

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program *N0231A090041 Anglická filologie (NMgr.)*

a) Varianta studijního programu *Angličtina pro překlad*

Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z Anglické filologie: Angličtiny pro překlad - varianta A

Úplné zadání Zkušebních otázek či příkladů, které jsou součástí přijímací zkoušky nebo její části a u otázek s výběrem odpovědi správné řešení.

**PART I – Language Competence – English**

**(20 points)**

**1. For questions 1–5, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. (5 points)**

- 1) Do you think they understood all \_\_\_\_\_ we said?  
A. what                      B. when                      C. which                      D. that
- 2) I haven't been to \_\_\_\_\_ party for ages.  
A. such enjoyable      B. so enjoyable              C. such an enjoyable      D. so an enjoyable
- 3) All students are allowed \_\_\_\_\_ their dictionaries during tests.  
A. to use                      B. use                      C. using                      D. for using
- 4) Try as I \_\_\_\_\_, the car wouldn't start.  
A. could                      B. might                      C. should                      D. ought
- 5) She lives about \_\_\_\_\_ from here.  
A. an hour drive      B. hour's drive              C. an hour's drive      D. an hours drive

**2. For questions 1–5, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. (5 points)**

Wall Street is going vegan. 1) \_\_\_\_\_ some point in the next four weeks, Beyond Meat, a pioneering plant-based meat alternative startup, will debut on Wall Street at a valuation of about \$1.2bn. Beyond Meat is the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in a series of “unicorns” – private companies valued at over \$1bn – to go public. The company, based in El Segundo, California, was 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 10 years ago by tech entrepreneur Ethan Brown. It was later backed even by Bill Gates and Leonardo DiCaprio – before it brought its first product, a chicken-free “chicken”, to market in 2013. Now the company is going public, at a pivotal 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for meat-like products created from plant-based protein, mainly yellow peas, which are being used to create a new wave of burgers (which actually “bleed” with beet juice), together with poultry and sausage 5) \_\_\_\_\_ that taste far closer to the real thing than their predecessors.

**3. For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. (5 points)**

- 1) Stephen is the laziest person I have ever met. **YET**  
I've \_\_\_\_\_  
Stephen.
- 2) Having explained things three times, my patience was exhausted. **RUN**  
Having explained things three times, I \_\_\_\_\_  
patience.
- 3) Jenny tried to be impartial in the quarrel between her two siblings. **SIDES**

Jenny tried \_\_\_\_\_ in the quarrel between her two siblings.

4) I never thought that she would leave him. **CROSSED**

It \_\_\_\_\_ that she would leave him.

5) I was led to believe the job was mine if I wanted it. **IMPRESSION**

I \_\_\_\_\_ that the job was mine if I wanted it.

**4. For questions 1–5, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap. (5 points)**

There's probably no household 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (APPLY) that sees more use than a microwave. For people who don't have the time or 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (INCLINE) to prepare dinners from scratch or heat meals in a conventional oven, zapping food has become the ultimate method of time management in the kitchen. Some people harbor the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (BELIEVE) that a price has to be paid for that convenience—specifically, that food loses nutritional value by being subjected to a quick 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (NUKE). The truth? Microwaving doesn't harm a food's nutrients. In fact, it may preserve them more than some slow-cook methods do. The reason is found in how microwaves work. They heat food by blasting it with waves of energy not 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (LIKE) radio waves. These waves target water and other molecules in the food. Thermal energy quickly builds up, and dishes come out heated in a relatively short period of time.

**PART II – Language competence – Czech (20 points)**

**Pročtěte si pozorně uvedený text a věnujte se otázkám a úkolům, které následují:**

\_\_\_\_\_ pár věcí, které na našich mozcích prostě nemáme rádi. Například zapomínání. Když bloudíme před supermarketem marně hledající zaparkované auto, tupě zíráme na **neznámou** tvář v metru, která nás bůhvíproč oslovuje jménem, nebo podesáté neúspěšně zkusíme zadat heslo k e-mailu, považujeme to tak nějak automaticky za selhání našeho mentálního aparátu. Za chybu v systému, způsobenou buď jeho nedostatečnou kondicí (v \_\_\_\_\_ případě), anebo blížící se demencí (v tom horším).

Neurologické výzkumy posledních let však všem pozemšťanům trpícím tímhle paměťovým stresem nabídly nečekané vykoupení. Vychází z nich, že zapomínání je docela zdravý a důmyslný proces. Mozek ví, co dělá, a \_\_\_\_\_ v náš prospěch.

Zapomínání trápilo lidi **odpradávná** a první relevantní výzkumy tak pocházejí už z pionýrských časů psychologie. V roce 1885 německý psycholog Hermann Ebbinghaus po sérii experimentů prováděných na \_\_\_\_\_ samém nakreslil křivku, jak vytrácení vzpomínek obvykle probíhá v čase. Od té doby doznal jeho graf jistých úprav, ale část expertů jej dodnes považuje za platný. ...

Petr Třešňák *Zdravé zapomínání: Černá ovce rodiny mentálních procesů zažívá nečekanou rehabilitaci.* Respekt 16. 3. 2019 (<https://www.respekt.cz/tydenik/2019/12/zdrave-zapominani>), zkráceno.

- 1. Doplňte do mezer v textu vždy jen jedno slovo kteréhokoliv slovního druhu tak, aby vznikl smysluplný souvislý text. (4 body)**
- 2. Určete slovní druh u výrazu *hledající* (druhý řádek textu), uveďte, o jaký tvar se jedná, a určete gramatické kategorie, které vyjadřuje. Nahrad'te celou polovětnou vazbu větou, význam věty ponechte beze změny. (6 bodů)**

**hledajíce** slovní druh: \_\_\_\_\_ tvar: \_\_\_\_\_  
 gramatické kategorie: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**marně hledajíce zaparkované auto** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Navrhněte vždy jedno synonymum, kterým by bylo možné nahradit zvýrazněné slovo v textu, aniž by došlo k posunu věcného významu nebo narušení stylu textu. (2 body)

**neznámou** \_\_\_\_\_  
**odpradávná** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Parafrázujte níže uvedenou větu, tj. vyjádřete jinými slovy totéž tak, aby nebyl narušen ani smysl textu, ani jeho souvislost. (5 bodů)

Vychází z nich, že zapomínání je docela zdravý a důmyslný proces.

5. Vysvětlete význam níže uvedeného výrazu (v text je podtržen). Co jím chce autor říct? (3 body)

pionýrských

### PART III – Linguistics

**(30 points)**

1. Fill in all standard plural forms of the following nouns.

**(4 points)**

stimulus	curriculum
nebula	radius

2. Sentence pattern: (i) analyze the sentence complex down to the clause level (use slashes / to separate individual clauses), (ii) state what relation holds between the clauses/units based on their mutual interdependency, and (iii) state the form and syntactic function of the underlined segment. (3 points)

In the arcades of the historic Hofgarten, designed in the early 17th century by Maximilian I as an Italian-style Renaissance garden, the **Kunstverein** has been a platform for contemporary art and discourse for almost 200 years and now it is one of the oldest German art associations.

**3. Study the underlined segment: state its syntactic function and describe its components. (2 points)**

This sense of being met at eye level regardless of your background is still too unusual in the arts world.

**4. Explain the use of the definite, indefinite and zero articles highlighted below. (3 points)**

Underneath a neon sign that fittingly just reads “Bar” is a glass door and, down a few stairs, the low-lit premises of **Cucurucu**. Tobi and Peter, who run the place, know how to set a mood: at 0 weekends DJs play everything from dub to sega, mostly with a vinyl-only policy.

**5. Search through the text and find examples of nominal and verbal sentence condensers. List all the sentence condensers below the text and identify their morphological form. (3 points)**

Edible liquid capsules made from seaweed are to help rehydrate London Marathon runners this year in a bid to cut down on plastic waste. The capsules – known as Ooho – are developed by Skipping Rocks Lab, an innovative sustainable packaging startup founded by Pierre Paslier and Rodrigo Garcia. The trial of Ooho comes amid growing concern about the amount of plastic waste generated by discarded plastic bottles at mass participation races. The product is part of Skipping Rocks Lab’s ambition to pioneer the use of natural materials extracted from plants and seaweed to create solutions with low environmental impact.

**sentence condenser**

**morphological form**

**6. Define the lexico-semantic or formal relations which characterise the following pairs.**

**(4 points)**

flour/flower

hostility/aggression

fat/stout

striving/laziness

**7. Highlight all the passive forms used in the sentences below and characterize their function(s) or the reasons for the preference of the passive forms here. (6 points)**

An expert in entrepreneurship from the Harvard Business School has been named among the world's top 40 academics under the age of 40. Dr Harveen Chugh was recognised for her outstanding teaching by Poets & Quants, a leading US-based title that covers news about the latest developments in the world of business education. The *Top 40 Under 40*, which is published annually, is a list of the world's best young business studies academics, as nominated by students, faculty and alumni. The nominations must include concrete examples of why an academic should be nominated, primarily on the strength of their teaching. This year's list was chosen from over 2,000 nominations for 200 business school professors from across the world.

**8. Read the text and answer the questions below.**

**(5 points)**

**Abstract**

Humans are remarkably sensitive to brief interruptions of ongoing sound. Gap-detection thresholds (duration thresholds for detection of a brief silent gap in a noise or tone) are typically less than 6 ms in normal young adults, but can be higher in older adults, patients with developmental disorders, or subjects with auditory processing difficulties. In this talk, I will discuss insights into the neural mechanisms of gap detection we have gained from combined neurophysiological and computational studies of an unusual mouse model of gap-detection deficits. As described in published work (Anderson and Linden 2016 *J Neurosci* 36:1977-95), we discovered that neural responses to sound offsets (disappearances) play an important role in generating gap-in-noise sensitivity. In recent unpublished work, we have also found that adaptive gain control in the central auditory system serves to increase gap-in-noise sensitivity. Together, these results indicate that gap-in-noise detection relies not only on peripheral and brainstem mechanisms that produce precisely timed neural responses to sound offsets and onsets, but also on higher central auditory mechanisms of adaptation and intensity gain control.

**What type of text is an abstract?**

**Explain the function(s) of an abstract in communication.**

**Which lexical and grammatical features define the style/text type of the text?**

**Part IV – British and American History, Culture and Literature (30 points)**

**1. Which of the following descriptions best fits Victorianism? (2 points)**

- a) socially liberal, characterized by innovation
- b) socially conservative, promoted self-control and strict discipline
- c) economically and politically conservative, against class divisions
- d) class-aware, open-minded, promoted the involvement of women in politics

**2. Name at least two universities that belong to the Ivy League. (2 points)**

**3. Which two films were directed by Alfred Hitchcock? (2 points)**

- a) *Twelve Monkeys*
- b) *The Birds*
- c) *The Shining*
- d) *Psycho*
- e) *The Exorcist*
- f) *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*

**4. Which important document was written in protest to King John of England, also known as John Lackland? (2 points)**

**5. What is the birthplace of William Shakespeare? (2 points)**

- a) Canterbury      b) Exeter      c) Bath      d) Stratford upon Avon

**6. What is the metonymy used to describe the British government? (2 points)**

- a) the White House    b) Whitehall      c) Big Ben      d) Westminster

**7. What is the name of a book by Lewis Carroll where the following characters appear: the Cheshire Cat, the Mad Hatter, the White Rabbit? (2 points)**

**8. What is the nationality of the following writers? Choose from the following: English, Scottish, Canadian, American, Irish. (3 points)**

- a) George Orwell –  
b) Robert Louis Stevenson –  
c) Henry David Thoreau –

**9. In which fields of art or knowledge have these famous people excelled? (3 points)**

- a) Danny Boyle –  
b) Banksy –  
c) William Blake –

**10. When was the referendum on Brexit held? (2 points)**

- a) 23 June 2016      b) 20 June 2012      c) 23 June 2015      d) 15 January 2018

**11. What is a nickname for the period of time in which Francis Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* is set? (2 points)**

**12. Match the writers to their works: (4 points)**

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Virginia Woolf     | a) <i>Leaves of Grass</i>       |
| 2) Tennessee Williams | b) <i>Waiting for Godot</i>     |
| 3) Walt Whitman       | c) <i>Cat on a Hot Tin Roof</i> |
| 4) Samuel Beckett     | d) <i>To the Lighthouse</i>     |

**13. In the USA, what is the word *redneck* associated with? (2 points)**

- a) a Native American      b) a passionate Communist  
c) a rural white person from the South      d) a Russian person

## Angličtina pro překlad - test A (klíč)

### Part I – Language Competence – English

(20 points)

1. For questions 1–5, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. (5 points)

- 1) D – that
- 2) C – such an enjoyable
- 3) A – to use
- 4) B – might
- 5) C – an hour's drive

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2. For questions 1–5, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. (5 points)

- 1) at
- 2) latest
- 3) founded, established, started
- 4) moment, time, point
- 5) substitutes, imitations

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3. For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. (5 points)

- 1) yet to meet a lazier person than / yet to meet a person as lazy as OR yet to meet anyone/anybody/someone/somebody (who is) lazier than / as lazy as
- 2) had (finally) run out of
- 3) not to take sides / not to take either of the sides
- 4) (had) never crossed my mind
- 5) was left with the impression / was given the impression / had the impression / was under the impression

4. For questions 1–5, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap. (5 points)

- 1) appliance
  - 2) inclination
  - 3) belief
  - 4) nuking
  - 5) unlike
-



**PART II – Language competence – Czech****(20 points)**

Pročtěte si pozorně uvedený text a věnujte se otázkám a úkolům, které následují:

Existuje pár věcí, které na našich mozcích prostě nemáme rádi. Například zapomínání. Když bloudíme před supermarketem marně hledající zaparkované auto, tupě zíráme na neznámou tvář v metru, která nás bůhvíproč oslovuje jménem, nebo podesáté neúspěšně zkusíme zadat heslo k e-mailu, považujeme to tak nějak automaticky za selhání našeho mentálního aparátu. Za chybu v systému, způsobenou buď jeho nedostatečnou kondicí (v lepším případě), anebo blížící se demencí (v tom horším).

Neurologické výzkumy posledních let však všem pozemšťanům trpícím tímhle paměťovým stresem nabídly nečekané vykoupení. Vychází z nich, že zapomínání je docela zdravý a důmyslný proces. Mozek ví, co dělá, a pracuje v náš prospěch.

Zapomínání trápilo lidi odpradáвна a první relevantní výzkumy tak pocházejí už z pionýrských časů psychologie. V roce 1885 německý psycholog Hermann Ebbinghaus po sérii experimentů prováděných na sobě samém nakreslil křivku, jak vytrácení vzpomínek obvykle probíhá v čase. Od té doby doznal jeho graf jistých úprav, ale část expertů jej dodnes považuje za platný. ...

Petr Třešňák *Zdravé zapomínání: Černá ovce rodiny mentálních procesů zažívá nečekanou rehabilitaci.* Respekt 16. 3. 2019 (<https://www.respekt.cz/tydenik/2019/12/zdrave-zapominani>), zkráceno.

1. Doplněte do mezer v textu vždy jen jedno slovo kteréhokoliv slovního druhu tak, aby vznikl smysluplný souvislý text: (4 body)

Existuje/Je  
lepším  
pracuje/hraje  
sobě

2. Určete slovní druh u výrazu *hledající* (druhý řádek textu), uveďte, o jaký tvar se jedná, a určete gramatické kategorie, které vyjadřuje. Nahraďte celou polovětnou vazbu větou, význam věty ponechte beze změny. (6 bodů)

hledající slovní druh: sloveso tvar: přechodník  
gramatické kategorie: číslo množné, přítomný čas (současný děj)

marně hledající zaparkované auto (Když bloudíme) a marně hledáme zaparkované auto

3. Navrhněte vždy jedno synonymum, kterým by bylo možné nahradit zvýrazněné slovo v textu, aniž by došlo k posunu věcného významu nebo narušení stylu textu. (2 body)

neznámou – cizí odpradáвна – odedávna, odjakživa

4. Parafrázuje níže uvedenou větu, tj. vyjádřete jinými slovy totéž tak, aby nebyl narušen ani smysl textu, ani jeho souvislost. (5 bodů)

Vychází z nich, že zapomínání je docela zdravý a důmyslný proces.

Ukazují, že to, že si občas něco nepamatujeme, může být prospěšné a záměrné.  
Naznačují, že když si občas nemůžeme na něco vzpomenout, je to jen výsledek snahy chránit naše zdraví.

Dokazují, že když nám někdy paměť neslouží, dělá to záměrně a pro naše dobro.

5. Vysvětlete význam níže uvedeného výrazu (v text je podtržen). Co jím chce autor říct? (3 body)

pionýrských

z průkopnických časů psychologického výzkumu, z doby počátků psychologického výzkumu; autor chce říci, že to, jak funguje paměť, zajímalo odborníky už v prvních psychologických výzkumech, u v době, kdy se teprve o zkoumání lidské psychiky začali pokouše

### Part III – Linguistics

(30 points)

1. Fill in all standard plural forms of the following nouns.

(4 points)

stimulus      stimuli      curriculum      curriculums, curricula  
 nebula      nebulae, nebulas      radius      radiuses, radii

2. Sentence pattern: (i) analyze the sentence complex down to the clause level (use slashes / to separate individual clauses), (ii) state what relation holds between the clauses/units based on their mutual interdependency, and (iii) state the form and syntactic function of the underlined segment. (3 points)

In the arcades of the historic Hofgarten, designed in the early 17th century by Maximilian I as an Italian-style Renaissance garden, the **Kunstverein** has been a platform for contemporary art and discourse for almost 200 years/ and now it is one of the oldest German art associations.

- i) viz lomítko ve větě
- ii) compound sentence – coordinating conjunction
- iii) Noun phrase – complex noun phrase – a part of prepositional phrase which functions as an adverbial of place

3. Study the underlined segment: state its syntactic function and describe its components. (2 points)

This sense of being met at eye level regardless of your background is still too unusual in the arts world.

- syntactic function of subject

- complex noun phrase comprising head=sense, determiner=this, postmodifier=of being met at eye level regardless of your background (form of ing clause)

4. Explain the use of the definite, indefinite and zero articles highlighted below. (3 points)

Underneath a neon sign that fittingly just reads “Bar” is a glass door and, down a few stairs, the low-lit premises of **Cucurucu**. Tobi and Peter, who run the place, know how to set a mood: at 0 weekends DJs play everything from dub to sega, mostly with a vinyl-only policy.

a neon sign - new info, indefinite, equals “one”

a glass door - new info, indefinite, equals “one”

a few stairs – part of a phrase, meaning several

the low-lit premises of Cucurucu - defined by the postmodifying of-construction

the place - defined by the context, the place mentioned in preceding sentence

0 weekends - indefinite plural countable, equals “some”

**5. Search through the text and find examples of nominal and verbal sentence condensers.**

List all the sentence condensers below the text and identify their morphological form.

**(3 points)**

Edible liquid capsules **made** from seaweed are **to help** rehydrate London Marathon runners this year in a bid **to cut down** on plastic waste. The capsules – **known** as Ooho – are developed by Skipping Rocks Lab, an innovative sustainable packaging startup **founded** by Pierre Paslier and Rodrigo Garcia. The trial of Ooho comes amid growing concern about the amount of plastic waste **generated** by discarded plastic bottles at mass participation races. The product is part of Skipping Rocks Lab’s ambition **to pioneer** the use of natural materials **extracted** from plants and seaweed **to create** solutions with low environmental impact.

sentence condenser	morphological form
made	past participle
to help	infinitive
to cut down	infinitive
known	past participle
founded	past participle
generated	past participle
to pioneer	infinitive
extracted	past participle
to create	infinitive

**6. Define the lexico-semantic or formal relations which characterise the following pairs.**

**(4 points)**

flour/flower    homophony                      hostility/aggression synonymy

fat/stout        synonymy                                      striving/laziness oppositeness, antonymy

**7. Highlight all the passive forms used in the sentences below and characterize their function(s) or the reasons for the preference of the passive forms here.** **(6 points)**

An expert in entrepreneurship from the Harvard Business School **has been named** among the world's top 40 academics under the age of 40. Dr Harveen Chugh **was recognised** for her outstanding teaching by Poets & Quants, a leading US-based title that covers news about the latest developments in the world of business education. The *Top 40 Under 40*, which **is published** annually, is a list of the world's best young business studies academics, as **nominated** by students, faculty and alumni. The nominations must include concrete examples of why an academic **should be nominated**, primarily on the strength of their teaching. This year's list **was chosen** from over 2,000 nominations for 200 business school professors from across the world.

has been named – agent not important, potentially multiple, focus on the activity/results  
 was recognised – agent not important, potentially multiple, focus on the activity/results  
 is published – information structure, rhematic agent at the end, postmodified with a relative clause

nominated – information structure, rhematic agent at the end of the utterance

should be nominated – information structure, rhematic agent at the end, postmodified with a relative clause

was chosen – agent not important and obvious, focus on the result

#### 8. Read the text and answer the questions below.

(5 points)

##### Abstract

Humans are remarkably sensitive to brief interruptions of ongoing sound. Gap-detection thresholds (duration thresholds for detection of a brief silent gap in a noise or tone) are typically less than 6 ms in normal young adults, but can be higher in older adults, patients with developmental disorders, or subjects with auditory processing difficulties. In this talk, I will discuss insights into the neural mechanisms of gap detection we have gained from combined neurophysiological and computational studies of an unusual mouse model of gap-detection deficits. As described in published work (Anderson and Linden 2016 J Neurosci 36:1977-95), we discovered that neural responses to sound offsets (disappearances) play an important role in generating gap-in-noise sensitivity. In recent unpublished work, we have also found that adaptive gain control in the central auditory system serves to increase gap-in-noise sensitivity. Together, these results indicate that gap-in-noise detection relies not only on peripheral and brainstem mechanisms that produce precisely timed neural responses to sound offsets and onsets, but also on higher central auditory mechanisms of adaptation and intensity gain control.

What type of text is an abstract? **professional, academic text, abstract to the talk**

Explain the function(s) of an abstract in communication.

**to present the topic, aim(s), methodology, corpus, results of the whole academic talk/academic lecture the abstract precedes**

Which lexical and grammatical features define the style/text type of the text?

**terminology, absence of vague and expressive language, a tendency towards impersonal sentence structure, sentence condensers complying with the space limit of abstracts**

<b>Part IV – British and American History, Culture and Literature</b>	<b>(30 points)</b>
1. b	(2 points)
2. Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale	(2 points)
3. b, d	(2 points)
4. Magna Carta Libertatum	(2 points)
5. d	(2 points)
6. b	(2 points)
7. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Alice in Wonderland	(2 points)
8. a – British, b – Scottish, c – American	(3 points)
9. a – film (director), b – painter (street artist), c – poet	(3 points)
10. a	(2 points)
11. roaring twenties	(2 points)
12. 1d, 2c, 3a, 4b	(4 points)
13. c	(2 points)

*Angličtina pro překlad*

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: **35**

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: **100**

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: **81**

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: **58.63**

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: **11.99**

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky: -

Ostrava 19. června 2019

Zpracovali: Mgr. Andrea Holešová, Ph.D., Bc. Petra Valošková

Za správnost odpovídá: Mgr. Andrea Holešová, Ph.D.