1. in which year did František Křižík present its tram?
2. who belonged to the largest transport companies in the interwar period?
3. which company was founded on 1 January 1949?
4. what was the name of the former ČSD buses?

5. in which year were the horse-drawn buses in operation in Prague?
6. what does passenger handling mean?
7. what types of tariffs do you know?
8. name at least 4 forms of passenger handling.
9. how are the traffic areas divided in the individual traffic?
10. what is static traffic?
11. describe local public transport.

12. how are the traffic areas divided in public transport?
13. what are our indicators for passenger transport?
14. how do we determine vehicle kilometres?
15. what types of speed do you know?
16. what is a technical speed?
17. what is a cruising speed?
18. what are the qualitative indicators?
19. what is a quantitative indicator?
20. what is the quality.
21. what are the indicators for the quality of transport services?
22. which subjects are opposed to each other when preparing the offer?
23. who is the mode of transport?
24. what are the quality criteria in transport?
25. what is quality in technical terms?
26. in which groups do we divide the surveys in relation to cooperation?
27. what are the survey methods that do not require cooperation between the participants?
28. what methods are used to identify flows of passengers?
29. how do we share the surveys that require collaboration among survey participants?
30. by what criteria do we share surveys?
31. Describe the method of direct counting.
32. describe the documentation method.
33. what are the irregularities?
34. what are the temporal irregularities.
35. how are spatial irregularities structured?
36. how are the irregularities marked in the days of the week?
37. describe irregular distribution of passengers at the stop.
38. describe hourly irregularities during the day.
39. what does suburban traffic mean?
40. name some solutions of suburban transport.
41. what are the requirements for suburban traffic?
42. what must the timetables (at least two) meet?
43. on what factors is suburban traffic dependent?
44. how can I divide suburban traffic according to its organisation?
45. how are the means of transport used in suburban transport categorised?

46. what does the abbreviation IDS mean?
47. what characterizes the IDS system?
48. what is the meaning of integration?
49. which subsystems does IDS have?
50. characterize IDS.
51. what is the aim of the integrated transport system?
52. how do I increase the speed on the track?
53. please name at least 3 high-speed trains?
54. please name at least 3 high-speed trains?
55. what is separate traffic?
56. what are the requirements for high-speed lines?
57. how many core networks does the system of European corridors in the Czech Republic consist of?
58. what are the characteristics of mixed transport?
59.

The key to solving the questions:

1. 1891
2. ČSD, Czechoslovak Post, JAS,
3. ČSAD
4. BMB-ČMD (Bohemian-Moravian Railway - Českomoravské dráhy)
5. 1830
6. Transport order, a transport agreement, payment of travel costs, issue of relevant documents - tickets
7. distance-related, area-related, zone-related, flexible
8. Single service operation with payment of travel expenses by the driver of the means of transport, double service operation with payment of travel expenses by the travel guide of the means of transport, payment of travel expenses at the ticket office either without issue or with issue of a ticket (S operation). Payment of travel expenses in ticket machines in the vehicle, which gives a ticket after payment, sale of single tickets valid outside the vehicle on the particular connection and line sale of subscription tickets with particular time and place validity, sale of single tickets outside the vehicle and the designations for particular transport vehicle, sale of single tickets outside the vehicle and its designation for particular transport at the bus stop before boarding. Payment of travel expenses after transportation - the passenger receives a ticket when boarding and pays for it when getting off the bus,
9. Car traffic, Tasidienst, bicycle traffic, pedestrians, static traffic.
10. There is traffic in peace. You use the car park and parking lot.
11. Transport from populated areas and cities ensures. It is designed for a larger number of people. It is in the interest of environmental protection, the ability of communication.
12. Rail transport. Public road transport, air transport, shipping, urban transport, rack and pinion railway and rapid transit, unconventional transport.

13. quantitative indicators and qualitative indicators.
14. $$\sum_{i=1}^{n}(N_i * L_i) = N_1 * L_1 + N_2 * L_2 + \ldots + N_n * L_n [vozkm]$$
15. Technical speed, partial speed, speed ratio, cruising speed, final speed
16. Average speed calculated from the ratio of distance and travel time, including a surcharge for starting and stopping the vehicle,
17. It goes beyond the partial speed, including the transfer time between the different means of transport.
18. Orbit time of personal means of transport, speed, average daily train/vehicle/operation, measurement performance, use of seats.
19. Passenger kilometres, number of passengers transported in a district /region/, vehicles /train/ kilometres in passenger transport.
20. Quality is the designation of a perceptible state of systems and their characteristics, which are defined in a certain period of time on the basis of certain characteristics of the system in this state.
21. Regularity, reliability, safety, speed, economy, reasonable price of transport, environmental friendliness, comfort, performance, availability and affordability.
22. Carrier, mode of transport, society (environment)
23. Transport companies are interested in maximizing their profits
24. availability, access, information, time, customer care, comfort, safety, environmental impact
25. This term is used for the needs of the market of business relations, then it is far narrower term compared with the level of quality.
26. Studies that do not require cooperation between the participants of the transport study, studies that require cooperation between the participants of the transport study.
27. Determination of traffic volume, determination of traffic quality, determination of traffic direction
28. Documentation Method, Direct counting method, Method for counting cards, Frang sheet method
29. Studies carried out with the direct participation of trained payment workers, studies carried out without the direct participation of trained payment workers.
30. Purpose of the trip, means of transport, sample size of passengers surveyed, survey conducted
31. The principle of this method is the direct monitoring and counting of the number of passengers in means of transport, cars, individual stations and stops.
32. The basic source of information is reports and statistics on tickets sold. This means that the results of this procedure are indicative only and provide rough characteristics on the use of transport services in the reporting period. These results should complement the data of other methods.
33. Temporal irregularities and spatial irregularities
34. Change in the number of people transported after one year, irregularities between months, irregularities between days, hourly irregularities during the day, irregularities in rush hour

35. Different turnover of passengers in stops, breakdown of passengers by direction of travel, load on lines, irregular distribution of passengers at stops, irregular occupation of individual cars, irregular occupation of individual doors.
36. During the week on people passenger transport to work and school. On weekends, traffic is used for recreation and cultural life.
37. Passenger flow of people who arrive to the stop in individual places either uninterrupted (with an interval 10 minutes and less) or discreet (interval greater than 10 minutes).
38. When determining the load on individual locations, the focus is primarily on a comparison between tomorrow's and afternoon's peak traffic hours and quiet periods.
39. The term suburban transport refers to all traffic-transport relations between the so-called inner city and the so-called agglomeration except for the city.
40. Separation of passenger traffic from truck traffic in the city. All truck traffic is to be transferred to detours outside the city, separation of long-distance traffic from suburban traffic, management of suburban traffic, rail, rapid-transit railway and long-distance traffic through the city centre, ensuring complete connection of suburban traffic to long-distance and urban traffic.
41. Transport speed, number of connections, regularity, comfort, safety, reliability, fare, courtesy and courtesy.
42. regularly repeated operational procedures regarding the safety of a vehicle, more efficient use of the fleet, selected transport hubs for passenger transfer (for example, where the situation connects to the main means of transport / rapid transit / additional / or bus)
43. Logistics of stops, density and settlement, organization of other modes of transport, connection to other modes of transport - means of transport
44. Operation of suburban transport on common transport route with other transport, operation of suburban transport on special transport route.
45. In suburban transport, means of transport are combined with main means of transport and complementary means of transport.
46. integrated transport systems
47. a single common transport service, a common fare with a single public offer of tickets, single common traffic conditions, guaranteed quality standards, a single common information service and a single presentation of the system to the public
48. Integration unification, completion, associations, mergers.
49. Organizational-economic subsystem, tariff subsystem, transport subsystem.
50. Integrated transport system is the possibility of coordinated use of several types of public transport by several carriers (including organized connections to individual car transport) with the aim of ensuring effective and efficient transport services of the area in terms of economic and non-economic needs of the residents and institutions present in the system.".
51. To ensure high quality transport infrastructure of the territory, depending on the competitiveness of individual public transport.
52. Modernisation of existing lines, construction of new high-speed lines.
53. TGV, ICE, AVE, Šinkansen

54. East - West: London - Berlin - Warsaw, Paris - Vienna - Budapest, Barcelona - Milan - Belgrade, Northwest - Southeast: London - Paris - Marseille, Hague - Milan - Bologna, Hamburg - Prague - Belgrade, Southwest - Northeast: Paris - Haag, Barcelona - Stuttgart - Hamburg, Trieste - Ostrava - Warsaw.
55. On high-speed lines there are only one fast car-operated trains
56. Quantitative and qualitative
57. Four
58. Operation of high-speed passenger trains at regular intervals, reducing the transport of large consignments and increasing the proportion of small, fast consignments, shortening throughput times, increasing the proportion of traffic at night, i.e. receiving the consignment from the carrier in the afternoon or evening, with its delivery in the morning the next day, increasing the number of direct trains without the use of file stations (related to a reduction in the number of these stations), higher demands on the accuracy of delivery, division between road and rail transport by "combined transport".