

Žižkovská televizní věž (Žižkov TV tower)

Hra – Obíhání se / Running around

Pravidla: Na začátku stojí všichni v kruhu. Každý si někoho vybere, aniž by řekl koho. Jakmile zazní signál „ted“ všichni se rozběhnou a toho koho si vybrali musí 10x oběhnout. (Problém bude jen v tom, že všichni budou obíhat všechny ve stejnou chvíli, tak to může být trochu chaos, ale o to tu jde, aby se pobavili.) Hra končí, jakmile všichni oběhly všechny desetkrát.

Rules: At the beginning everybody stands in a circle. They must choose one person in the circle, but they cannot tell who it is. After the signal “Ready, steady, go” they must run around that person ten times. Everyone runs in the same time. Game is finished when everyone run ten times around the person they have chosen.

Po hře následuje předání informací o Žižkovské televizní věži. Studenti si přečtou informace o věži a musí společně odpovědět na otázku. Jakmile odpoví získávají obálku, kterou si musí schovat. Budou ji potřebovat na posledním stanovišti.

Žižkov TV Tower

The Žižkov television tower is a 216-meter-tall building in Prague, located in Prague 3 on the border between Žižkov and Vinohrady. It was constructed in 1985-1992. The architect was Václav Aulický.

The city of Prague needed a transmission tower capable of delivering radio and television signal to the entire city, so in 1984 the city decided to start the construction. Since May 2006, the transmitter has been lit up in different colours every day - red, blue and white (in the colours of the Czech tricolour flag).

On the 3rd of May 1991, the tower officially started operations, and on the 17th of February 1992, the tower was opened to the public.

In the year 2000, a work by David Černý called “Babies” was temporarily placed on the tower, featuring large black sculptures of toddlers climbing up and down the structure. The installation was so popular with the public that in the year 2001 the city of Prague decided to leave the installation in place permanently.

QUESTION: How many “babies” are there on the TV tower?

ANSWER: There are 10 babies.



Kostel sv. Prokopa (Church of Saint Procopius)

Hra – Běh s propletenýma rukama mezi nohama / A run with arms between legs
Pravidla: Tým si určí vedoucího, který bude vybíhat jako první. Po zvolení úseku, běží jako první, dotkne se určeného bodu a běží zpět, kde se chytí s druhým jednou paží mezi nohama. Společně běží k danému bodu a zase zpět pro dalšího člena skupiny. Takto to opakují, dokud neběží celá skupina. Hra je dokončena, jakmile doběhnou do cíle v celé skupině.

Rules: The team names their leader. After knowing the distance, they will have to run, the leader runs to that point and back, where he connects between his legs with another person from that group and they run the distance together there and back. And they repeat this till everybody from the group joins in and they reach the final point.

Po hře následuje předání informací o Kostelu sv. Prokopa. Studenti si přečtou informace o kostele a musí společně odpovědět na otázku. Jakmile odpoví získávají obálku, kterou si musí schovat. Budou ji potřebovat na posledním stanovišti.

Church of Saint Procopius

This is a Neo- Gothic church, which was built in 1898 – 1903 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Emperor Franz Ferdinand I´s ascension to the throne. The architects were Josef Mocker and František Mikš. This is also the first modern Žižkov church and at the same time one of the most significant landmarks in Prague, visible from a great distance.

QUESTION: Find out the name of the square, where the church is.

ANSWER: Sladkovského square.



Pomník Karla Havlíčka Borovského (The monument of Karel Havlíček Borovský)



Hra – Počet nohou a rukou na zemi / Number of feet and hands on the ground
Pravidla: Učitel určí, kolik chodidel a rukou z celé skupiny se může dotýkat země. Ve skupině potom musí přijít na to, jak to udělat. Pro skupinu 14 žáků bych doporučila 7 nohou a 6 rukou, pro skupinu 15 žáků bych doporučila 8 nohou a 7 rukou. Hra končí, když žáci splní zadání.

Rules: A teacher determines the number of feet and hands touching the ground. Then the group must figure out how to fulfil this task. In a group of 14 students only 7 feet and 6 hands are touching the ground. If there are 15 students in the group, then I would recommend 8 feet and 7 hands on the ground. Game ends when the students accomplish the task.

Po hře následuje předání informací o Pomníku Karla Havlíčka Borovského. Studenti si přečtou informace o pomníku a musí společně odpovědět na otázku. Jakmile odpoví získávají obálku, kterou si musí schovat. Budou ji potřebovat na posledním stanovišti.

The monument of Karel Havlíček Borovský

Karel Havlíček Borovský was a Czech poet, journalist and politician. He was the founder of Czech journalism, satire and literary criticism.

The monument of Karel Havlíček Borovský is in the open space in front of the Žižkov Town Hall. The bronze monument is the work of Josef Strachovský from 1911. The statue was cast in three copies for the cities of Kutná Hora and Chicago.

QUESTION: What is the name of the third city the statue was cast for?

ANSWER: It's Prague.



Betlémská kaple (The Bethlehem Chapel)

Hra – Přetočteigelit / Turn the plastic

Pravidla: Celá skupina se postaví na igelitový pytel. Jejich úkolem bude obrátit tento igelitový pytel vzhůru nohama, aniž by kdokoli ze skupiny z tohoto pytle slezl. Úkol je splněn, pokud se to skupině podaří.

Rules: All group stands on a plastic bag. Their task is to turn this plastic bag upside down without stepping off it. The task is done when the group manages to turn the plastic bag.

Po hře následuje předání informací o Betlémské kapli. Studenti si přečtou informace o kapli a musí společně odpovědět na otázku. Jakmile odpoví získávají obálku, kterou si musí schovat. Budou ji potřebovat na posledním stanovišti.

The Bethlehem Chapel in Žižkov

The Bethlehem Chapel in Žižkov is a church of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren. The chapel is in Prokopova Street inside a block of apartment buildings. In 1911, the branch corps bought a house in Prokopova Street. The chapel was commissioned in 1912 by Matěj Blecha. The author of the project is most likely the architect Emil Králíček, who at that time worked in Blech's design studio. The building combines elements of Cubism and late Art Nouveau. The building was opened by a ceremonial gathering on June 29, 1914. Because the building stands on the site of a sand pit, a concrete foundation had to be laid under the building.

QUESTION: How long is the Bethlehem Chapel in Žižkov open for?

ANSWER: 104 years.

Socha Jaroslava Haška na Prokopově náměstí (Jaroslav Hašek Statue)

Hra – Rozplétání / Untangle

Pravidla: Skupina jde velmi blízko k sobě, zavře oči a chytí se každou rukou někoho dalšího za ruku, musí být různě zamotaní. Oči otevřou a snaží se, bez toho, aniž by se pustili, utvořit kruh. Úkol je splněn, když se jim to povede.

Rules: The group comes very close to each other; they close their eyes and they join their hands with the others. After they open their eyes, they try to make a circle without separating their hands. The task is finished when they stand in a circle.

Po hře následuje předání informací o Soše Jaroslava Haška. Studenti si přečtou informace o soše a musí společně odpovědět na otázku. Jakmile odpoví získávají obálku, kterou si musí schovat. Budou ji potřebovat na posledním stanovišti.

Jaroslav Hašek Statue on the Prokopovo square

The sculpture, designed by the famous Prague sculptor Karel Nepraš and dedicated to Jaroslav Hašek, is located on Prokopovo square. After his death, the sculpture was completed by his daughter Karolína Neorašová. The statue is also unusual because of its non-traditional adaptation.

Jaroslav Hašek was Czech writer and journalist. His most famous text, a four-piece humorous novel, was translated into 58 languages, several times filmed and dramatized. He wrote the first piece of his book in Žižkov.

QUESTION: What is the name of his famous book?

ANSWER: It's The Fate of Good Soldier Svejk during World War II (Osudy dobrého vojáka Švejka za 2. Světové války).

Památník na Vítkově a bronzová socha Jana Žižky



Žáci dostanou poslední část textu o Národním pomníku na Vítkově a o soše Jana Žižky. Poprostudování textu a správné odpovědi, dostanou poslední obálku. Následně si dají všechny kartičky dohromady a sestaví výsledek.

National Monument Vítkov and Equestrian statue of Jan Žižka at Vítkov

The monument was designed by architect Jan Závorka and built in 1929-1933. The main purpose was to commemorate Czech legionnaires and resistance fighters of the First World War. From the 1950s the memorial also served as a burial place for important communist officials such as President Klement Gottwald.

A nine metre - high equestrian statue of Jan Žižka designed by Bohumil Kafka is part of the memorial. The statue was unveiled in 1950 and it's the 3rd largest equestrian statue in the world.

QUESTION: How high is the statue of Jan Žižka?

ANSWER: A) 3 meters **B) 9 meters** C) 11 meters

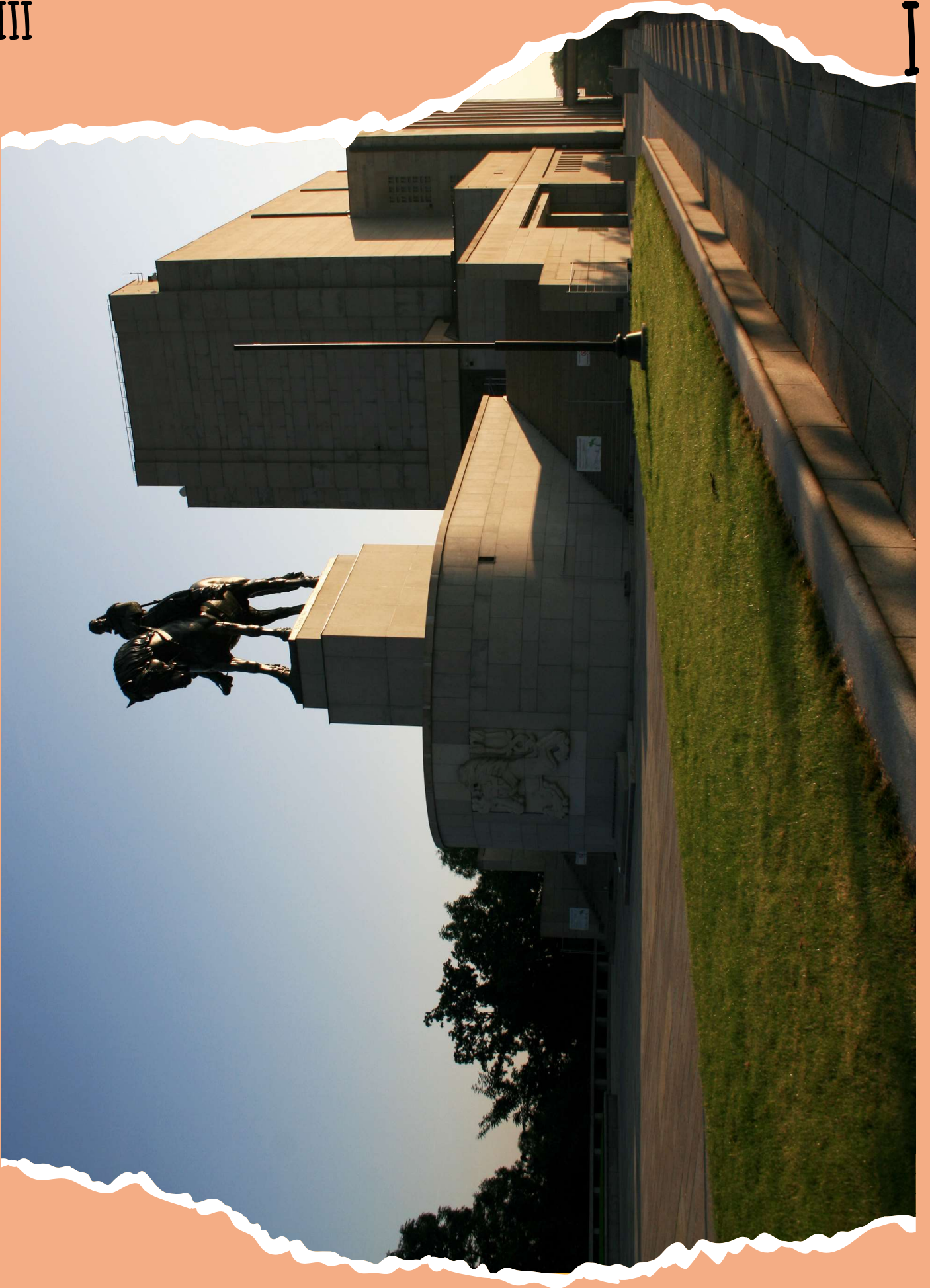
Poslední aktivita na Vítkově:

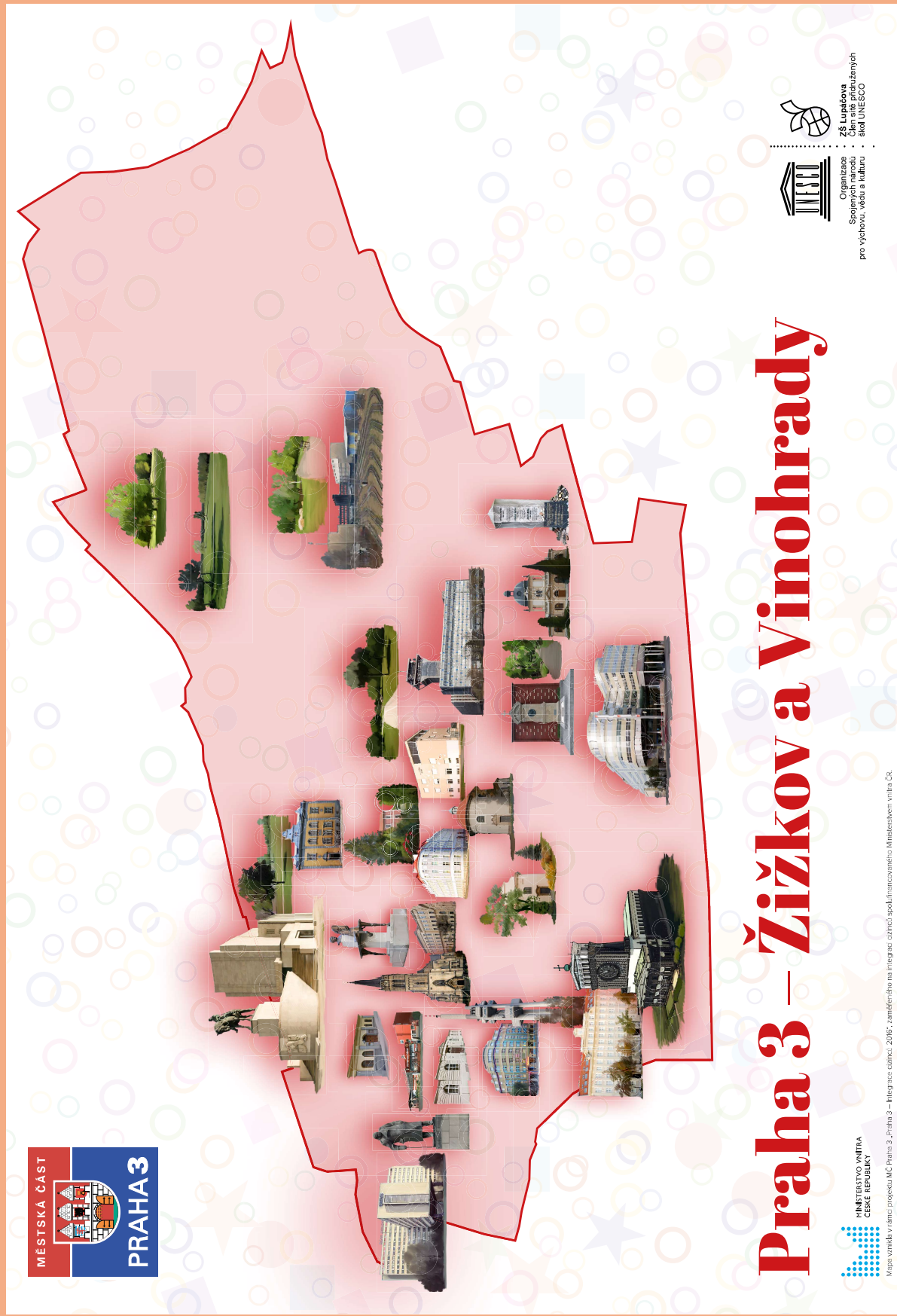
Každá skupina musí přijít na název z kartiček, které sbírali během plnění úkolů. Tento název nesmí prozradit. Musí se domluvit, jak to předvedou a pomocí pantomimy ukázat zbývajícím skupinám, které hádají. Skupiny se všechny prostřídají.

Each group must find out the topic from the letters they've been collecting during all the games. They cannot tell this topic to the other groups. Each group must decide a way how to pantomime this topic to others and they guess. All groups take turns.

The topics: CORONATION, OLYMPIC GAMES, POP CONCERT







Praha 3 – Žižkov a Vinohrady



GUIDED TOUR OF TRENTO



Introduction

Trento is the chief town of the Autonomous Province of Trento and of the Region Trentino-Alto Adige. It has more or less 120.000 inhabitants. It was founded with the name of “Tridentum” (probably by the three main mountains surrounding the city) by Julius Caesar in 50 b.C. near Adige river. In fact, Trento still preserves many elements linked to the Roman era. Trento is situated in an area which was considered an extremely important economic center and communication route between North and South Europa. Thanks to its position between Rome and the German-speaking area, Trento was home to the Council that reformed the Catholic Church in the 16th Century. But there are also many other elements which make of Trento a special city... Let's discover them!

VISITA GUIDATA A TRENTO

Introduzione

Trento è il capoluogo della Provincia Autonoma di Trento e della Regione Trentino-Alto Adige. Conta all'incirca 120.000 abitanti. Fu fondata con il nome di “Tridentum” (probabilmente per via delle tre montagne principali che circondano la città) da Giulio Cesare nel 50 a.C. in riva al fiume Adige. Infatti Trento conserva ancora molti elementi risalenti all'epoca romana. Trento è collocata in un'area che fu considerata un centro economico estremamente importante e una fondamentale via di comunicazione tra il Nord e il Sud dell'Europa. In virtù della sua posizione a metà strada tra Roma e l'area germanica, Trento ospitò il famoso Concilio che riformò la Chiesa Cattolica nel 16° secolo. Ma ci sono molti altri elementi che rendono Trento una città speciale... Andiamo a scoprirli!



1. CATHEDRAL SQUARE



The Cathedral Square of Trento is the cultural and religious center of the city of Trento and the most important square in Trentino. Two sides of the square are occupied by the Cathedral, dedicated to the Patron of Trento, St. Vigilius, lived between the 4th and the 5th Century and dead as a martyr of the Catholic Church in Rendena Valley (ca 50 km from Trento), where he was teaching the Gospel.

The Church which you can see now was built in the 13th Century, over the remains of a paleochristian basilica, where St. Vigilius is buried. The main façade is famous for its Wheel of Fortune, which represents mankind at his best and at his worst. On the left side of the Wheel, there is a building called “Palazzo Pretorio”, which was a prison during Medieval period: nowadays, it hosts the first ecclesiastical museum of Italy, called “Museo Diocesano”. Next to the entrance to the museum, you can see the Civic Tower of Trento, with its flag and the oldest clock of the city. This Tower was constructed on an ancient city gate of the Roman Trento, called “Porta Veronensis”. On the opposite side of the square, you can see buildings with frescoes, depicted during Renaissance. In the center of the square, there is a beautiful fountain, called “Fontana del Nettuno”, created in the 18th Century, in the exact spot where people from Trentino celebrated their Patron every 26th of June.

