My Region

My region is called the Moravian-Silesian region. It lies in the north-eastern part of _____ ***(our, us, ours)*** country. The Moravian-Silesian region was established ____ ***(in, at, on)*** 1st January 2001. The largest city is Ostrava, other major cities are Havířov, Karviná, Frýdek-Místek, Opava or Třinec.

There are several mountainous areas with beautiful nature and wild animals. Nowadays, the economy of the region benefits from _____ ***(it, its, it´s)*** location in the Czech/Polish/Slovak borderlands.

The Moravian-Silesian region is bordered with mountain ranges. The highest mountain is Praděd (1 492 m) in the Hrubý Jeseník. Then there are the Beskydy mountains (the Beskids) with Lysa mountain (1 323 m) and Radhošť (1 129 m).

Ostrava is ____ ***(a, the, -)*** third largest city in the Czech Republic, it lies in the Moravian-Silesian Region. It was named _____ ***(after, by, for)*** the Ostravice river. It has about 330 thousand inhabitants. Ostrava is situated near the _____ ***(bord, border, borders)*** with Poland and Slovakia. Its coat of arms depicts a white _____ ***(horse, pig, cow)*** on a blues background and a golden rose in the top right-hand corner.

Ostrava was established in 1267, it was a property of bishop of Olomouc. In 1763 coal _____ ***(is, was, has been)*** discovered, and in 1828 the Rudolf foundry, later known as Vitkovice ironworks was established.

In the past it was known as „the steel _____ ***(stomack, heart, brain)***" of the republic. It was thought to be inhospitable and dirty. Local industries were based on hard coal mining and steel production.

However, in recent years it has undergone ____ ***(a, an, the)*** enormous transformation. Work in _____ ***(a lot, many, much)*** industrial plants has been stopped, the last coal was mined ____ ***(on, in, at)*** 1994. Thousand of miners and steelworkers _____ ***(had, must, could)*** to find a different job. Although many of the heavy industry companies _____***(were, has been, have been)*** closed down, the city still remains one of the most polluted in the Czech Republic.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Many buildings have been restored and nowadays Ostrava can host a _____ ***(many, lots, lot of)*** cultural and sports events. Ostrava was also a candidate for the title of European Capital of Culture 2015.

Interesting places:

Old _____ – is situated at Masaryk Square, currently it´s home to the Ostrava Museum

New City _____ – it was built *(between, amnong, from)* 1925 and 1930 and it´s the largest city hall complex in the Czech Republic, its viewing platform is 73 metres _____***(high, hight, higher)***. The building houses the offices of Ostrava City Council.

St.Wenceslas' _____ – the oldest remaining building in the city, dating from the first half of the 13th century

Plague Column of Virgin Mary – it´s the city´s oldest preserved Baroque _____ ***(sculpture, scuplturer, sculp)*** dating from 1702, it´s situated at Masaryk Square

Cathedral of the Divine Saviour – the second largest church in Moravia and Silesia (after Velehrad)

Antonín Dvořák _____, Jiří Myron _____, Puppet _____

Vítkovice Site – Lower Part Vítkovice – this site has been declared an Industrial Heritage Site, it is a unique example of industrial architecture from the first half of the 19th _____ **(century, time, age).** It was founded by archduke Rudolf and was the first one of its kind in the entire Austro-Hungarian empire. Visitors_____ **(can, need, have)** go to the Science and Technology Centre _____ **(who, what, which)** offers many interactive exhibitions

Sileasian Ostrava _____ – it was built in the 13th century, now it is owned by the city ____ **(in, at, of)** Ostrava. It was opened to the public in 2004, after its reconstruction.

Mining _____ Landek – it contains permanent exhibitions on the development of the mining industry, one mining shaft is open to the public

Michal Colliery – it´s a National Heritage Site, you can find there a preserved mine and buildings dating back from 1912-1915

Stodolní _____ – this area has recently become a new phenomenon in Ostrava, there _____ **(is, are, has been)** more than 50 pubs and clubs and it is visited by thousands of people every week

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____ **of Ostrava** – the biggest international music festival in the Czech Republic, it is held _____ **(every, all, whole)** summer

Universities:

There are ____ ***(a couple, two, each)*** major universities – the University of Ostrava (1991) and the Technical University of Ostrava (1945).

Ostrava offers many sport facilities. You can go to fitness-centres, swimming pools, ice-skating rinks. It is _____ **(so, too, also)** possible _____ **(to watch, watch, watching)** an ice-hockey match or a concert in ČEZ Arena.

Those _____ **(whose, who, which)** like animals can ____ **(go, to go, going)** to the ZOO. There is one of the _____ **(most large, larger, largest)** in the CR. There are many endangered species of animals to see like the red panda, tigers, lions, zebras, giraffes, etc.

Ostrava also has many parks. The largest one is the Komenský park, _____**(which, where, when)** you can go roller-skating, cycling, or walk a dog. Apart from cars, you can use many means _____ **(of, at, from)** transports in Ostrava. All places are connected by a network of busses, trams, or trolleybuses. Ostrava has an airport, _____ **(called, told, said)** Leoš Janáček Airport, and railway stations too.

LIVEWORKSHEETS