

01/28

# Brutal Type

Release	25. 02. 2014
Designers	Gayaneh Bagdasaryan, Dmitry Rastvortsev
Styles	8
Format	OTF, TTF, WOFF, SVG, EOT
Opentype Features	Proportional Lining Tabular Lining Proportional Oldstyle Tabular Oldstyle Stylistic Alternates
Languages	Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian, Basque, Belorussian, Breton, Bosnian, Chamorro, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Gaelic (Irish), Gaelic (Scots), Galician, German, Greenlandic, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Karakalpak, Komi-Permyak, Komi-Zyrian, Kumyk, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Livonian, Macedonian, Malagasy, Maori, Nogai, Norwegian, Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, RhaetoRomance, Romanian, Russian, Saami Lule, Saami South, Samoan, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, Sorbian Lower, Sorbian Upper, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tswana, Ukrainian, Valencian, Walloon, Welsh
Codepage	Latin Cyrillic Windows Baltic

02/28

Styles

Brutal Type Thin

Brutal Type Extra Light

Brutal Type Light

Brutal Type Regular

**Brutal Type Medium**

**Brutal Type Bold**

**Brutal Type Extra Bold**

**Brutal Type Black**

03/28

## Glyphs

04/28

Open Type Features (off/on)

Tabular Lining	<b>20.508</b>	<b>20.508</b>
Proportional Oldstyle	<b>10.508</b>	<b>10.508</b>
Tabular Oldstyle	<b>10.508</b>	<b>10.508</b>
Stylistic Set 1	<b>Amsterdam</b>	<b>Amsterdam</b>
Stylistic Set 2	<b>Rational</b>	<b>Rational</b>
Stylistic Set 3	<b>OBJECT</b>	<b>OBJECT</b>
Stylistic Set 4	<b>High &amp; Low</b>	<b>High &amp; Low</b>
Stylistic Set 5	<b>High &amp; Low</b>	<b>High &amp; Low</b>
Stylistic Set 6	<b>brutal@type.com</b>	<b>brutal@type.com</b>
Stylistic Set 7	<b>ФОРМУЛА</b>	<b>ФОРМУЛА</b>

05/28

Brutal Type Thin

48 points, 50 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south

06/28

**Brutal Type Thin****14 points, 18.5 leading**

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by

**12 points, 16 leading**

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the

**9 points, 12 leading**

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic

and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations of the reindeer. Around 1500, due to excessive hunting, again provoked by the fact that the

07/28

**Brutal Type Thin****German, French  
9 points, 12 leading**

Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in diesem Fall begreiflich war, so konnte

Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se souvenant peut-être d'un

**Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading**

Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjerning, dersom en evig Glemsel altid

Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabarra construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron el imán. Un gitano

**Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading**

Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stoj í u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on ji už nikdy neuvidí. Chtěl, aby za ním

Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье ее первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щек, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она все-таки вспоминала, как он покинул ее, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить ее, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспаленному месту. А кроме всего — Кречмар был не

08/28

Brutal Type Extra Light

48 points, 50 leading

# The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further

09/28

**Brutal Type Extra Light****14 points, 18.5 leading**

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument

**12 points, 16 leading**

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern

**9 points, 12 leading**

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that

the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations of the reindeer. Around 1500, due to excessive hunting, again provoked

10/28

**Brutal Type Extra Light**

**German, French  
9 points, 12 leading**

Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in diesem Fall begreiflich war, so konnte er

Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffe que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se souvenant peut-être d'un Cottard

**Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading**

Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Meneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjerning, dersom en evig Glemsel altid hung-

Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarías con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron

**Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading**

Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýší: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on ji už nikdy neuvidí. Chtěl, aby za ním

Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего — Кречмар был не

11/28

Brutal Type Light

48 points, 50 leading

# The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further

12/28

Brutal Type Light

14 points, 18.5 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This

12 points, 16 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami

9 points, 12 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out

that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations of the reindeer. Around 1500, due to

13/28

## Brutal Type Light

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in diesem Fall begreiflich war, so

Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffe que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se souvenant

Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjerning,

Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalárlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytržené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on ji už

Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душевистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, её сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего

14/28

Brutal Type Regular

48 points, 50 leading

# The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south

15/28

Brutal Type Regular

14 points, 18.5 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This

12 points, 16 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a

9 points, 12 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out

that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations of the reindeer. Around 1500, due

16/28

## Brutal Type Regular

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in diesem Fall begreiflich war,

Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffe que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se

Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjerning,

Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabarra construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarías con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smošlou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýší: Má ji pozvat do Prahy na trvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji ted' k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on ji už

Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душевным тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего

17/28

Brutal Type Medium

48 points, 50 leading

# The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further

18/28

Brutal Type Medium

14 points, 18.5 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left**

12 points, 16 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as in-**

9 points, 12 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered**

**by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations**

19/28

Brutal Type Medium

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

**E**r warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was

Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes

Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar

Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalárlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji ted' k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho

Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душевным тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме

20/28

Brutal Type Bold

48 points, 50 leading

# The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further

21/28

Brutal Type Bold

14 points, 18.5 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left**

12 points, 16 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted**

9 points, 12 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered**

**by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations**

22/28

Brutal Type Bold

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

**Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in**

**Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffe que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines**

Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

**Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og**

**Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalárlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a cono-**

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

**Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stoj í u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýší: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji ted' k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jedno-**

**Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душевным тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме**

23/28

Brutal Type Extra Bold

48 points, 50 leading

# The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further

24/28

Brutal Type Extra Bold

14 points, 18.5 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left**

12 points, 16 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that**

9 points, 12 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument**

**is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the**

25/28

Brutal Type Extra Bold

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

**Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was**

**Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffe que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines**

Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

**Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kunne en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og**

**Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabarra construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarías con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpaza cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a**

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

**Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýší: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji ted' k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci**

**Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душевным тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме**

26/28

Brutal Type Black

48 points, 50 leading

# The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had

27/28

Brutal Type Black

14 points, 18.5 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left**

12 points, 16 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that**

9 points, 12 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This**

**argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic**

28/28

Brutal Type Black

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

**Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht**

**Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'ex-**

Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

**Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen,**

**Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabarra construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarías con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpas cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales da-**

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

**Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších činžáků a přemýší: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci**

**Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать**