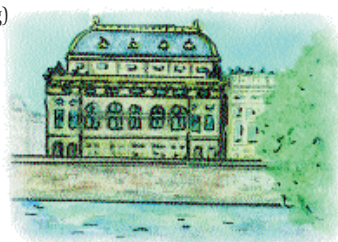
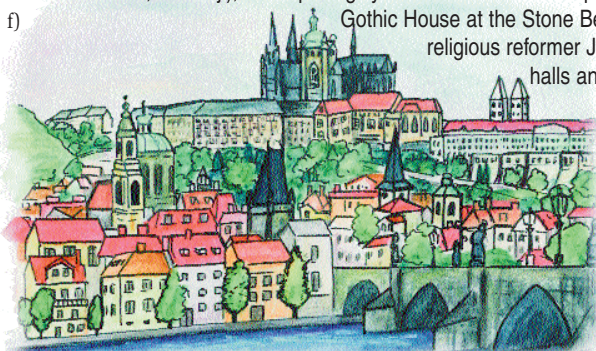
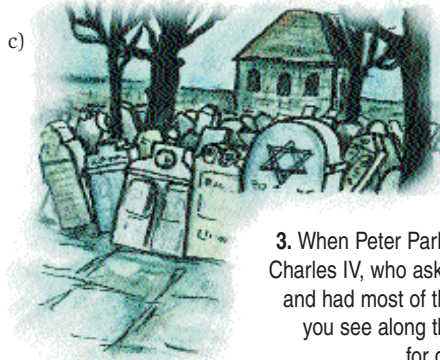
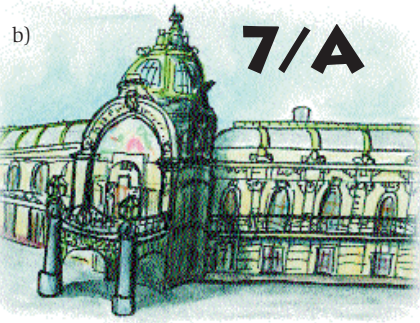




WELCOME...

... TO THE CITY OF A HUNDRED SPIRES!



1. At the centre of the square stands the church of St Nicholas, the largest Baroque church in Prague. On and around the square there are numerous palaces, some of which are the homes of foreign embassies.

2. One of the most important pieces of 19th-century Czech architecture. It is 'national' in the truest sense of the word. It was paid for by the Czech people themselves, and the country's most important artists were invited to decorate it with their work.

3. When Peter Parler was given the job of building this bridge across the Vltava he was just 24 years old. Charles IV, who asked Parler to do the work, also established a university, ordered the building of St Vitus and had most of the New Town built. In the Baroque era various artists were asked to create the statues you see along the bridge. There are thirty of them altogether. Touch the statue of St John of Nepomuk for good luck. The towers at both ends of the bridge can be climbed for good views. At the Lesser Town end there are steps leading down to the picturesque Kampa island.

4. This steep street leading up to the Castle is lent its name by an important Czech writer who lived here (in the House at the Two Suns). Many of these Baroque buildings still have their original house signs. There are pubs and cafés here, and shops selling folk crafts and unusual gifts.

5. The most famous of the synagogues here – there are now only six of them – is undoubtedly the so-called 'Old-New', the synagogue of Rabbi Loew, whom the Golem was created by. It is also one of the oldest synagogues in Europe. The Old Jewish Cemetery must be mentioned here too.

6. Visitors to Prague are advised to take at least a full day to explore this fascinating part of the city. Important sights include the Old Town Hall (all tourists are shown its world-famous astronomical clock, or 'orloj'), the imposing Týn church and the Baroque church of St Nicholas, the beautiful Gothic House at the Stone Bell and the memorial to the Bohemian religious reformer Jan Hus. There are also plenty of beer halls and wine cellars waiting to be explored.

ancient ['eɪnfənt] starobylý, starodávny
appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] oceňovat; vážit si
architecture ['ɑ:kɪtektʃə] architektura
art nouveau [ɑ:t nu:'vəʊ] secese
Baroque [bə'roʊk] baroko; barokní
beer hall ['biə ,hɔ:l] pivnice
Bohemian [bəʊ'hi:mɪən] český; Čech
bury ['beri] pohřbít; zahrabat
café ['kæfeɪ] kavárna
casino [kə'si:nəʊ] kasino, herna
cellar ['selə] sklep
cemetery ['semətəri] hřbitov
complex ['kɒmpleks] komplex; složitý
composer [kəm'pəʊzə] skladatel
craft [krɑ:ft] řemeslo; ruční práce
create [kri'eɪt] tvořit, stvořit
crown [kraʊn] koruna; korunovat
embassy ['embəsi] ambasáda

entertainment [entə'teɪnmənt] zábava
era ['iərə] éra, doba, věk
establish [ɪ'stæblɪʃ] založit, zřít
fan [fæn] fanoušek
folk [fəʊk] lidový; folkový
Gothic ['gəʊθɪk] gotika; gotický
guide [gaɪd] provázet jako průvodce; průvodce
guided tour prohlídka s průvodcem
historical [hɪ'stɔ:rikl] historický
hunger ['hʌŋgə] hlad
imposing [ɪm'pəʊzɪŋ] impozantní
incomplete [ɪnkəm'pli:t] neúplný
interior [ɪn'tiəriə] interiér, vnitřek
Jewish ['dʒu:ɪʃ] židovský
lane [leɪn] ulička; cesta venkovská
lead, led, led [li:d, led, led] vést
legend ['ledʒənd] pověst, legenda
memorial [mə'mɔ:riəl] pomník, památník

mention ['menʃn] zmínit (se); zmínka
miss [mɪs] propást, zmeškat, nechat si ujít; chybět; stýskat se
monument ['mɒnjəmənt] památka stavba
municipal [mju'nɪsɪpl] městský, obecní
nation ['neɪʃn] národ
numerous ['nju:mərəs] četný, početný
observation [əbzə'veɪʃn] pozorování
observation tower rozhledna
president ['prezɪdənt] prezident
prince [prɪns] princ, kníže
pub [pʌb] hospoda
quarter ['kwɔ:tə] čtvrť městská
reformer [rɪ'fɔ:mə] reformátor
religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] náboženský
royal ['rɔ:əl] královský
saint [seɪnt] svatý, světec
satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ] uspokojit

h)



7. This huge complex of buildings tells the fascinating history of Prague and its people. It has been the seat of Czech kings, princes and presidents. At its centre stands the imposing cathedral of St Vitus. Its oldest surviving church is the basilica of St George. Other important monuments and sights include the Old Royal Palace and Golden Lane.

8. One of the city's main shopping and entertainment areas. The square itself and the streets around it are full of shops, restaurants, casinos and cinemas. In front of the National Museum stands a statue of King Wenceslas on his horse.

9. The little houses here were built into the castle wall in the 16th century. During the First World War the German-speaking Jewish writer Franz Kafka rented number 22. Most of the houses now contain galleries and souvenir shops.

10. All Czech children are told the ancient legend of Libuše. Ask a Czech friend to translate the story for you before you visit this beautiful and mysterious place. The cemetery near the church of SS Peter and Paul is a true 'Who's Who' of Czech culture. Famous people buried here include composers Dvořák and Smetana, artists Mucha and Myslbek and writers Neruda, Čapek and Mácha.

11. This imposing building, the 'Crown of Prague Castle' and the city's largest church, is impossible to miss. It has a long and complex history. The Gothic building that stands here today was begun by Charles IV in 1344. It is also of great historical importance to the Czechs. The nation's kings are buried here, and so is St Wenceslas.

12. Your visit to Prague would be incomplete without a walk up to the top of this hill, where there is an observation tower (299 steps) offering unforgettable views of the city. On your way you will see the Hunger Wall. When Charles IV was king the people of Prague were poor and hungry, and the city needed a wall. Charles had an idea. He had the wall built by his people in exchange for food. Everyone was satisfied: the poor were given work and bread, the city got its wall and Charles saved money.

13. There used to be a royal palace on the spot where this art nouveau building now stands. Fans of Alfons Mucha will appreciate the stunning interiors and should take a guided tour, or at least enjoy a coffee in one of the elegant cafés.

i)



j)



k)

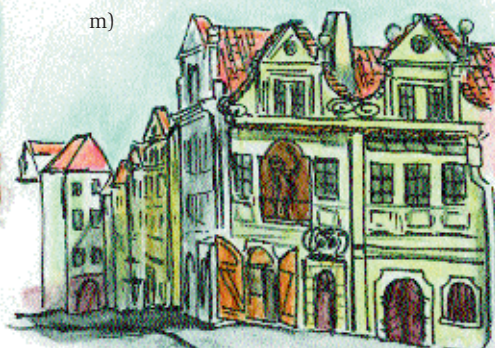


l)



so-called ['səʊkɔːld] takzvaný
spire [spaɪə] věž špičatá
statue ['stætʃuː] socha
steep [sti:p] příkrý, prudký, srázný
step [step] schod; krok; udělat krok, šlapat
stunning ['stʌnɪŋ] ohromující, okouzlující
survive [sə'vaɪv] přežít; zbýt
synagogue ['sɪnəgɒg] synagoga
top [tɒp] vrchol(ek), špička; vrchní část
touch [tʌtʃ] dotknout se, dotýkat se; dotek
tour [tuə] prohlídka; cesta; turné
tower ['taʊə] věž
town hall [ˌtaʊn 'hɔːl] radnice
translate [træns'leɪt] přeložit, překládat
undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtədlɪ] nepochybně
unforgettable [ˌʌnfə'getəblɪ] nezapomenutelný
war [wɔː] válka; válčit
welcome ['welkʌm] (při)vítat; (při)vítání; vítaný

m)



Welcome to the city of a hundred spires! Vítejte ve stovžetém městě.
on and around the square na náměstí a v jeho okolí
19th-century Czech architecture česká architektura 19. století
in the truest sense of the word v tom pravém slova smyslu
Visitors are advised to... Návštěvníkům se doporučuje, aby...
It is also of great historical importance to the Czechs. Má také velký historický význam pro Čechy.

SAINT = svatý, svatá

- The English word is only a noun. (*Saint George, Bohemian saints* etc)
- We often write just 'St' in saints' names. (*St. David, St. Mary* etc)
- Both 'Saint' and 'St' are pronounced [sənt] before a name ([sənt 'pɔːl]).
- For more than one saint we write 'SS'. (*the church of SS Peter and Paul*)

Prague Castle
the cathedral of St Vitus
Golden Lane
the Lesser Town Square
Petřín
Nerudova
the Charles Bridge
the Old Town Square
the Jewish Quarter
Wenceslas Square
the Municipal House
Vyšehrad
the National Theatre