



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



Příjemce: Střední průmyslová škola, Gen. Kholla 2501/II, 269 01 Rakovník

Registrační číslo projektu: CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0186

Název: VY_32_INOVACE_ANJ_01.05

Jméno autora: Monika Nguyenová

Datum vytvoření: 3.12.2012

Předmět: Anglický jazyk

Tematická oblast: Opakování a doplnění maturitních témat

Ročník: 3. – 4.

Využití ve výuce: prezentace

Jazyk: angličtina

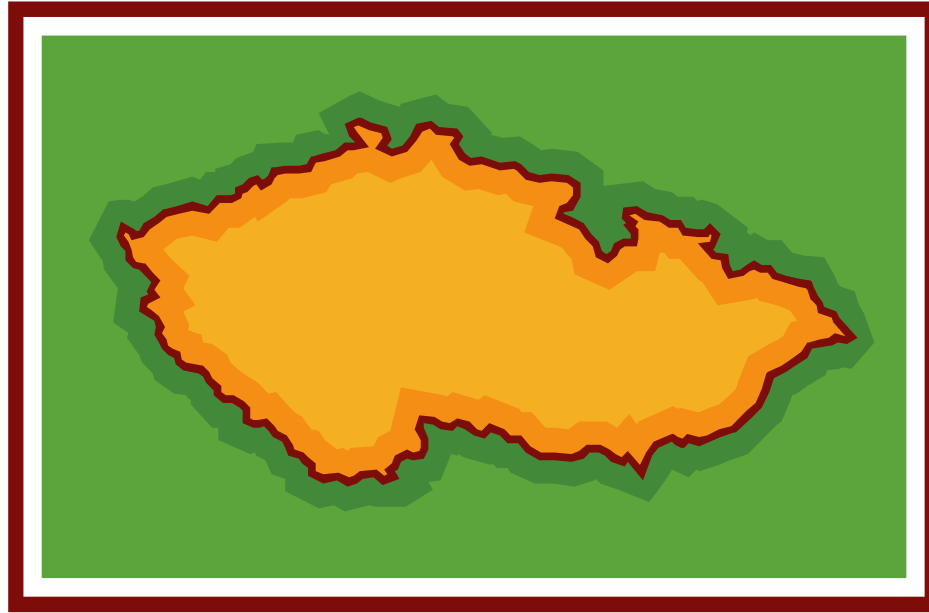
Anotace: The Czech Republic

Klíčová slova: Czech, republic, country, facts

Inovace: posílení mezipředmětových vztahů, využití multimediální výuky, využití ICT

Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání při výuce a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení. Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu.

The Czech Republic



Location: Central Europe

Area: 79 thousand km²

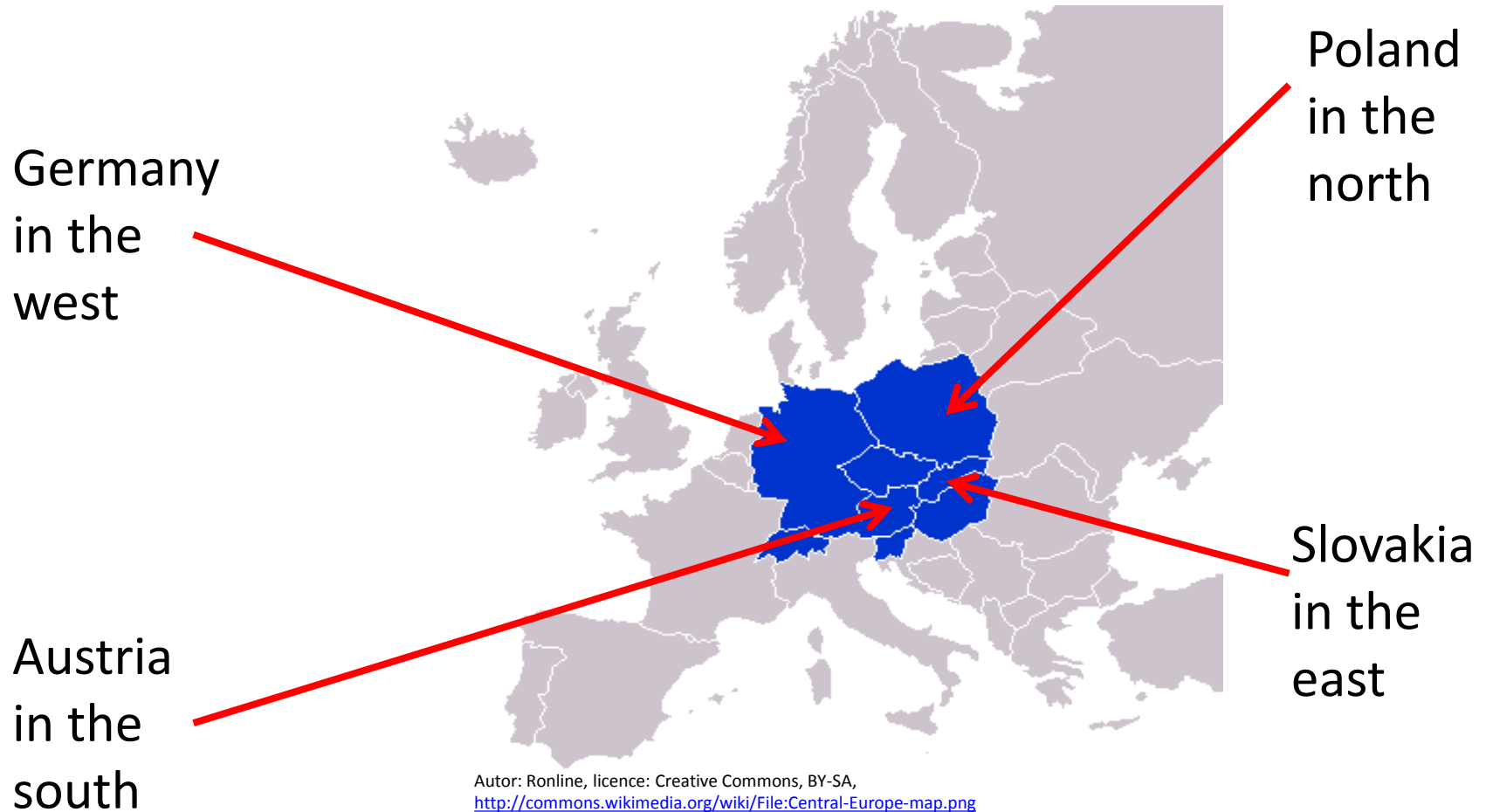
Currency: the Czech Crown

Capital: Prague

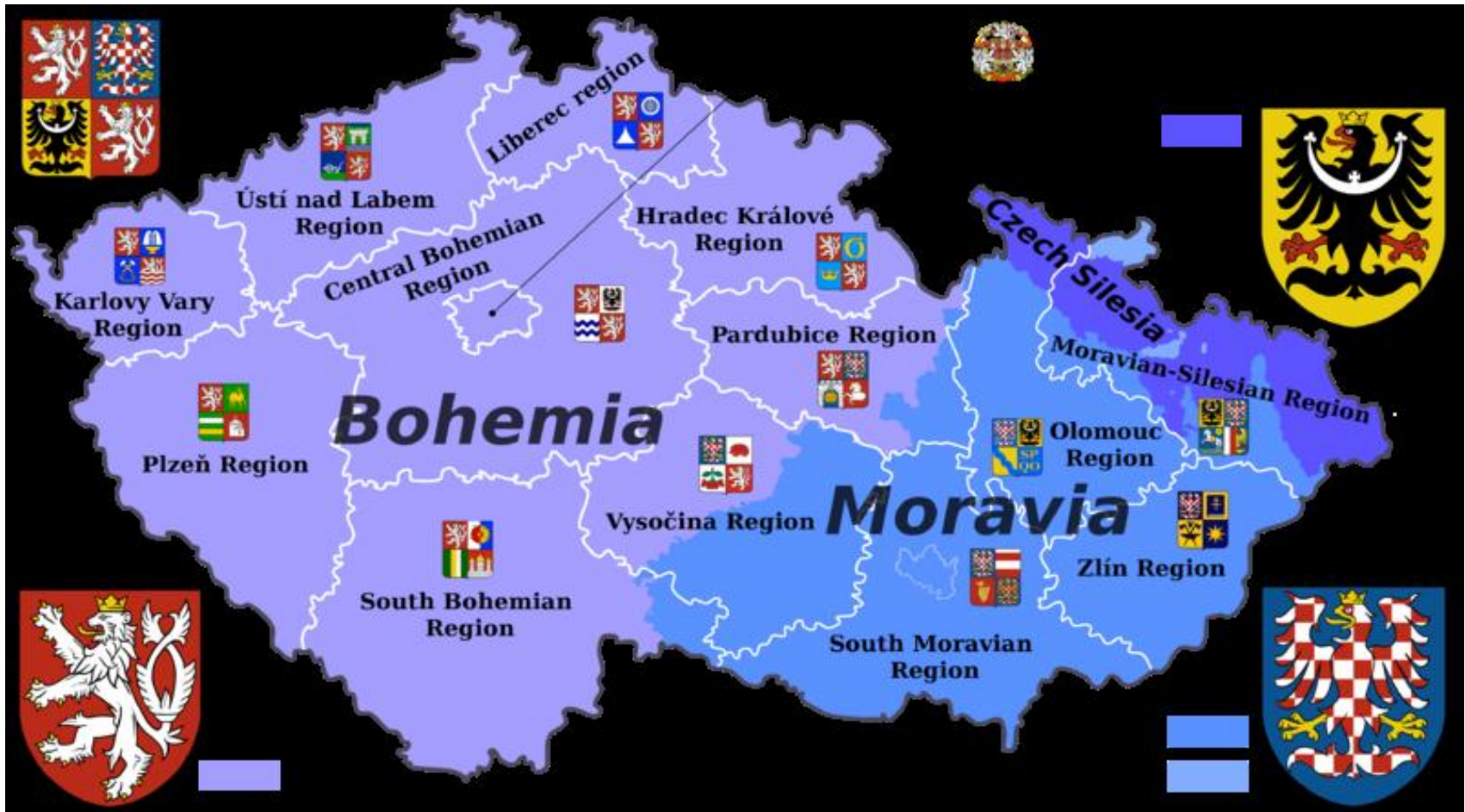
Population: 10,3 million people

Location:

Our country borders with:



Administrative regions:



Geography:

Waters:

- **no seacoast, many rivers**
 - the Elbe, the Vltava, the Morava, the Dyje, the Berounka
- **dams:** Lipno, Orlík, Slapy
- **ponds:** especially in the south of Bohemia, e.g. Svět
- **lakes:** Černé, Čertovo lake
 - in the Šumava mountains



Autor: Hynek Moravec, licence: Creative Commons, BY-SA,
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slapy_prehrada_8206.JPG

Geography:

Mountain ranges:

- hilly terrain
- **Giant mountains – Sněžka**
(1602m) –
the highest point
- **Krušné, Šumava mountains**
– on the W border
- **Jizerské, Orlické mountains**
– on the border with
Poland
- **Beskydy and Jeseníky** in
Moravia



Autor: Zeman, licence: Creative Commons, BY-SA,
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sn%C4%9B%C5%Beka.jpg>

Places of Interest:

- **Křivoklát Castle**
(Gothic), first mentioned
in the 12th century
- **Karlštejn** – the treasury
for Crown Jewels
(founded by Charles IV.
– his favourite castle)
- **Lány** – a Renaissance
chateau, T.G.Masaryk
was buried there



Autor: Lehotsky, licence: Creative Commons, BY-SA,
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hrad_K%C5%99ivokl%C3%A1t_\(K%C5%99ivokl%C3%A1t\).JPG?uselang=cs](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hrad_K%C5%99ivokl%C3%A1t_(K%C5%99ivokl%C3%A1t).JPG?uselang=cs)



Autor: Bjalek Michal, licence: Creative Commons, BY-SA,
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hrad_Karl%C5%A1tejn_\(Karl%C5%A1tejn\),_Karl%C5%A1tejn_172.JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hrad_Karl%C5%A1tejn_(Karl%C5%A1tejn),_Karl%C5%A1tejn_172.JPG)

What is your favourite place in our country?



Autor: Hans Lamuet, licence: Creative Commons, BY-SA,
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cesky-Krumlov-castle.jpg>



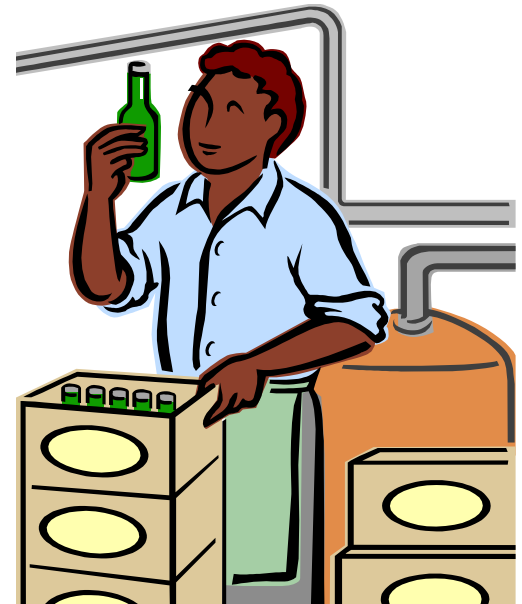
Autor: Richard Schubert, licence: Creative Commons, BY-SA,
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Parkkolonnade.JPG>



Autor: Norbert Aepli, licence: Creative Commons, BY,
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brno_View_from_Spilberk_131.JPG

Industry:

- traditionally an industrial country
- northern part industrial
- **fuel and energetic industries** well developed
- **metallurgy** (Ostrava and Kladno)
- **machine tool industry** (Plzeň, Brno, Prague)
- **mining industry** (coal, sand, iron ore)
- **chemical industry** (Litvínov, Ústí nad Labem)
- **construction and consumer industries** (production of beer and wine)



Agriculture:

- concentrated especially **in the lowlands**,
e.g. along the river
Morava
- **sugar beet**
- **sweet corn**
- **fruit and vegetables**
- **grapes**



Political System:

- the President
- the Prime Minister
- the Parliament has two chambers:
 - the Senate and
 - the House of Deputies



Autor: David Sedlecký, licence: Creative Commons, BY-SA,
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Milo%C5%A1_Zeman_b%C5%99ezen_2013.JPG

What can you remember about the Czech Republic?

The Czech Republic lies in central (střední) Europe – it is called the heart (srdce) of Europe. It covers an area (plochu) of nearly 79 thousand square kilometres and has 10,3 million inhabitants (obyvatel). Our country has four neighbour (sousední) states. In the north it is Poland, in the south Austria, Slovakia in the east and Germany in the west. The country consists of three main parts - Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.

The Czech Republic doesn't have any seacoast (mořské pobřeží), but it has many rivers (řek).

Fish are farmed here, especially carps (kapři).

What can you remember about the Czech Republic?

The terrain of our country is quite hilly (kopcovitý, pahorkatý).

Mountain ranges (pohoří) form our country's natural border.

The highest mountains in the Czech Republic are the Giant mountains (Krkonoše), with the highest peak Sněžka, 1602 metres high. Other mountain ranges are : Šumava on the western border, Jizerské and Orlické mountains on the border with Poland or Beskydy and Jeseníky in Moravia.

What can you remember about the Czech Republic?

In the Czech Republic there are many places of interest, such as the Gothic Křivoklát castle, first mentioned in the 12th century. Charles IV. founded another famous castle - Karlštejn, which was the king's favourite castle. Lány is a Renaissance chateau (zámek), our first president, Tomáš G. Masaryk, was buried (pohřben) there. Since then, this place has been the representative seat (sídlo) of Czech presidents. My favourite place in our country is _____, it is a place famous for _____.

What can you remember about the Czech Republic?

The Czech Republic is traditionally an industrial (průmyslová) country. The main industrial areas are located (umístěny) in northern (severní) part of the country. Fuel (palivový) and energy (energetický) industries are well developed (rozvinuty). Other industries are metallurgy (hutnictví), machine tool industry (strojnictví), chemical (chemický), construction (stavební) and consumer (spotřební) industry. Czech beer (pivo) and wine (víno) have long tradition and popularity both at home and abroad. Our country is rich in minerals (nerostné suroviny) – black and brown fuel (uhlí), sand for glass making (výrobu skla) or iron (železná) ore are mined here.

What can you remember about the Czech Republic?

The lowlands (nížiny) are important for agriculture (zemědělství). Sugar beet (cukrová řepa), sweetcorn (kukuřice), fruit and vegetables (zelenina) are grown there.

The head of the state is the President. The executive power is in the hands of the Prime Minister (ministrský předseda) and his ministers (ministři). The legislative power belongs to the Parliament of two chambers – the Senate (senát) and the House of Deputies.

The currency (měna) is the Czech Crown.

Prague is the Capital (hlavní město) of the Czech Republic and also the largest city (1,5 million inhabitants). The second largest is Brno. Karlovy Vary is the most famous of our spa (lázeňských) towns. Other large cities are for example _____, _____, _____, _____.

Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení. Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu.

Objekty použité k vytvoření sešitu jsou součástí SW MS Office nebo vlastní originální tvorbou autora.