



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost



GYMNÁZIUM
PRAČEŇ

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

THE CR - BASIC FACTS (III/2-AJ4/3.8/Ve) STUDENT'S WORKSHEET

TASK I.

Practise your vocabulary and revise what you know about the Czech Republic by filling in the text.

*Art Nouveau kings Ukrainians export-based Silesia ponds Central government
parliament landlocked Elbe Senate Astronomical temperate Moravian Karst hops*

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The Czech Republic is located in _ _ _ _ _ (1) Europe. It shares borders with Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Austria. It is a _ _ _ _ _ (2) country, which means there is no border with the sea. The country is made up of three regions, Bohemia, Moravia and _ _ _ _ _ (3).

The Czech Republic contains mountains (mostly along the borders), valleys and rolling hills. Southern Bohemia is famous for its many man-made _ _ _ _ _ (4), among which Svět or Rožmberk are the biggest. The longest river in the Czech Republic is the Vltava (430 km), which flows into the _ _ _ _ _ (5), a major Central European river. The country has a _ _ _ _ _ (6) climate, with warm summers that are sometimes hot, and cold winters with snow.

There are a little over 10 million people living in the Czech Republic and they are mainly Czech. The top three immigrant groups are _ _ _ _ _ (7), Slovaks and Vietnamese.

The Czech government is a parliamentary democracy with two houses: the Chamber of Deputies and the _ _ _ _ _ (8). The president is the head of the state and is in charge of appointing the prime minister, who is the head of _ _ _ _ _ (9). The president serves a five-year term; deputies serve a four-year term. The president used to be elected by _ _ _ _ _ (10), but since 2013 he has been elected by the people.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

The country's capital and largest city is Prague, located in Bohemia. About 1.2 million people live here. Its history goes back 11 centuries. It used to be the seat of Czech _____ (11), today it's an important political, cultural and economic centre. The city is known for its beautiful architecture with many styles including Gothic, Baroque, _____ (12) or Cubism. The best-known places of interest are e.g. Prague Castle, St. Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and the Old Town Square with the _____ (13) Clock. The second largest city is Brno, located in Moravia. Other important cities include Ostrava, České Budějovice, Olomouc and Plzeň.

Popular places for tourists, besides Prague, include Český Krumlov, Kutná Hora, the spa town of Karlovy Vary, medieval castles like Karlštejn and the stalactite caves in the _____ (14). People like to go skiing in the Krkonoše Mountains (which include the highest Czech mountain, Sněžka, 1,602 m) and biking and hiking in the Šumava Mountains.

The Czech economy is primarily _____ - _____ (15), with industries like automotive, high-tech, glass and ceramic production, metal and electronics. Its main agricultural products are potatoes, wheat and _____ (16).

TASK II.

Name the twelve sights on the Unesco list in the Czech Republic.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ