

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

vyšší úroveň obtížnosti

AJMVD12COT01

DIDAKTICKÝ TEST – POSLECH, ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

Maximální bodové hodnocení: 130 bodů
Hranice úspěšnosti: 44 %

1 Základní informace k zadání zkoušky

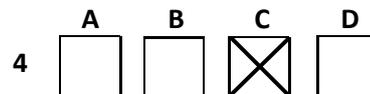
- Didaktický test obsahuje 81 úloh.
- Časový limit pro řešení didaktického testu je uveden na záznamovém archu.
- Povolené pomůcky: pouze psací potřeby.
- U každé části je uvedena váha části/úlohy v bodech, např.:
5 points/1 point = v celé části můžete získat nejvýše 5 bodů, za jednu správnou odpověď získáte 1 bod.
- U všech úloh je právě jedna odpověď správná.
- Za nesprávnou nebo neuvedenou odpověď se body neodečítají.
- Odpovědi pište do záznamového archu.
- Poznámky si můžete dělat do testového sešitu, nebudou však předmětem hodnocení.
- Nejednoznačný nebo nečitelný zápis odpovědi bude považován za chybné řešení.

2 Pravidla správného zápisu odpovědí

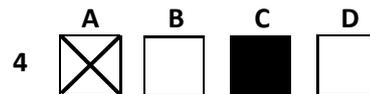
- Odpovědi zaznamenávejte modrou nebo černou propisovací tužkou, která píše dostatečně silně a nepřerušovaně.
- Hodnoceny budou pouze odpovědi uvedené v záznamovém archu.

2.1 Pokyny k uzavřeným úlohám

- Odpověď, kterou považujete za správnou, zřetelně zakřížkujte v příslušném bílém poli záznamového archu, a to přesně z rohu do rohu dle obrázku.



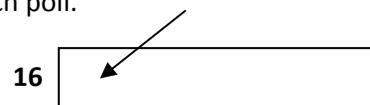
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, zabarvíte pečlivě původně zakřížkované pole a zvolenou odpověď vyznačíte křížkem do nového pole.



- Jakýkoli jiný způsob záznamu odpovědí a jejich oprav bude považován za nesprávnou odpověď.
- Pokud zakřížkujete více než jedno pole, bude vaše odpověď považována za nesprávnou.

2.2 Pokyny k otevřeným úlohám

- Odpovědi pište čitelně do vyznačených bílých polí.



- Povoleno je psací i tiskací písmo a číslice.
- Při psaní odpovědí rozlišujte velká a malá písmena.
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, pak původní odpověď přeškrtněte a novou odpověď zapište do stejného pole. Vaše odpověď nesmí přesáhnout hranice vyznačeného pole.

Testový sešit neotvírejte, počkejte na pokyn!

POSLECH

PART ONE

QUESTIONS 1–5

5 points/1 point

You will hear **five** short recordings. You will first hear the question, followed by the recording. For questions **1–5**, **choose** the best answer **A–D**.

1 What does the man think about television?

- A) There are too many channels available.
- B) Televisions will be replaced by computers.
- C) A TV is necessary for watching live sports.
- D) People spend too much time watching TV.

2 Why does the man think Jeremy Clapton retired?

Because Clapton:

- A) was a terrible player.
- B) did not earn enough.
- C) suffered a knee injury.
- D) wanted to avoid injury.

3 Why is the man depressed?

- A) He has the same skills as others.
- B) He did not get the job he wanted.
- C) He lacks necessary qualifications.
- D) He is scared of tough competition.

4 What does the woman say about the musicians her son likes?

The musicians:

- A) produce nothing but noise.
- B) are very difficult to classify.
- C) should use more real instruments.
- D) have less structured music than in the past.

5 According to the man, what is the main reason for his successful marriage?

He and his wife:

- A) are tolerant of each other.
- B) are different from each other.
- C) are not bored with each other.
- D) are deeply in love with each other.

You will hear Mark talking to his parents about driving. For questions 6–15, **decide** which of the statements are **true (T)** and which are **false (F)**.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6 This is Mark's first fine for speeding. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Mark's father likes driving fast. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Dad thinks Mark is an inattentive driver. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Mum says that it is pointless to argue about the speeding fine. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Mark has <u>never</u> had a job before. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 Mum thinks that Mark should avoid delivery driver jobs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 Mark has considered doing construction work. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 Dad believes that an active job would be good for Mark. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 Mark suggests that driving is his hobby. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 Mum wants Mark to practise driving in video games. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

You will hear an interview between a reporter and an athlete. For questions 16–21, choose the best answer **A–C**.

- 16 Who was the last *Sport Centre* broadcast about?**
- A) elderly athletes
 - B) teenage athletes
 - C) professional athletes
- 17 Why did Mr Whitaker decide to play basketball again?**
- A) He was worried about his health.
 - B) He wanted to try something new.
 - C) He had grown bored with his life.
- 18 What is the biggest difficulty for Mr Whitaker when he plays?**
- A) running
 - B) his own body
 - C) his opponents
- 19 What sport does Mr Whitaker's wife do now?**
- A) tennis
 - B) bowling
 - C) swimming
- 20 What do Mr Whitaker's grandchildren think of him playing sport?**
- A) It is too dangerous for him.
 - B) It is a good example for others.
 - C) It is good for his physical health.
- 21 What advice does Mr Whitaker have for the listeners?**
- A) A serious attitude is important.
 - B) Be realistic about your abilities.
 - C) Enjoyment comes from winning.

You will hear **five** different people talking about fast food. For questions **22–26**, **choose** from the list **A–G** what each speaker says. There are **two extra** alternatives you will not use.

22 Speaker One _____

23 Speaker Two _____

24 Speaker Three _____

25 Speaker Four _____

26 Speaker Five _____

- A) Upbringing can influence healthy eating habits.
- B) If you always eat fast food, you deserve to be unhealthy.
- C) Fast food is popular with teenagers because it is cool.
- D) Homemade meals can be prepared with more variety than bought meals.
- E) Some people eat fast food because they lack the ability to cook.
- F) It is everyone's decision to eat fast food or not.
- G) Eating fast food often leads to other unhealthy habits.

ZKONTROLUJTE, ZDA JSTE DO ZÁZNAMOVÉHO ARCHU UVEDL/A VŠECHNY ODPOVĚDI.

**NÁSLEDUJE SUBTEST ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE.
NEOTÁČEJTE! VYČKEJTE NA POKYN ZADAVATELE!**

ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

PART FIVE

QUESTIONS 27–31

5 points/1 points

Read the following **five** short texts. For questions **27–31**, **choose** the best answer **A–D**.

**!!DONATE YOUR CAR!!
SHARE THE POWER OF A WISH**

If you have a car to donate, or a truck, motorcycle, SUV¹, RV², or boat, the donated vehicle will help grant wishes to children suffering from life-threatening illnesses. You might think of your vehicle (even if not running) as nothing more than a 'junk car', but to our 'wish kids' it can help bring hope, strength and joy back into their lives.

- * Free vehicle pickup anywhere
- * We accept all vehicles
- * We also accept boats and RVs
- * Tax deductible

**DONATE TODAY
AND MAKE A WISH COME TRUE
CALL 1-877-406-WISH
MAKE-A-WISH Foundation**

(The Chicago Tribune 26. 8. 2010, abridged)

- ¹SUV: sport(s) utility vehicle
²RV: recreational vehicle

27 What did you learn from the advertisement?

- A) You can donate only a working car.
- B) You can donate only certain types of cars.
- C) You have to bring a car to the Foundation yourself.
- D) You can take off the price of a donated car from your taxes.

Quotation of the day

'Realise that true happiness lies within you. Waste no time or effort searching for peace, contentment and joy in the world outside. Remember that there is no happiness in having or in getting, but only in giving. Reach out. Share. Smile. Hug. Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself.'

Og Mandino

(The Chicago Tribune 26. 8. 2010, www.vpihamboneaward.com, abridged)

28 Which sentence best summarises this quotation?

- A) Happiness can be found all around us.
- B) To become happy, you should make others happy.
- C) Happiness is a luxury that should be kept to oneself.
- D) Like perfume, happiness is invisible and cannot be looked for.

The Sacred Tooth

Sri Dalada Maligawa or The Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic is a beautiful Buddhist temple in the city of Kandy, Sri Lanka. Famous for its valuable carvings and collection of Sri Lankan art, it's also the most sacred temple in the whole country. Located within the royal palace complex, the temple houses the only surviving relic of Buddha, a tooth. Taking care of this relic has historically been the responsibility of the ruler and over the years, the guardianship of the relic has come to symbolise the right to rule.

(www.bing.com, abridged)

29 What does the protection of the tooth in the temple represent at present?

- A) The spirit of Sri Lanka
- B) The wealth of Sri Lanka
- C) The beauty of Sri Lanka
- D) The leadership of Sri Lanka

Google derived its name from the word 'googol', a term invented by a nine-year-old named Milton Sirota. Kasner, an American mathematician, asked his nephew Milton to invent a name for a very large number – ten to the power of one hundred (10^{100}), and Milton called it a googol. The term was later made popular in Kasner's book, *Mathematics and the Imagination*. As the official representatives of www.google.com say, 'Google's use of the term reflects the company's mission to organise the immense, seemingly infinite amount of information available on the web.'

(www.didyouknow.it, abridged)

30 What is the best title for this short news item?

- A) Who Invented Google
- B) Why Google Is Popular
- C) What Is Google's Mission
- D) How Google Got Its Name

Man Sentenced to 10 Years

27-year-old Quawi Gates, responsible for trafficking a gun used in the killing of Chicago police Officer Thomas Wortham on May 19, was given 10 years in a federal prison for his role in a firearms trafficking scheme that resulted in the illegal transportation of guns from Mississippi to Chicago, said Judge Davis on Wednesday. Gates admitted to aiding and advising someone to make false federal firearms records. Four guns bought for Gates in Mississippi were taken by police in violent crimes in the Chicago area. The gun used in the police officer's killing was among them.

(The Chicago Tribune 26. 8. 2010, abridged)

31 What is said about Mr Gates in the text?

- A) He did not declare his guilt.
- B) He killed Mr Wortham on 19th May.
- C) He brought the guns from Mississippi.
- D) He was involved in creating false records.

Read the article about the troubles of a gardener. Six parts of sentences have been removed from the article. For questions **32–37**, **choose** from the alternatives **A–H** the one which fits each gap. There are **two extra** alternatives you will not use.

Trouble over Tomatoes

It's not a dog barking at night, says the slightly confused Northbrook gardener, so why would anyone complain about her tomato garden? But those tomatoes are growing in the front garden **(32)** _____, it's been noticed.

'We started getting calls from neighbours', said Thomas Poupard from the Northbrook Village Board, adding that the garden doesn't fit the community's regulation for front garden use. The Board sent a letter asking that this tomato garden be the last in the front garden **(33)** _____.

The house with the garden is owned by Ms Gorski, a 69-year-old Russian immigrant. She doesn't understand the fuss, but she said **(34)** _____. The rest of the neighbourhood has largely come to her defence.

'The letter from the Board didn't list any specific rules or explain why I can't have it,' she said. 'I got nothing but support from the neighbours for doing this. I'm not selling anything, **(35)** _____.'

Lee Harman, who lives near Gorski, said he had collected about 20 signatures from neighbours who supported Gorski's garden. Many of those neighbours benefit from having a garden nearby. 'Just in the neighbourhood, about three of four neighbours were happy to sign the petition,' said Harman, **(36)** _____. 'I said I would discuss it at a board meeting, but there is no rush as the village letter doesn't require action till spring.'

Ms Gorski said that she just wanted to have fresh tomatoes available for friends **(37)** _____. 'I wouldn't do it if I had sun in the back garden. The only way to get sun is to put the garden in front. More people should grow some of their own food, for health and economic benefits,' said Gorski. Then she interrupted her conversation to answer the doorbell. It was a relative stopping by to pick up some tomatoes.

(The Chicago Tribune 26. 8. 2010, abridged)

- A) that Northbrook officials ask the gardener to remove the garden
- B) who frequently visit
- C) as they discussed the problem of unkempt grass and landscaping
- D) and in a community where many lawns could be used as a golf green
- E) who plans to present it to the village officials
- F) as it's just for personal use
- G) and after the season the lawn must be restored
- H) that everything had started by a letter of complaint from one neighbour

Read the article about cheating. For questions 38–44, choose the best answer A–D.

Cheaters never win... Do they?

Whether it's the taxi driver who tricks a visitor and takes him the long way round, or the shop assistant who doesn't give the correct change, or the police officer who accepts a bribe – everybody's at it. Cheats in the news include the scientist whose research was based on fake data and the doctor who forged his qualifications and wasn't really a doctor at all. Wrong or not, everybody cheats; everybody's playing the game. Is cheating acceptable, a natural way of surviving and being successful? Or is it something that should be frowned on, and young people discouraged from doing? If it's the latter, how can we explain to children why so many bend the rules?

Take sport, for example. The World Cup is full of cheating. Whether diving, pretending to be hurt or denying a handball, footballers will do anything for a free-kick or a penalty shot. France striker Henry denied cheating to win the free-kick which led to his side's second goal in their 3-1 victory over Spain. Many footballers, however, are often putting it on: the player rolls over, holding his leg, ankle or head, seeming to be in great pain. As a result, the other team receives a foul, and then, a few seconds later, the 'injured' player is up and about as if nothing had happened! The referee may be fooled by it, but youngsters watching the game aren't. They usually see their heroes getting away with it, with no penalties for the behaviour.

And it's not just the players. In June 2006, FIFA suspended Greece and its member clubs from international competition. Meanwhile, four leading Italian clubs are on trial for match-fixing. If found guilty, the clubs could also be banned from European competition. Whatever, football suffers from poor sportsmanship which sets a bad example for children. There are still

honest players on the field, but the number of proper role models for our children is certainly decreasing.

Of course, it's not just football. In 1998 the Tour de France, the world's greatest cycling event, was hit by a drug-taking scandal. The 40 bottles of doping products found with the Festina team triggered a massive investigation that almost caused the Tour to be abandoned. One rider, Virenque, was banned for 9 months. He claimed, 'You have cheats in sport, just as you do in business. There will always be people trying to take a short cut. At least we're not turning a blind eye to the problem, which other sports are.'

Cycling certainly does test for drugs more than other sports, but whether it's now cleaner than in 1998 remains to be seen. Riders under suspicion of doping continue to be withdrawn by their teams. A climate of mistrust surrounds everyone connected with the sport, and television and newspapers are more likely to follow the scandals than the race itself. The result? Drug testing steals the spotlight, and the racers must compete against not only each other, but the negative reputation of the sport.

Is it all inevitable? Sadly, there's tremendous pressure on sportsmen to perform for their fans and for their sponsors, and unfortunately, playing fair doesn't make one famous. It's success, money and power that rule professional sport rather than an honest attempt to do the best one can. Until honesty is returned to sport, there can be no winners.

(www.onestopenglish.com, abridged)

38 What does the author say about cheating in the first paragraph?

- A) Cheating is a widespread action.
- B) Cheating begins at a young age.
- C) Some people cheat more than others.
- D) Most people think that cheating is wrong.

39 What does the author mean by 'putting it on' in the second paragraph?

- A) acting
- B) falling down
- C) fouling others
- D) becoming injured

40 What does the author say about the World Cup?

- A) Referees help players to cheat.
- B) Referees are skilled at spotting cheaters.
- C) Players are often not punished for cheating.
- D) Players often injure themselves while cheating.

41 Which statement would the author most agree with?

- A) Children should never have sportsmen as role models.
- B) Children who see sportsmen cheat will think cheating is OK.
- C) Children are unable to identify cheating in professional sport.
- D) Children today are disappointed when they see sportsmen cheat.

42 What does Virenque say about cheating in the Tour de France?

In the Tour de France, cheating is:

- A) usually tolerated.
- B) not talked about publicly.
- C) less common than in business.
- D) dealt with more than in other sports.

43 What does the author say about the Tour de France today?

- A) Doping is less of a problem now.
- B) The riders do not trust the media.
- C) You cannot trust drug test results.
- D) The sport remains full of suspicion.

44 What is the author's conclusion?

- A) Fans and sponsors expect players to cheat.
- B) No one can stop cheating in professional sport.
- C) Players are more focused on fame than fairness.
- D) Sponsors should pressure players to stop cheating.

Read the article about how people get around. For questions 45–56, choose the best answer from paragraphs A–E. The paragraphs may be chosen more than once.

According to the text, which person:

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|-------------|
| 45 | <u>cannot</u> afford to own a car? | 45 | _____ |
| 46 | says that his/her city's transport is dirty? | 46 | _____ |
| 47 | needs a car to go shopping? | 47 | _____ |
| 48 | prefers driving in the city to using public transport? | 48 | _____ |
| 49 | prefers walking? | 49 | _____ |
| 50 | suggests that cars should be banned within the city? | 50 | _____ |
| 51 | says that his/her city's transport is too old? | 51 | _____ |
| 52 | plans to buy a car in the future? | 52 | _____ |
| 53 | has friends who joke about people who <u>don't</u> walk? | 53 | _____ |
| 54 | used to live in a city? | 54 | _____ |
| 55 | mentions a danger of using public transport? | 55 | D and _____ |
| 56 | suggests that public transport is safer than driving? | 56 | D and _____ |

Getting around

People in large cities often use public transport to get to where they need to go. However, people in small towns and villages often don't have the option of using public transport and they have to either walk, bike or drive themselves to their destinations. Read what the following five people have to say about how they prefer to get around.

A) CANDICE MARTIN

When I lived in New York owning a car wasn't necessary because I could go nearly anywhere by public transport. And if that couldn't get me there, I called a taxi. But now that I live in the countryside, these are no longer options. Without a car, you can't get anywhere out here. A lot of my mates in Europe laugh about how Americans are too lazy to go anywhere on foot, but they've obviously never spent any time in the countryside here. My nearest neighbour lives 10 miles down the road and it is impossibly far to walk to the nearest shop. I love walking and cycling for fun, but for actual transport, I need a car.

B) STEPHAN JACKMAN

My friends make fun of me because I'm an auto mechanic, but I don't own a car. That may sound strange, but the fact is I've got two kids to feed and my rent isn't cheap, so I don't have any extra money for petrol. And don't even get me started talking about repairs... I fix cars every day, so I know how easily they break down and how costly they can be to repair. Why spend money on a car when I can spend it on my family? Besides, I only live a block from my garage and there are shops opposite my flat, so when I need to get somewhere, I use my feet.

C) ANNA KOHL

I've been a bus driver in this city for 15 years, and let me tell you, when I'm not working, the last thing I want to do is take a bus. Sure, it's efficient and almost never late, but the buses are horribly outdated, in constant need of repair and filled with germs. Believe me, if you saw the people that I have to drive around... They're filthy, and at night, they can be quite aggressive. I only put up with it when I'm working but in my off time, if I need to get somewhere, you'll find me sitting comfortably in the safety of my own car.

D) PABLO FERNANDEZ

My girlfriend and I were robbed while using the metro in Barcelona. Some guy pulled a knife and took all our money. But, you know what? This could have happened anywhere, and I don't know of anyone else who has been robbed, so I really don't think it will happen again. The truth is, the metro is the quickest way to get around the city and I'm not going to stop using it because of one bad experience. I know plenty of people who've been injured in auto accidents, so I'd rather not own a car. I'm still saving up for one, though, because I'll need a car when I move out of the city, but I'm not going to get one while living here.

E) BIANCA RICCI

I've travelled to many cities in Europe and I think public transport here on the continent is top notch. I don't understand why cities still allow private vehicles on the streets when they only pollute the air and create such awful traffic problems. They should be forbidden. I've left my car with my parents and only use it in the village. In the city, people don't obey the law—they ignore stop lights, drive on the pavement, and refuse to stop for pedestrians! I've seen three different people run over by drivers who weren't paying attention! But I've never seen an accident caused by a city bus or tram.

(CERMAT)

Read the article about celebrating Czech Christmas. For questions **57–71**, **choose** the best answer **A–C**.

Czech Christmas

Christmas is undoubtedly the most significant holiday of the year in the Czech lands. Not only children **(57)** _____ relatives and friends receive many gifts. It is accompanied **(58)** _____ many traditions. People created them during the past centuries and **(59)** _____ to them till these days.

Starting in early December, families bake **(60)** _____ types of Christmas cookies and buy gifts. Traditional folk carols can **(61)** _____ everywhere.

On St. Barbara's Day (December 4th) people put cherry and apple **(62)** _____ into a vase. If they **(63)** _____ by Christmas Eve, they can expect a wedding.

On St. Nicholas Eve (December 5th), an unusual trio – St. Nicholas, the Devil and an Angel – **(64)** _____ children. St. Nicholas encourages the children **(65)** _____ obediently and threatens them with the Devil if they are naughty. The Angel brings them sweets, fruits and small gifts.

If you wish to 'see the golden pig' on Christmas Eve (December 24th) you must fast the entire day. In the evening every household is **(66)** _____ by a Christmas tree, which is usually **(67)** _____ with glass ornaments and chocolate figures. Beneath it, **(68)** _____ presents are waiting for the family to finish dinner. Fried carp and potato salad are served. A fish scale under the plate is meant to guarantee a sufficient **(69)** _____ of money for the coming year. Even today, an apple is cut at the table, and if it reveals a star, the next year will be lucky. Christmas Eve ends with midnight mass in churches.

The following two Christmas holidays (December 25th and 26th) are **(70)** _____ to meeting relatives. People enjoy the free time, watch festive programmes on television, go for walks, talk about the passing year and **(71)** _____ plans for the incoming year. They say: 'Next year I won't overeat so much. I promise.'

(In Prague 4/2006, abridged)

- 57 A) also B) but also C) but
- 58 A) by B) with C) of
- 59 A) hold B) held C) have held
- 60 A) numerous B) variable C) plentiful
- 61 A) hear B) have heard C) be heard
- 62 A) sticks B) bunches C) branches
- 63 A) blossom B) blossomed C) will blossom
- 64 A) visits B) visit C) visited
- 65 A) behave B) behaving C) to behave
- 66 A) lit upon B) lit on C) lit up
- 67 A) decorated B) ornamented C) garnished
- 68 A) packed B) wrapped C) enrolled
- 69 A) range B) extent C) amount
- 70 A) spent B) devoted C) given
- 71 A) do B) make C) think

Read the story about a famous British fast food. For questions 72–81, use the word given in capitals at the end of the line **to form a word** that fits in the space in the same line. There is **one example (0)** at the beginning of the text.

NO MORE FISH 'N' CHIPS?

The original fast food is struggling to survive...

Long before the Big Mac was invented, Britain had its own
(0) *national* form of fast food called fish 'n' chips. This
(72) _____ 'carry-out' meal has been part of British life
for over 100 years. But will it survive? Perhaps only in
a (73) _____ form for those who can afford it.

Fish 'n' chips was a very cheap, good and easily
(74) _____ food before World War II. It was
nourishing, too. It was a proper meal that you could eat in
the street on your way home. If you didn't (75) _____ it
from its newspaper, it would keep warm to the last chip, even on
the coldest days of the year.

(76) _____, in the last quarter of a century, things
have changed. Thousands of chip shops have closed
(77) _____ because they are not so popular with young
people these days. They prefer going to Burger King or a Chinese
take-away.

Yet nothing, perhaps, can save the classic fish 'n' chip shop
from (78) _____. Fish 'n' chips wrapped in newspaper
are already just a memory of the past. British and
(79) _____ hygiene rules no longer allow food to be
wrapped in old papers, so today's chip shops use new paper or
styrofoam cartons. Obviously, you can still eat it with your fingers,
but there are now plastic forks for those who don't want to get
(80) _____ fingers!

Yet in spite of these changes, the classic fish 'n' chip shop
could (81) _____ from British streets in a few years'
time, for a completely different reason – lack of fish.

(0) NATION

(72) TYPE

(73) LUXURY

(74) ACCESS

(75) WRAP

(76) FORTUNE

(77) RECENT

(78) EXTINCT

(79) EUROPE

(80) GREASE

(81) APPEAR

(www.linguapress.com, abridged)

ZKONTROLUJTE, ZDA JSTE DO ZÁZNAMOVÉHO ARCHU UVEDL/A VŠECHNY ODPOVĚDI.
