

Visiting Students Guide

Information for visiting students

Faculty of Science
Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem
Czech Republic



**Jan Evangelista Purkyně University
in Ústí nad Labem (UJEP)**

Faculty of Science

**České mládeže 8
400 96 Ústí nad Labem
Czech Republic**

Website: <http://sci.ujep.cz/>

Text:

Pavel Raška

Faculty ERASMUS coordinator

with special thanks to

Mrs. Zdena Podaná

Dpt. of Research and International Affairs

All Photographs and Maps:

Pavel Raška

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We appreciate any comments and suggestions. Please send these via e-mail to pavel.raska@ujep.cz, or post to: Pavel Raška, Department of Geography, Faculty of Science UJEP, České mládeže 8, 400 96 Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic.

All information in this brochure correspond to a situation during the academic year 2008/2009. Faculty of Science cannot accept responsibility for any inaccuracies since going to press.

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The City of Ústí nad Labem

1 The Czech Republic: An overview

Official name: the Czech Republic / Česká republika

Location: Central Europe

President: Václav Klaus (2003, 2007)

Area: 78,866 km²

Population: 10,3 milion

Capital: Prague

Time: GMT +1

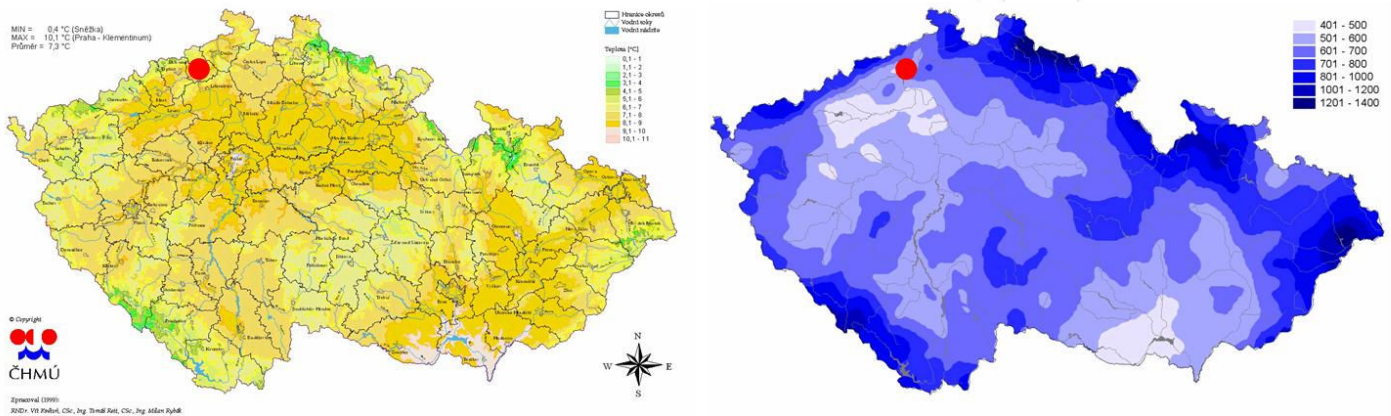
Currency: Czech crown (Česká koruna)

■ GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Terrain	highest peak lowest location general features	Sněžka (1602/3 m a.s.l.) in Giant mts. (Krkonoše) Labe river (115 m a.s.l.) in Hřensko high diversity in landforms (mountains, lowlands, karst, periglacial features, fluvial features, anthropogenic transformations, etc.
Climate	moderate	

Average temperatures [°C] and precipitation [mm] (period 1961-1990)

● red dot shows the position of Ústí nad Labem



Source: Czech hydrometeorological institute (CHMI / ČHMÚ)

Rivers and water surfaces	largest rivers floods water surfaces	Labe, Vltava, Ohře, Morava, Odra are typical of large as well as smaller water streams (e.g. in mountains) in spring thawing season and summer storms there are many pounds and dams, lakes are rare
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■ HOW TO GET TO ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

By car	motorway D8 (from Germany; Saxonia)
	motorway A13 - D8 (from Germany; Berlin)
	motorway D5 - D8 (from Germany; Bavaria)
	motorway D1 - D8 (from Slovakia)
	motorway E67 / E65 (from Poland and Baltic countries)
By bus	use the regular connections from Prague (Florenc Bus station or Holešovice bus station)
By train	toward Ústí nad Labem main station / Haupt-Bahnhof
By plane	to Prague international Airport and following by car / bus using D8 motorway



■ *Transportational map of the Czech republic*

2 Geographical and cultural background of Ústí nad Labem

Ústí nad Labem is situated in a mountainous district at the confluence of the Bílina and the Elbe (Labe) Rivers. The city is an important transportation junction (railway st., port).

Ústí nad Labem was mentioned as far back as in the 10th century as a trading centre and was chartered as a city by King Otakar II in the latter part of the 13th century. Throughout its rich history, it has had a close relation with Saxonia as well as with Northern and Central Bohemia. Since 18th century at least, it has been closely identified with rise in industrial output of Bohemia with its coal mining, and manifold other industries.



■ *The castle of Střekov in Ústí nad Labem **

The history of the city has been affected by several conflicts, such as the Hussites Wars, the Thirty Years War and Napoleonic Wars and - most distinctly during the two 20th century World Wars which caused - population losses apart - significant disruption of the cultural heritage. However, many of the cultural monuments remain and are subject to intense interest on the part of tourists, whilst, other other monuments are being reconstructed and renovated. The whole of the Czech Republic the 1990's was undergoing a social and economic transition after the Velvet Revolution (1989) and this has been the cause of many changes in demographic and economic structure as well as in the cultural background of the city. This is also greatly influenced by the cross-border relations with neighbouring, Germany, especially Saxonia (part of the region belonging as it does to the Euroregion Elbe/Labe).

Today, Ústí nad Labem is still an industrial city of course, a multicultural entity, but also with a landscape of great contrasts, which attracts tourists from the rest of the country as well as from abroad.

Study and Academic Life

3 Higher Education in the Czech Republic

3.1 Structure

Higher education in the Czech Republic is offered by three types of institution. The first of these comprises the standard universities, the second are known as colleges (in Czech Vysoké školy or Vysoká učení). These are in essence technical schools, formerly constituted as colleges, but nowadays consisting of more faculties and thus similar to standard universities (e.g. Czech Technical University - České vysoké učení technické). The third type comprises usually art focused universities which are commonly called Academies (e.g. Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts - Akademie múzických umění).

The oldest university is the Charles University in Prague founded by Charles IV. in 1348, which was then followed by the University of Palacký in Olomouc, Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Technical University and others. In the second half of the 20th century and especially after the Velvet Revolution in 1989, many of what are known as “regional” Universities have been established including also the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem.

Nowadays there are more than 20 universities funded by the state and many other private colleges. Students at Czech universities are prepared for their professions, gaining the theoretical and methodical knowledge as well as obtaining the practical skills necessary for their future career.

3.2 Degrees and Titles

According to the Declaration of Bologna the Czech higher education continues to structure its curricula along classical lines. There are two main types of degree before the doctorate (Ph.D.); these are the Bachelor's Degree (Bc.) and the Master's Degree (Mgr.). It usually takes three or four years to obtain a Bachelor Degree and after that, you can continue your education in master-study programmes. That notwithstanding, study programmes at some universities still offer the unstructured Master studies lasting for five to six years. Graduates of a master's programme (usually 2-3 years except the aforementioned unstructured studies) may use the title Master - Mgr. (in Czech “magistr”), which is similar to MSc. and may vary according to the type of curriculum such as ThMgr. (Master of Theology), PhMgr. (Master of Pharmacy) or MgrA. (Master of Arts). A second title which may be used is that of Ingenieur - Ing. (in Czech “inženýr”) obtained mostly at technical universities.

After finishing the Master study programmes, students can continue into what is called a “lower doctorate” (e.g. RNDr., PhD., etc.) or standard Ph.D. studies which usually take at least 3 years.

Since the Czech higher education has undergone many significant changes partly influenced by political transition during the last decade of the 20th century, there also stands the older system of titles alongside the international one. The comparison of multiple titles and academic positions to which they refer is outlined in the following table.

■ TITLE AND ACADEMIC POSITIONS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech title or position

CSc. (Candidate of Sciences)
Dr.Sc. (Doctor of Sciences)
Prof. (Professor)
Doc. (Docent)
Odborný asistent
Asistent
Lektor

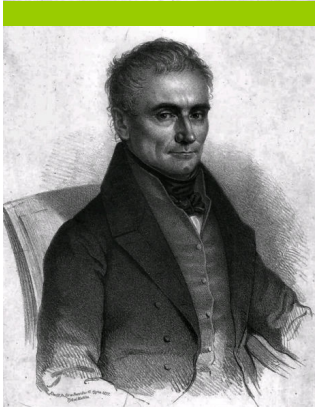
English equivalent

Ph.D.
DSc.
Professor
Associate professor
Assistant professor / Senior lecturer
Assistant / Lecturer
Lector / Instructor

4 Jan Evangelista Purkyně University: The Basic Facts

4.1 History and management

The Jan Evangelista Purkyně University (UJEP) was established in Ústí nad Labem in compliance with Act No. 314 of the Czech National Assembly (issued on 9th July 1991). The formal inauguration ceremony was held on 28th September 1991. Nevertheless, the history of tertiary education in the city dates back to the middle of the 20th century, when the Higher Pedagogical School was established which was then transformed into the Pedagogical Institute five years later and again into the Faculty of Education in 1964.



Jan Evangelista Purkyně

The University bears the name of significant scientist and person of profound culture, Jan Evangelista Purkyně (17th December 1787 - 27th August 1869), who was born in North-Bohemian town Libochovice.

The university management is headed by the Rector (present-day Doc. Ing. Iva Ritschelová, CSc.), four Vice-Rectors and a Bursar, whose office deals with economic issues. The university activities are controlled by Scientific Council and Academic Senate which includes an academic chamber and a student's chamber.

4.2 Faculties and Facilities

The widening scientific and educational orientation of the university has led to an increase in the number of its faculties since the beginning of 90's. Right now, the University consists of seven faculties, each of which has several departments, and two separate institutes:

■ FACULTIES AND INSTITUTES AT UJEP

Name (Czech abbreviation):	Foundation	Web
Faculty of Education (PF)	1991	pf.ujep.cz
Faculty of the Environment (FŽP)	1991	fzp.ujep.cz
Faculty of Social and Economic Studies (FSE)	1991	fse.ujep.cz
Faculty of Art and Design (FUUD)	2001	fuud.ujep.cz
Faculty of Science (PřF)	2005	sci.ujep.cz
Faculty of Philosophy (FF)	2006	ff.ujep.cz
- Institute of Slavonic and Germanic Studies (ÚSGS)	1991	usgs.ujep.cz
Faculty of Production Technology and Management (FVTM)	2006	cz.fvtm.ujep.cz
Institute of Health Studies (ÚZS)	2005	uzs.ujep.cz

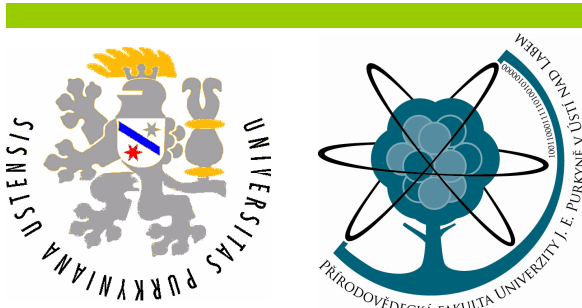
Besides the faculties, the University hosts a number of special-purpose facilities such as a book shop, a student's hall, a recreational and training resort, the Centre of Informatics, or the University Advisory Centre. Libraries do not represent a separate part of the university but they come under the appropriate faculties. However, every faculty does not have its own library, since the increasing number of these made it too complicated to organize. Thus, for instance, that the library of Faculty of Education also serves the students of Faculty of Science.

4.3 Faculty of Science

Faculty of Science was established on the 4th November 2005 as the offspring of the Institute of Science, which was founded during the transformation of Faculty of Education in the spring of 2005. Currently, Faculty of Science consists of six departments: Department of Biology, Department of Physics, Department of Geography, Department of Chemistry, Department of Informatics and Department of Mathematics. The Dean's office as well as the administration and most departments is located in a building in České mládeže street; a key exception is the Department of Biology, which is situated in the street Za Válcovnou and the Department of Mathematics situated in the street Klíšská (see the map; page 23).

The Head of the Faculty is the Dean (currently Doc. RNDr. Stanislav Novák, CSc.), who cooperates with three Vice-Deans: for Students Affairs (leading the department of students affairs), for Research and International Affairs and for Development and IT. Economic issues come under the Treasurer. Faculty functioning is controlled by Scientific Council and Academic Senate of the faculty.

The twin focuses of the faculty are those of education and research - and these are of course often interconnected. The main research aims are concentrated in the areas of plasma physics, plasma chemistry, thin-film physics, computational physics and chemistry, computational methods, biotechnology, microbiology, biology of plants and animals, applied geography, environmental geography synthesizing physical-geographical and socio-geographical aspects of the landscape, organic chemistry, modelling, instrumental methods in analytical chemistry, computer simulation and numerical analysis of problems in compressible flow, radiobiological processes in live cells and self-assembly imaging.



■ The official emblem of the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem and of Faculty of Science

5 Studying in Faculty of Science

5.1 Academic year

The academic year in Faculty of Science (as well as in other Czech universities and faculties) is divided into two semesters, usually called the winter (autumn) semester and the summer (spring) semester respectively.

■ ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Winter semester 15-Sep-2007 / 10-Jan-2008	29-Sep. 21-Dec. / 4-Jan. 10-Jan. 12-Jan. / 14-Feb.	Start of teaching in the semester Winter holidays End of the winter semester Examinations
Summer semester 11-Feb-2008 / 17-May-2008	16-Feb. 25-May. / 4-Jul. 5-Jul. / 23-Aug. 24-Aug. / 12-Sep. 13-Sep.	Start of teaching in the semester Examinations (1 st part) Summer holidays Examinations (2 nd part) End of the summer semester and academic year

5.2 Academic Curriculum: Study Programmes

The faculty offers the following study programmes (according to the state in academic year 2008/2009):

■ STUDY PROGRAMMES IN FACULTY OF SCIENCE

<i>Department</i>		<i>Study programmes</i>
	<u>Bachelor</u>	
-		Natural science studies
Mathematics		Mathematics
Geography		Geography
Chemistry		Chemistry
		Chemistry and technology of materials
Biology		Biology
Physics		Physics
Informatics		Applied Informatics
	<u>Master</u>	
Physics		Physics (5 years)
Physics		Physics (2 years)
Mathematics		Mathematics (2 years)
Geography		Geography (2 years)
Chemistry		Chemistry (2 years)
Biology		Biology (2 years)
	<u>Ph.D.</u>	
Physics		Physics

All the study programmes, study branches and a list of courses may be found in Study Agenda (STAG), which is accessible at the following website address: [https://stag.ujep.cz/prohlizeni/pg\\$prohlizeni.ch_stprogram?fak=PRF&vse=0](https://stag.ujep.cz/prohlizeni/pg$prohlizeni.ch_stprogram?fak=PRF&vse=0)

5.3 Teaching and Assessment

The average study programme combines contact education focused on theoretical knowledge and practical skills with emphasis on students' independence and initiative regarding the search for new information and in engaging in one's own or collective projects. The courses in study programmes are structured into three main types: compulsory courses, compulsory courses with a possibility of choice (alternative courses are offered and you have to choose one of these) or

facultative courses. However, international students may choose any course from what is on with the only criteria being that of gaining the appropriate amount of credits. Credits and all related issues correspond to ECTS system.

Teaching is divided into three basic forms including lectures, which are usually for greater number of students, seminars (or tutorials) and practical courses (e.g. excursions, lab projects). Furthermore, each student is supposed to pursue the independent study at home or in the study facilities provided by the university. If any student has a problem with study, he or she may consult these with teachers of the appropriate course. The consultation hours are shown on the departmental website of departments or next to the office of each department member.

The course is usually finished with credit (test, project, active work at seminar) and/or an examination (test or oral exam). Thus, for instance some courses have lectures and seminars and one has to gain credit from a seminar and then complete an exam. Other courses have only seminars - or only lectures.



Friendly end of a field-work aimed course

5.4 Study Facilities

Each department has its own computer laboratory to be used by students at appointed hours, which are shown at website of the department or next to the laboratory. Some departments have also other special laboratories equipped to serve in a research and education alike (e.g. microscope labs at the department of biology). Besides these, there are special-purpose facilities such as greenhouse for students of biology, a reference library for geographers and so on.

The library is located next to the faculty and is composed of a study room for study within and a borrowing section. The Faculty of Science as well as other faculties has subscriptions for many international research journals, which are accessible from any computer at the university or its facilities (dormitory, library). The university has also its own book shop in the centre of the town (marked with letter G in a map at the end of this brochure).

5.5 International Students

After obtaining a confirmed Application Form for the ERASMUS study stay and arranging all of the things necessary in respect of your home (sending institution (money, visa, insurance, etc.), the general information pack will be send to you by the ERASMUS Coordinator of the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University. You will also get the application for an accommodation which has to be returned to us. Thus a room will be reserved and may be used immediately upon your arrival.

After coming to the Czech Republic (i.e. Ústí nad Labem) foreign students are obliged to register with the Immigration police within 30 days of their arrival in the Czech Republic. This does not apply to students from EU countries, since such registration is completed automatically by the office of Student Hall (dormitory). The next step is then to arrange your health insurance in the VZP (see chapter 12).

First thing to do in Faculty of Science is to visit the Office for Study Affairs. There you will get informational pack (guide, map etc.), student record book into which you should append your identification information and all chosen courses. Furthermore you have to sign the Confirmation for the enrolment onto the University Study Agenda (electronic study system) and obtain an application for getting the Student ID Card (chip card), which will help you to buy a season ticket for public transport, to use the library, etc. The Card is issued by Centre of Informatics of UJEP (Pasteurova 7, 400 96 Ústí nad Labem, Building H). The Office for Study Affairs should be able help to you with organizing your personal study timetable. In the case you have selected a course, which by mischance is not taught during the semester or it coincides with another course, ask the Departmental Coordinator for help in choosing another course or changing the timetable.

During the all stay at the university, you may ask the ERASMUS tutor organization for help, and possibly too you will get your own tutor, who will help to you with issues concerning study affairs, free-time activities and organization of your life in a new country (insurance, etc.). The website of the ERASMUS tutor organization is <http://tutor.ujep.cz/en>.

At the end of your study stay you should again visit the office for study affairs in Faculty of Science to sign the Confirmation of study period and get a Transcript of Records, which is necessary to arrange all matters after your return to the sending institution.

Student Life and Free Time

6 Accommodation and Boarding

International students are accommodated in university student halls (dormitories). The accommodation is reserved by ERASMUS coordinators in cooperation with the office in student hall, based on application form of each international student. The accommodation is usually in rooms with two or three beds including a hall and a bathroom. There are also flat-like double rooms (for 2+2 or 2+3 students) including a hall, a kitchen and a bathroom. Standard furniture in rooms includes beds, wardrobes, tables, chairs, bookshelves. All rooms and double rooms are equipped with an internet connection and almost all with a refrigerator and a cooking stove. TV, radio and other electronic equipment may be used provided that it is noted that there are special fees for that. In a student hall, international students are usually accommodated together, but there are many opportunities to meet other students in the student bar, gym or other facilities.

If anyone does not want to be accommodated in a student hall, he or she may try to find private accommodation, which is also possible and usually comfortable; but this is more expensive than the student halls, and moreover there may be problems in communication with owners of such private rooms or flats (language barriers etc.).

Nevertheless, all accommodation whether it be in the student hall or private accommodation is paid by the student from his or her ERASMUS mobility grant.

Boarding is possible in the student's canteen, restaurants in the city or in student hall using kitchens or by means of cooking stoves in rooms. For boarding in student's canteen, where you can choose one of four meals including a vegetarian one and one of two soups, you have to get a special card in the canteen's office. After purchasing that card, you should charge it with credit (by paying in the office) and then you can use the electronic system of ordering the meals in the canteen. You can also use the web access to order your meals: menza.ujep.cz. The price of a meal is approximately 30 Czech crown, due to the fact that the meals are subsidized.

Restaurants offer high variety of meals typical of Czechia and also of other countries (Chinese, Mexican, Spanish, Greek). The price in standard restaurants varies from 60 Czech crowns for a lunch menu (prepared meals, usually offered in a limited amount during the lunch time) to 150 Czech crowns (excluding the side dish) for other meals. In some restaurants, there are no English versions of menus. Thus in choosing the meal, be aware of the following terms.

■ ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS TO CZECH MEALS

<i>in Czech</i>		<i>in English</i>	<i>Note</i>
vepřové	means	pork	
hovězí	means	beef	steaks are often made of pork, while the beef steak has a special charge
ryby	means	fish	ask if it is fresh, especially in case of a sea fish
zvěřina	means	venison	
drůbež (kuře, krůta)	means	poultry (chicken, turkey)	
brambor	means	potatoe	
bramborová kaše	means	mash, mashed potatoe	
rýže	means	rice	
smažený	means	fried	
pečený	means	baked	
vařený	means	boiled	
grilovaný	means	grilled	

The usual tip is 5-10 % of the total amount, but it depends on how you are satisfied with a service.

7 Entertainment in the city

The city of Ústí nad Labem and its surrounding offer many opportunities for free time activities. Many of these are marked in a map at the end of this brochure, but we can choose some which are specific, interesting and established favourites. As the city has a long history replete with abrupt political, economic and cultural changes, it offers an interesting insight into the architectural history from the medieval period till the present day. Starting with castle of Střekov situated on the rock high above the Labe river, we may then continue with the churches, one of which has a tilted tower due to bomb attacks which took place at the end of the World War II. There are also many buildings dating from the 18th, 19th and the first half of the 20th century built mostly by Germans and including larger houses as well as family houses and villas. In the first half of the 20th century a skyscraper was also built, which of course can not compete with contemporary skyscrapers regarding number of floors - nevertheless it remains an interesting building. The second half of the 20th century was largely dedicated to filling the open spaces (legacy of the bomb attacks) with new building representing the political and cultural background to communist rule. These include shops, prefabs, industrial buildings and others which are not generally regarded as being of high aesthetic value. The new century has brought the new commercial and shopping developments, new residential neighbourhoods and the well known Mariánský bridge over the Labe river - called the harp.



■ *The Mariánský bridge over the Labe river **

Cultural opportunities in the city are represented by the town theatre presenting opera and ballet especially, dramatic theatre presenting old as well as new and alternative plays, cinemas, festivals (musical festivals, film festivals) and concerts in churches or chateaux and clubs (e.g. Circus) presenting both regional and national/international music groups.

Sport is well established in the city, which has many sporting clubs competing in top Czech leagues (hockey, basketball, volleyball, boxing, etc.) and also many facilities for those who want to spend their time actively (see the map at the end).

For those, who like nature and the countryside, the city and its surroundings represent a unique nature combining several types of a landscape, such as sandstone rock-cities (Tiské stěny, Hřensko), volcanic mountains (České středohoří), lowlands (exploited agriculturally or by mining), old flattened mountains (Krušné hory) all of which are interconnected by rivers, sometimes meandering with a low gradient, elsewhere forming deep canyons. Panoramic views are offered by many watchtowers around the city. Lovers of nature and of life may visit the ZOO located inside the city on a high rocky slope, and presenting many species from around the World.

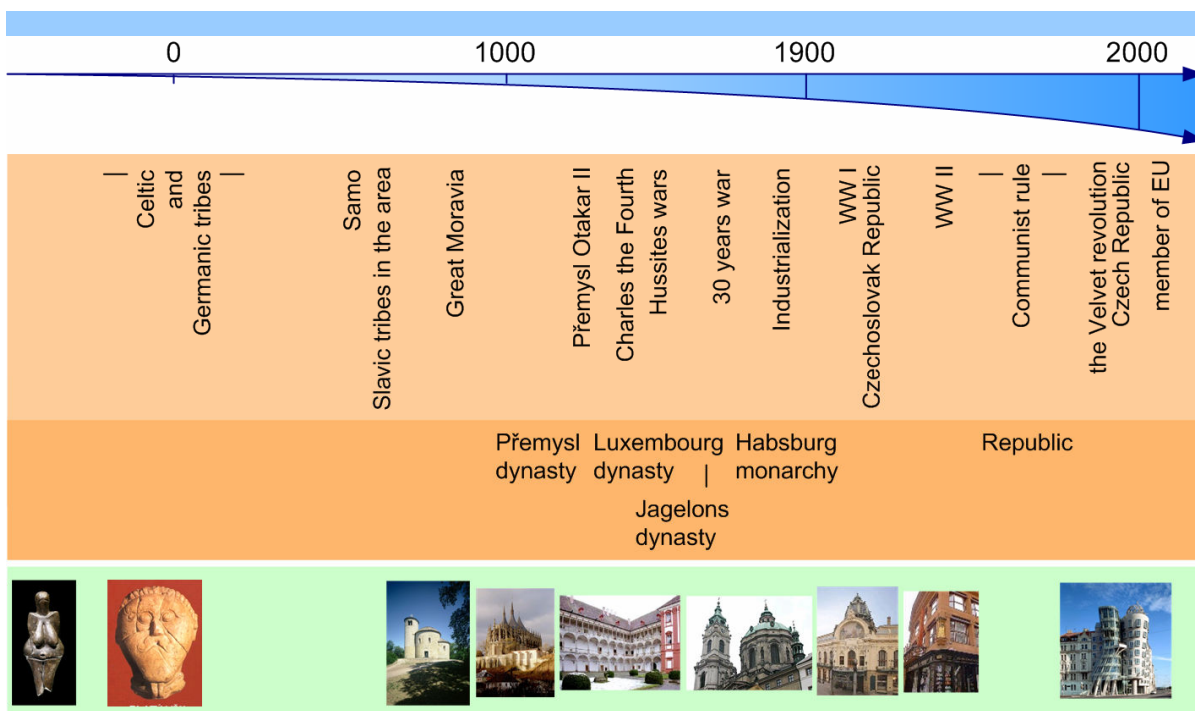
There are other opportunities to have a good time are in the surrounding cities in the Czechia (see the following transport advices) or in Germany - but in the latter case check the visa commitments of your country with Germany.

Finally, the tutor organization of the university prepares a number of trips and events for ERASMUS students. For the latest, visit the website tutor.ujep.cz.

Useful Information

8 People and Cultural Background

People in the Czech Republic are similar to those in any other country. Some are nice and friendly - others may be distrustful or indifferent. Notwithstanding that, if you are polite, they will be polite to and will try to help you to solve any problem. The long and chequered history has given them many experiences but also some misgivings. After the years of communist rule, full of restrictions, they are acutely aware of any other regime, which could constrain them. The history has led to a high variance of opinions among different people. However the climate of tolerance may be often complemented with latent rejection. Despite of that, the membership in the European Union, the opportunities to travel around the world, migration and widening ethnical, national and cultural contacts are leading to a decrease of these negative opinions within the population. As another result of the former communist rule, when it was compulsory to learn the Russian language, many mid-age people can not speak English, but can converse in Russian or German; however amongst the younger generation the situation is much better.

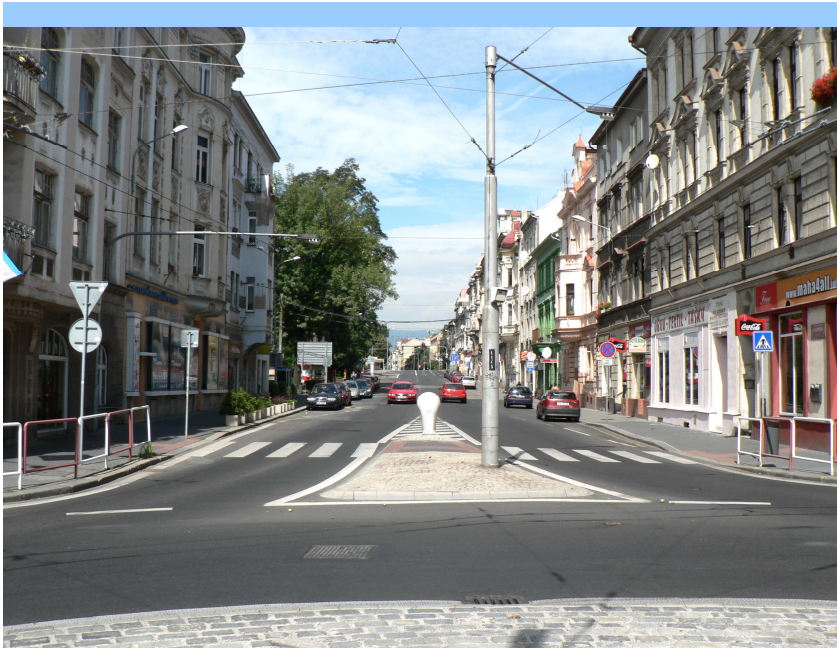


Short history of the Czech Republic

9 Transport and Travel

Official mass transport in the Czech Republic is offered by several companies. Although there are some intrastate links, due to the relatively small area of the country the air passenger transport of passengers is not common. Most passengers travel by train or by bus. České dráhy (Czech railways) is the largest company offering rail services and the Czech Republic ranks high amongst countries in terms of the density of its rail network. Almost every mid-size town and larger has its own station; but the smaller ones have only stops for smaller trains. The quality of the carriages differs according to the type of a link. Eurocity, Euronight, Supercity and Pendolinos are the most comfortable and fast; slower and less comfortable are express trains ("rychlík" marked with R or "spěšný vlak" marked with Sp). Regional transportation with many halts is provided by small passenger trains. The cost of the railway is often higher than that of buses, but may be diminished when buying a return tickets or collective tickets for more than two persons, or by buying a special discount card. In some regions, there are also small local railways arranged by small private companies. Bus transportation is offered by many national and regional companies and according to these, the price also differs. If you want to find a connection between two locations and to acquire the information about price, the best way is to use the website <http://jizdnirady.idnes.cz>, which also runs an English and a German version.

City transport is arranged by different companies in each town or city. In the Ústí nad Labem, the company is called Dopravní podnik města Ústí nad Labem and has its offices located in the centre of the city. You may use the bus or trolleybus using a ticket (price for standard one is 15 CZK) or using a season ticket (permanent card). The latter may be arranged in the company offices after presenting the University Student ID Card (see chapter 5.5). Then, you can buy the ticket for a fixed period (e.g. for month, three months, year). The timetable of the public transport in Ústí nad Labem is accessible at <http://www.dpmul.cz/aktual/indexlin.htm>.



■ *The main street in the Ústí nad Labem city **

Companies offering cars for hire are located in all cities, not excepting the Ústí nad Labem. You may choose either an international car rental service, which usually have offices in Prague or in other large cities, or a smaller company. Always check the price and the concrete items which it covers (insurance, special charges, etc.) as well as furnishing yourself with the necessary personal documents for car rental.

10 Money

The currency in the Czech Republic is the Czech crown (CZK). 25 crowns are equal approximately to 1 Euro. In many shops or restaurants, you may pay in Euros. Therefore, we recommend any student to change some part of his or her money into the Czech crowns (e.g. for buying bus tickets, some meals, etc.) and to keep an amount in Euros. Money may be changed in any bank in the city, but there will be a charge for the transfer. You may also use the credit card to withdraw money from cash dispensers located at several places in the city or to pay directly in a shop, but always check the possibility exists before going shopping.



Coins and banknotes of the Czech crown

11 Insurance and medical care

The Czech Republic has signed a treaty regarding health insurance with countries of the European Union. Students from EU countries must have the European Health Insurance Card and after their arrival are supposed to enter their details in the Všeobecná zdravotní pojišťovna (VZP) located in the centre of the city (in Bratislavská street). Non-members of the European Union must have the special travel insurance. The European Health Insurance Card or travel insurance should be submitted to an attending doctor. Emergency dept. serves 24 hours a day in the Masaryk hospital in Bukov. Specialists may be found in the Masaryk hospital in Bukov, in the Health Centre (Masarykova street) and in other locations in the city. Specialists usually require preliminary arrangement of an appointment and their details, including contact telephone numbers, may be found at websites or in the phone book. Medicaments are sold in pharmacies marked with green cross in two variations: a) with a prescription made by doctors (usually lower price) or b) without a prescription.



■ *The official symbol of pharmacies in the Czech Republic*

12 Communication and Media

12.1 Media

Living in a new country means having to learn new habits, a new language, and to acquire information about cultural, political, economic and other issues - and media are most helpful in this. You may read newspapers and watch TV to improve your word power, but also to watch, what is going on in your home country as well. There are three TV companies operating nationwide in the Czech Republic and many regional organizations operating in a specific region and with a limited time-slot. The first nationwide company, which belongs to the state, is called Česká televize (ČT, Czech TV) and offers several channels including open channels ČT 1 (mainstream), ČT 2 (culture, documents, broadcast of theatre plays, etc.), and cable channels ČT 24 (news) and ČT 4 Sport (sport channel). The other two companies are private and prevaillingly mainstream (open channels Nova and Prima, cable channel Nova Cinema). There are also many radio stations varying from those of the state (Český rozhlas, which has several channels focused on news, music, etc.) to a high number of private ones operating nationwide or regionally. You may also listen to the BBC station which operates in the Czech Republic or to German stations, which may be tuned-into in the border regions. Newspapers may be divided into three groups. The low quality gutter press (Super, Aha!); the mainstream (MF Dnes, Lidové noviny, Právo); and the high quality ones with sophisticated commentaries or focused on specific issues (Hospodářské noviny, Respekt). However the assignment of a quality cadre to one of these groups will be always subjective. Some international or foreign newspapers may be bought in large cities or in big shops. The price of newspapers is about 20 crowns but it varies according to inserts.

The web domain of the Czech Republic is .CZ and the internet is well established information tool in our society - so you can browse it almost in all institutions or in many internet cafes.

The telephone operates under three companies: Telefónica O2 (standard telephone links, mobiles), Vodafone (mobiles), T-Mobile (mobiles). All of these have offices in Ústí nad Labem. If you want to use service of these companies, you have to arrange the contract for a lump sum or - and this is better for short-term stays - buy a SIM card with a credit which may be refilled anytime. The prices of all companies are relatively similar.

12.2 Postage

Postal services in the Czech Republic are provided by the Czech Post and several private national or international companies. The Czech Post offers all necessary services and has offices in all cities in the Czech Republic. The prices for selected services are as follows:

■ PRICES OF SERVICES - CZECH POST

Type of service	Price (in CZK)	Note
A) In the Czech Republic		
Standard letter	7,50	
Recommended letter	19,00	
Standard package	30,00	to 2 kg
	45,00	to 10 kg
	55,00	to 15 kg
Insurance (according to quoted price)	4,00	to 5.000
	10,00	to 30.000
B) Abroad (priority parcel)		
to European countries	11,00	to 20 g
	20,00	to 50 g
	35,00	to 100 g
	280,00	to 1 kg
to other countries	11,00	to 20 g
	20,00	to 50 g
	35,00	to 100 g
	280,00	to 1 kg

* all prices according to Czech Post official catalogue; other info may be found at www.ceskaposta.cz

13 Important addresses and telephone numbers

■ EMERGENCY

Police	158
City police	156
Ambulance	155
Fire Department	150
<u>Integrated emergency system</u>	112

■ EMBASSIES

Belarus (Velvyslanectví Běloruské republiky)

Sádky 626/17
171 00 Praha-Troja
Telephone: +420 233 540 899

Germany (Velvyslanectví Spolkové republiky Německo)

Vlašská 347/19
118 00 Praha-Malá Strana
Telephone: +420 257 113 111
Email: zreg@prag.auswaertiges-amt.de

Lithuania (Velvyslanectví Litevské republiky)

Pod Klikovkou 1916/2
150 00 Praha-Smíchov
Telephone: +420 257 210 122
Email: ambasada-litva@iol.cz

Norway (Velvyslanectví Norského království)

Hellichova 458/1
118 00 Praha-Malá Strana
Telephone: +420 257 323 737
Email: emb.prague@mfa.no

Poland (Velvyslanectví Polské republiky)

Valdštejnská 153/8
118 00 Praha-Malá Strana
Telephone: +420 257 530 388
Email: ambrpczechy@mbox.vol.cz

Slovakia (Velvyslanectví Slovenské republiky)

Pod hradbami 666/1
160 00 Praha-Střešovice
Telephone: +420 233 113 051
Email: skembassy@praha.mfa.sk

Spain (Velvyslanectví Španělska)

Badeniho 401/4
170 00 Praha-Holešovice
Telefon: +420 224 311 222
E-mail: spain-consulado@iol.cz

Turkey (Velvyslanectví Turecké republiky)

Na Ořechovce 733/69
162 00 Praha-Střešovice
Telephone: +420 224 311 402
Email: turkembprague@ms.easynet.cz

■ UNIVERSITY

Vice-rector for Study Affairs - Office

Mgr. Šárka Machátová
vedoucí UPC a referentka stud. odd. univerzity
Universita Jana Evangelisty Purkyně
Hoření 13
400 96 Ústí nad Labem
Telephone: +420 475 282 343
Email: machatova@rek.ujep.cz

Vice-dean for Study Affairs - Faculty of Science

RNDr. Milena Žižková
Přírodovědecká fakulta
Universita Jana Evangelisty Purkyně
České mládeže 8
400 96 Ústí nad Labem
Telephone: +420 475 283 186
Email: korinkova@sci.ujep.cz

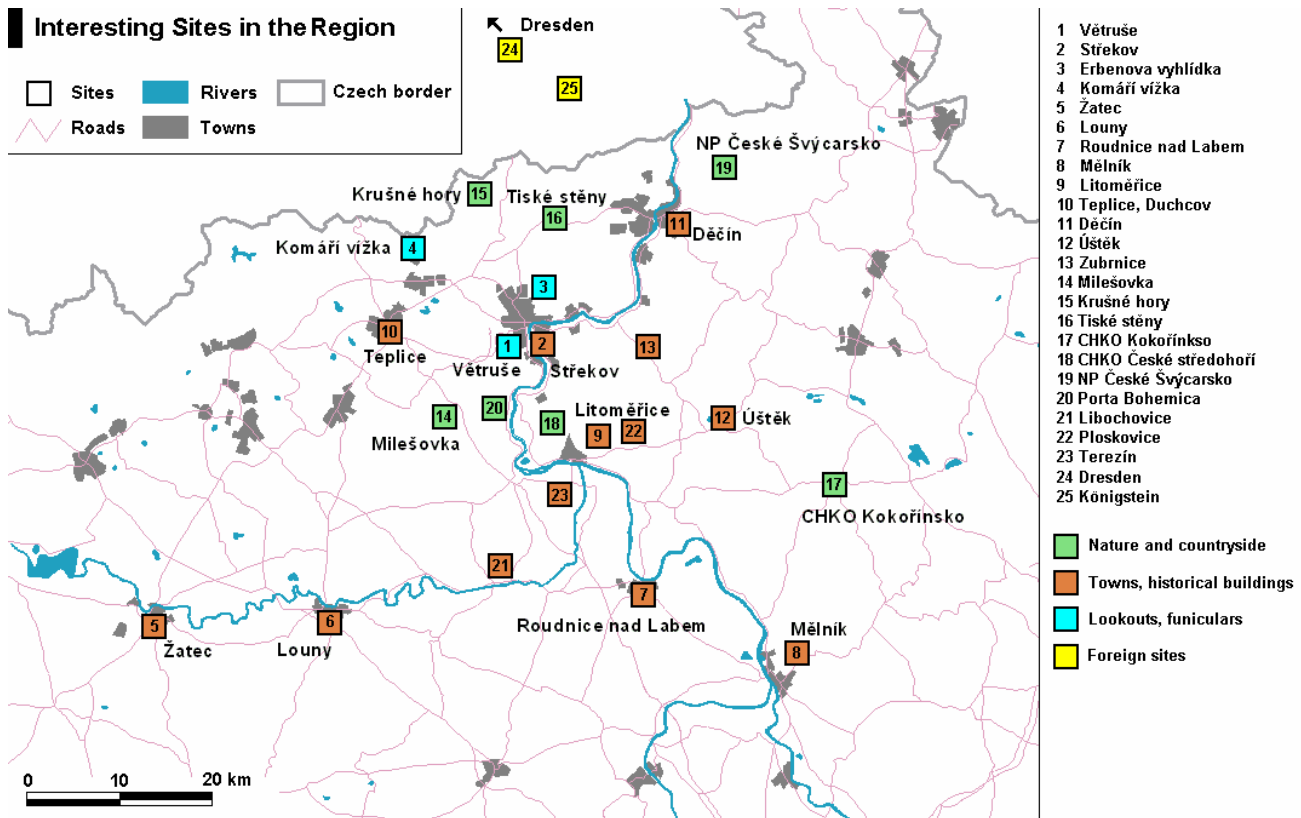
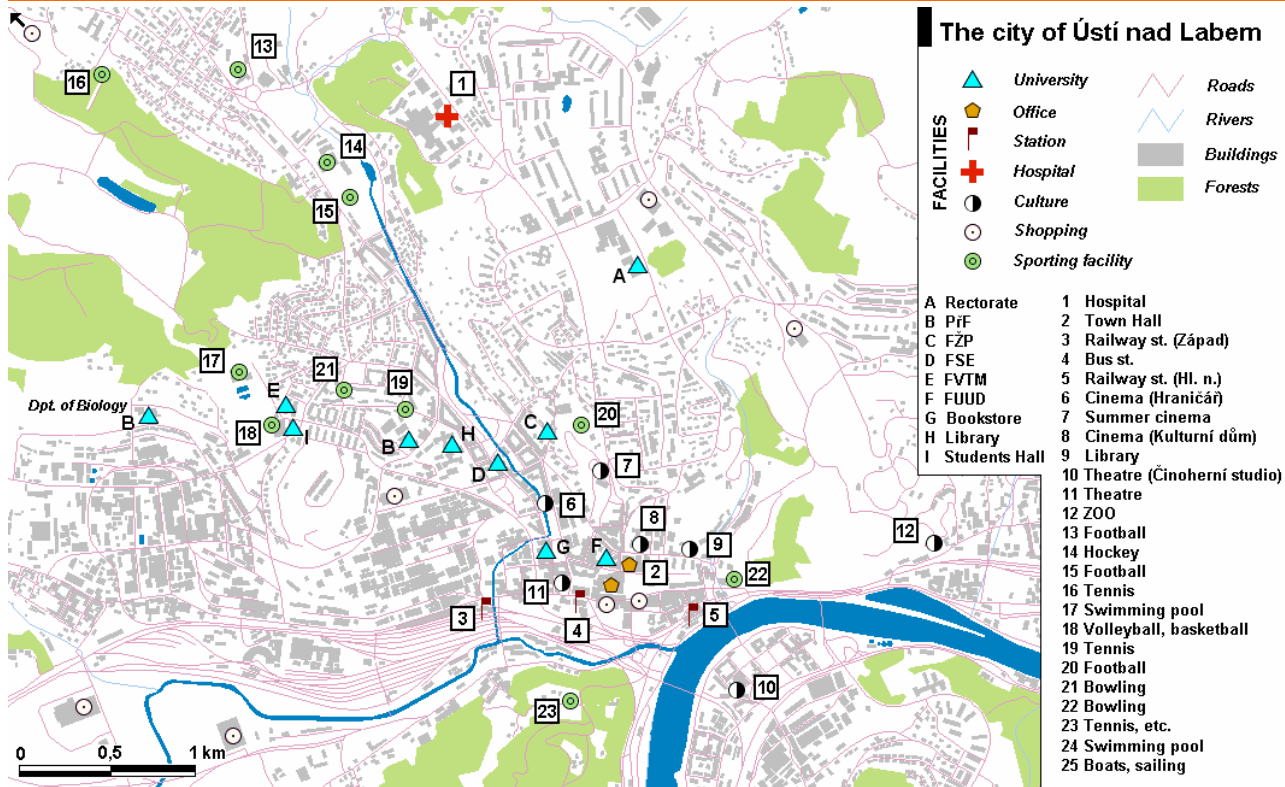
Student's hall - Division of Accommodation

Hana Halaszová
Správa kolejí a menz
Klíšská 979/129
400 96 Ústí nad Labem
Telephone: +420 475 287 242
Email: halaszova@rek.ujep.cz
Web: <http://skm.ujep.cz>:

14 Dictionary

Yes	Ano
No	Ne
Please	Prosím
Thank You	Děkuji (Děkuji Vám)
Good morning	Dobré ráno
Good afternoon	Dobré odpoledne
Good evening	Dobrý večer
Good night	Dobrou noc
Good-bye	Nashledanou
See You	Nashledanou (Uvidíme se)
Today	Dnes
Yesterday	Včera
Tomorrow	Zítřka
Bad	Špatný
Good	Dobrý
Do You speak English/German?	Mluvíte anglicky / německy?
I do not understand.	Nerozumím
What is the time?	Kolik je hodin?
Where is the ?	Kde je ... ?
How much is this?	Kolik to stojí?
Where is the toilet?	Kde je zde toaleta?
I am hungry.	Mám hlad
I am thirsty.	Mám žízeň
How do You call this?	Jak se nazývá toto?
What does this mean?	Co to znamená?
Accommodation	Ubytování
Classroom	Učebna
Lecture	Přednáška
Seminar	Seminář
Teacher	Učitel
Pub	Hospoda
Beer	Pivo
Drink	Nápoj / Pítí
Bus (-station)	Autobus (-zastávka)
Train (-station)	Vlak (-zastávka)

Map of the City and Region



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