

## **Comparison BBC and Evangelische Omroep (EO) DVDs**

**Gerdien de Jong 2007**

**DVD: David Attenborough: The Life of Mammals  
BBC episode 1**

**DVD: David Attenborough Het Leven van Zoogdieren.  
EO aflevering 1 / Episode 1**

The object here is to compare relevant passages from episode 1 from the DVD bought at BBC internet shop ( <http://www.bbcshop.com/invt/bbcdvd1128> )

and corresponding passages from DVD bought at the the Evangelische Omroep (Evangelical Broadcasting) internet shop

(<http://www.eo.nl/portals/eshops/product.jsp?portal=5282115&map=eshops.EO&baseBlock=7077434&eshop=eshops.EO&medium=tv&product=7406000>)

Accurately translated text is not rendered.

The EO DVD lacks 3 minutes: these removed minutes represent scenes where evolution or the age of the earth in some form is mentioned.

The differences in the commentary are quite clear. Any mention of millions of years, continental drift, of evolution, of speciation has been removed from the Evangelische Omroep (Evangelical Broadcasting) DVD's.

BBC episode 1	EO aflevering1	Translation into
<p><i>italic</i> = Attenborough in view</p> <p>roman = Attenborough commenting</p> <p><b>bold</b> = text modified in translation</p> <p><u>underline</u> = A's spoken text BBC</p>	<p><i>italic</i> = Dutch undertitled when Attenborough in view</p> <p>roman = commenting female voice</p> <p><b>bold</b> = text modified in translation</p> <p><u>underline</u> = A's spoken text BBC</p>	<p><i>italic</i> = English translation Dutch undertitled when Attenborough in view</p> <p>roman = Attenborough commenting</p> <p><b>bold</b> = text modified in translation</p> <p><u>underline</u> = A's spoken text BBC</p>
<p>0:30 begin 1:28</p> <p><i>The only reason that it and I don't freeze solid is that we are both mammals and have the mammals ability to use our food to heat our bodies.</i></p> <p><b>The reason it is more at home than I am, is that it has more of that other mammalian characteristic, hair, than I have.</b></p> <p><b>It's body is insulated with fur.</b></p> <p>1:58</p> <p>Warmbloodedness is one of the key factors that have enabled mammals to conquer</p>	<p>0:30 begin 1:28</p> <p><b>ONTBREEKT: tekst en beeld</b></p> <p>1:28</p> <p>Een van de belangrijkste redenen dat zoogdieren het leven op aarde aan kunnen is</p>	<p>0:30 begin 1:28</p> <p><b>MISSING: text and image</b></p> <p>1:28</p> <p>One of the most important reasons that mammals can cope with life on earth is</p>

<p>the earth; and to develop the most complex bodies in the whole animal kingdom.</p> <p>1:43 2:15: (In this series we will travel the world)</p> <p>6:02 <b>We wil look at the lives of our closest relatives.</b></p> <p>6.16 <b>And they will lead us to ourselves, perhaps the most successful variation of the mammals' winning design.</b></p> <p>6:24 6:30 <b>To catch a glimps of the very beginnings of the mammalian dynasty we must travel to Australia.</b></p> <p>6:44 <i>I'm looking for one of the most ancient of all mammals – it's so ancient it shares at least one characteristic with the reptiles.</i></p> <p>7:02 <b>It's a very elusive creature, but here in south Australia,</b></p>	<p>hun warmbloedigheid. Ze hebben dan ook de meest complexe lichamen van alle diersoorten.</p> <p>1:40 1:45 (In deze serie reizen we de hele wereld)</p> <p>5.30 We nemen ook <b>een kijkje bij de apen.</b></p> <p>5:44 <b>ONTBREEKT: tekst en beeld</b></p> <p>5.44 5.53 <b>Ons onderzoek brengt ons om te beginnen</b> in Australie.</p> <p>6:15 <b>ONTBREEKT: tekst en beeld</b></p>	<p>their warmbloodedness. They have the most complex bodies in the whole animal kingdom.</p> <p>1:40 1:45 (In this series we will travel the whole world)</p> <p>5:30 We will <b>look at the monkeys.</b></p> <p>5:44 <b>MISSING: text and image</b></p> <p>5.44 5.53 <b>Our research brings us to start with</b> to Australia.</p> <p>6:15 <b>MISSING: text and image</b></p>
--	--	--

<p><i>there is a population that has been fitted with radio transmitters, and I can track them with this arial.</i></p> <p><i>And I've got a very strong signal.</i></p> <p>7:19</p> <p>At first glance, you might think that this mammal is some sort of hedgehog, or perhaps a porcupine.</p> <p>But actually it is weirdly different from a hedgehog or a porcupine or almost any other kind of mammal.</p> <p>7:50</p> <p><i>It's an echidna, and you can tell it is a mammal because it's got hair, and only mammals have hair.</i></p> <p>8:00</p> <p>13:00</p> <p><b>There were very few other mammals on earth a 100 million year ago when the first platypus appeared but there was another kind of animal hunting in the rivers.</b></p> <p>13.11</p>	<p>6:15</p> <p>Zo op het eerste gezicht lijkt dit zoogdier een soort egel of een stekelvarken.</p> <p>Maar het is iets heel anders.</p> <p>Het lijkt niet eens op een zoogdier.</p> <p>6:34</p> <p><i>Het is een mierenegel. Het is echt een zoogdier, want hij heeft haar en dat hebben alleen zoogdieren.</i></p> <p>6:45</p> <p>11:35</p> <p><b>Het vogelbekdier is een van de weinige zoogdieren die in het water jaagt. Toch kennen de rivieren wel degelijk andere jagers.</b></p> <p>11.47</p>	<p>6:15</p> <p>At first glance this mammal looks like some sort of hedgehog, or porcupine.</p> <p>But it is something quite different.</p> <p>It does not even look like a mammal.</p> <p>6:34</p> <p><i>It's an echidna. It is really a mammal because it's got hair, and only mammals have hair.</i></p> <p>6:45</p> <p>11:35</p> <p><b>The platypus is one of the few mammals that hunts in water.</b></p> <p><b>Yet, the rivers know certainly other hunters.</b></p> <p>11.47</p>
---	---	--

<p>13:30</p> <p><b>Waterbirds are among the most ancient bird families, so this could really be a scene from the days just after the death of the Dinosaurs when a new kind of animal appeared on earth, one with warm blood and fur.</b></p> <p>13:47</p>	<p><b>tekst ontbreekt</b></p>	<p><b>text missing</b></p>
<p>16::10</p> <p><i>And only mammals produce milk.</i></p> <p><i>In most mammals of course it comes from a nipple,</i></p> <p>but in this <b><u>very primitive mammal</u></b> it simply oozes through the skin.</p>	<p>14:54</p> <p><i>En alleen zoogdieren produceren melk.</i></p> <p><i>Bij de meeste zoogdieren komt melk uit een tepel</i></p> <p>maar <b>in dit geval</b> sijpelt het door de huid heen.</p>	<p>14:54</p> <p><i>And only mammals produce milk.</i></p> <p><i>In most mammals milk comes from a nipple,</i></p> <p>but in this <b><u>case</u></b> it simply oozes through the skin.</p>
<p>16:24</p>	<p>14:57</p>	<p>14:57</p>
<p>17.17</p> <p>The platypus and the echidna are the only mammals alive today that lay eggs, <b>living links with the egg-laying reptiles from which the mammals are descended.</b></p> <p>But they are both so well adapted to their particular ways of life that they are still</p>	<p>15.50</p> <p>Het vogelbekdier en de mierenegel zijn de enige nog levende zoogdieren die eieren leggen.</p> <p><b>ontbreekt</b></p> <p>Beide dieren hebben zich uitstekend aangepast aan hun leefomgeving en floreren in</p>	<p>15.50</p> <p>The platypus and the echidna are the only mammals alive today that lay eggs.</p> <p><b>missing</b></p> <p>Both animals are well adapted to their particular ways of life and flourish in</p>

<p>very succesful and are widespread in Australia.</p> <p>That's quite an achievement <b>for they have been around for a 100 million years as the fossil evidence makes clear.</b></p> <p>17:43</p> <p><i>Most of that evidence is just tiny little fragments.</i></p> <p><i>But here, at Riversleigh in northern Australia, it is a very different story.</i></p> <p><b>Fifteen million years ago</b> Australia was a much wetter country than it is today. Just here was then a swampy area.</p> <p>The bones of animals that died in or around those swamps became buried in limy mud at the bottom of the pools and are now preserved in limestone.</p> <p><i>This rock is full of bone.</i></p> <p><i>Here is the rectangular bony plate from the back of a crocodile.</i></p> <p><i>The rest of it looks like bird bone.</i></p> <p><i>But the limestone in which</i></p>	<p>Australie.</p> <p>Dat is een hele prestatie. <b>Van de exemplaren die lang geleden leefden zijn fossielen gevonden.</b></p> <p>16:15</p> <p><i>Fossielen zijn vaak heel klein.</i></p> <p><i>Maar hier in het noord-Australische Riversleigh zien we iets heel anders.</i></p> <p>16.25</p> <p><b>Lang geleden was</b> Australie een veel natter land dan het nu is.</p> <p>Dit was toen een moeras gebied.</p> <p>De beenderen van dode dieren raakten in die moerassen bedolven onder kalkachtige modder en zijn zo gewaard gebleven in kalksteen.</p> <p>16.45</p> <p><i>Dit gesteente zit vol botjes.</i></p> <p><i>Hier zie je de rechthoekige rugplaat van een krokodil.</i></p> <p><i>De rest lijkt meer op vogelbotjes.</i></p> <p><i>Maar dit kalksteen is zo hard</i></p>	<p>Australia.</p> <p>That's quite an achievement. <b>Of the individuals that lived long ago fossils have been found.</b></p> <p>16:15</p> <p><i>Fossils are often tiny.</i></p> <p><i>But here, at Riversleigh in northern Australia, it is a very different story.</i></p> <p>16.25</p> <p><b>Long ago</b> Australia was a much wetter country than it is today. Just here was then a swampy area.</p> <p>The bones of animals that died in or around those swamps became buried in limy mud at the bottom of the pools and are now preserved in limestone</p> <p>16:45</p> <p><i>This rock is full of bone.</i></p> <p><i>Here is the rectangular bony plate from the back of a crocodile.</i></p> <p><i>The rest of it looks like bird bone.</i></p> <p><i>But the limestone is so hard</i></p>
---	--	--

<p><i>these bones are embedded is so hard that the only way to get them out is to put the whole block in a bath of acid for a few weeks.</i></p> <p>18:38</p> <p><i>The limestone then dissolves away, and what is left is sometimes the most extraordinary bone, beautifully preserved.</i></p> <p>18:48</p> <p><b>This is the skull of an extinct platypus, about 15 million years old</b></p> <p><b>It's been called Obdurodon, what means enduring tooth, because unlike today's platypus, which has no teeth, this one still has them.</b></p> <p><b>There are the empty sockets of the molars, there two little premolars.</b></p> <p><b>But what was this place like, 15 million years ago when Obdurodon was alive?</b></p> <p>19:25</p> <p>(A. gets up, leaves)</p> <p>19:30</p>	<p><i>dat je de fossielen er alleen uit krijgt door zo'n brok in een zuurbad te leggen.</i></p> <p>17:10</p> <p><i>Dan lost het kalksteen op en wat hou je over?</i></p> <p><i>Fantastisch mooie, goed bewaard gebleven botten.</i></p> <p>17.21</p> <p><b>ONTBREEKT als beeld en tekst</b></p> <p>17:22</p> <p>(A. staat op, gaat weg)</p> <p>17:27</p> <p>17:37</p>	<p><i>that the only way to get the fossils out is to put the whole block in a bath of acid</i></p> <p>17:10</p> <p><i>The limestone then dissolves away, and what is left is sometimes the most extraordinary bone, beautifully preserved.</i></p> <p>17.21</p> <p><b>MISSING: text and image</b></p> <p>17:22</p> <p>(A. gets up, leaves)</p> <p>17:27</p> <p>17:37</p>
---	---	--

<p>The night sky would have been full of the calls of the animals in the surrounding lush tropical forests.</p> <p><b>Obdurodon, just like the modern platypus,</b> would spend much of its time swimming in pools.</p> <p>But in the trees around, there were other mammals of a rather different kind, marsupials.</p> <p>There were many different kinds of possum, <b>many similar to those alive today.</b></p> <p>Down on the ground though, there were less familiar creatures, like this large marsupial leaf eater. <b>Nothing like it is alive today.</b></p> <p>20:15</p> <p>There were great numbers of small, mouse sized animals which judging from their teeth ate insects.</p> <p>And others which had a taste for flesh.</p> <p>And prey on all these animals, a marsupial lion, which was certainly big</p>	<p>Het geroep van allerlei dieren moet <b>vroeger</b> weerklonken hebben in deze tropische wouden.</p> <p><b>Het vogelbekdier</b> leefde vooral in het water.</p> <p>Maar in de bomen hier rondom leefden zoogdieren van een heel andere soort: de buideldieren</p> <p>Er waren veel verschillende soorten klimbuideldieren. <b>(ontbreekt)</b></p> <p>Op de grond leefde dit grote bladetende buideldier, <b>nu enig in zijn soort.</b></p> <p>18:08</p> <p>Er waren heel veel kleine diertjes, zo groot als een muis, die insecten moeten hebben gegeten, aan de grootte van hun tandjes te zien.</p> <p>En andere dieren die liever vlees aten.</p> <p>De buideldragende leeuw bijvoorbeeld maakte jacht op alle kleine dieren en was</p>	<p>The calls of many animals must <b>formerly</b> have been heard in these tropical forests.</p> <p><b>The platypus</b> lived mostly in water.</p> <p>But in the trees around lived mammals of a very different kind, marsupials.</p> <p>There were many different kinds of possum.. <b>(missing)</b></p> <p>Down on the ground lived this large marsupial leaf eater, <b>now the only one of his kind.</b></p> <p>18:08</p> <p>There were great numbers of small, mouse sized animals that ate insects, judging from their teeth.</p> <p>And others which had a taste for flesh.</p> <p>The marsupial lion for instance hunted all small animals and was certainly</p>
---	--	---

<p>enough to make a meal of an unwary <b>Obdurodon</b>.</p> <p>20:20</p> <p><b>As the millions of years passed</b>, Australia began to dry out.</p> <p>The rain forests retreated and were replaced by grassy plains.</p> <p>21:06</p> <p>As the landscape changed <b>so did the marsupial mammals</b> .</p> <p><b>They thrived and diversified into many different species and they are still abundant today.</b></p> <p>They differ from the platypus and the echidna in they way they reproduce.</p> <p>21:21</p> <p>.....neighbourhood bully.</p> <p>38:45</p> <p>(Attenborough in beeld)</p> <p><i>Marsupials first appeared about a 100 million years ago towards the end of the age of the Dinosaurs. .</i></p> <p><i>Then Australia was part of a great supercontinent, but as</i></p>	<p>zeker groot genoeg om een onoplettend <b>vogelbekdier</b> op te peuzelen.</p> <p>18:47</p> <p><b>Door de jaren heen</b> werd het Australische klimaat droger.</p> <p>De regenwouden werden verdrongen door grasvlakten.</p> <p>19:00</p> <p>Het landshap veranderde <b>en de verschillende buideldragende zoogdieren moesten zich aan de veranderingen aanpassen.</b></p> <p>(ontbreekt)</p> <p>Hun voortplanting gaat anders in zijn werk dan vogeldier en de mierenegel.</p> <p>19:13</p> <p>.... plaaggeest.</p> <p>36.42</p> <p><b>(geen Attenborough)</b></p>	<p>big enough to make a meal of an unwary <b>platypus</b>.</p> <p>18:47</p> <p><b>Through the years</b> Australia dried out.</p> <p>The rain forests were replaced by grassy plains.</p> <p>19:00</p> <p>The landscape changed <b>and the various marsupial mammals had to adapt to change</b></p> <p>(missing)</p> <p>Their reproduction differs from the platypus and the</p> <p>19:13</p> <p>.... neighbourhood bully.</p> <p>36:42</p> <p><b>(no Attenborough)</b></p>
--	---	--

<p><i>the millions of years rolled by that continent split apart. One fragment drifted south: that was Antarctica.</i></p> <p><b>As it got closer to the South Pole, so it got colder, became covered with snow and ice, and its animal inhabitants died out.</b></p> <p><b>A second part was Australia. It drifted north and got warmer. And here, marsupials flourished.</b></p> <p><i>But there was a third part: it too drifted north, it too had a population of marsupials.</i></p> <p>And they are still there.</p> <p>That was South America.</p> <p><b>It may well have been in this region of the supercontinent that the marsupial mammals first appeared.</b></p> <p>Many eventually died out, but there are still a lot of survivors.</p> <p>39:50 48:25 end</p>	<p><b>ONTBREEKT als beeld en tekst</b></p> <p>36:43 Dit is het Zuid-Amerikaanse continent, en ook hier vinden we buideldieren.</p> <p><b>ontbreekt</b></p> <p>Een aantal soorten is nu uitgestorven., maar er zijn er nog behoorlijk wat over.</p> <p>36.55 45:20 einde</p>	<p><b>MISSING: text and image</b></p> <p>36:43 This is the continent South-America, and here also we find marsupials.</p> <p><b>missing</b></p> <p>A number of species has now died out, but there are still survivors.</p> <p>This is one that is difficult to find.</p>
---	---	---

		36:55 45:20 end
aftiteling	NOB vertaling BV	