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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název školy	Gymnázium Josefa Ressela, Chrudim, Olbrachtova 291
Název a číslo OP	OP Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost, CZ. 1.5, Název projektu: Inovace ve vzdělávání na Gymnáziu Chrudim, reg. číslo: CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0249
Název a obory klíčové aktivity	Zvyšování kvality výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Tematická oblast (předmět)	Anglický jazyk
Název sady vzdělávacích materiálů	Fact based conversation topics
Jméno tvůrce vzdělávací sady	Monika Slezáková
Číslo sady	III/2-7-1-11
Anotace	Studenti doplní vybrané výrazy zprůměrovaného textu obsahujícího informace o životě, historii i slavných osobnostech Irsko.
Ověřeno ve výuce: ročník, termín, datum, předmět	4A,B + 8E, 25.4.2013, Konverzace v anglickém jazyce



using the words given in *italics*

leprechaun, Godot, Once, Famine, St. Patrick, British Isles, Celts, Oscar Wilde, the British, catholic, U2, Viking, Northern Ireland, Award, Guinness, 16th, Great Britain, March, shamrock, March, G.B. Shaw, green, the USA, Eire, Dublin, Gulliver's travels, rebellion, Celtic Tiger, Belfast, harp, Lord of the Dance, Joyce, protestants, 1921, Emerald, snakes

Ireland is the second largest island of the (1)_____, much smaller than (2)_____.

Politically Ireland has been divided into two countries since (3)_____ - Ireland with the capital (4)_____ and (5)_____ (which is a part of the UK) with the capital (6)_____.

Before it was called the Republic of Ireland, the country was called (7)_____.

About 700 BC (8)_____ arrived from Britain. 8th century brought full-scale (9)_____ invasion.

The main religion in the country is (10)_____. It was brought to Ireland by (11)_____. He arrived there in 5th century AD. He is said to have banished all (12)_____ from the island. He is commemorated on 17th (13)_____.

Ireland was occupied by the British from (14)_____ century, most of the British who came to Ireland were (15)_____ (religion). It brought a lot of disagreement throughout the centuries. The most famous (16)_____ by the Irish against (17)_____ rulers was The Easter Rising of 1916.

The Great (18)_____ (1845 ó 51) was caused by potato disease. It led to mass emigration especially to (19)_____.

The period of big economic growth in 1990s became known as the (20)_____.

There are several things that symbolize Ireland ó the flag with three stripes of different colours ó orange, white and (21)_____, (22)_____ (a plant), (23)_____ (a music instrument), (24)_____ (a little green person), green colour ó its nickname is the (25)_____ Isle.

Ireland produced a lot of famous writers (some of them Nobel Prize winners), e.g. (26)_____ (the author of Pygmalion), Jonathan Swift, who wrote (27)_____, (28)_____ (a controversial playwright and short story writer who was imprisoned in Britain and died young) and Samuel Beckett (Waiting for (29)_____) and James (30)_____, who left Ireland at age 21.

The Irish traditional music and dance has recently seen great popularity through a theatrical performance of Irish traditional dancing (e.g. shows called (31)_____).

A famous Irish rock group is called (32)_____.

(33)_____ is a 2006 Irish musical film set in Dublin starring Glen Hansard and Markéta Irglová who received an Academy (34)_____ for Best Original Song.

(35)_____ is the most popular stout in Ireland.

Complete the text about Ireland using the words given in *italics*

Ireland is the second largest island of the (1) *British Isles*, much smaller than (2) *Great Britain*.

Politically Ireland has been divided into two countries since (3) *1921* - Ireland with the capital (4) *Dublin* and (5) *Northern Ireland* (which is a part of the UK) with the capital (6) *Belfast*.

Before it was called the Republic of Ireland, the country was called (7) *Eire*.

About 700 BC (8) *Celts* arrived from Britain. 8th century brought full-scale (9) *Viking* invasion.

The main religion in the country is (10) *catholic*. It was brought to Ireland by (11) *St. Patrick*. He arrived there in 5th century AD. He is said to have banished all (12) *snakes* from the island. He is commemorated on 17th (13) *March*.

Ireland was occupied by the British from (14) *16th* century, most of the British who came to Ireland were (15) *protestants* (religion). It brought a lot of disagreement throughout the centuries.

The most famous (16) *rebellion* by the Irish against (17) *the British* rulers was The Easter Rising of 1916.

The Great (18) *Famine* (1845 ó 51) was caused by potato disease. It led to mass emigration especially to (19) *the USA*.

The period of big economic growth in 1990s became known as the (20) *Celtic Tiger*. There are several things that symbolize Ireland ó the flag with three stripes of different colours ó orange, white and (21) *green* (22), *shamrock* (a plant), (23) *harp* (a music instrument), (24) *leprechaun* (a little green person), green colour ó a nickname is the (25) *Emerald* Isle.

Ireland produced a lot of famous writers (some of them Nobel Prize winners), e.g. (26) *G.B. Shaw* (the author of *Pygmalion*), Jonathan Swift, who wrote (27) *Gulliver's travels*, (28) *Oscar Wilde* (a controversial playwright and short story writer who was imprisoned in Britain and died young) and Samuel Beckett (*Waiting for* (29) *Godot*) and James (30) *Joyce*, who left Ireland at age 21.

The Irish traditional music and dance has recently seen great popularity through a theatrical performance of Irish traditional dancing (e.g. shows called (31) *Lord of the Dance*).

A famous Irish rock group is called (32) *U2*.

(33) *Once* is a 2006 Irish musical film set in Dublin starring Glen Hansard and Markéta Irglová who received an Academy (34) *Award* for Best Original Song.

(35) *Guinness* is the most popular stout in Ireland.



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Mícheál au Séaghdha. The story of Ireland. A bridge between Celtic and modern America and
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