

is Polabská. The land along the river Morava is also very fertile. In the lowlands sugar beet, sweet corn, fruit and vegetables are grown. In the highlands mainly potatoes and grain are grown.

Political system. The Head of state is the President; the executive power is in the hands of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet of Ministers. The legislative power belongs to the Parliament of two chambers – the Senate and the House of Deputies. The currency is the Czech crown. The Czech Republic is a member of many important world organizations such as the European Union, United Nations, NATO and others.

Czech cities. Prague is the capital of the CR and also the largest city (1.5 million inhabitants). The second largest is Brno. Karlovy Vary is the biggest and the most famous of our spas. Other large cities are for example Ostrava, Plzeň, Olomouc, České Budějovice.

Doplňující otázky

Which are the typical Czech products? ● Which places in our republic do you like best? ● Where in the Czech Republic do you usually go for holiday? ● Have you ever been to Prague and which places did you visit? ● Which other large Czech cities do you know? ● Can you name any spas? ● Who is the current Czech President? ● Who was Václav Havel? ● What is the role of T. G. Masaryk in the Czech history? ● Which regions does the Czech Republic consist of? ● Can you name any well-known Czech historical monuments? ● Which is the highest Czech mountain? ● What are the Czech national flag and the anthem like? ● What was 'socialistic era' and how it ended? ● What is the Prague Castle?

Slovní zásoba

bank břeh
Bohemian Eden Český ráj
chateau zámek
clay jíla
the Crown Jewels korunovační klenoty
dam přehrada
Giant Mountains Krkonoše
glacial lakes ledovcová jezera
heretic kacíř

limestone vápenec
minority nations národnostní menšiny
mountain range pohoří
natural resources přírodní zdroje
quarries lomy
sandstone pískovec
seacoast mořské pobřeží
Slavonic tribes slovanské kmeny
tributary přítok

Poznámky

23. GREAT BRITAIN

Základní otázky

1. What does Great Britain consist of?
2. How large is its area?
3. Which are the main mountain ranges and which is the highest mountain?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. How large is the population of Great Britain?
6. What is the climate like?
7. Which are the main industries of the economy of Great Britain?
8. What kind of government is there?

Great Britain is an insular state. It lies north-west of Europe, across the Channel La Manche. The western coast of Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. On the eastern coast there is the North Sea. Great Britain borders Ireland on the west and France on the south. The shortest connection to Europe is by ferryboat from Dover in southern England to Calais in France. Or there is the Channel Tunnel.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland cover an area of nearly 250,000 square kilometers. In addition to the two main islands Great Britain includes thousands of small islands. The largest islands are the Isle of Man, Anglesey, Wight and the Channel Islands (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and others). There are also the archipelagos Hebrides, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands.

The landscape of England is mostly rolling hillsides. The main mountain regions here are the Cornish Heights (south-west), the Cambrians (Wales), the Pennines and the Cumbrian Mountains. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in the Highlands of Scotland – it is 1 342m high.

The British rivers aren't very long but some important ports are situated on them. There is London on the Thames, Liverpool on the Mersey, Glasgow on the Clyde, and Belfast on the Lagan. The longest rivers are the Severn and the Thames. There is also a system of canals in Britain.

There is an important difference between the terms Great Britain and United Kingdom. Great Britain includes England; its capital is London; Wales with Cardiff and Scotland with Edinburgh. United Kingdom includes all of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the capital Belfast.

Great Britain has a population of about 57 million people. Britain is a relatively densely populated country. England has the highest density; Scotland has the lowest.

The official language is English. It has many dialects throughout the country. It is very difficult to understand Scottish or Welsh accents even for many English native speakers and people from other countries have real problems with it. British English differs from American English in some ways, such as pronunciation, spelling or vocabulary.

Although Britain is predominantly Christian, there are also Hindu, Muslim, Jewish and Sikh communities in the country. The (Anglican) Church of England and the (Presbyterian) Church of Scotland are the official state churches.

In Great Britain the climate is temperate and humid due to the Gulf Stream. Winters are mild and summers are not very hot. It rains a lot and the grass is greener than in Central Europe. The average temperature ranges from 4 degrees centigrade in winter to 16 degrees in summer, extremes are rare.

Thanks to mild climate agriculture is quite widespread in Great Britain. About 30 per cent of the land is arable but only 2% of the labor force work in agriculture. The main agricultural products are grain, sugar beet, fruit and vegetables. Cattle and sheep breeding are also profitable. British natural resources are rich in coal, tin, oil, gas, iron and salt. The main industries are steel, metals, vehicles, shipping, banking, insurance, textiles and electronics. The main trading partners of Britain are Germany, the USA and France.

Great Britain was first settled by the Celts about 3000 years ago. In the year 43 the Romans invaded it and they stayed there for 400 years. They built villages, roads and forts throughout the country. They have been used for centuries. Then Germanic people arrived and drove Celtic people to the mountains.

The last successful invasion was by the French speaking Normans led by William, Duke of Normandy, who became William the Conqueror after defeating the Saxon King Harold in the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

In 1215 the Magna Charta was signed as a guarantee of rights and the rule of law. In the years 1338–1453 there was the Hundred Year's War and in the 15th century there was the civil War of Roses. In 1688, after a Glorious revolution, the monarchy was established but the sovereignty of the Parliament was confirmed. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The head of the country is a king (or queen) but his power is limited by the Parliament. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been the official title of the British state ever since 1922.