







INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

| Název školy | Gymnázium, Šternberk, Horní nám. 5 |
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| Číslo projektu | CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0218 |
| Šablona | III/2 Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT |
| | |
| Označení materiálu | VY_32_INOVACE_HoP19 |
| Vypracoval(a), Dne | Mgr. Pavlína Procházková, 15. 11. 2013 |
| Ověřeno (datum) | 25. 11. 2013 |
| Předmět | Anglický jazyk |
| Třída | 4.A |
| Téma hodiny | Prague |
| Druh materiálu | Dokument |
| Anotace | Žáci na základě svých znalostí doplní text o Praze vhodnými výrazy. Informace |
| | z textu využijí k napsání neformálního dopisu kamarádovi o návštěvě hlavního |
| | města. |



Topic structure:

- location
- population
- Prague as a seat of several institutions
- nicknames
- some historical events
- architecture and famous sights (theatres, museums, cemeteries, parts, churches...)
- transportation

1. Read the text and complete it with suitable words. There maybe more than one correct option.

| Prague, the capital city of the Czech Republic, ison the river Vltava in Central Bohemia. It covers an area of nearly 500 square kilometres and its population is about 1,200,000. Thanks to its location in a |
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| It covers an area of nearly 500 square kilometres and its population is about 1,200,000. Thanks to its location in a |
| mixture of terrain, our capitol affords a wealth of panoramatic The dominant feature is the |
| complex of Prague castle, which includes the Czech church building – the St. Vitus It is |
| situated in one of the Prague, which is known as Hradčany. Other ones are for example the |
| Old Town, the New Town, the Lesser Quarter, Josefov a Vyšehrad. |
| The Lesser Quarter was originally a settlement around the Castle. It later grew into a quarter of splendid |
| Baroque palaces, churches and gardens. Itsis the Lesser Town Square with the most |
| important Baroque building in Prague – the Church of St. Nicholas. The unique monument in Prague and in all |
| Europe is the stone Charles bridgein the 14th century by theCharles |
| IV. On it, people can see a unique gallery of about 30 Baroque statues. The colourful historical nucleus is the Old |
| Town. Its streest lead to Old Town Square with many remarkable historical buildings such as the Church of the |
| Lady before Týn and the Old Town Hall. Unforgetable is also theclock of world fame. |
| The neighbouring quarter Josefov is an area of following Jewish: the Old-New |
| Synagogue and the Old Jewish cemetary where people can find more than 12,000 tombstones. Another place, |
| which is usually full of tourists is the Petřín hill from which is wonderful view of the In the |
| centre of Prague, there is located the well-known and famous St. Wenceslas square. It was named after the Czech |
| saint St. Wenceslas who has his statue on the place. On the top of the square you can visit |
| the National Museum. |
| Prague is the seat of our President, the Czech government, all important state ministries, |
| the Czech Parliament and many foreign embassies. |
| Our capital has many interesting nicknames such as: the Mother of, the City of Hudred |
| , The Golden city, the Magic city and others. It is also a modern metropolis but it is mainly |
| connected with a lot of historical events. It was a residence of ruler Charles IV. There was |
| Charles University, Horse and Cattle market, etc. In 1419, the Defenestration of the |
| councillors from the windows of the New-town Hall took place. In 1420 Jan Žižkathe first |
| anti-Husite crusade on Vítkov hill. In 1918 Prague became a capital of the Czechoslovakia. In 1939 it was |
| by the Germans and later liberated by Russians. In 1989, the Velvet revolution took place on |
| the National Street and huge demonstration of up to a quarter million people woke up the whole nation. |
| Prague is also a cultural centre. It offers many outstanding theatrical and musical performances for example |
| Prague and Autumn. |
| It is also anindustrial and business centre and transport crossroad. It is the unique place |
| in the Czech Republic where people can take the underground. It is not the only means of transport of course. |
| There is also the biggest airport in the country. |

2. Name some other landmarks in Prague and provide factual information about them:

3. Learn the vocabulary

- prostorný industrial zone - průmyslová zóna spacious shabby, run-down - omšelý square - náměstí colourful - malebný outskirts - předměstí - opevnění fortification urban conservation area - městs. památ. rezerv. - sídliště - hradby walls housing estate residential district - obytná čtvrť cathedral - katedrála - trh s uměleckými craft market monument - památník - pasáž předměty passage, arcade downtown - centrum města fountain - fontána

- předměstí vyhlídková věž outskirts view-tower - světelná křižovatka temple - chrám light crossroad - umělecká galerie mosque - mešita art gallery chapel metropolitan police - městská policie - kaple

memorial - památník fire brigade - hasiči

4. WRITING

Write an informal letter (120-150 words). Imagine that your foreign friend is coming to visit Prague. He/She has never been there and wants you to suggest some interesting place to see. Include:

- 3 places to visit and why are they worth it
- information about the best means of transport to use to get to places
- suggest meeting at some point of the visit

5. SPEAKING (5 mins.)

Speak on your own about Prague using pictures below. Imagine the following situation:

Your foreign friend is showing you the following pictures that he took in during his visit in Prague. He cannot remember the places. Help him identify each of them and provide additional information to help him remember.













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