

## THE FEAR OF ANIMALS 1

### The Fear of Spiders

Sändningsdatum 8/10 2000  
Programlängd: ca 5 min.

If spiders *really scare* you, they can make your life totally *miserable*. *Just seeing* a spider will make you sweat and make your heart *beat* faster, their *beady* eyes will scare you and their eight long legs and *sudden movements* will terrify you. The fear of spiders is a terror that is deep inside your *brain*. Long ago people thought that spiders were *associated with* evil, the *devil* and *diseases*.

The way spiders *trap* insects in their *webs* made Christians think about the way the devil trapped *sinner*s. Although *most* spiders are not *dangerous*, a lot of people are afraid of them. Only 30 of the 40,000 known *species* are *dangerous to humans*. Most spiders attack and kill their *prey alone*. They kill their prey with a *poisonous* bite, then *liquefy the body* and suck out *the contents*. These small jumping spiders hunt together. They *ambush* and kill their prey. Some *tarantulas* are *as big as* a dinner plate but they are not dangerous *to humans*.

This *black widow spider* is much more dangerous with *venom* fifteen times stronger than a *rattlesnake's*. Spiders are insects that have existed for *hundreds of millions of years* – long before humans.

You can find spiders *everywhere*. In the trees, *in the ground*, on water, and even under water, but many *prefer* to come into our homes *to the horror of* people who are afraid of them. All spiders use silk *in one way or another*. *Spider webs* are relatively stronger than steel, more elastic than rubber and *tougher* than *bullet proof vests*.

*Scientists* have made *synthetic silk* by copying what spiders do naturally. This synthetic silk is used in *surgery*, space technology, and *the manufacture* of new *fabrics*. We can *inherit* the fear of spiders or get it from some *terrible experience*. But our fear can *be cured* ...

We can *overcome* our fear of spiders by understanding spiders better.

verkligan /skrämmar  
olyckligt / bara att se  
slå / kulformade  
plötsliga rörelser  
hjärna  
förknippade med  
djävulen / sjukdomar

fångar / spindelnät  
syndare  
de flesta / farliga  
arter  
farliga för människor  
byte / ensam  
giftigt /förvandlar kroppen till  
vätska / innehållet  
överfaller från bakhåll  
tarantellor / lika stora som  
för människor

svarta änkan (en spindelart) / gift  
hos djur / skallerorm  
hundratals miljoner år

överallt / i marken  
föredrar  
till fasa för  
på ett eller annat sätt / spindelnät

segare / skottsäkra västar  
vetenskapsmän/konstgjort silke  
kirurgi  
tillverkningen / tyger  
ärva / hemsk upplevelse  
botas  
övervinna

## THE FEAR OF ANIMALS 2

### The Fear of Snakes

Sändningsdatum: 15/10 2000  
Programlängd: ca 5 min.

Snakes with their *forked tongues*, their cold, *scaly* skins, and the *silent* way in which they move really scare us and give us *nightmares*. Our imagination *plays tricks on us* and we are much more afraid of snakes than we need to be. People have always *found snakes mysterious*. In *Greek mythology* there is a snake monster called Medusa who could *turn* people who looked at her into stone. People think that snakes are *evil*. In *the Bible* the snake is *connected with the Devil* and with Adam and Eve. It was a snake who told Eve to eat the *forbidden* fruit from the tree of knowledge in the Garden of Eden. Several *cults* in the United States believe that snakes don't bite the *faithful*. *Although* you may never have come face to face with a snake *you may be* very afraid of them. They have sharp *fangs* to bite with and some kill their *prey* by *squeezing* them. Young children *aren't usually afraid of* snakes, but the older they get, the more afraid they become. Only *one quarter* of the world's snakes are *venomous*. but their *reputation* has made us *afraid* of all snakes. Snakes bite *about* one million people every year. But there is *more chance of being killed by lightning* than by a snake. The most dangerous snake is the *viper* – because there are so many of them and because they are very aggressive. Pythons squeeze their prey to death. *Rattlesnakes are responsible for most of* the serious snakebites in North America. *The anaconda* is the world's largest snake – longer than eight metres, *some people say* they can be more than eighteen metres long. People have been killed and eaten by them, but that is *rare*. *Human beings* kill more snakes than they need to because they are so afraid of them. Snakes are symbols *both of* evil and good. People *worshipped* snake gods in *Crete* over 10,000 years ago. In India the cobra *has always been worshipped* and great festivals *are held in its honour*. Saint Dominic was a saint who was *immune* to snakebites. Every year, in a small village in Spain, there is a procession *to celebrate* Saint Dominic. People believe that taking part in it *protects them from illness*. *Fewer* people die of snakebites now that an *anti-venom* has been discovered. Venom has good *medical properties*, which *scientists* are investigating. *It is wise to be careful* of snakes especially if they are *venomous*. But even *harmless* snakes can make us really frightened ...

kluvna tungor / fjällig  
tyst  
mardrömmar / lurar oss

funnit / mystiska / den grekiska  
sagovärlden / förvandla  
onda / Bibeln  
förknippad med djävulen  
förbjuden  
sekter  
troende  
trots att  
du kanske är / gifttänder  
byte / krama  
är sällan rädda för  
en fjärdedel  
giftiga / rykte / rädda  
ungefär  
mera sannolikt att dödas av  
blixten / huggorm

skallerormar/ansvarar för de flesta  
anakondan  
vissa människor påstår

sällan / människor

både för  
dyrkade / Kreta (grekisk ö)  
har alltid dyrkats / hålls i dess ära  
som inte påverkades av

för att hylla  
skyddar dem från sjukdomar /  
färre / motgift  
medicinska / egenskaper / veten-  
skapsmän / det är klokt att vara  
försiktig / giftiga / ofarliga

## THE FEAR OF ANIMALS 3

### The Fear of Bats

Sändningsdatum 22/10 2000  
Programlängd: ca 5 min.

A sleeping beauty and a blood-thirsty vampire.

Bats are *scary* and can make you really *frightened*. People have always *wondered about* bats. Bats in *stories* are often associated with vampires, *witches* and *black magic*, death and the devil.

*In the Middle Ages* people thought that the devil *could change himself* into a bat and that bats had *supernatural* powers.

You may have heard the story about an *evil* man called Dracula. He often changed himself into a bat so that he could suck people's blood. *In real life* bats are not evil and *most of them* do not drink blood. They eat fish, flowers, fruit and *frogs*, but most of them eat insects.

The vampire bat, which lives in Central and South America, does drink blood from both tame and wild animals. The bite does not hurt and the bat does not suck the blood but *licks* it as it *oozes out*. The vampire bat only drinks a little so the bite is not dangerous. The greatest risk is that the animal will get rabies.

Bats *have lived on earth* for over fifty million years. Because they can fly, you can find them *all over the world*. Bats are not flying mice or birds, but are *mammals* – just like us. Nearly a quarter of the world's species of mammals are bats.

The largest bats in the world are the flying foxes or fruit bats, with a wingspan of over a metre. In Asia, many fruit bats are *captured* and *caged*. They are sold for food and people also think they have good medical properties. The fruit bats will *disappear* completely if people *continue* to kill them.

*A long time ago* in Central America people thought bats were gods. One god was shown in paintings with bat wings and a bat's head. In Bali, bats are *holy*. They *are very respected* because they live in this *temple*. In Thailand, Buddhists believe all life is holy and bats *are a symbol of long life*.

In China bats are a symbol of happiness, good fortune and success.

We know a lot about bats - but not everything. Their secrets still *mystify* us and we are still afraid of bats.

skrämmande / rädd  
funderat över / sagor  
häxor / svartkonst  
på medeltiden / kunde förvandla  
sig / övernaturliga  
ond

i verkliga livet / de flesta  
grodor

slickar  
sipprar ut

har levt på jorden  
över hela världen  
däggdjur

fångade / satta i bur  
försvinna  
fortsätter

för länge sedan

heliga / repekteras  
tempel  
är symbol för ett långt liv

förbryllar

## THE FEAR OF ANIMALS 4

### The Fear of Sharks

Sändningsdatum: 29/10 2000  
Programlängd: ca 5 min.

... a fear made worse by horror films.

These *mysterious* monsters of the oceans have become symbols of terror. Their *soulless* eyes and their very sharp teeth frighten us. They can attack without warning and are one of the most *feared predators* of the sea.

For hundreds of years people have told amazing stories about dangerous sea monsters that live deep down at the bottom of the oceans. But there is one monster that's real – the Shark!

There are 400 different *species* of sharks but only *a few* are a real danger to people. The Tiger Shark will eat *almost anything in its path*. Bull Sharks *are responsible for most of* the shark attacks on man. But the biggest and the most dangerous shark is the Great White. This monster can *smell* a small drop of blood from a kilometre away.

It's *wise* to be afraid of some sharks and you must be very *careful* because they can be very dangerous. They *deserve* our respect as well.

After 200 million years sharks have spread all over the world and they can be found in many different *shapes and sizes*. The Hammerhead is perhaps the most bizarre looking.

The Angel Shark eats other sharks. The Whale Shark is the world's largest fish, bigger than a bus but it eats only *tiny* plankton. Sharks are found everywhere – the Basking Shark often comes to the *shores* of the British Isles. Sharks do not often attack humans. But *just* the *thought* of them can be *terrifying*.

Not everybody hates sharks. In Hawaii, people think *the dead are reborn* as sharks and that they *protect the living*. In East Africa, *boat builders* put hammerhead shark oil on their new boats for *good luck*. In parts of Asia people think *shark fin soup* is good for *lovers*.

Sometimes sharks make you feel more *curious* than scared.

*Fascination* is stronger than fear. *We are drawn to* the mysterious world of sharks . . . where *excitement* can *overcome* our fear.

mystiska  
själlösa

fruktade / rovdjuren

arter / några  
nästan vad som helst i sin väg  
ansvarar för de flesta

känna lukten av

klokt / försiktig  
förtjänar

former och storlekar

mycket små

stränder  
bara / tanken  
skräckinjagande

de döda föds på nytt  
skyddar dem som lever  
skeppsbyggare  
för att bringa tur / hajfensoppa  
älskande  
nyfiken  
tjusningen / dras till  
spänningen / övervinna

## THE FEAR OF ANIMALS 5

### The Fear of Rats and Mice

Sändningsdatum 5/11 2000  
Programlängd: ca 5 min.

Why do these small animals frighten us so much?  
Is it their *furry* bodies the way they move so quickly or *because* they *make us think of* death and *dirt* and *disease*.

In *horror stories* rats and mice live in dark places like *smelly sewers* and *dungeons*.

In old stories we can read that rats brought bad luck. Some people *even thought* that just saying the word 'rat' brought *bad luck*. If a lot of mice invaded their house they thought this was a *sign* that they were going to die.

Both rats and mice *carry diseases*. Millions of people have died from *Bubonic Plague*, one of the oldest and most *feared* diseases in the world. The Black Rat spread it through the *fleas* in its fur. Rats also infected water with their *urine*. But our *fear* of rats is perhaps *the greatest threat*! Rats and mice are found *all over the world*.

They have travelled *as stowaways* on ships or hidden in aeroplanes. They have even travelled into space as official *participants* in scientific experiments. Where will they go next?

Rats and mice are so *successful*, they have become *serious pests*. They eat anything including our *waste* living on our '*throw-away*' lifestyle.

*The number of rats and mice is increasing* in cities. Wherever we go, they follow leaving behind a *trail* of destruction. When there are too many of them the mice-killers move in. But *the traditional mouse trap* doesn't *fool* them all. A gun *might be* better if you're *a good shot*! Poison can also work, if the rat takes the *bait*.

*Heavy rains* are very effective killing many rats and mice *in one go*. But there is always the one *that gets away*. People do all they can to get rid of them but their numbers *continue to increase making us even more afraid* of rats and mice.

pälsbetäckt / därför  
får oss att tänka på/ smuts / sjukdomar  
skräckhistorier / illalucktande avlopp / fängelsehålor

trodde även / otur

tecken

bär sjukdomar  
böldpesten (digerdöden) / fruktade / loppor  
kiss / rädsla  
det största hotet / över hela världen

fripassagerare

deltagare

framgångsrika / allvarliga skadedjur / avfall / 'slitochsläng'-livsstil

antalet råttor o möss ökar  
spår  
den vanliga musfällan  
lurar / kanske är  
en bra skytt  
betet

häftiga regn / i ett slag  
som slinker undan

fortsätter att öka  
och gör oss ännu mer rädda

## THE FEAR OF ANIMALS 6

### The Fear of Birds

Sändningsdatum: 12/11 2000 (engelsktextad), 15/11 2000 (otextad)  
Programlängd: ca 5 min.

Birds can be *terrifying*. Their cold eyes, *sudden* movements and the sight and sound of their *flapping wings* can give us *nightmares*. Birds have often *been associated with evil*. *Crows* meant *doom and disaster*.

*Ravens* were *messengers* of death. A white bird could mean that someone was going to die. People thought owls could look into *the future* because they could see in the dark. There are many fantasy *stories* about giant killer birds, but dangerous birds do exist.

*Birds of prey* are dangerous – with their *hooked beaks*, *powerful* feet and *sharp claws*. Birds have killed people; *the mute swan* *the cassowary* with its sharp claws and *the ostrich* which is the largest and fastest *two legged animal* on earth. A bird will not usually attack you if you don't make it angry. But sometimes there are accidents. Aeroplanes hit birds and crash and many people die. Birds *have conquered* the world.

*The peregrine falcon* is the most *widespread* of all. Man is destroying the birds' *natural habitat*, so they come to our towns and cities and eat *the scraps* we throw away. And sometimes there are *too many* of them – they become *pests*.

There are now more chickens than people in the world. *The most common* bird in the world is the African quelea. They form flocks of millions and *destroy grain crops*. Farmers do their best to kill them. Birds have always *stimulated* our *imagination*.

Some people think that our universe *hatched* from an egg or that birds have *supernatural powers* and are *in contact with* the gods.

*Man* has always wanted to fly like birds. The first human fliers learned by making mistakes and then trying again. Birds fascinate us, *delight and surprise us* and sometimes make us terrified.

skräckinjagande / plötsliga  
flaxande vingar  
mardrömmar / kopplats samman  
med ondska / kråkor / under-  
gång och olycka  
korpar / budbärare

framtiden  
sagor

rovfåglar / krokiga näbbar /  
kraftiga / vassa klor  
knölsvanen / kasuaren  
strutsen / tvåbenta djur

har erövrat

pilgrims falken / utspridda  
naturliga hemvist  
resterna  
för många / skadedjur

den vanligaste

förstör / sädesskördar  
stimulerat  
fantasi

kläcktes  
övernaturliga krafter / i kontakt  
med  
människan

gläder och överraskar oss