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Gwne tumaczeniaWordReference English-Polish Dictionary

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2025:plastelina
plasticine
Brakuje czego wanego?
Zgo bd lub zasugeruj ulepszenie.
Pasujce pozycje ze sownika innego jzykaGwne tumaczeniaWordReference English-Polish Dictionary
2025:Plasticine, plasticine
uncountable, (children's modelling material)
plastelina
Uwaga: As a registered trademark, Plasticine should be capitalized, but it is often not capitalized in informal communication. The students made models using plasticine in art class today.Brakuje czego wanego?
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Plastikowe foremki przeznaczone zasadniczo jako zabawki dla dzieci do wycinania z plasteliny postaci z filmw Disney'a.
Plastic cookie cutters primarily intended as children's toys for cutting out plasticine into the shape of Disney characters.
W jednej z pierwszych prac odtworzy z plasteliny obiekty, ktre zapamita z dziecicych lat.pl.wikipedia.orgFlagi podklejane by plastelin lub przyskiane z wierzchu pytki przezoczystego tworzywa lub sztywnej folii.pl.wikipedia.orgDziki opracowanemu, specjalnemu sposobowi anionowania, reysere udaje si osiga efekt pynnego przenikania barw i wrzcz malowania plastelin.pl.wikipedia.orgJel zawiadnik podczas odbicia dotknie butem plasteliny, skok jest niewyany (decyduje lad na pastelinie).pl.wikipedi.orgStworzona na potrzeby gry makiety z plasteliny maa 400 metr w kwadratowych i budowana bza przy trzy miece, a osiem miesicy trwa filmowanie gry.pl.wikipedia.orgPocztokowa rzebia figurki z plasteliny, pniej opracowana wasm metod tworzenia paskorzeby.pl.wikipedia.orgJest malekim ludzikiem z plasteliny - caym pomarzcowym, nosi mae, zielone, plastelinowe slippy.pl.wikipedia.orgPlastelina staa si towarem powszechnie dostpnym w 1908 roku.pl.wikipedia.orgWynik mierzony jest od linii miedzy plastelina a belk do ostatniego (najbliszego belce) ladu pozostawionego na piasku.pl.wikipedia.orgCiastolina masa plastyczna przeznaczona dla dzieci, przypominajca sowa nazwaciami mechanicznymi plastelin.pl.wikipedia.org
Chcesz doda sowo, fraz lub tumaczenie?
Wyluj nowe haso.
Brand of modeling clayNot to be confused with Pleistocene.This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
Find sources: "Plasticine" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)PlasticineTypeModelling clayInvented byWilliam HarbuttCompanyHarbuttCountryUnited KingdomAvailability1900Plasticine is a putty-like modelling material made from calcium salts, petroleum jelly and aliphatic acids. Though originally a brand name for the British version of the product, it is now applied generically in English as a product category to other formulations. Plasticine is used for children's play and as a modelling medium for more formal or permanent structures. Because of its non-drying property, it is a material commonly chosen for stop motion animation, including several Academy Award-winning films by Nick Park.Franz Kolb, owner of a pharmacy in Munich, Germany, invented an oil-based modelling clay in 1880.[1] At the time, the city was a centre for the arts, and among Kolb's circle of friends were sculptors. They complained about how with the clay they were using for modelling, their sculptures would dry too fast and that, particularly in winter, it was too difficult to work with. In order to commercialize his invention, he presented it to the Faber-Castell company in 1887, which had back then the name "Kunst-Modellierthon" (known as Plastilin, where it is still sold nowadays under the name "Mnchner Knstler Plastilin" (Munich artists' Plastilin). In Italy, the product Pongo is also marketed as "plastilina" and shares the main attributes of Plasticine.East German PlastilinaPlasticine is approximately 65% bulking agent (principally gypsum), 10% petroleum jelly, 5% lime, 10% lanolin and 10% stearic acid.[2] It cannot be hardened by firing, it melts when exposed to heat, and is flammable at higher temperatures.[citation needed] In France, it is made by Herbin, and marketed as Plastiline. In Spain, toy manufacturer Jovi markets a product also branded "Plastilina", made from vegetable matter which makes it lighter. Play-Doh, which is based on flour, salt and water, dries on exposure to air.William Harbutt, an art teacher in Bath, England, formulated Plasticine in 1897. Harbutt wanted a non-drying clay for his sculpture students. He created a non-toxic, sterile, soft and malleable clay that did not dry when exposed to air.Harbutt received a patent in 1899 and commercial production started at a factory in Bathampton in 1900. The original Plasticine was grey, but four colours were produced for initial sales to the public. Plasticine was used by children and was often bought by schools for teaching art. It has found a wide variety of other uses (for example moulding casts for plaster, and plastics).Harbutt patented a different formulation in 1915.[3] which added wool fibres to give plasticine a stronger composition intended for ear plugs, and as a sterile dressing for wounds and burns.[4] The Harbutt company marketed Plasticine as a children's toy by producing modelling kits based on characters from children's stories, such as Noddy, the Mr. Men and Paddington Bear. The original Plasticine factory was destroyed by fire in 1963 and replaced by a modern building. The Harbutt company produced Plasticine in Bathampton until 1983, when production was moved to Thailand.The Colorforms company was the major American licensee of Plasticine from 1979 until at least 1984. The use of a different chalk compound caused a product inconsistency, and the US version was considered inferior to the original mix.Bluebird Toys pl acquired Plasticine through its purchase of Peter Pan Playthings Ltd., Harbutt's parent company. In 1998, Mattel bought Bluebird and the brand was sold to Humbrol Ltd, known for its model paints and owner of the Airfix model kit brand. Flair Leisure licensed the brand from Humbrol in 2005 and relaunched Plasticine. It acquired the brand outright, when Humbrol entered administration a year later.A Plasticine model of a rat, by Polish animator Monika KuczynieckaPlasticine is one type of clay used in claymation. One of its main proponents is Aardman Animations' Nick Park, who used plasticine modelled in Plasticine in his four Oscar-winning Wallace and Gromit short films A Grand Day Out (1989), The Wrong Trousers (1993), A Close Shave (1995) and A Matter of Loaf and Death (2008), as well as the feature films The Curse of the Were-Rabbit (2005) and Vengeance Most Fowl (2024). Plasticine-like materials are appealing to animators because the material can be used with ease: it is mouldable enough to create a character, flexible enough to allow that character to move in many ways, and dense enough to retain its shape easily when combined with a wire armature, and does not melt under hot studio lighting.Plasticine is used in long jump and triple jump competitions to help officials determine if the competitors are making legal jumps. A 10-centimetre-wide (3.9in) "indicator board" is placed beyond and slightly above the take-off line. The edges of this are chamfered and edged with plasticine. If an athlete leaves a mark in the plasticine, it is considered proof that the jump was a foul, and the attempt is not measured.[5] Plasticine is used rather than sand, so that several boards may be prepared in advance: if a board is marked it may be replaced by a smoothed board immediately to avoid delaying the competition, but keeping the marked board available in case of challenges. An indicator board is used, rather than a wide strip of plasticine, as this provides a firm footing should the athlete step on it. Plasticine-like clays are also used in commercial party games such as Barbarossa.A life-size vegetable plot in James May's Paradise in PlasticineTelevision presenter James May, together with Chris Collins, Jane McAdam Freud, Julian Fullaove and around 2,000 members of the public, created a show garden made entirely of Plasticine for the 2009 Chelsea Flower Show. Called "Paradise in Plasticine", it took 6 weeks and 2.6 tons of Plasticine in 24 colours to complete. May said, "This is, to our knowledge, the largest and most complex model of this type ever created." It couldn't be considered as part of the standard judging criteria as it contained no real plants, but was awarded an honorary gold award made from Plasticine.[6][7] The garden won the Royal Horticultural Society's 'peoples choice' for best small garden.[8]Plasticine is used by geologists studying rock deformation. One study compared the performance of four German products: Beck's green and Beck's orange made by Beck's Plastilin, Gomaringen; Kolb brown made by Kolb, Hengersberg; and Weible special soft made by Weible KG, Schorndorf.[9]During World War II, Plasticine was used by bomb disposal officer Major John P. Hudson R.E. as part of the defuzing[10] process for the new German "Type Y" battery-powered bomb fuze. The "Type Y" fuze has an anti-disturbance device that had to be disabled before the fuze could be removed.[11][12][unreliable source?] Plasticine was used to build a dam around the head of the fuze to hold some liquid oxygen. The liquid oxygen cooled the battery down to a temperature at which it would no longer function; with the battery out of commission, the fuze could be removed safely.[13][14]Industrial plasticineMillputModelling clayPlastilinaSculpeyPlay-Doh^ "Plastiline". sculpturetools.com. Archived from the original on 20 August 2008. ^ May, James (2009). Toy Stories. London: Conway. p. 16. ISBN 9781844861071. ^ "Citation of 1915 Harbutt patent". Espacenet. Retrieved 15 August 2023. ^ May, James (2009). Toy Stories. London: Conway. p. 25. ISBN 9781844861071. ^ May 2009 [dead link]^ "James May: Paradise in Plasticine". Royal Horticultural Society. 2009. Archived from the original on 23 April 2010. ^ Zulauf, Janet; Zulauf, Gernold (2004). "Rheology of plasticine used for rock analogue: the impact of temperature, composition and strain". Journal of Structural Geology. 26 (4): 725737. Bibcode:2004JSG...26..725Z..doi:10.1016/j.jsg.2003.07.005. ^ Jappy (2001), p. rear cover "these bombs were to be defuzed 'regardless of the loss of life to bomb disposal personnel'." ^ TM 9-1985-2 German explosive ordnance. United States Government Printing Office. 1953. p. 182-185. ^ Dunstable Town Centre (20 April 2005). "The Earl and the Secretary". BBC. A3924443. Retrieved 13 September 2015. The "Y" fuze behaved exactly like the normal one when tested, but it had an additional circuit that was isolated after activation. This circuit contained mercury tilt switches which would detonate the bomb if the fuze were turned, even slowly. This was a booby trap designed to kill bomb disposal personnel^ Hogben, Arthur (1987). Designed to Kill. London: Patrick Stephens Limited. pp. 131133. ISBN 0-8509-865-6. It was believed that by using liquid oxygen poured over the fuze head the necessary very low temperature within the fuze could be achieved. ^ Jappy, M. J. (2001). Danger UXB. London: Macmillan Publishers. pp. 150153. ISBN 0-752-21576-0. That was wonderful when we got a bomb with the fuze lying at the top but if the fuze was at the side, it wasn't quite so easy. [...] I think it must have been me who thought of the idea of making a little neck of clay around the side to hold the liquid. I think I used plasticine actually.Wikimedia Commons has media related to Plasticine.Photos tagged plasticine on FlickrRetrieved from "Tumacz jzyk polczy pdczas pisania Wiodca wiatowa jako Przcignij i upu pliki Przetumacz teraz, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,837 active editors 7,001,591 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March, Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a combination of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Jon Laying, Mx.I and Mx.IIAndrea NavageroNorys KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley je why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aegleia pau?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sum, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, Ilex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Ferencváros winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobCerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025).World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus'. Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gembok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This article was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonaenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portalThe central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects. 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For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "455" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillenniumIstmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458459460461462463464465466467468469470471472473474475476477478479480481482483484485486487488489490491492493494495496497498499500Timeline3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-empor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silha.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304/39: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306/337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325/328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335/380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350/400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Peng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378/395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008. ^ a b Roberts, J. "History of the World". Penguin, 1994. ^ The Long Fourth Century 284/500: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008). ^ The Myra: Glory and Ruin". National Geographic Magazine. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008. ^ "The Austronesians: Historical and Comparative Perspectives". ANU Press. Archived from the original on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2013-04-29. ^ Lee, Adela C.Y. "The stirrup and its effect on chinese military history". Silkroad Foundation. ^ Sengupta, J. (2006). Refractions of Desire, Feminist Perspectives in the Novels of Toni Morrison, Michle Roberts, and Anita Desai. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors. p.21. ISBN 978-81-269-0629-1. Archived from the original on 4 May 2016. Retrieved 7 December 2014. ^ Kakar, Sudhir; Doniger, Wendy (2003). Kamasutra. Oxford: Toronto: Oxford University Press. pp.xi. ISBN 978-0-19-283982-4. ^ Bag, A.K. (1979). 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Retrieved from "4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)19th century (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)21th century (links | edit)22th century (links | edit)23th century (links | edit)24th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)1476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century" Ringier Slovakia Media s.r.o. a TEOS TrennObsah slovnka je chrnen autorsk m zkonom. 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