

Engelsk A opgaver

Indholdsfortegnelse

Opgavetype A

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Opgavetype A

Sætningskonstruktion

1. When he after having just met her asked for her phone number, she was very flattered

When he asked for her phone number after having just met her, she was very flattered

Fejl i sætningsopbygning. På engelsk skal lange adverbielle led placeres først eller sidst i sætningerne. Derfor flyttes "after having just met her" til slutningen af sætningen.

2. After school went he straight home and literally ate a ton of cake

After school he went straight home and literally ate a ton of cake

Fejl i ordstilling. På engelsk bruges ligefrem ordstilling (subjekt+verballed) i de fleste tilfælde på nær nogle undtagelser, herunder spørgsmål, adverbielle led og nægtende sætninger. Derfor ændres ordstillingen fra omvendt ordstilling "went he" til ligefrem ordstilling "he went"

3. Their friendship lasted until the age of 32, where they after a concert abandoned all communication.

Their friendship lasted until the age of 32, where they abandoned all communication after a concert.

Fejl i sætningsopbygning. På engelsk skal lange adverbielle led placeres først eller sidst i sætningerne. Derfor flyttes "after a concert" til slutningen af sætningen.

4. Several black men were in 1898 hanged from telephone poles.

In 1898 several black men were hanged from telephone poles. / Several black men were hanged from telephone poles in 1898.

Fejl i sætningsopbygning. På engelsk skal lange adverbielle led placeres først eller sidst i sætningerne. Derfor flyttes "in 1898" til starten/slutningen af sætningen.

5. As I said earlier is the language a typical example of Hemingway's style.

As I said earlier the language is a typical example of Hemingway's style.

Fejl i ordstilling. På engelsk bruges ligefrem ordstilling (subjekt+verballed) i de fleste tilfælde på nær nogle undtagelser, herunder spørgsmål, adverbelle led og nægtende sætninger. Derfor ændres ordstillingen fra omvendt ordstilling "is the language" til ligefrem ordstilling "the language is".

6. "I did posted the letter", said the postman, his voice filled with guilt

"I did post the letter", said the postman, his voice filled with guilt

Fejl i do-omskrivning. Hvis verbet "do" optræder i sætningen skal hoved verbet, altså "post", skrives i infinitiv.

7. Grading the exams, my vision became blurry

My vision became blurry while grading the exams

Fejl i sætningsopbygning. Der er her tale om en "dangling participle", eftersom "grading the exams" her lægger sig op af "my vision". Etersom det næppe er personens syn, der udfører handlingen omformuleres sætningen.

Simpel tid/Udvidet tid

8. The story is dealing with the theme of forbidden love.

The story deals with the theme of forbidden love.

Fejl i tid. "is dealing" skal ændres til simpel tid, altså "deals", eftersom der er tale om en evigtgyldig handling.

9. I am agreeing with the writer's criticism of doctors who perform those operations.

I agree with the writer's criticism of doctors who perform those operations.

Fejl i tid. "am agreeing" skal ændres til simpel tid, altså "agree", eftersom der er tale om en evigtgyldig handling.

10. He was laying on his bed, thinking about what Charlene had said to him the night before.

He was lying on his bed, thinking about what Charlene had said to him the night before.

Fejl i bøjning. Laying er udvidet tid af "to lay", altså at lægge. Derimod er "lying" udvidet tid af "to lie", altså at ligge. Derfor ændres verbet.

11. The painting of the horse is playing a big part in this story.

The painting of the horse plays a big part in this story.

Fejl i verbum. Der er tale om simpel tid, da det er en eviggyldig handling. Derfor ændres playing, der er i udvidet tid til plays i tredje person simpel tid.

12. Sorry! I haven't the time. I try to think of something.

Sorry! I haven't the time. I am trying to think of something.

Fejl i tid. "try to", der står i simpel tid skal ændres til udvidet tid, altså "trying to", eftersom handlingen sker i dette øjeblik.

13. Their son slept when they called even though it was early.

Their son was sleeping when they called even though it was early.

Fejl i verbum. For ordet slept er tale om simpel tid, hvor der foregår en eviggyldig handling. I denne sætning er det dog en enkelt handling og derfor ændres "slept" til, der i simpel tid til was sleeping, som er i udvidet tid.

Kongruens

14. Even after searching the neighborhood the police was unable to find the robber

Even after searching the neighborhood the police were unable to find the robber

Fejl i kongruens. På engelsk er politiet flertal og verbet "was" ændres til flertalsformen "were".

15. She no longer organize things, and her clothes and other belongings are scattered around the house.

She no longer organizes things, and her clothes and other belongings are scattered around the house.

Fejl i kongruens. Subjektet er i denne sætning "she", som er i ental. Derfor ændres "organise" til "organizes".

16. Pete and James is looking at each other, filled with bitter hatred.

Pete and James are looking at each other, filled with bitter hatred.

Fejl i kongruens. Subjektet er i denne sætning "Pete and James", som er flertal. Derfor ændres "is" til flertalsformen "were".

17. This also exemplify the differences between the parents and his grandmother

This also exemplifies the differences between the parents and his grandmother

Fejl i kongruens. I denne sætning er "this" subjektet og "exemplify" verballedet. Da "this" er antal ændres verbet til 3. Person entalsformen "exemplifies"

18. Swift wrote this short story in a way that he does not actually tells the reader that Doug is dead

Swift wrote this short story in a way that he does not actually tell the reader that Doug is dead

Fejl i do-omskrivning. Da do indgår i sætningen ændrer verbets tid sig til infinitiv. Derfor ændres "tells" til "tell".

19. She had chosed to write it because she wants to give her side of the story

She had chosen to write it because she wants to give her side of the story

Fejl i bøjning. "Chose" er i førdatid "had chosen" og skal derfor ændres.

Præp+that / støtteord

20. She was happy for that she was finally graduating.

She was happy for the fact that she was finally graduating

Fejl i that + præposition. På engelsk kan "that" ikke følge efter en præposition, fx. "for". Derfor indsættes en meningstom styrelse "the fact".

21. The most interesting about this text is its composition.

The most interesting thing about this text is its composition.

Fejl i substantiv. På engelsk kan et adjektiv ikke fungere som substantiv og der indsættes derfor det meningstomme substantiv "thing".

22. After having been in a relationship for multiple years he felt happy about that it was over

After having been in a relationship for multiple years he felt happy that it was over / he felt happy about it being over.

Fejl i that + præposition. På engelsk kan "that" ikke følge efter en præposition, fx. "for". Derfor udelades præpositionen/derfor omformuleres verballedet til ing-form.

23. The fascinating about him is not what he says but what he does.

The fascinating thing about him is not what he says but what he does.

Fejl i substantiv. På engelsk kan et adjektiv ikke fungere som substantiv og der indsættes derfor det meningstomme substantiv "thing".

24. When he returned from vacation, he was informed of that he was fired

When he returned from vacation, he was informed of the fact that he was fired

Fejl i that + præposition. På engelsk kan "that" ikke følge efter en præposition, fx. "for". Derfor indsættes en meningstom styrelse "the fact".

25. Her parents were very much against that their daughter stayed out after midnight.

Her parents were very much against their daughter staying out after midnight

Fejl i that + præposition. På engelsk kan "that" ikke følge efter en præposition, fx. "for". Derfor derfor omformuleres verballedet "stayed" til ing-form.

Bøjning af verber

26. Yesterday when he played soccer in his garden he falled down on the ground

Yesterday when he played soccer in his garden he fell down on the ground

Fejl i verbum. Da "fall" i datid er "fell" ændres dette verbum.

27. When she was visiting her grandparents she overeated

When she was visiting her grandparents she overate

Fejl i verbum. Da "overeat" i datid er "overate" ændres dette verbum.

28. You're walking down the street, you're feeling depressed, you lost a lot of money at the casino and doesn't really have the guts to face the consequences.

You're walking down the street, you're feeling depressed, you lost a lot of money at the casino and don't really have the guts to face the consequences.

Fejl i bøjning. You er i 2. person ental og verbet "to do" skal derfor ændres til "do" og derved sammentrækningen "don't".

29. Everybody shall help each other in an emergency said the fire marshal.

Everybody must help each other in an emergency said the fire marshal.

Fejl i ordvalg. Modalverbet "must" udtrykker her en nødvendighed, mens "shall" udtrykker en trussel eller et løfte. Derfor ændres verbet.

30. We might could do it if only we had the money for it, said the mother to her children.

We could do it/We might do it if only we had the money for it, said the mother to her children.

Fejl i verber. Både "could" og "might" er modalverber. Man fjerner derfor det ene verbum.

31. Before she left the room, she said "I really enjoyed to eat with you"

Before she left the room, she said "I really enjoyed eating with you"

Fejl i verber. Efter ord som "enjoy" skal verbet ændres til ing-form. Derfor ændres "to eat" til "eating".

Utællelige navneord

32. There wasn't enough money left when I counted them

There wasn't enough money left when I counted it

Fejl i utælleligt substantiv. Money er et utælleligt substantiv, som altid er i ental. Derfor ændres "them" til "it".

33. In Ikea you can buy many furnitures

In Ikea you can buy many pieces of furniture

Fejl i utælleligt substantiv. Furniture er et utælleligt substantiv, som altid er i ental. Derfor indsættes "pieces of" for at indikere flertal.

34. "Are there any news about the war?" asked the veteran

"Is there any news about the war?" asked the veteran

Fejl i utælleligt substantiv. News er et utælleligt substantiv, som altid er i ental. Derfor ændres "are" til "is".

35. And there he sat, day and night, guarding all of the sheeps

And there he sat, day and night, guarding all of the sheep

Fejl i utælleligt substantiv. Sheep er et utælleligt substantiv, som altid er i ental. Derfor ændres "sheeps" til "sheep".

36. You can find all the relevant informations in this book, the teacher said furiously.

You can find all the relevant pieces of information in this book, the teacher said furiously.

Fejl i utælleligt substantiv. Information er et utælleligt substantiv, som altid er i ental. Derfor indsættes "pieces of" for at indikere flertal.

37. Those most in jeopardy were the smaller fish with specialised eating and sheltering habits.

Those most in jeopardy were the smaller fishes with specialised eating and sheltering habits.

Fejl i substantiv. "Fish" bruges, når der er tale om én enkelt art af fisk. Der er her tale om flere forskellige arter, hvorfor det ændres til "fishes".

Pronomen

38. There were many beautiful people which eyes were blue

There were many beautiful people whose eyes were blue

Fejl i pronomen. Which ændres til whose, da det er et possessivt pronomen.

39. "He is the man who I love" said Neil Patrick Harris lovingly

"He is the man whom I love" said Neil Patrick Harris lovingly

Fejl i pronomen. Da "who" står som objekt i sætningen ændres det til "whom".

40. Speaking of Michael Jackson, a lot of people say "There was no pop star there was better."

Speaking of Michael Jackson, a lot of people say "There was no pop star who was better."

Fejl i pronomen. På engelsk kan "there" aldrig stå som relativt pronomen og det ændres derfor til "who"

41. The story is told by a boy which name we are never told.

The story is told by a boy whose name we are never told.

Fejl i pronomen. I denne sætning er "which" i genitiv. Derfor ændres det til pronominet "whose".

42. Put simply, it is the people that we are that make the friendships we have

Put simply, it is the people who we are that make the friendships we have

Fejl i pronomen. "That" i "that we are" refererer til "people" og skal derfor ændres til "who". "That" bruges kun som relativt pronomen i bestemmende relativsætninger.

43. My mother and me went shopping together at the new shopping mall last week.

My mother and I went shopping together at the new shopping mall last week.

Fejl i pronomen. Hvis man fjerner "My mother and" og er sætningen grammatisk forkert og pronomenet "me" ændres til "I".

Adjektiver og adverbier

44. He cooked a lot of deliciously food thus making him morbidly obese

He cooked a lot of delicious food thus making him morbidly obese

Fejl i adjektiv/adverbium. Delicious refererer til "food", som er et substantiv. Kun adjektiver kan referere til substantiver. Derfor skal deliciously ændres til delicious

45. The short story makes the reader realize how different we all cope with grief

The short story makes the reader realize how differently we all cope with grief

Fejl i adjektiv/adverbium. Adjektivet different refererer til verbet "cope" og skal derfor ændres til adverbiet "differently", da kun adverbier kan referere til verber.

46. She keeps a considerably amount of money in her house at all times.

She keeps a considerable amount of money in her house at all times.

Fejl i adjektiv/adverbium. Considerably refererer til "money", som er et substantiv. Kun adjektiver kan referere til substantiver. Derfor skal considerably ændres til considerable.

47. She speaks German surprising well when you think of her young age.

She speaks German surprisingly well when you think of her young age.

Fejl i adjektiv/adverbium. Adjektivet surprising refererer til verbet "speaks" og skal derfor ændres til adverbiet "surprisingly", da kun adverbier kan referere til verber.

48. An unusually fast runner, Usain Bolt, ran quick across the hot desert.

An unusually fast runner, Usain Bolt, ran quickly across the hot desert.

Fejl i adjektiv/adverbium. Adjektivet quick refererer til verbet "ran" og skal derfor ændres til adverbiet "quickly", da kun adverbier kan referere til verber.

49. "How is your health today?" "I'm doing good!"

"How is your health today?" "I'm doing well!"

Fejl i adjektiv/adverbium. "Good" er et adjektiv, der indikerer at man gør noget godt. "Good" lægger sig op ad "doing" og skal derfor ændres til adverbiet "well".

Artikler

50. He ended up waiting about a week before finally getting a American t-shirt

He ended up waiting about a week before finally getting an American t-shirt

Fejl i artikel. Den ubestemte artikel "a" ændres til "an" ved vokallyde. MBA har en vokallyd og "a" ændres derfor til "an".

51. Sadness is part of the life but you have to live with it

Sadness is part of life but you have to live with it

Fejl i bestemt artikel. På engelsk skal man ikke bruge bestemt artikel, når der er tale om begreber generelt. Derfor fjernes "the".

52. Because of the lack of jobs he ended up taking a MBA.

Because of the lack of jobs he ended up taking an MBA.

Fejl i artikel. Den ubestemte artikel "a" ændres til "an" ved vokallyde. MBA har en vokallyd - også selvom det staves med konsonant - og "a" ændres derfor til "an".

53. The modern agriculture is a far cry from farming as our grandparents knew it.

Modern agriculture is a far cry from farming as our grandparents knew it.

Fejl i bestemt artikel. På engelsk skal man ikke bruge bestemt artikel, når der er tale om begreber generelt. Derfor fjernes "the".

54. She had to turn quickly to avoid the blind who was crossing the street

She had to turn quickly to avoid the blind person who was crossing the street

Fejl i substantiv. På engelsk kan et adjektiv ikke fungere som substantiv og der indsættes derfor substantivet "person".

55. He enjoyed his trip to United States of America with his family

He enjoyed his trip to the United States of America with his family

Fejl i artikel. Før bestemte proprier (egenavne) tilføjes den bestemte artikel "the".

Genitiv

56. Applying other peoples wisdom to your own principles or experiences almost makes it seem like your wisdom.

Applying other people's wisdom to your own principles or experiences almost makes it seem like your wisdom.

Fejl i genitiv. Eftersom der er tale om visdom, der tilhører folk indsættes en apostrof, sådan at people står i genitiv.

57. In this short story, one mans downfall becomes an inspiration for another man.

In this short story, one man's downfall becomes an inspiration for another man.

Fejl i genitiv. s'et i "mans" bruges til at sætte "man" i genitiv, da "downfall" tilhører "the man". Derfor tilføjes en apostrof.

58. It can end up being detrimental to the deceased's next of kin.

It can end up being detrimental to the next of kin of the deceased.

Fejl i genitiv. 's bruges primært i tilfælde, hvor noget er et menneske og der ændres derfor til "of the" - genitiv.

59. Because of the cold all of the girl's noses were running

Because of the cold all of the girls' noses were running

Fejl i genitiv. Eftersom der er tale om flere pigers næser flyttes apostroffen til efter s, hvilket gør det til "pigernes".

60. Because of the way the essay is structured, the readers curiosity is aroused from the beginning.

Because of the way the essay is structured, the reader's curiosity is aroused from the beginning.

Fejl i genitiv. Der er her tale om læserens opmærksomhed og der indsættes derfor en apostrof.

61. Coming home he found that he had taken somebody else coat.

Coming home he found that he had taken somebody else's coat.

Fejl i genitiv. Der indsættes 's på "else" for at indikere genitiv.

Tegnsætning

62. The way friendships evolve is hard to explain the only important thing is that friends have something to talk about.

The way friendships evolve is hard to explain. The only important thing is that friends have something to talk about.

Fejl i tegnsætning. Der indsættes punktum, da der er tale om to separate sætninger.

63. He rushed home to tell his wife, that he had been promoted

He rushed home to tell his wife that he had been promoted

Fejl i komma. Der er som hovedregel aldrig komma før "that".

64. In the court however he told the complete truth

In the court, however, he told the complete truth

Fejl i komma. På engelsk skal der være komma rundt om indskud, herunder "however".

65. He couldn't believe his ears, when he finally heard it.

He couldn't believe his ears when he finally heard it.

Fejl i komma. Der indsættes ikke komma, når der er tale om en hovedsætning efterfulgt af en bisætning.

66. It is amazing, that someone who lived two hundred years ago could write something that we still admire today.

It is amazing, that someone who lived two hundred years ago could write something that we still admire today.

Fejl i komma. Der er som hovedregel aldrig komma før "that".

67. One of the smartest things a writer can do, is learn how to use commas correctly.

One of the smartest things a writer can do is learn how to use commas correctly.

Fejl i kommatering. Man må på engelsk ikke sætte kommaer, der afskærmer subjektet (a writer) med verballedet (is). Derfor fjernes kommaet.

Fordanskning/valg af ord/stavefejl

68. Before the ban, pubgoers were exposed for second hand smoke.

Before the ban, pubgoers were exposed to second hand smoke.

Fejl i fast udtryk. På engelsk oversættes "udsat for" som "exposed to".

69. I'll be at the meeting place at seven. My hole family will turn up

I'll be at the meeting place at seven. My whole family will turn up

Stavefejl. Der hole ændres til whole.

70. All of the inhabitants in the little town Trequanda went to the mosque every sunday.

All of the inhabitants in the little town Trequanda went to the mosque every Sunday.

Fejl i store bogstaver. På engelsk skrives ugedage med stort. Derfor ændres sunday til Sunday.

71. There was a german reporter at the table whom George hadn't met before.

There was a German reporter at the table whom George hadn't met before.

Fejl i store bogstaver. På engelsk skrives ugedage med stort. Derfor ændres german til German

72. When she was queuing for the doctor's office she had to weight forty minutes

When she was queuing for the doctor's office she had to wait forty minutes

Stavefejl. Stavefejlen ændrer betydningen og weight skal derfor ændres til wait.

73. These are things that give sense when you see the full picture.

These are things that make sense when you see the full picture.

Fejl i oversættelse. På engelsk hedder "at give mening" "to make sense" og derfor ændres sætningen.

Delopgave C - stilleje

Gør rede for den sproglige stil

74. TEKST 1 Dating

lets talkk (los angeles)

body : curvy height : 5'7" (170cm) status : single age: 21

hello I'm 21 and looking for a relationship I guess. I'm loyal, honest, funny, and cute. & listen to hip hop & romantic spanish love songs lol. I'm independent. have my own car and job. if you're looking for something like that then kik me Buymeaboba or SC me sweetexile email me with your picture for a faster reply.do NOT contact me with unsolicited services or offers.

Craigslist 2016

Forklaring

Teksten er en datingannonce fra hjemmesiden Craigslist. Sproget er meget uformelt og er skrevet i et simpelt sprog. Der bliver brugt korte sætninger og korte, ukomplicerede ord. Der er ikke fokus på korrekt tegnsætning (". &") og uden korrekte kapitaler ("spanish" og "if"). Der er derudover brug af slang og indforstået sprog, for eksempel "kik" og SC. I teksten er der derudover stavefejl ("talkk") Teksten er derudover skrevet i brudstykker "I'm independent".

75. TEKST 2: Datingopslag nu og i fortiden

Sammenlign den sproglige stil i de to tekster.

Tekst 2.1

Athletic guy into thick curvy girls (Long beach area)

age: 28

im an athletic white guy that prefers very curvy type girls. New to the area as well. I'm 5 10 weigh 190 or so I go to the gym a lot. Single, live alone, no kids, no drama. Open for friends, dating, maybe a gf..i mean this is CL so I guess just see what happens. If interested send a pic

Craigslist 2016

TEKST 2.2

If the lady who, from an omnibus, smiled on a gentleman with a bunch of bananas in his hand, as he crossed Wall street, corner of Broadway, will adress x., box 6,735 Post office, she will confer a favor.

March 21, 1866, New York Herald

Forklaring

Tekst 1 er en datingannonce fra hjemmesiden Craigslist. Tekst 2 er derudover en kontaktannonce fra avisen "New York Herald". Sproget i tekst 1 er meget uformelt og den er skrevet i et simpelt sprog. Der bliver brugt korte sætninger og korte, ukomplicerede ord. I tekst 2 er der derimod meget lange, komplicerede og indskudte sætninger. I tekst 1 er der derudover en række stavfejl ("im") og slang/forkortelser ("gf" og "pic"). Der er derudover stort forskel på de to teksters fokus: Mens tekst 1's forfatter beskriver om sig selv, mens tekst 2 indeholder et større fokus på den enkelte kvinde.

76. TEKST 3 Eminem vs 2Pac

Sammenlign den sproglige stil i de to tekster.

Tekst 3.1

His palms are sweaty, knees weak, arms are heavy

There's vomit on his sweater already: Mom's spaghetti

He's nervous, but on the surface he looks calm and ready

To drop bombs, but he keeps on forgetting

What he wrote down, the whole crowd goes so loud

He opens his mouth, but the words won't come out

He's choking, how? Everybody's joking now

The clocks run out, time's up, over – blaow!

- Eminem, "Lose Yourself"

TEKST 3.2

First off, fuck your bitch and the clique you claim

Westside when we ride, come equipped with game

You claim to be a player, but I fucked your wife

We bust on Bad Boys, niggas fucked for life

Plus Puffy trying to see me, weak hearts I rip

Biggie Smalls and Junior M.A.F.I.A. some mark-ass bitches

We keep on coming while we running for your jewels

Steady gunning, keep on busting at them fools

- 2Pac, "Hit 'Em up"

Forklaring

Begge tekster er rap-sange lavet af henholdsvis Eminem og 2Pac. Tekst 3.1 har mange interne rim samt gør brug af enderim (heavy/spaghetti/ready). Sproget er simpelt og indeholder ikke bandeord. Der bliver derudover gjort brug af lydord (blaow) som bidrager til at skabe en uformel stemning. Tekst 3.2 indeholder derimod en lang række bandeord (fuck/fuckd, ass). Derudover indeholder den også trusler og fornærmelser mod modtageren, som de italesætter direkte "I fucked your wife". Derudover bliver der brugt talesprog i form af "we running", hvor man i skriftsprog ville skrive "we are running(...)".

77. Tekst 4 Donald Trump

Gør rede for den sproglige stil

Tekst 4: Donald Trumps tale

Our country is in serious trouble. We don't have victories anymore. We used to have victories, but we don't have them. When was the last time anybody saw us beating, let's say, China in a trade deal?

They kill us. I beat China all the time. All the time. When did we beat Japan at anything? They send their cars over by the millions, and what do we do? When was the last time you saw a Chevrolet in Tokyo? It doesn't exist, folks. They beat us all the time.

When do we beat Mexico at the border? They're laughing at us, at our stupidity. And now they are beating us economically. They are not our friend, believe me. But they're killing us economically. The U.S. has become a dumping ground for everybody else's problems.

Thank you. It's true, and these are the best and the finest. When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're not sending you. They're not sending you. They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists. And some, I assume, are good people.

Forklaring

Teksten er en tale af Donald Trump. Teksten er skrevet i et meget simpelt sprog med korte, simple sætninger. Der bliver gjort brug af uformelt sprog, for eksempel "all the time". Hans sprog indeholder mange følelsesmæssigt ladede ord "finest", "best" og "they kill us". Han gør derudover brug af metaforer i høj grad med sætninger som "they're killing us" og "a dumping ground". Han bruger derudover spørgsmål, som han senere selv besvarer. Han gør derudover brug af mange modsætninger "we used to have victories, but we don't have them".

78. Tekst 5 Wonder udtræk

Gør rede for den sproglige stil

Tekst 5: Wonder

I know I'm not an ordinary ten-year-old kid. I mean, sure, I do ordinary things. I eat ice cream. I ride my bike. I play ball. I have an Xbox. Stuff like that makes me ordinary. I guess. And I feel ordinary. Inside. But I know ordinary kids don't make other ordinary kids run away screaming in playgrounds. I know ordinary kids don't get stared at wherever they go.

If I found a magic lamp and I could have one wish, I would wish that I had a normal face that no one ever noticed at all. I would wish that I could walk down the street without people seeing me and then doing that look-away thing. Here's what I think: the only reason I'm not ordinary is that no one else sees me that way.

Forklaring

Teksten er et udtræk fra bogen Wonder. Sproget er talesprog og er simpelt med korte sætninger og simple ord. Fortælleren er førsteperson og fokuserer meget på sig selv sig. Teksten er fragmenteret med sætninger på 1 ord, for eksempel "inside". Sproget er derudover meget uformelt med ord som "stuff", hvilket stemmer overens med fortælleren, som er en 10-årig dreng.

79. Tekst 6: Trayvon Martin

Sammenlign den sproglige stil i de to tekster.

Tekst 6.1 Trayvon Martin Shooting Fast Facts

(CNN) Here's a look at the February 2012 shooting death of 17-year-old Trayvon Martin. Former neighborhood watch captain George Zimmerman was acquitted of the crime in July 2013.

Facts:

Trayvon Benjamin Martin, born February 5, 1995, was a 17-year-old African-American high school student who lived in Miami Gardens, Florida with his mother Sybrina Fulton. In February 2012, Martin was visiting his father Tracy Martin in Sanford, Florida after receiving a ten-day suspension from Krop Senior High School. The suspension stemmed from the discovery of drug residue in Martin's book bag.

George Michael Zimmerman, born October 5, 1983, was a part-time student at Seminole State College and a neighborhood watch captain at the Retreat at Twin Lakes gated community in Sanford at the time of the shooting. He is the son of Robert and Gladys Zimmerman.

Tekst 6.2 Fuck George Zimmerman and the Culture He Rode In On

This is one of the most disgusting things ever. It's not enough that Zimmerman killed Trayvon in cold blood, not enough that he walked away from it without being arrested immediately, not enough that it took thousands of people across the country marching and protesting to bring charges against him, not enough that he was acquitted and not enough that he remains free to accumulate more domestic violence charges. No, he has to also become a celebrity, built on his "career" of killing black children and abusing women.

Shame on the organizers and promoters. Shame on the thousands who e-mailed wanting to fight him and legitimize this. Shame on anyone who pays money to see it. Shame on all of us for allowing Trayvon's life and death to be turned into a spectacle.

The Nation, online blog

Forklaring

Der er stor forskel på de to tekster, hvilket hænger sammen med deres medier og formål. Tekst 1 er et overblik, der har til formål at informere om skyderiet af Trayvon Martin. Teksten gør brug af et meget formelt og objektivt sprog. Der er ikke gjort brug af subjektive vurderinger, men der bliver derimod

nævnt verificerbare fakta ("part-time student", "son of Robert and Gladys"). Sætningerne er lange og med et moderat kompleksitetsniveau. Tekst 2 er derimod et partsindlæg på en blog, og er derfor præget af subjektivitet. Titlen "Fuck George Zimmerman and the Culture He Rode In On" indeholder bandeord. Der bliver brugt negativt ladede ord som "shame", "killing" og "spectacle". Sætningerne er lange og komplicerede og der bliver i sidste afsnit gjort brug af en anafor med sætningerne "shame on the organizers (...) shame on anyone", hvor "shame on" bliver gentaget.

80. Tekst 7 Black lives matter

Sammenlign den sproglige stil i de to tekster

Tekst 7.1: I'm Black, and I'm fucking sick of Black Lives Matter

I'm so fucking tired of this shit. You fuckers don't represent me. You disgust me. Rich liberals offered you the chance to chimp out unchecked and you fucking snapped it up because you're so goddamn pathetic and desperate for validation.

When the protection you're enjoying fades and we all have to deal with the consequences of your actions, I just hope it's your family that suffers and not mine.

Tekst 7.2 About the Black Lives Matter Network

Black Lives Matter is a chapter-based national organization working for the validity of Black life. We are working to (re)build the Black liberation movement.

#BlackLivesMatter was created in 2012 after Trayvon Martin's murderer, George Zimmerman, was acquitted for his crime, and dead 17-year old Trayvon was posthumously placed on trial for his own murder. Rooted in the experiences of Black people in this country who actively resist our dehumanization, #BlackLivesMatter is a call to action and a response to the virulent anti-Black racism that permeates our society. Black Lives Matter is a unique contribution that goes beyond extrajudicial killings of Black people by police and vigilantes.

Forklaring

Der er stor forskel på de to tekster, hvilket hænger sammen med deres medier og formål. Tekst 1 er et partsindlæg, som er meget emotionelt ladet. Der bliver refereret direkte til læseren, som bliver bandet af med teksten "you fuckers (...)". Modtagerne af teksten er deltagere i Black Lives Matter. Der bliver gjort brug af emotionelt ladede ord som "disgust", "goddamn". Sætningerne er mellemlange og bruger et simpelt sprog. Tekst 2 er derimod en informationsartikel med formålet at beskrive Black Lives Matter-organisationen. Her bliver der brugt lange, komplicerede ord "posthumously" og "extrajudicial". Sætningerne er lange og komplicerede. Der bliver derudover gjort brug af hashtags i form af #BlackLivesMatter hvilket passer til platformen, som er en hjemmeside. Teksten gør brug af et objektivt sprog.

81. Tekst 8 Susan B. Anthony

Gør rede for den sproglige stil

Tekst 8.1 Susan B. Anthony: On Women's right to vote

To them this government has no just powers derived from the consent of the governed. To them this government is not a democracy. It is not a republic. It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oligarchy of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established on the face of the globe; an oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor. An oligarchy of learning, where the educated govern the ignorant, or even an oligarchy of race, where the Saxon rules the African, might be endured; but this oligarchy of sex, which makes father, brothers, husband, sons, the oligarchs over the mother and sisters, the wife and daughters, of every household - which ordains all men sovereigns, all women subjects, carries dissension, discord, and rebellion into every home of the nation.

The only question left to be settled now is: Are women persons? And I hardly believe any of our opponents will have the hardihood to say they are not. Being persons, then, women are citizens; and no state has a right to make any law, or to enforce any old law, that shall abridge their privileges or immunities.

Forklaring

Teksten er en tale af Susan B. Anthony, der blev holdt i år 1872. Talen har et højt lingvistisk niveau med komplicerede ord "sovereigns" og "dissension". Derudover bliver der gjort brug af retoriske spørgsmål i form af "are women persons?". Der bliver derudover talt i et objektivt sprog, hvor taleren ikke nævner sig selv, men i stedet fokuserer på landet som helhed. Der bliver ikke gjort brug af talesprog eller slang, men sproget holdes meget formelt.

82. Tekst 9 Masa (michelin)

Sammenlign den sproglige stil i de to tekster

Tekst 9.1 Michelin

Sigh, when I think about this place, I can't help but think it's another one of those places (which are particularly prevalent in Manhattan, let's be honest) that's really about the hype and the name and not really about the food. First of all, let me be clear: the food was fine, but it's NOT the real deal (ie what you get in Japan) in that Masa will just put a ton of expensive WESTERN ingredients into the meal to justify the price. Think caviar, foie gras, and a ton of shaved truffles. Yes, that stuff is great and I am fond of it as well, but THAT IS NOT AUTHENTIC JAPANESE. So for all of you out there who swear by this place, first of all, you're probably not Japanese, let alone Asian. And second, you probably have never been to Japan and have no idea what you're talking about. For \$400 pp I rather go to Japan.

- Yelp, 1-stjernet restaurant-anmeldelse

Tekst 9.2

Masa Takayama, the illustrious sushi god from L.A., came to New York with a uniquely Japanese, if slightly insane proposition: that a meal of the highest quality is worth almost any price. It turns out he's right, but only under the most specific Rashomon-like conditions. Whatever you do, sit at the bar of this quirky, lavishly overpriced little restaurant (not at the dinky, dimly lit tables), preferably in front of Masa himself (not one of his acolytes). The ensuing spectacle, complete with risotto folded with uni and truffles, Kobe-beef sukiyaki, and slabs of foie gras cooked in a little shabu-shabu pot, is part nourishment, part entertainment, and part ancient performance art. It's not just a meal, it's an event—well worth the \$450 cost of a single omakase dinner (before the sakes are factored in), and as different from the average dining experience as a TV rerun is from a first-rate Broadway show.

Forklaring

Tekst 1 har en uformel skrivestil med et lavt stilistisk niveau. Der bliver blandt andet skrevet i versaler "THAT IS NOT AUTHENTIC JAPANESE" for at kommunikere frustration. Der bliver derudover brugt lydord i form af "sigh". Der bliver brugt forkortelser (pp) og overdrivelser "a ton of shaved truffles". Teksten appellerer direkte til læseren med sætningen "so for all of you out there" og fornærmer derefter læseren med "[you] have no idea what you're talking about", hvilket alt i alt giver teksten en frustreret og negativt ladet stemning. Tekst 2 er derimod positivt ladet. I første sætning bruges der overdrivelser ved at referere til kokken som "illustrious sushi god". Som første sætning også viser, er teksten skrevet i et

højt stilistisk niveau med lange, komplicerede sætninger. Der bliver derudover gjort brug af parenteser til at lave kommentarer "(before the stakes are factored in)".

83. Tekst 10 (Obama)

Gør rede for den sproglige stil

Tekst 10

If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible; who still wonders if the dream of our founders is alive in our time; who still questions the power of our democracy, tonight is your answer.

It's the answer told by lines that stretched around schools and churches in numbers this nation has never seen; by people who waited three hours and four hours, many for the very first time in their lives, because they believed that this time must be different; that their voice could be that difference.

It's the answer spoken by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Latino, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled – Americans who sent a message to the world that we have never been a collection of Red States and Blue States: we are, and always will be, the United States of America.

Forklaring

Teksten er en tale udført af Barack Obama. Han har et højt stilistisk niveau med lange, komplicerede sætninger. Der bliver gjort brug af gentagelser i form af "who still...", der skrives 3 gange. Hans sprog er meget visuelt og skaber billeder i hovedet på modtageren "told by lines that stretched around schools and churches". Samtidig gør han også brug af modsætninger i form af "young and old", "rich and poor" osv. Han nævner ikke sig selv, men fokuserer i stedet på nationen som helhed med pronominer som "we".

Delopgave D - oversættelse

84. Olympiske lege

De olympiske lege er en sportsbegivenhed med mange sportsgrene, der afholdes hvert fjerde år. De olympiske lege kendes fra to æraer: Antikkens olympiske lege samt de moderne olympiske lege, som Pierre de Coubertin i slutningen af det 19. århundrede tog initiativet til. Han så idealerne i antikkens stævner og fik etableret den Internationale Olympiske Komité (IOC) i 1894. Her blev man enige om at afholde de første moderne olympiske lege i 1896 i Athen.

Oversættelse

The Olympic Games is a sporting event with many sports that is held every fourth year. The Olympic Games is known from two different eras: Ancient olympic games as well as the modern olympic games, which Pierre de Coubertin took the initiative to in the end of the 19th century. He saw the ideals in the ancient competitions and established the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894. Here, they agreed to organize the first olympic games in 1896 in Athens.

85. Donald Trump

Donald Trump er mest kendt for flere skyskrabere han har fået opført på Manhattan. Den første var Trump World Tower der ligger langs East River og som blev færdig i 2001. Derefter begyndte opførelsen af Trump Place, et boligkompleks langs Hudson River samme år. Trump har også en ukendt andel i Trump International Hotel and Tower, en 42-etagers kæmpebygning ved Columbus Circle i hjertet af New York City. Trump er medejer af Mixed Martial Arts organisationen Affliction og købte også Monday Night Raw, men efter blot en uge solgte han det for det dobbelte til den tidligere ejer, Vince McMahon. Nu kæmper Donald Trump mod Hillary Clinton og de prøver begge at blive USAs president.

Oversættelse

Donald Trump is best known for several skyscrapers, he has built in Manhattan. The first was the Trump World Tower which is located along the East River and was completed in 2001. Then began the construction of Trump Place, a residential complex along the Hudson River that same year. Trump also has an unknown share in the Trump International Hotel and Tower, a 42-story giant building at Columbus Circle in New York City. Trump is the co-owner of Mixed Martial Arts organization Affliction as well and bought Monday Night Raw, but after just one week, he sold it for twice the price to the

previous owner, Vince McMahon. Now Donald Trump is fighting against Hillary Clinton, both of them trying to become president of the United States.

86. Hillary Clinton

Hillary Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton, f. 26.10.1947, amerikansk jurist og politiker. Efter uddannelse på bl.a. Yale Law School, hvor hun mødte sin mand, skabte Hillary Clinton sig en succesrig juridisk karriere. I 1992 deltog hun aktivt i præsidentkampagnen. Hendes skarpe profil som fortaler for samfundets svage grupper medførte, at hun som den første af de amerikanske præsidentfruer blev direkte involveret i det politiske arbejde og i 1993 fremlagde et forslag til en national sygesikringsordning. Hun er nu i 2016 nomineret som præsidentkandidat for demokraterne. Nu kæmper hun for at blive præsident som repræsentant for demokraterne.

Oversættelse

Hillary Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton, b. 26/10/1947, American lawyer and politician. After education on Yale Law School among others, where she met her husband, Hillary Clinton made herself a successful legal career. In 1992, she participated actively in the presidential campaign. Her sharp profile as an advocate for society's vulnerable groups meant that she was the first of the US presidential wives, who were directly involved in political work and in 1993 presented a proposal for a national health insurance system. She is now in 2016 the presidential nominee for the Democrats. Now she is running for president as the nominee of the Democratic Party.

87. Operahuset

Operahuset i Sydney ligger lige ud til Stillehavet. Det blev designet af danskeren Jørn Utzon i perioden 1957-59 og tog 17 år at bygge. Det er på den ene side et af verdens førende eksempler på såvel et akustisk mesterværk som et fantastisk nyskabende design. På den anden side er det også et 1. klasses eksempel på et bygningsværk der sprang alle rammer i det oprindelige budget og på papiret endte som et symbol på dårligt samarbejde og mangelfuld kommunikation mellem de implicerede parter, trods al sin skønhed.

Oversættelse

Sydney Opera House is located right next to the Pacific Ocean. It was designed by the Danish architect Jørn Utzon in the period 1957-59 and took 17 years to build. On one hand it is one of the world's leading examples of both an acoustic masterpiece as well as a great innovative design. On the other hand, it is also a first-class example of an edifice which broke all of the frames in the original budget and on the

paper ended up as a symbol of poor cooperation and lack of communication between the parties involved, despite all of its beauty.

88. Michael Jackson

Michael Jackson debuterede som fireårig sammen med fire af sine brødre i gruppen Jackson Five, hvis første hit var singlen I Want You Back (1969), og gruppen havde stor succes i første halvdel af 1970'erne. Jackson indspillede i 1972 sit første soloalbum Got to Be There, men hensynet til karrieren med hans brødre betød, at han først fra slutningen af 1970'erne valgte en solokarriere.

På albummet Off the Wall (1979) samarbejdede han med produceren Quincy Jones, som også producerede senere albums som Thriller (1982), der har solgt mere end 45 mio. eksemplarer og er musikhistoriens bedst sælgende album, og Bad (1987).

Oversættelse

Michael Jackson debuted as a four-year, along with four of his brothers in the Jackson Five group, whose first hit was the single I Want You Back (1969), and the group had great success in the first half of the 1970s. In 1972 Jackson recorded his first solo-album Got to Be There, but the concern for the career with his brothers meant that he only from the late 1970s chose a solo career.

On the album Off the Wall (1979) he collaborated with producer Quincy Jones, who also produced later albums like Thriller (1982), which has sold more than 45 million copies and is the best-selling album in the history of music, and Bad (1987).

89. Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon blev født i Ajaccio på Korsika og var ud af den korsikanske adelsslægt Bonaparte. Da Genova i 1768 havde solgt Korsika til Frankrig, kunne Napoleon få en fransk militæruddannelse. Han blev uddannet i Autun og Brienne og som artilleriofficer på "École militaire" i Paris i 1785. I årene efter 1789 opholdt han sig mest på sin fødeø, hvor han deltog i det politiske spil omkring frihedshelten Pasquale Paoli. Men da Paoli ønskede englændernes støtte i frihedskampen, og Bonaparte-familien stod på Frankrigs side, måtte familien flygte til Frankrig i sommeren 1793.

Oversættelse

Napoleon was born in Ajaccio on Corsica and was a part of the Corsican noble family Bonaparte. Since Genoa in 1768 had sold Corsica to France, Napoleon could get French military training. He was educated in Autun and Brienne and artillery officer in "Ecole militaire" in Paris in 1785. In the years after 1789 he mainly resided on his native island, where he participated in the political game around the freedom hero Pasquale Paoli. But when Paoli wanted the British support in the fight for freedom and the Bonaparte family stood on France's side, the family had to flee to France in the summer of 1793.

90. Kærlighed

Kærlighed, er navn for tusinde følelser, der spænder fra en mere overfladisk og kortvarig sympati til den dybeste og varigste opfyldelse, et menneske kan opleve. Kærlighed kan give mennesker følelsen af, at de lever, og kærlighed kan også få mennesker til at gå i døden. Kærlighed kan knytte et menneske til et andet: Det gælder i forholdet mellem børn og forældre og i ægteskabelig og/eller erotisk kærlighed. Og kærlighed kan knytte et menneske til en usynlig forestilling som i kærlighed til Gud, fædrelandet, sandheden eller partiet. Kærlighed er på en gang den enkleste og den mest komplicerede af menneskelige indstillinger, som griber ind i hele det øvrige bevidsthedsliv.

Oversættelse

Love is the name for a thousand emotions, ranging from a more superficial and short-lived sympathy to the deepest and most lasting achievement a human being can experience. Love can give people the feeling that they live, and love can get people to die as well. Love can link a person to another: It applies both to the relationship between children and parents and in marital and / or erotic love. And love can link a person to an unseen spectacle as in love with God, the motherland, the truth or the political party. Love is at once the simplest and the most complex of the human settings which engages the rest of consciousness.

91. Henry Ford

I 1896 og 1898 byggede Henry Ford privat to biler, og efter et par mislykkede forsøg på at etablere en bilproduktion gennem Detroit Automobile Co. og Henry Ford Co. stiftede han i 1903 Ford Motor Co. Henry Fords ambition som bilproducent var at billiggøre bilen ved at forenkle konstruktion og produktion mest muligt. Dette kom tydeligst til udtryk, da han i 1913 tilpassede samlebåndsprincippet fra andre industriformer til bilproduktionen. Allerede fra 1906 producerede Henry Ford flere biler end

nogen anden bilproducent i verden. I 1919 blev han enejer af virksomheden, og selvom han året før havde overladt den daglige drift til sønnen Edsel, vedblev han at have det afgørende ord.

Oversættelse

In 1896 and 1898 Henry Ford privately built two cars, and after a few failed attempts to establish a car production through Detroit Automobile Co. and Henry Ford Co. he founded Ford Motor Co in 1903. Henry Ford's ambition as an automaker was to cheapen the car by simplifying the design and production as much as possible. This was most evident when he in 1913 customized the assembly line principle from other types of industry for car production. As early as 1906, Henry Ford more cars than any other automaker in the world. In 1919 he became the sole owner of the company even though he had left the daily operations to his son Edsel the year before, he continued to have the final say.

92. Gustav 1.

Gustav den 1. fik som ganske ung en fremtrædende position ved Sten Stures hof og deltog i kampen mod Danmarks Christian 2. I 1518 blev han som en af betingelserne for våbenhvile tilbageholdt som gidsel af Christian. Han blev bragt til Kalø Slot, men flygtede året efter og kom tilbage med hjælp til Sverige i 1520. Efter Det Stockholmske Blodbad, hvor blandt andet hans far halshuggedes, blev Gustav leder af opstanden mod Christian 2. I 1521 valgtes han til rigsforstander og i 1523 til konge. Gustav sluttede fred med Danmark i 1524, men havde vanskeligheder med intern uro i Sverige og med opbygningen af forsvar af Sverige.

Oversættelse

Gustav the first had from a very young age a prominent position by Sten Stures court and took part in the fight against Christian the second of Denmark. In 1518, as one of the conditions for a ceasefire agreement, he was held hostage by Christian. He was brought to Kalo Castle, but escaped the following year and came back with help for Sweden in 1520. Following the Stockholm Bloodbath, where among others his father were executed, Gustav became the leader of the uprising against Christian the 2. In 1521 he was elected regent and in 1523 elected king. Gustav made peace with Denmark in 1524, but had difficulties with internal problems in Sweden and building a defense of Sweden.

93. Barack Obama

Barack Obama er søn af en amerikansk mor og en kenyansk far. Han blev i 1992 gift med Michelle Obama. Han voksede op på Hawaii og i Indonesien. Obama tog juridisk embedseksamen fra Harvard Law School i 1991. Det skabte opmærksomhed, da han blev valgt som den første sorte præsident for det højt

estimerede tidsskrift Harvard Law Review mens han var studerende. Barack Obama havde siden 1985 været involveret i socialt og politisk arbejde i Chicago, og i 1996 blev han valgt ind i delstaten Illinois' lovgivende forsamling. I 2004 trådte han ind på den nationale politiske scene.

Oversættelse

Barack Obama is the son of an American mother and a Kenyan father. He was married with Michelle Obama in 1992. He grew up in Hawaii and Indonesia. Obama took a law degree from Harvard Law School in 1991. It attracted attention when he was elected as the first black president of the high-estimate the journal Harvard Law Review, while being a student. Barack Obama had since 1985 been involved law in social and political work in Chicago, and in 1996 he was elected to the State of Illinois' legislature. In 2004 he entered into the national political scene.

94. Cristiano Ronaldo

Cristiano Ronaldo (født 5. februar 1985) er en portugisisk fodboldspiller, der spiller for den spanske La Liga klub Real Madrid og det portugisiske fodboldlandshold.

Ronaldo begyndte sin karriere som ungdomsspiller i Nacional, og hans succes hos Nacional, førte til et skift til hovedstadsklubben Sporting CP to sæsoner senere. Ronaldos store talent vakte opmærksomhed hos Manchester United-manageren Alex Ferguson, og han skrev kontrakt med den 18-årige portugiser for 12,24 millioner £ i sommeren 2003. Den efterfølgende sæson vandt Ronaldo sin første turnering, FA Cup, og nåede til EM 2004-finalen med Portugal, hvor han blandt andet scorede sit første landskampsmål mod Grækenland i åbningskampen som Portugal dog alligevel tabte 1-2.

Oversættelse

Cristiano Ronaldo (born 5 February 1985) is a Portuguese footballer who plays for Spanish La Liga club Real Madrid and the Portuguese national football team.

Ronaldo began his career as a youth player at Nacional, and his success at Nacional, led to a move to capital Club sporting CP two seasons later. Ronaldo's precocious talent caught the attention of Manchester United manager Alex Ferguson and he signed the 18-year-old for 12.24 million £ in the summer of 2003. The following season, Ronaldo won his first tournament, the FA Cup, and reached the UEFA EURO 2004 final with Portugal, in which he scored his first international goal against Greece in the opening match that Portugal nevertheless lost 1-2.

95. Lionel Messi

Lionel Messi (født 24. juni 1987) er en argentinsk fodboldspiller, der spiller for FC Barcelona og Argentinas fodboldlandshold. Han startede i sin fars klub Grandoli, som 5-årig og var 13 år da han blev meldt til hos FC Barcelonas fodboldskole La Masia. 1. maj 2005 blev han den yngste målscorer for Barcelona nogensinde. Da Messi var barn blev han diagnosticeret med væksthormonmangel, så han ikke kunne vokse. Lægerne mente at han aldrig blev fodboldspiller eftersom hans familie ikke havde penge til medicinen. Messi har spillet 103 kampe og scoret 46 mål for det argentinske landshold. Som spiller i FC Barcelona har han været med til at vinde det spanske mesterskab, Champions League, Copa Del Rey, Spansk Supercup, UEFA Super Cup og VM for Klubhold

Oversættelse

Lionel Messi (born 24 June 1987) is an Argentine footballer who plays for FC Barcelona and the Argentinian national football team. He started in his father's Club Grandoli as 5-year-old and was 13 years old when he got signed up for FC Barcelona's La Masia Youth Academy. May 1, 2005, he became the youngest ever goalscorer for Barcelona ever. When Messi was a child, he was diagnosed with a growth hormone deficiency, so he could not grow. Doctors believed that he would never become a footballer because his family had no money for medicine. Messi has played 103 matches and scored 46 goals for the Argentinian national team. As a player for FC Barcelona, he has helped to win the Spanish Championship, Champions League, Copa Del Rey, Spanish Supercup, UEFA Super Cup and World Cup trophy.

96. Rembrandt

Rembrandt var en hollandsk maler og tegner, født i Leiden som søn af en møller. Efter skolegang i Leiden og kortvarige studier ved Leidens universitet kom Rembrandt i lære hos maleren Jacob Isaacssoon van Swanenburg (1571-1633). I 1624-25 studerede han i seks måneder hos den tids førende historiemaler i Amsterdam. Tilbage i Leiden arbejdede Rembrandt som selvstændig kunstner i nogle år sammen med en anden Lastman-elev, Jan Lievens. Sammen skabte de en ny genre, de såkaldte tronies, anonyme bryst- og halvfigursbilleder i fantasidragter. Men den unge Rembrandt ville være historiemaler, og mange af hans tidlige arbejder vidner om direkte indflydelse fra Lastman såvel i motivvalg som i komposition og kolorit.

Oversættelse

Rembrandt was a Dutch painter and cartoonist, born in Leiden as the son of a Miller. After schooling in Leiden and short-term studies at Leiden University, Rembrandt apprenticed with the painter Jacob Isaacssoon van Swanenburg (1571-1633). In 1624-25, he studied for six months leading history painter in Amsterdam at that time. Back in Leiden Rembrandt worked as a self-employed artist in some years together with another Lastman-pupil, Jan Lievens. Together they created a new genre called tronies, anonymous breast and half character's images in fantasy costumes. But the young Rembrandt would be a painter of history, and many of his early works bear witness to the direct influence he had from Lastman in iconography as well as in composition and colour.

97. Eminem

Eminem, også kendt som Marshall Mathers er en amerikansk rapper. Eminem var 1990'ernes mest provokerende og succesrige rapstjerne. Han fik i 1997 en kontrakt med tidens vigtigste producer, Dr. Dre (Andre Young), og Eminem blev omgående et populært navn, bl.a. i kraft af sin nasalt klingende og pågående rapstil, sine kontroversielle tekster og sit omtumlede privatliv. Hans tegneserietekster om vold, sex, stoffer og had til kvinder og bøsser blev ledsaget af iørefaldende melodier og fængende grooves på de to albums Slim Shady LP (1999) og The Marshall Mathers LP (2000). I 2003 spillede Eminem hovedrollen i Curtis Hansons film 8 Mile, der uden at være biografisk dog til dels var inspireret af hans egen historie.

Oversættelse

Eminem, also known as Marshall Mathers is an American rapper. Eminem was the 1990s most provocative and successful Rap Star. He got a contract in 1997 with era's main producer, Dr. Dre (Andre Young), and Eminem immediately became a popular name, partly by virtue of his nasal-sounding and aggressive rapstil, its controversial lyrics and his tumultuous private life. His comic lyrics about violence, sex, drugs and hatred for women and gay men were accompanied by catchy melodies and captivating grooves on the two albums of Slim Shady LP (1999) and The Marshall Mathers LP (2000). In 2003 Eminem starred in Curtis Hansons film 8 Mile, who, without being biographical, was partly inspired by his own history.

98. Håndbold

Håndbold, indendørs boldspil mellem to hold a syv spillere inkl. målvogter. Hvert hold må desuden højst have fem udskiftningsspillere.

Formålet er at score flest mål, og angriberne afleverer eller dribler med hænderne, indtil der opstår en mulighed for skud på mål. Bolden består af et læder- eller kunst-stofhylster og skal i oppumpet tilstand være kugleformet.

Reglerne er, at spillerne må kaste, gribe, stoppe, støde, slå eller bokse bolden vha. hænder, arme, krop, lår og knæ, og de må fastholde den i indtil tre sekunder samt bevæge sig højst tre skridt med bolden i hænderne. Hvis et hold ikke forsøger at etablere et angreb eller skyde på mål, bliver der dømt passivt spil, som straffes med frikast til modstanderholdet.

Oversættelse

Handball, indoor ball games between two teams of seven players including a goal keeper. Each team must also have at most five replacement players.

The aim is to score the most goals, and the attackers return or dribble with their hands, until there arises an opportunity for shots on goal. The ball consists of a leather- or art-fabric holster and must be spherical when inflated.

The rules state that the players can throw, intervene, stop, bump, beat or punch the ball using hands, arms, torso, thighs and knees, and they must maintain it in until three seconds and move no more than three steps with the ball in their hands. If a team does not attempt to establish an attack or shooting at targets, passive playing is called, which is punished by free-throw to the opposing team.

99. Ulrik Wilbek

Ulrik Wilbek er en dansk håndboldtræner. Efter en aktiv karriere som bl.a. landsholdsdeltager i atletik (trespring) indledte Ulrik Wilbek sin karriere som klubtræner i håndbold, både for herre- og kvindehold. 1983-88 trænede han Virum-Sorgenfri, og i to perioder, hhv. 1988-91 og 1998-2005 trænede han Viborg.

Ulrik Wilbek blev udnævnt til landstræner for det danske kvindelandshold i håndbold 1991, og under hans ledelse vandt holdet europamesterskabet (1994 og 1996), olympisk guld (1996) og verdensmesterskabet (1997). Ulrik Wilbek stoppede som landstræner for kvindelandsholdet 1998.

I 2005-14 var han landstræner for det danske herrelandshold. Med Ulrik Wilbek som træner vandt dette hold en række medaljer ved både europamesterskaber og verdensmesterskaber.

Oversættelse

Ulrik Wilbek is a Danish handball coach. After an active career as, among other things, participant for the national team of athletics (triple jump) Ulrik Wilbek began his career as a club coach both for men's and women's teams. In 1983-88 he trained in Virum-Sorgenfri, and he trained in two periods, respectively 1988-91 and 1998-2005 he trained Viborg.

Ulrik Wilbek was appointed national team coach for the Danish women's handball team in 1991, and under his leadership the team won championships (1994 and 1996), Olympic gold (1996) and the World Championships (1997). Ulrik Wilbek stopped as national coach for women's team in 1998.

In 2005-14, he was the national coach for the Danish national team. With Ulrik Wilbek as coach this team won a number of medals at both the European Championships and World Championships.

100. Atom

Atom, grundlæggende begreb i fysikken og kemien. Et atom udgør den absolut mindste del af et grundstof. Et atom kan eksistere selvstændigt, men er oftest bundet til andre atomer, der enten kan tilhøre det samme grundstof eller andre grundstoffer.

Alt stof, der omgiver os, er opbygget af atomer fra de omtrent et hundrede eksisterende grundstoffer. Atomerne er således grundlæggende for kemien. Men forståelsen af atomets struktur er intimt forbundet med den dramatiske udvikling af hoveddisciplinerne i den moderne fysik, elektrodynamikken, relativitetsteorien, statistisk fysik og kvanteteori. Herved er atomets egenskaber blevet beskrevet med en uhørt nøjagtighed og udgør nu det mest præcise, man kender i fysikken og dermed i naturvidenskaberne.

Oversættelse

Atom, basic concept in physics and chemistry. An atom represents the absolute smallest part of an element. An atom can exist independently, but is most often tied to other atoms, which can either belong to the same element or other elements.

All matter that surrounds us is made of atoms from the approximately one hundred existing chemical elements. The atoms are thus fundamental to chemistry. But the understanding of atomic structure is intimately tied with the dramatic development of the main disciplines of the modern physics, electrodynamic, relativity theory, statistical physics and quantum theory. Hereby the atom's properties have

been described with an unprecedented accuracy and now represents the most accurate known to man in physics and thus in the sciences.