

Programme 1: Water 01

One person in five across the world has no access to safe drinking water; two in five have no proper sanitation.

Helen Sewell

There are issues like sanitation, the availability of clean water, of water for you to wash your hands in after you've been to the toilet, for example; to make sure that there are sewage systems in place. And then, of course, if the water from people's toilets gets mixed up with drinking water, then you've got all sorts of problems and that can lead to many, many thousands of deaths. More than a billion people worldwide already lack enough safe water to meet the minimum health levels.

vocabulary	
sanitation sewage systems drinking water water shortage to meet the minimum health levels	hygienická zařízení kanalizace pitná voda nedostatek vody splňovat nejzákladnější zdravotní požadavky

Programme 2: Water 02

How are water issues reported in the newspapers today, or what kinds of reports do we hear in news programmes?

Sharon Brand

I think that there has been a noticeable change in the Media as to how water and sanitation is covered. The World Summit in Johannesburg really did help change that agenda. It put development into the public domain, and something that would be of interest to people. The UK's main newspapers and television and radio news were all wanting to know about that very human side: how are the poorest people affected by the lack of most basic needs like water and sanitation? And that's something that had been difficult to sell to the Media in the past. The Media were wanting to know more about water wars and that kind of thing, rather than that very human need.

vocabulary	
noticeable change development the public domain water wars human need	výrazná změna vývoj veřejné povědomí války o vodu základní lidská potřeba

Programme 3: AIDS 01

HIV refers to the virus, the thing that actually causes the disease. AIDS refers to the disease itself, the set of symptoms which the patient has.

Richard Black

The disease was discovered first. It was then called a syndrome. What happened was that patients were turning up with a certain collection of symptoms, and when doctors see this but they don't know what's causing the set of symptoms, they call this a syndrome. The people were obviously suffering from an immune system that was not working properly. And it was obviously something that was not inherited, they were picking it up, they were acquiring it - hence Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Only later on did scientists find out what was actually causing this - and this is HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

vocabulary	
disease	nemoc
syndrome	syndrom, souhrn různých příznaků
turning up	objevovat se, přicházet
symptoms	symptomy, příznaky
immune	imunní, imunitní
deficiency	nedostatek
virus	virus, vir
acquire	získat

Programme 4: AIDS 02

HIV/AIDS has been described as a devastating epidemic - its impact is far reaching.

Richard Black

It is quite simply the disease which is changing the face of many communities on earth - particularly in sub-Saharan Africa but in the future, perhaps, in Asia as well. It is having such a devastating effect on some communities that there are villages really where the entire middle sector of the population - the young adults, the economically productive people, the parents - are being removed from the population. There are villages where there is virtually no one left but old people and young people because of AIDS. And this is really unparalleled - certainly in modern experience.

vocabulary	
sub-Saharan Africa	sub-saharská Afrika
devastating effect	ničivý dopad
middle sector	střední část populace
economically productive	ekonomicky produktivní lidé
removed	chybět; zmizet (z kontextu)
unparalleled	bezpříkladný, nemající obdoby

Programme 5: AIDS 03

When you're talking about a scientific development you can use language which is rather impersonal. You can almost forget that there are 40 odd million people in the world who are infected with HIV.

Richard Black

When you're dealing, if you like, with the people side of it, when you're talking about the communities which are very affected, then you can easily use words which many people would prefer you didn't use - such as "sufferer", such as "victim". You can paint a picture of people who have no hope in their daily lives. Whereas, in fact, they may be doing the best they can to live a normal life, and have as decent a life as they can under the circumstances, and labelling people as a "victim" where they may not feel they're victims, is something that we always try not to do; but it's a very easy trap to fall into.

vocabulary	
affected	postížený
sufferer	nemocný, (ten, co trpí)
label	označit
victim	oběť
paint a picture	malovat obrázek
easy trap to fall into	(past, do které se snadno spadne)

Programme 6: Information 01

About a third of the world's population has never made a phone call ... one in twelve people have never used a computer.

Alf Hermida

In industrialised countries it's all around us. Apart from newspapers and radio stations, we now have the internet, or you can even get information on your mobile phone. If we look at, say, school pupils, you could have a wealth of information at your finger tips, using the internet. If you're living in Bangladesh, your school might not have any computers, might not have access to the internet, and that puts it at a big disadvantage when it comes to your education, to when it comes to your future prospects, and your chances of getting a good career and a good job.

vocabulary	
it's all around us	jsme obklopeni
mobile phone	mobilní telefon
at your fingertips	"přimo u nosu", (u konečků prstů)
access	přístup
disadvantage	nevýhoda

Programme 7: Information 02

There are more than 300 million computers connected to the Internet around the world. But you need more than just a simple connection.

Alf Hermida

There are several big problems when it comes to internet access. One of the big ones is that a lot of the material on the internet is in English, and that instantly puts a barrier up to a lot of people in the world because they have to speak at least some English to understand the information there. The other thing is just the connection. To connect to the internet, you need to connect either through cables or you could do it through radio waves. But in many parts of the developing world, what you have is a very slow connection over a telephone line. Telephone lines in a lot of these parts of the world are quite unreliable, they're a bit crackly, they might have some interference on the line.

vocabulary	
barrier	překážka, bariéra
connection	spojení
unreliable	nespolehlivý
crackly lines	přerušované, praskající telefonní linky
interference	rušení

Programme 8: Globalisation 01

The names of companies that everybody's heard of: Sony, Microsoft, IBM - and the common brands that are on sale in many different parts of the world - McDonalds, Nike and Coca Cola - are all signs of globalisation.

Mark Gregory

Well, it's partly technology, the fact that transport is so much quicker than it used to be, the fact that we have the internet, that kind of thing. There's also the growth of global financial institutions - the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund - the growth of global financial markets, the growth of global companies - huge, enormous companies. It's ridiculous to say that everything is "globalised", but that the boundaries, the economic barriers between countries have broken down, and many companies and much of the economy has a global perspective.

vocabulary	
used to be	býval
global	globální
financial institutions	finanční instituce
International Monetary Fund	Mezinárodní měnový fond
boundaries	hranice
economic barriers	ekonomické bariéry

Programme 9: Globalisation 02

The theoretical benefits of globalisation are greater efficiency and thus greater wealth.

Mark Gregory

In some cases, some poor countries have lifted themselves out of poverty because of their access to global markets. And most people would say that people are a lot better off and a lot better educated in China than they were fifteen years ago, because of that country's phenomenal economic growth. And that's been tied in to the fact that China's involved in international trade. And countries like South Korea and Japan grew in the same way before it. So, there have been some definite winners. If you like, globalisation provides a forum in which opportunities for many people and many countries are greatly increased.

vocabulary poverty better off phenomenal in the same way opportunities	 <i>chudoba být na tom lépe značný, markantní stejně příležitosti</i>
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Programme 10: Globalisation 03

The process of globalisation is one where some countries win and others lose.

Mark Gregory

If you've got very cheap labour like China, you expand enormously in areas that involve cheap labour, to the detriment of other countries which have got quite cheap labour. And yet if you've got very good technology like Japan, say, you do very well, which means that there are also losers: other people who don't have quite such good technology as Japan who've lost out. A lot of people say, well, that's actually negative. And, of course, globalisation is often associated with the growth of Global Corporations, in which there are fewer restrictions on what they can do. Some people say this is good, and others say well, there are many problems with it.

vocabulary cheap labour expand enormously to the detriment of lose out negative fewer restrictions	 <i>levná pracovní síla dojde k obrovskému rozmachu na úkor ztrácet negativní méně omezení, restrikcí</i>
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Programme 11: Security 01

We sometimes hear the phrase "war against terrorism". Who's involved in that war? Who's the enemy?

Jonathan Marcus

Clearly the idea of a war against terrorism is very much the position of the Bush Administration in the United States. They effectively declared a war against terror in the wake of the 9-11 attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon in New York and Washington respectively. It's quite clear that there is a growing phenomenon of a form of terrorism which sees simply large casualty tolls as one of its goals. People who are branded as terrorists often tend to be distributed in a host society. They're very difficult to track down - very difficult to pinpoint.

vocabulary	
terrorism	terorismus
declare a war	vyhlásit válku
casualty tolls	ztráty na lidských životech/ oběti
goal	cíl
brand as	označit za
to track down	vystopovat, najít
to pinpoint	určit přesnou pozici

Programme 12: Security 02

Weapons take many different forms - from small arms to weapons of mass destruction.

Rupert Pengelley

Conventional weapons are those which have existed down the ages - meaning rifles or machine guns or cannon of one kind or another. It's extended to include aircraft with their bombs and so on. But, unconventional weapons, ironically, tend to mean terrorist weapons, those which are made up of everyday items from the High Street. You could describe that as an unconventional weapon. But it can also mean chemical or biological weapons.

vocabulary	
conventional weapons	konvenční zbraně
unconventional weapons	nekonvenční zbraně
chemical	chemické
biological	biologické
ironically	ironií je

Programme 13: Security 03

A dirty bomb leaves radiation everywhere. It's dirty in the sense that it is an underhand, disallowed category of weapon.

Rupert Pengelley

A dirty bomb is a version of a nuclear weapon. It's normally considered to be an improvised device, in which somebody has taken a mass of a radioactive material and put conventional, what we call high explosive, inside that lump. And then triggers the high explosive to blow the radioactive material over a wide area. And that sits there radiating for years, and the effect of course is that you have to evacuate that area.

vocabulary	
nuclear weapon	jaderná zbraň
improvised device	narychlo vyrobený mechanismus, (zařízení, věc, zbraň)
triggers	odpálí
blow	rozmetat
radioactive	radioaktivní
evacuate	evakuovat

Programme 14: Migration 01

Migration isn't a new phenomenon. During the 19th century, roughly one in ten people could be classed as an international migrant.

Jean-Philippe Chauzy

The general definition is for someone who will leave his or her own country to go and work abroad for a period of time which can vary between several months to several years. You are looking also at people who will at some point decide to circulate, in other words migrate from one country to another, following opportunities on the global labour market. Or, you're looking at the other end of the spectrum, people who will be smuggled across international borders in a clandestine fashion, and will end up in exploitative networks - whether enforced labour or in networks of sexual exploitation.

vocabulary	
vary	různit se, (od.... po)
migrate	stěhovat se, migrovat
smuggle	pašovat
clandestine	tajný
enforced labour	nucené práce
sexual exploitation	sexuální vykořisťování

Programme 15: Migration 02

No country is unaffected by international migration. Today, most countries are countries of origin, transit or destination for migrants - or all three.

Jean-Philippe Chauzy

If you're looking at economic migration, it's most of the time obviously, it's the lack of socio-economic prospects at home that will push people to leave, to migrate in search of better opportunities. So that's probably one of the main "push" factors. But you could also obviously look at the issue of bad governance; and also the fact that you do have people who flee obviously conflict, civil strife. So all these are push factors.

vocabulary	
socio-economic prospects 'push' factors governance civil strife	sociálně – ekonomické vyhlídky faktory, které lidi dohánějí (tlačí) k migraci režim, způsob vlády, vláda občanské boje, válka

Programme 16: Migration 03

Highly-organised criminal networks are making billions of dollars smuggling and trafficking people.

Jean-Philippe Chauzy

A lot of people want to migrate but there are few channels to allow them to do so legally. So, what most would-be migrants will do at some point is look at ways of using smuggling and trafficking networks. That has a very serious impact - (a) on the well-being of the migrant who might find himself or herself in physically dangerous situations. It also has a negative impact on the host society because migrants will never be able to integrate. It's become in a way the new slave trade.

vocabulary	
few channels smuggling trafficking impact integrate in a way the new slave trade	málo možností, cest pašování obchodování, kšeftování dopad zapojit, začlenit, integrovat svým způsobem novodobé otrokářství

Programme 17: Warming 01

Global warming, the idea that the world is getting hotter, is a story which is often in the news in one form or another.

Richard Black

There's really a wealth of evidence that the world is getting warmer. First of all we have actual climate research stations where temperature is recorded. Some of those have been in existence for over a hundred years, and they show overall that things are getting warmer. We're seeing for example the melting of sea ice, particularly at the Arctic, also at the Antarctic. We see for example differences in the growth rings of trees, we see that trees are now growing faster - that's dependent on temperature. We're seeing differences in the growing season, differences in where birds and insects live, and that's really all because our climate is changing.

vocabulary	
climate research stations	výzkumná stanice klimatických změn
temperature	teplota
melting sea ice	tání oceánských ledových ker
rings of trees	letokruhy

Programme 18: Warming 02

The large majority of scientists are now certain that global warming is caused by human industry - that it's man made.

Richard Black

Over the last century, on average the earth has got about one degree Celsius warmer. That is a hugely fast rate - it's ten, perhaps a hundred times faster, than anything that's been found in the history of the earth. And that's been occurring at the same time as we have widespread industrialisation, emission of greenhouse gases. And for the two things to be coincidence would be so bizarre that you can almost rule it out.

vocabulary	
occur	objevovat se
widespread	rozšířený
industrialisation	industrializace
emission	emise
greenhouse gases	plyny způsobující skleníkový efekt
coincidence	náhoda
bizarre	nepravděpodobné, prapodivné
rule out	vyločit

Programme 19: Warming 03

The current US government has refused to ratify Kyoto. So has Australia and Russia may also refuse. They must have strong reasons. What could they be?

Richard Black

The oil industry and the car industry and so on are of course very, very powerful and they do lobby very hard and they do contribute funds to the election campaigns of various political parties around the world. Companies like this will always have much more power than companies which are trying to set up, for example, as producers of wind turbines. The oil companies are just so much bigger. You can have potentially any landowner deciding well, actually I'll set up a wind farm here. This is something which has great appeal to environmentalists but has minimal appeal to governments which have very close ties to oil companies.

vocabulary	
lobby	intervenovat (nátlaková skupina)
to set up	založit, zřídit, ustavit
wind turbines	větrné turbíny
landowner	vlastník půdy
environmentalists	ochránci životního prostředí, ekologové
appeal	ohlas, působivost; líbit se (být atraktivní)
close ties	být propojen, blízké vztahy, pouto

Programme 20: Fundamentalism 01

Fundamentalism can mean different things depending on whether you're a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian. You can be a fundamentalist and not have extreme or intolerant opinions.

Ben Cohen

The word fundamentalism dates back just over a hundred years. It was a group of Christians in America that felt that modern ideas and science were edging out what they thought were some of the key beliefs in Christianity, some of the fundamentals. So what it meant originally, a fundamentalist was somebody that believed what they thought were the important fundamentals of religion but I think it's moved on from that quite a bit - it's been used a lot more widely. If someone is very religious but very intolerant of someone that doesn't believe the same thing as them, they can just be called a fundamentalist - and it's just a term of abuse for someone being intolerant.

vocabulary	
fundamentalism	fundamentalismus, přísná pravověrnost
to date	datovat
edge out	vytlačovat
belief	víra, náboženská víra
intolerant	netolerantní
term of abuse	nadávka

Programme 21: Fundamentalism 02

Many fundamentalists believe that the Law of God is never archaic because when He made those laws He knew not only what was happening at the time, but also things that would happen to the end of time.

Ben Cohen

The modern world, the secular world that looks at other ideas like science and changing opinions, those are the things that make people define themselves as fundamentalists. Because they suddenly have something challenging the way they live their lives, the way they think other people should live their lives, so the word is a reaction to more recent ideas like science and non religious or secular ideas that have come in.

vocabulary	
secular define as challenging a reaction	světský, opak církevního/ náboženského definovat, označovat (se) za zpochybňující, (vyzývající) reakce

Programme 22: Fundamentalism 03

In recent years fundamentalism seems to have become more strongly associated with Islam - and with terrorism, such as the attack on the World Trade Centre and the bombing in Bali.

Ben Cohen

You have to remember that not all fundamentalists are people that feel so passionately about it that they will go to the extremes of suicide bombings or whatever - a lot of them just happen to hold very traditional opinions, and are very peaceful about it. But, yes, it certainly has been connected with the Islamic group al Qaeda for instance. And they're very agitated because they feel the west is bringing in a lot of secular fashions and thinking and behaviour that's actually watering down Islam and that's one of the things that are motivating people within al Qaeda to take part in these terrorist activities.

vocabulary	
extremes suicide bombings to hold very traditional opinions agitated watering down to motivate	extrémy sebevražedné pumové útoky zaujímat tradiční/konzervativní názory rozčilený, pobouřený, rozrušený rozředit, ředit - oslabovat motivovat

Programme 23: Fundamentalism 04

Fundamentalism can still describe the beliefs of many people that society should operate according to traditional religious teachings.

Ben Cohen

I think that the word fundamentalism, because it's so complicated and used in so many different ways, can sometimes just end up being used as a dirty word. Ooh, they're fundamentalists and it's a shorthand for saying they take their religion way too seriously - they're extremists, they quite possibly have a bomb in their bag - and that can be unfair on people who have very devout religious beliefs but wouldn't harm a fly.

vocabulary	
a dirty word	společné slovo
shorthand	nálepka, (těsnopisné vyjádření)
extremists	extrémisté
devout religious beliefs	vroucná, oddaná víra
wouldn't harm a fly	neublížil by ani kuřeti

Programme 24: United Nations 01

The United Nations, or UN, is a huge organisation, with more than 191 member countries. But which part of it actually holds the power?

Pam O'Toole

Who does what and when is always a matter of great confusion. The Secretary General, for instance, might come out and say I think such and such should happen. Kofi Annan who's the first secretary general to rise from the ranks of the United Nations itself - he was actually a member of the Secretariat before he became Secretary General - so he might prefer a particular course of action but on the other hand, if the Security Council then adopts a resolution that goes in a different direction, it's the Security Council vote that carries the weight.

vocabulary	
confusion	zmatek
rise from the ranks	postupně se vypracovat (od píky)
course of action	postup, způsob jednání
to adopt a resolution	schválit rezoluci (OSN)
Security Council	Rada bezpečnosti
carries the weight	mít význam, mít váhu, brát vážně

Programme 25: United Nations 02

The Security Council of the United Nations is most frequently in the news. The five permanent members very much reflect the politics of the time the UN was formed - the end of the Second World War and the beginnings of the Cold War.

Pam O'Toole

The Security Council has fifteen member states on it. Five of those are permanent - the U.S, Russia, China, France and the U.K. The other ten are rotating members, so basically they change. Every year five countries will leave the Security Council, five more will join. Its role is basically to maintain international peace and security and it does that by basically convening at any time, over any issue - a member state can ask for the Security Council to be convened for an emergency session if it feels that peace is threatened by a certain event.

vocabulary permanent rotating members basically maintain to convene emergency session	 stálý pravidelně se střídající členové v podstatě udržovat, hájit, prosazovat sejít se, svolat mimořádné zasedání
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Programme 26: United Nations 03

The General Assembly is the main parliament of the UN, but how do its powers compare with the Security Council?

Pam O'Toole

The General Assembly, which is kind of a parliamentary body almost, one country one vote, can consider a draft resolution, adopt a draft resolution either by voting on it or by consensus, but that won't have any binding power. Any resolution adopted by the Security Council has binding power on a member state so it should actually take action on what the Security Council says.

vocabulary General Assembly kind of a parliamentary body draft resolution consensus binding power	 Valné shromáždění OSN jakýsi druh parlamentu návrh rezoluce společný postoj, konsensus závazný
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Programme 27: GM Crops 01

Some people see genetic modification as the answer to world hunger, while others say there will be environmental disaster.

Roland Pease

Genetically modified crops are crops where genes have been taken from different species and they've been put into crop plants. You know, if it was a grain, it would be a bigger grain, a fatter grain, or it might be a shorter growing season or it might be drought tolerance. In genetically engineered crops, what scientists have found is, they've found actual genes - these are the sort of the parts of the blueprint for life - which endow plants with those qualities, drought tolerance is one, another one would give you resistance to herbicides and then they can take them from any plant and put them in any other plant.

vocabulary	
genetically modified or engineered crops	geneticky modifikované plodiny
genes	geny
species	druhy
grain	zrno
blueprint for life	genový vzorec života
endow	vybavit
drought tolerance	tolerance vůči suchu, schopnost růstu v obdobích sucha
resistance to herbicides	odolnost vůči herbicidům

Programme 28: GM Crops 02

Increased use of herbicides will mean the loss of wild plants, which will mean fewer insects - which in turn will mean a reduction in the birds and animals that eat them.

Roland Pease

There were recent trials for example in Britain where they showed that insect populations, weed populations and bird populations in GM fields had been damaged. The point there is it's not actually the crops directly affecting those things, but because the crops allow more vigorous, herbicide weed control, the knock-on effects of that weed control have been on the number of weeds, as you'd expect, but also the number of insects feeding off the weeds and the number of birds feeding off the insects.

vocabulary	
recent trials	nedávné testy, pokusy
insect	hmyz
weed	plevel
damaged	poškozený
herbicide weed control	herbicid, chemický přípravek k hubení plevelu
knock-on effects	druhotný dopad (domino efekt)
feed off	živit se něčím

Programme 29: GM Crops 03

In Western Europe in particular, consumers are worried that GM food will make them ill. From the start people said 'We don't want it'.

Roland Pease

In Europe, for example, there have been a number of food health scares, whether it's about poorly preserved food that's given people lethal stomach upsets, or whether it's been foot and mouth, people in Europe are very concerned about what the food they're eating is going to do to them. And when you say, well actually we've engineered into this plant something which makes the plant resistant to herbicide, people want to know what is that thing that you've got in there? Is it actually in the part of the plant that I'm eating and is it actually going to affect me? There don't seem to be any experiments which have shown any serious health effects.

vocabulary	
food health scares	poplašné zprávy o zdraví škodlivých potravinách
poorly preserved	špatně uchovávané/konzervované
lethal	smrtelný
stomach upsets	zkažený žaludek
foot and mouth	slintavka a kulhavka
experiments	pokusy
health effects	vliv na zdraví

Programme 30: GM Crops 04

The debate is now so massive that it's hard to imagine a time when GM crops weren't controversial. What might have contributed to that change?

Roland Pease

The tone really changed in this country at least when one of the British newspapers, the Daily Mail, used the word 'frankenfood' - this was playing on the idea of Frankenstein's monster. The stories that were being talked about then about potential drawbacks on human health, on the environment and so on, were well-known to an awful lot of people before, you know, we had been reporting those stories, but this word 'frankenfood' suddenly caught the public imagination and did change the debate an awful lot.

vocabulary	
"frankenfood"	umělé, nepřírozené (zrůdné) potraviny
drawbacks	stinná stránka, neblahý vliv
environment	životní prostředí
caught the public imagination	zaujmout, upoutat pozornost veřejnosti