



# CZECH PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

**Sřední průmyslová škola Hranice**

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**03\_Czech public holidays**

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OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# CZECH PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

**Předmět:** Anglický jazyk

**Ročník:** 4. ročník

**Jméno autora:** Mgr. Radka Vorlová

**Škola:** SPŠ Hranice



**Anotace:** Dates, names and short texts about czech public holidays

**Klíčová slova:** czech, holidays, public holidays,

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# CZECH PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

## 1. Match the holidays with the proper date.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1<sup>st</sup> January</li> <li>b) 1<sup>st</sup> May</li> <li>c) 8<sup>th</sup> May</li> <li>d) 5<sup>th</sup> July</li> <li>e) 6<sup>th</sup> July</li> <li>f) 28<sup>th</sup> September</li> <li>g) 28<sup>th</sup> October</li> <li>h) Date vary every year</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) St. Wenceslas Day, the Day of Czech Statehood</li> <li>2) New Year's Day</li> <li>3) Independent Czechoslovak State Day</li> <li>4) Saints Cyril and Methodius Day</li> <li>5) Jan Hus Day</li> <li>6) May Day, International Workers' Day</li> <li>7) Easter Sunday and Easter Monday</li> <li>8) Liberation Day</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## 2. Now match names of the holidays (above) with the proper text describing it.

<p>A) _____</p> <p>It is celebrated to remember a <u>strike</u> by American workers in Chicago that <u>took place on</u> May 1, 1886. The strikers were <u>demanding</u> an 8-hour working day. It is celebrated in many countries as International _____ or Labour Day. In Czechoslovakia before the Velvet Revolution this day was celebrated by all the workers. It was <b>obligatory to take part in the parade under the socialist regime.</b></p>	<p>C) _____</p> <p>Those day in 1415 religious reformer Jan Hus was burned at the <u>stake</u> in Kostnice. Jan Hus was a priest and reformer who <u>blamed</u> Catholic representatives for <u>unholy</u> behaviour. Eventually, he was <u>sentenced to death</u> by burning for spreading his revolutionary criticism.</p>	<p>F) _____</p> <p>This is the most important Christian holiday, celebrating the <u>resurrection</u> of Jesus Christ who was <u>crucified on the cross</u> on Good Friday and came back to life on Easter Sunday. In the Czech Republic Easter is a mixture of Christian and <u>pagan</u> traditions.</p> <p>On the morning of Easter Monday, boys and men <u>whip</u> girls and women on their bottoms with a <u>willow stick</u> to make sure they stay healthy for the rest of the year. As a reward girls treat them with hand- painted eggs. The egg is a symbol of <b>fertility and new life.</b></p>
<p>B) _____</p> <p>The day when the whole nation remembers the main patron saint of the Czech state. Wenceslas was one of the early Premyslid <u>dukes</u> of Bohemia. He was born in 907, the son of Bořivoj I and Drahomíra. In 921 Wenceslas became the duke of Bohemia and <u>ruled</u> until his death in 935 when he was <u>murdered</u> by his younger brother Boleslav I.</p>	<p>D) _____</p> <p>This day celebrates the end of the Second World War (WWII) in Europe. Soviet <u>troops captured</u> Berlin, which led to Germany's <u>surrender</u> this day in 1945. Prague was <u>liberated</u> in the morning of this day in 1945 by the Soviet Army .</p>	<p>G) _____</p> <p>A day to remember two Byzantine Greek brothers who came to Great Moravia in 863 to speak <u>Christianity</u>. They influenced the cultural life and development of Slavs because they used the old Slavic language and created the Glagolitic alphabet.</p>
	<p>E) _____</p> <p>This day marks the beginning of the independent Czech Republic. The Czech Republic came into existence this day in 1993 after the <u>separation</u> if Czechoslovakia into two states – the Czech and Slovak Republics.</p>	<p>H) _____</p> <p>On this day the Czechoslovak state declared independence at the end of the WWI in 1918. Until that time the Czech and Slovak countries had been part of the Austro-Hungarian <u>Empire.</u></p>

**SOLUTION:**

1. A – 2, B – 6, C – 8, D – 4, E – 5, F – 1, G – 3
2. 1B, 2E, 3H, 4G, 5C, 6A, 7F, 8D

**VOCABULARY:**

A)

strike – stávká

take place – konat se

demand (sth) – požadovat

B)

duke – vévoda

rule (v) – vládnout

murder – (za)vraždit

C)

stake – kůl, pranýř, sloup

blame (sb for sth) – davit vinu, obviňovat z

holy / unholy – svatý, zbožný/bezbožný

sentenced to death – odsouzen k smrti

D)

troop – vojsko, jednotka

capture – zmocnit se, ovládnout

surrender – složení zbraní, vzdání se

liberate – osvobodit

E)

separation – rozdělení

F)

Resurrection – vzkříšení, zmrtvých vstání

crucify on the cross – ukřižovat na kříž

pagan /peign/ - pohan

whip – mrskat, šlehat

willow stick – pomlázka

G)

Christianity – křesťanství

H)

Empire – říše

## Použité zdroje:

Kosková, Zdeňka. *The Mystery of Czech Public Holidays*. Bridge. 2011, volume 15, volume 14, s. 48 - 49.  
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