:**

.....  
.....  
.....

**Test - Vocabulary:**

nejhlubší místo	místní	lidové slavnosti
mírný pás	značka	cyklostezky
ocel	svíčková se smetanovou omáčkou	konat se
chmel	pivovar	léčivé prameny
kukuřice	proslulý	lázně
pšenice	rozdělit se	stříbrné doly
dobytek	volit	královské město
bahno	socha	známý
pískovcové skály	zábal	bohatý na