

ABSTRACT

The thesis analyses the grammar-school teaching of parasitic unicellular organisms in the science classes. The analysis focuses on the species responsible for health problems in the human population, which include genus *Trypanosoma*, *Leishmania* and *Plasmodium*, then *Naegleria fowleri*, *Lambliia intestinalis* and *Entamoeba histolytica*. The theoretical part of the thesis describes the species and highlights their importance as a threat for human health. The practical part of the thesis is a case study that analyses, using an interview, an approach to teaching protozoa at a selected institution (Gymnázium Jiřího z Poděbrad in Poděbrady), where emphasis was placed on the aforementioned unicellular parasites. During the interview respondents were asked questions about their studies, practice and their current teaching of biology. Subsequently, the attitude of the respondents to the analysed topic was discussed. The questionnaire addressed, among other things, whether the teachers teach the analysed protozoa, how much time they spend on the topic, what teaching materials they use, and whether they consider this biological topic to be relevant. The analysis points to the fact that for all respondents the topic of unicellular parasites is important due to its impact on human health. Furthermore, the interviews show that all of the above-mentioned representatives are only introduced to the pupils in the context of the biological seminar, which serves to expand the knowledge acquired and to prepare for the final exam. The results also showed that the teacher's approach to teaching is greatly influenced by the type of university they attended, with comparisons of individual teachers clearly demonstrating this trend.

KEYWORDS

unicellular parasites, grammar school teaching, a case study