

Aplikace World Factbook

VY_32_INOVACE_MOB_BU_04

Sada: Mobilní aplikace ve výuce

Téma: Aplikace World Factbook

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Předmět: Zeměpis

Ročník: 3. ročník vyššího gymnázia

Využití: Prezentace určená pro výklad

Anotace: Prezentace je věnována mobilní aplikaci World Factbook, kterou mohou žáci a učitelé využívat v tabletech (a případně i mobilních telefonech) s operačním systémem Android. První část charakterizuje jednotlivé sekce aplikace. Ve druhé části jsou zařazeny praktické úkoly na procvičení.

Gymnázium Vincence Makovského
se sportovními třídami Nové Město na Moravě



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Aplikace World Factbook

- ▶ Aplikaci nainstalujete z katalogu aplikací pro mobilní zařízení **Obchod play**
- ▶ Mobilní verze populární webové aplikace CIA World Factbook
- ▶ Zobrazuje aktuálně informace o zemích světa rozdělené do několika **kategorií**:
 - Základní fakta
 - Geografie
 - Lidé a společnost
 - Vláda
 - Hospodářství
 - Energie
 - Komunikace
 - Doprava
 - Armáda
 - Mezinárodní problémy
- ▶ Aplikace je v **angličtině**
- ▶ Veškeré informace jsou pravidelně **aktualizovány**



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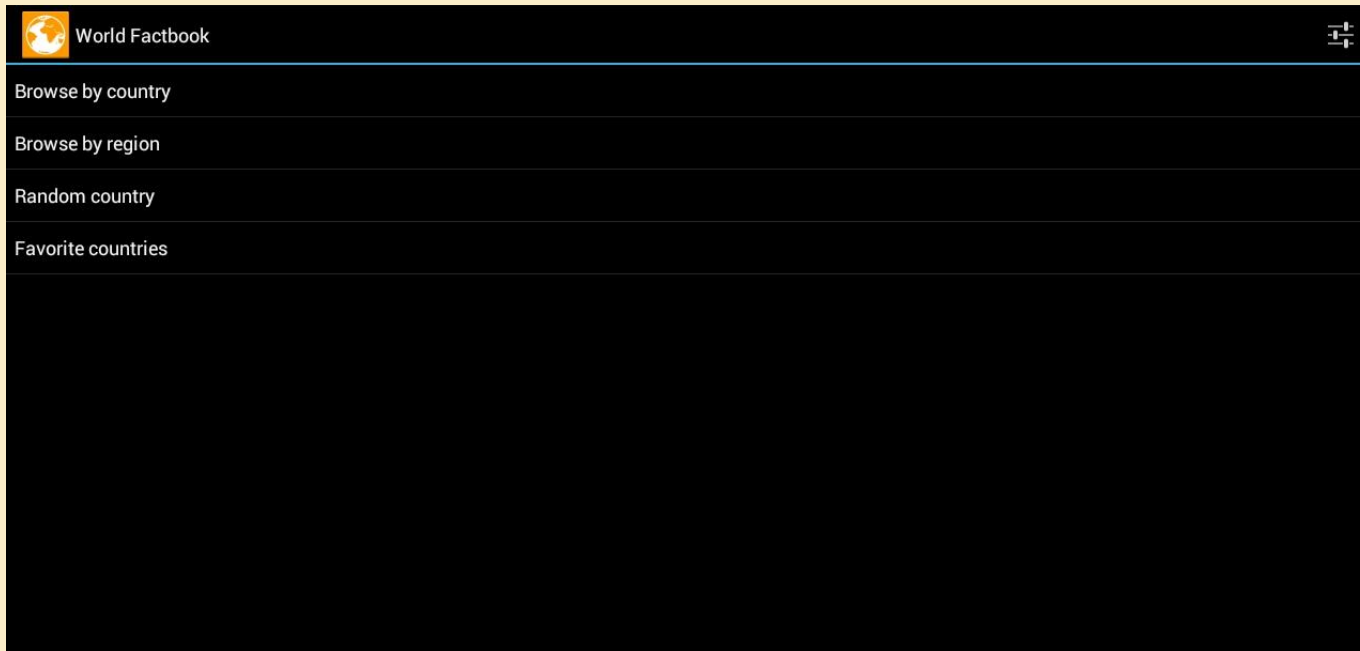
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OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

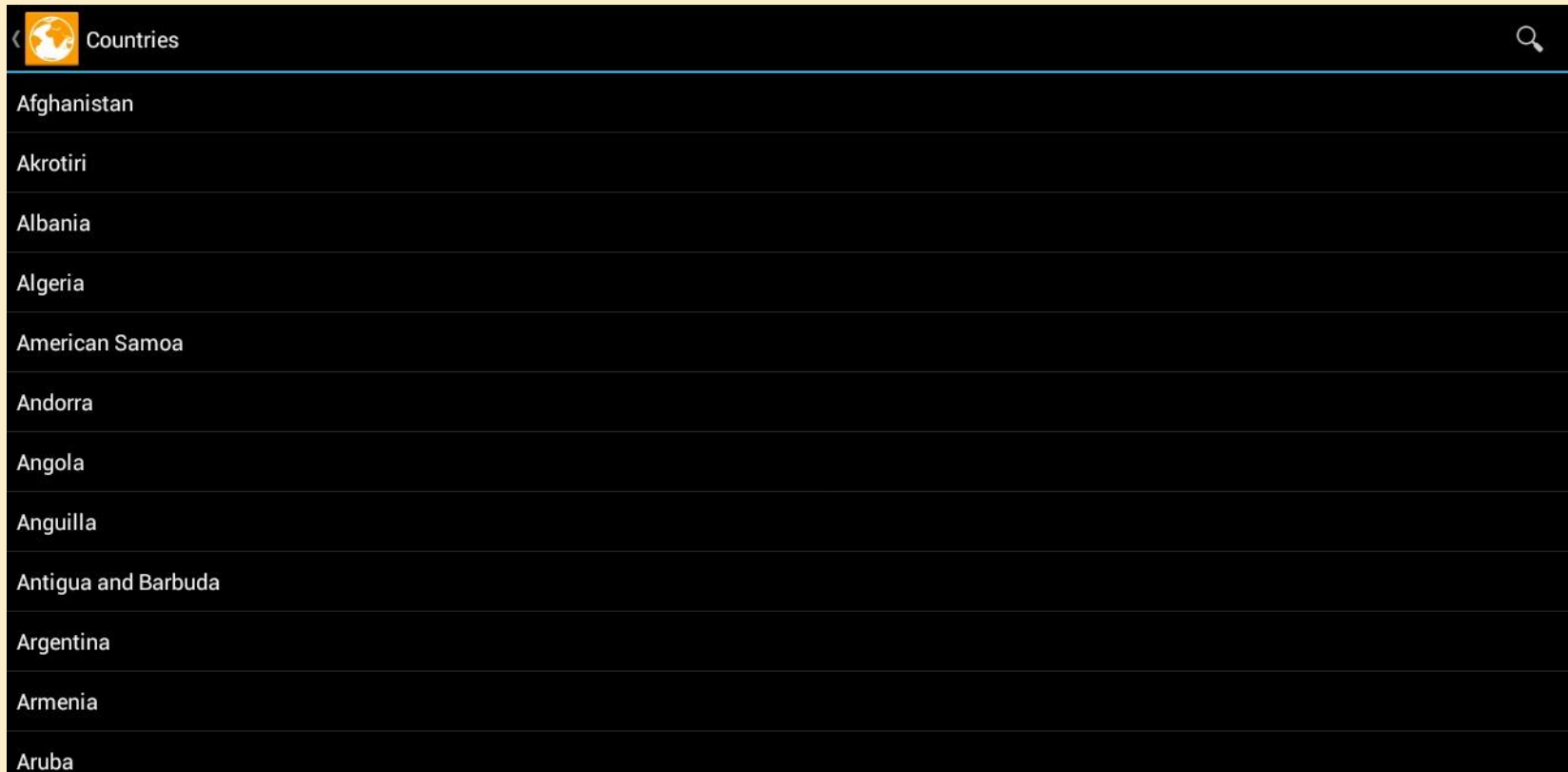
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World Factbook



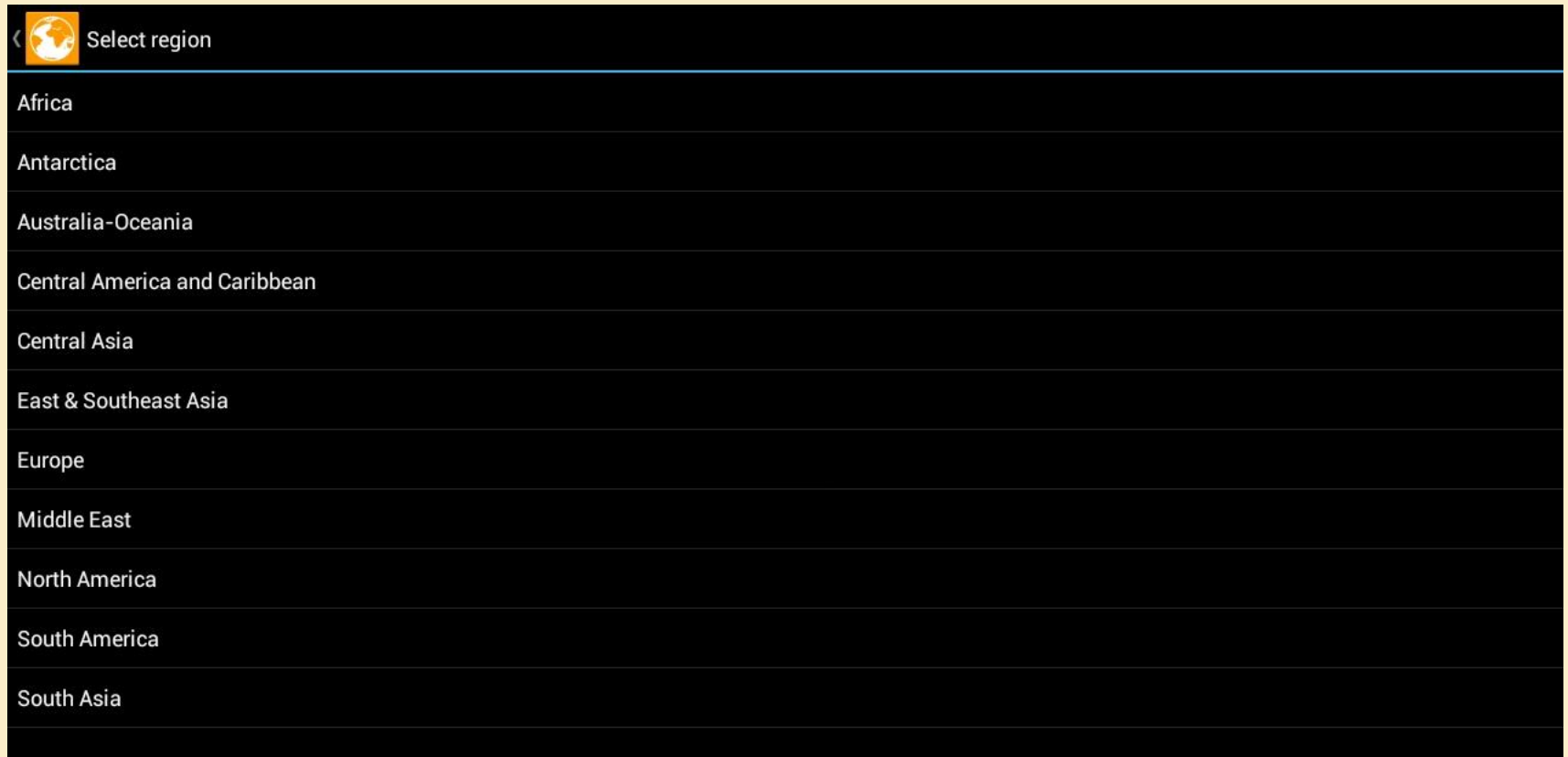
Obr. 1: Úvodní obrazovka aplikace World Factbook zobrazuje rozcestník, ze kterého můžete vyhledávat podle zemí, regionů, vašich oblíbených zemí, případně si nechat zobrazit náhodně jednu zemi.

World Factbook – Countries



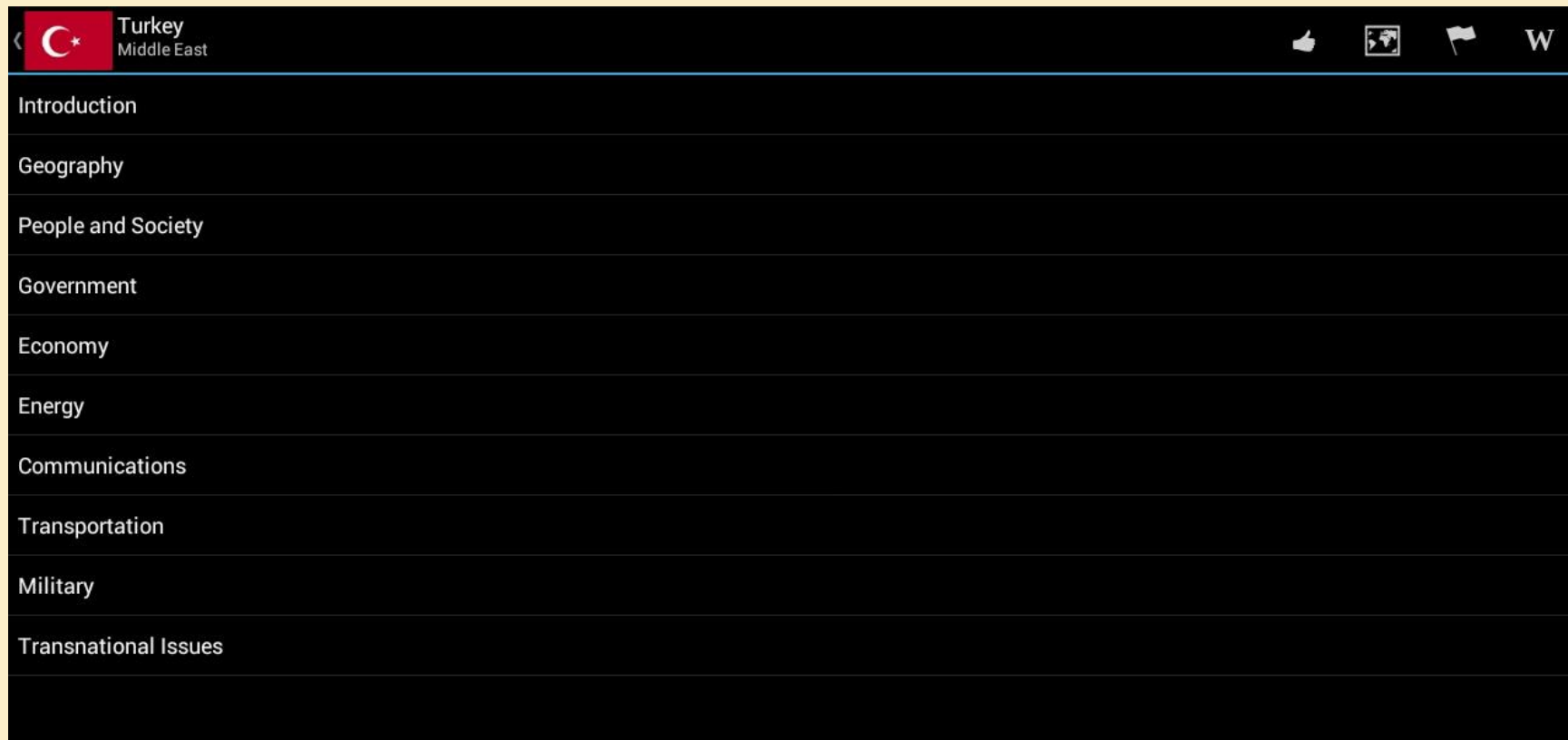
Obr. 2: Jednotlivé země můžete vybírat z abecedně seřazeného seznamu.

World Factbook – Select region



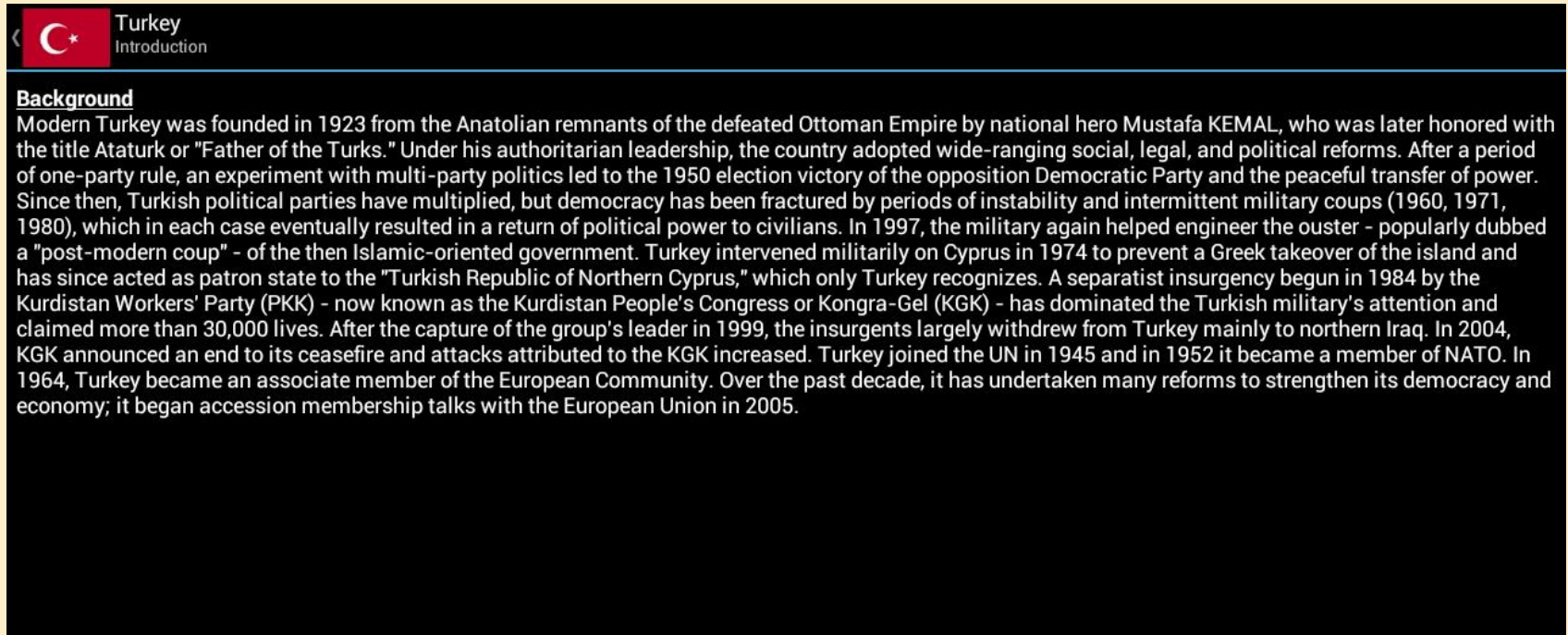
Obr. 3: Země můžete vybírat také podle jednotlivých regionů

Přehled kategorií



Obr. 4: Po výběru konkrétní země přejdete na stránku s jednotlivými kategoriemi. V horní části obrazovky je malý náhled vlajky. Odkazy vpravo nahoře jsou funkční pouze v placené verzi aplikace.

Introduction




Turkey
Introduction

Background

Modern Turkey was founded in 1923 from the Anatolian remnants of the defeated Ottoman Empire by national hero Mustafa KEMAL, who was later honored with the title Ataturk or "Father of the Turks." Under his authoritarian leadership, the country adopted wide-ranging social, legal, and political reforms. After a period of one-party rule, an experiment with multi-party politics led to the 1950 election victory of the opposition Democratic Party and the peaceful transfer of power. Since then, Turkish political parties have multiplied, but democracy has been fractured by periods of instability and intermittent military coups (1960, 1971, 1980), which in each case eventually resulted in a return of political power to civilians. In 1997, the military again helped engineer the ouster - popularly dubbed a "post-modern coup" - of the then Islamic-oriented government. Turkey intervened militarily on Cyprus in 1974 to prevent a Greek takeover of the island and has since acted as patron state to the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which only Turkey recognizes. A separatist insurgency begun in 1984 by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) - now known as the Kurdistan People's Congress or Kongra-Gel (KGK) - has dominated the Turkish military's attention and claimed more than 30,000 lives. After the capture of the group's leader in 1999, the insurgents largely withdrew from Turkey mainly to northern Iraq. In 2004, KGK announced an end to its ceasefire and attacks attributed to the KGK increased. Turkey joined the UN in 1945 and in 1952 it became a member of NATO. In 1964, Turkey became an associate member of the European Community. Over the past decade, it has undertaken many reforms to strengthen its democracy and economy; it began accession membership talks with the European Union in 2005.

Obr. 5: Úvodní přehled charakterizuje především historii vybrané země

Geography

 Turkey
Geography

Location
Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia (that portion of Turkey west of the Bosphorus is geographically part of Europe), bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria

Geographic coordinates
39 00 N, 35 00 E

Area
total: 783,562 sq km
land: 769,632 sq km
water: 13,930 sq km

Area - comparative
slightly larger than Texas

Land boundaries
total: 2,648 km
border countries: Armenia 268 km, Azerbaijan 9 km, Bulgaria 240 km, Georgia 252 km, Greece 206 km, Iran 499 km, Iraq 352 km, Syria 822 km

Coastline
7,200 km

Maritime claims
territorial sea: 6 nm in the Aegean Sea; 12 nm in Black Sea and in Mediterranean Sea
exclusive economic zone: in Black Sea only: to the maritime boundary agreed upon with the former USSR

Climate
temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior

Obr. 6: Sekce Geography obsahuje informace o poloze a přírodních podmínkách.

People and Society



Turkey
People and Society

Nationality
noun: Turk(s)
adjective: Turkish

Ethnic groups
Turkish 70-75%, Kurdish 18%, other minorities 7-12% (2008 est.)

Languages
Turkish (official), Kurdish, other minority languages

Religions
Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews)

Population
80,694,485 (July 2013 est.)

Age structure
0-14 years: 25.9% (male 10,682,900/female 10,201,965)
15-24 years: 17% (male 6,979,955/female 6,703,689)
25-54 years: 42.7% (male 17,375,544/female 17,097,927)
55-64 years: 7.9% (male 3,189,731/female 3,169,450)
65 years and over: 6.6% (male 2,422,983/female 2,870,341) (2013 est.)

Dependency ratios
total dependency ratio: 49.3 %
youth dependency ratio: 38.3 %
elderly dependency ratio: 11 %
potential support ratio: 9.1 (2013)

Obr. 7: V sekci People and Society jsou zpracovány údaje o struktuře obyvatel a přirozeném a mechanickém pohybu obyvatel

Government



 Turkey
Government

Country name
conventional long form: Republic of Turkey
conventional short form: Turkey
local long form: Türkiye Cumhuriyeti
local short form: Türkiye

Government type
republican parliamentary democracy

Capital
name: Ankara
geographic coordinates: 39 56 N, 32 52 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October


Administrative divisions
81 provinces (İller, singular - İli); Adana, Adiyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Agri, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Ardahan, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Bartin, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Duzce, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Igdır, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir (Smyrna), Kahramanmaras, Karabuk, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kilis, Kirikkale, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon (Trebizond), Tunceli, Usak, Van, Yalova, Yozgat, Zonguldak

Independence
29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)

National holiday
Republic Day, 29 October (1923)

Obr. 8: Sekce Government popisuje administrativní členění země, výkonnou, zákonodárnou a soudní moc, politické strany v zemi a také např. vlajku.

Economy

 Turkey
Economy

Economy - overview
Turkey's largely free-market economy is increasingly driven by its industry and service sectors, although its traditional agriculture sector still accounts for about 25% of employment. An aggressive privatization program has reduced state involvement in basic industry, banking, transport, and communication, and an emerging cadre of middle-class entrepreneurs is adding dynamism to the economy and expanding production beyond the traditional textiles and clothing sectors. The automotive, construction, and electronics industries, are rising in importance and have surpassed textiles within Turkey's export mix. Oil began to flow through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline in May 2006, marking a major milestone that will bring up to 1 million barrels per day from the Caspian to market. Several gas pipelines projects also are moving forward to help transport Central Asian gas to Europe through Turkey, which over the long term will help address Turkey's dependence on imported oil and gas to meet 97% of its energy needs. After Turkey experienced a severe financial crisis in 2001, Ankara adopted financial and fiscal reforms as part of an IMF program. The reforms strengthened the country's economic fundamentals and ushered in an era of strong growth - averaging more than 6% annually until 2008. Global economic conditions and tighter fiscal policy caused GDP to contract in 2009, but Turkey's well-regulated financial markets and banking system helped the country weather the global financial crisis and GDP rebounded strongly to 9.2% in 2010, as exports returned to normal levels following the recession. Growth dropped to approximately 3% in 2012. Turkey's public sector debt to GDP ratio has fallen to about 40%, and at least one rating agency upgraded Turkey's debt to investment grade in 2012. Turkey remains dependent on often volatile, short-term investment to finance its large trade deficit. The stock value of FDI stood at \$117 billion at year-end 2012. Inflows have slowed because of continuing economic turmoil in Europe, the source of much of Turkey's FDI. Turkey's relatively high current account deficit, uncertainty related to monetary policy-making, and political turmoil within Turkey's neighborhood leave the economy vulnerable to destabilizing shifts in investor confidence.

GDP (purchasing power parity)
\$1.142 trillion (2012 est.)
\$1.113 trillion (2011 est.)
\$1.026 trillion (2010 est.)
note: data are in 2012 US dollars

GDP (official exchange rate)
\$794.5 billion (2012 est.)

GDP - real growth rate
2.6% (2012 est.)

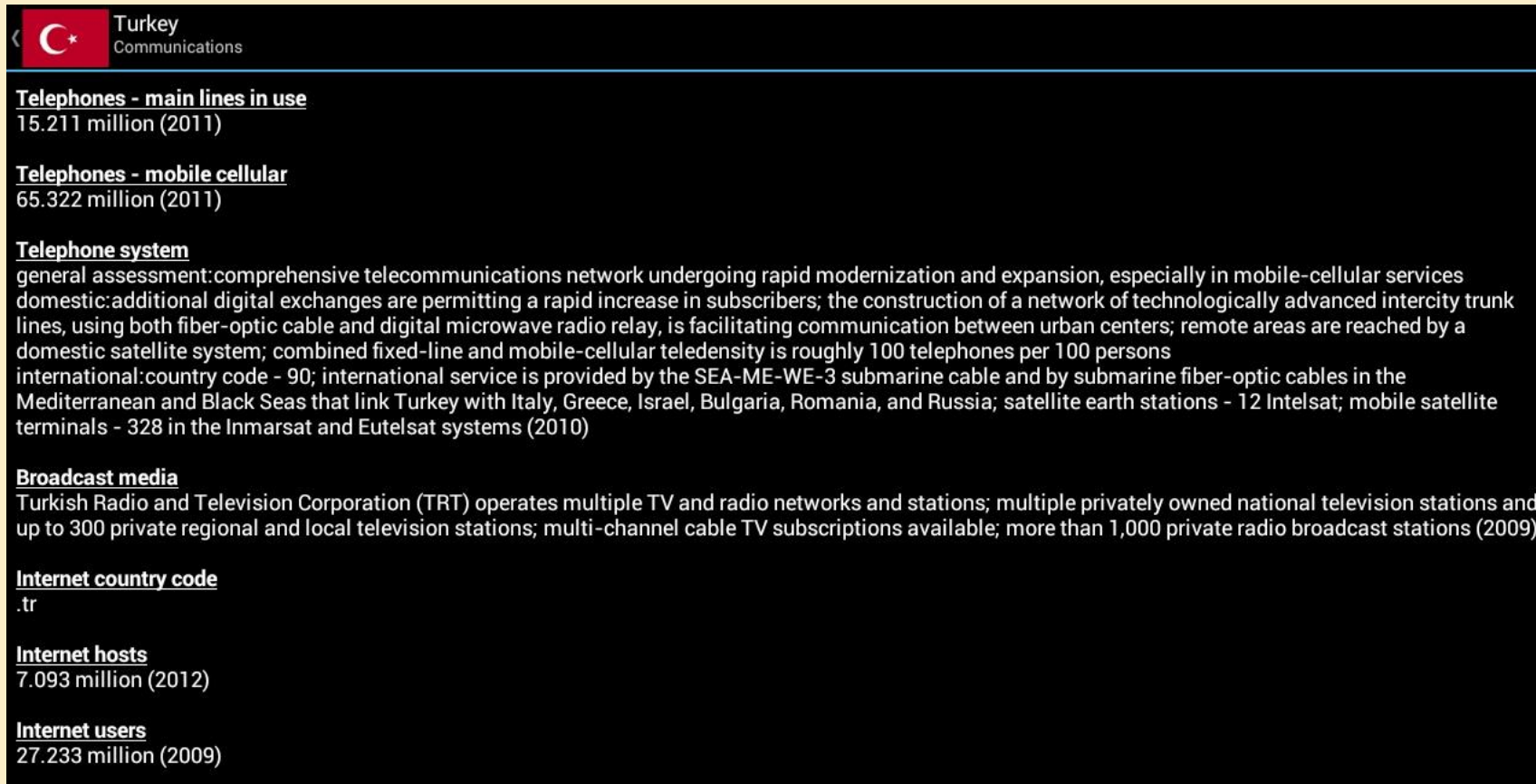
Obr. 9: Sekce Economy se zabývá strukturou hospodářství, HDP, zaměstnaností obyvatelstva v jednotlivých odvětvích hospodářství nebo zahraničním obchodem země.

Energy



Obr. 10: Sekce Energy udává základní informace o energetických zdrojích země.

Communications



Turkey
Communications

Telephones - main lines in use
15.211 million (2011)

Telephones - mobile cellular
65.322 million (2011)

Telephone system
general assessment: comprehensive telecommunications network undergoing rapid modernization and expansion, especially in mobile-cellular services
domestic: additional digital exchanges are permitting a rapid increase in subscribers; the construction of a network of technologically advanced intercity trunk lines, using both fiber-optic cable and digital microwave radio relay, is facilitating communication between urban centers; remote areas are reached by a domestic satellite system; combined fixed-line and mobile-cellular teledensity is roughly 100 telephones per 100 persons
international: country code - 90; international service is provided by the SEA-ME-WE-3 submarine cable and by submarine fiber-optic cables in the Mediterranean and Black Seas that link Turkey with Italy, Greece, Israel, Bulgaria, Romania, and Russia; satellite earth stations - 12 Intelsat; mobile satellite terminals - 328 in the Inmarsat and Eutelsat systems (2010)

Broadcast media
Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) operates multiple TV and radio networks and stations; multiple privately owned national television stations and up to 300 private regional and local television stations; multi-channel cable TV subscriptions available; more than 1,000 private radio broadcast stations (2009)

Internet country code
.tr

Internet hosts
7.093 million (2012)

Internet users
27.233 million (2009)


Obr. 11: V sekci Communications se dozvíte informace o telefonní, rozhlasové, televizní a internetové síti.

Transportation

 Turkey Transportation
Airports 98 (2013)
Airports - with paved runways total:91 over 3,047 m:16 2,438 to 3,047 m:38 1,524 to 2,437 m:17 914 to 1,523 m:16 under 914 m:4 (2013)
Airports - with unpaved runways total:1,524 to 2,437 m:1 914 to 1,523 m:4 under 914 m:2 (2013)
Heliports 20 (2013)
Pipelines gas 11,102 km; oil 3,651 km (2013)
Railways total:8,699 km standard gauge:8,699 km 1.435-m gauge (1,928 km electrified) (2008)
Roadways total:352,046 km

Obr. 12: Pevninská, námořní a letecká doprava země je charakterizována v sekci Transportation.

Military

 Turkey
Military

Military branches
Turkish Armed Forces (TSK): Turkish Land Forces (Turk Kara Kuvvetleri), Turkish Naval Forces (Turk Deniz Kuvvetleri; includes naval air and naval infantry), Turkish Air Forces (Turk Hava Kuvvetleri) (2013)

Military service age and obligation
21-41 years of age for male compulsory military service; 18 years of age for voluntary service; 15 months conscript obligation for non-university graduates, 6-12 months for university graduates; conscripts are called to register at age 20, for service at 21; women serve in the Turkish Armed Forces only as officers; reserve obligation to age 41; under a law passed in November 2011, men aged 30 and older who have worked 3 years in foreign countries may pay \$16,200 in lieu of mandatory military service (2012)

Manpower available for military service
males age 16-49:21,079,077
females age 16-49:20,558,696 (2010 est.)

Manpower fit for military service
males age 16-49:17,664,510
females age 16-49:17,340,816 (2010 est.)


Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually
male:700,079
female:670,328 (2010 est.)

Military expenditures
5.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Military - note
the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) has incrementally asserted its supremacy over the military since first taking power in 2002 and has reduced the role of the Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) in internal security, increasing the responsibility of the Turkish National Police (TNP) in combating its Kurdish

Obr. 13: Sekce Military se zabývá armádou dané země.

Transnational Issues

 Turkey
Transnational Issues

Disputes - international
complex maritime, air, and territorial disputes with Greece in the Aegean Sea; status of north Cyprus question remains; Syria and Iraq protest Turkish hydrological projects to control upper Euphrates waters; Turkey has expressed concern over the status of Kurds in Iraq; in 2009, Swiss mediators facilitated an accord reestablishing diplomatic ties between Armenia and Turkey, but neither side has ratified the agreement and the rapprochement effort has faltered; Turkish authorities have complained that blasting from quarries in Armenia might be damaging the medieval ruins of Ani, on the other side of the Arpacay valley;

Refugees and internally displaced persons
refugees (country of origin):11,322 (Iraq) (2012); 440,773 (Syria) (2013)
IDPs:at least 954,000-1.2 million (displaced from 1984-2005 because of fighting between Kurdish PKK and Turkish military; most IDPs are Kurds from eastern and southeastern provinces; no information available on persons displaced by development projects) (2012)

Illicit drugs
key transit route for Southwest Asian heroin to Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, the US - via air, land, and sea routes; major Turkish and other international trafficking organizations operate out of Istanbul; laboratories to convert imported morphine base into heroin exist in remote regions of Turkey and near Istanbul; government maintains strict controls over areas of legal opium poppy cultivation and over output of poppy straw concentrate; lax enforcement of money-laundering controls

Obr. 14: V této sekci jsou uvedeny informace o mezinárodních problémech a případné produkci drog.

Úkol č. 1: Odvětví hospodářství

Porovnejte podíly pracovní síly v jednotlivých odvětvích hospodářství v Malajsii, Japonsku a Indii:

Odvětví hospodářství	Malajsie (%)	Japonsko (%)	Indie (%)
Zemědělství			
Průmysl			
Služby			

Úkol č. 2: Míra nezaměstnanosti

Seřadte Malajsii, Japonsko a Indii podle míry nezaměstnanosti od nejnižší po nejvyšší.

Úkol č. 3: Míra inflace

Seřadte Malajsii, Japonsko a Indii podle míry inflace od nejnižší po nejvyšší.

Úkol č. 4: Počet obyvatel

Ke každému státu doplňte počet obyvatel:

- Brazílie
 - Peru
 - Kuba
- ▶ Je počet obyvatel Kuby větší než počet obyvatel Česka?
- ▶ Je počet obyvatel Brazílie vyšší než počet obyvatel USA?

Úkol č. 5: Zajímavosti o obyvatelstvu

Zjistěte vybrané charakteristiky o obyvatelstvu Brazílie, Peru a Kuby:

	Brazílie	Peru	Kuba
Naděje na dožití při narození (muži)			
Naděje na dožití při narození (ženy)			
Podíl dospělých nakažených virem HIV/AIDS (odhad)			
Gramotnost			

Použité zdroje

▶ Obrázky

- Obr. 1 – Obr. 14: PrintScreeny obrazovky z mobilní aplikace World Factbook ve verzi pro tablety s operačním systémem Android. Miloš Bukáček, 2013