

This thesis looks at the structure of cultural consumption among students of first and second year at Charles University with a focus on evaluation of the cultural omnivore thesis. According to the cultural omnivore thesis, the homology of cultural consumption and social class described by Pierre Bourdieu is no longer valid. The homology of social class and culture is supposedly being replaced by the eclectic cultural consumption of upper classes broadening their cultural consumption from the highbrow culture to middle- and lowbrow culture alike. In the first portion of the thesis, the author locates the cultural omnivorousness within the sociological context and provides an overview of existing research on the phenomenon of cultural omnivorousness. The author aims to examine, whether cultural omnivores among students of Charles University share other characteristics commonly associated with cultural omnivores, such as upper-class affiliation, political tolerance, and cosmopolitanism. Quantitative analysis of secondary data focused on cultural consumption allows to examine social class through parent's education and a battery of question on economic situation. Tolerance and cosmopolitanism has been examined through selected items from a battery on political orientation, tolerance toward groups, traveling and food. The expected link of cultural omnivorousness and social class, tolerance and cosmopolitanism has not been found among Charles University students, however, the distinctive boundary between students with high and low cultural capital has been emerging throughout the entire analysis.