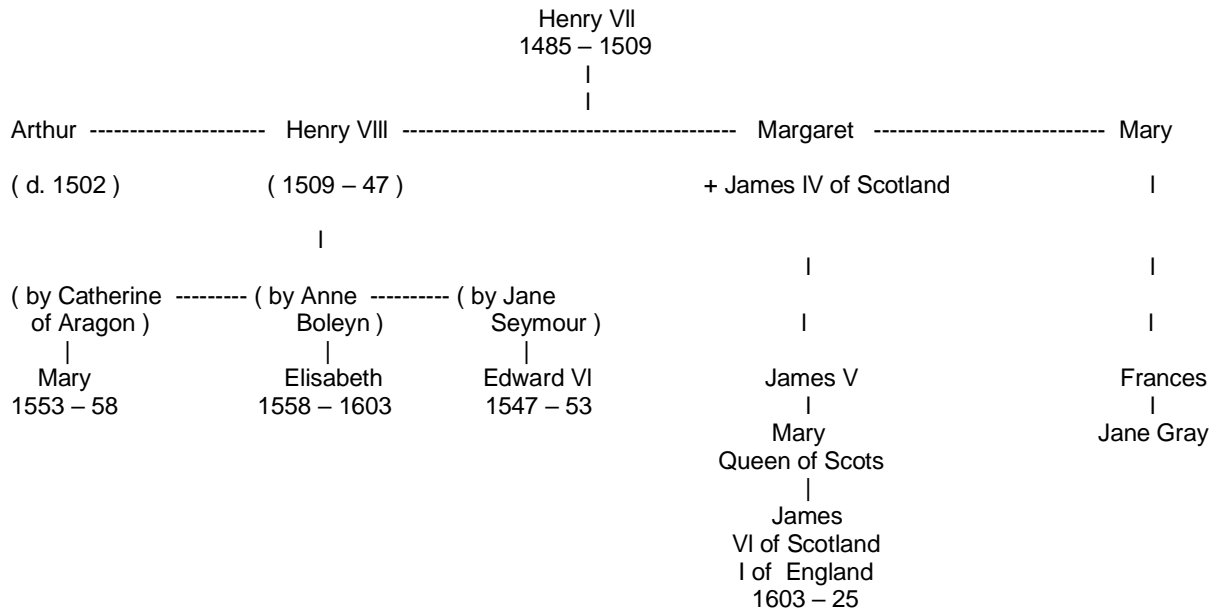


RENAISSANCE, REFORMATION AND A NEW WORLD 1485 - 1603



10 When Henry VII **wrested** the crown **from** Richard III the Middle Ages were over.

* vriste (kronen) fra ng.

*

Most of the **villeins** had been freed and become either wage labourers or **yeomen**, paid servants of some lord or small farmers, and a capitalist system of manufacture was replacing the guild system, men and women being employed in their homes to spin and weave the material supplied by its owner.

* livegen, hovbonde

* selvejerbonde

*

*

*

*

Although the medieval state was by no means a welfare state, at least manor and guild were in some sort responsible for their members, but now medieval collectivism was now given place to individualism.

*

*

*

20 Moreover, the old nobility had almost destroyed itself in thirty years of

*

internecine war – there was only one duke left at the end of Henry VII's reign

* gensidigt ødelæggende

intè ni-sain – and the lord of the manor was now typically a country gentleman

*

and justice of the peace living quietly on the outskirts of a village in an unfortified manor house.

*

*

In any event the new inventions of gunpowder made fortifications almost as useless as the plate armours worn by knights in the late wars, and the king was the only man who could afford a **train of cannon**.

*

*

* kanonrække

An army used to consist of infantry and cavalry.

*

An infantryman's job **consists of** fighting on foot.

* bestå i at -

30 The infantry then might comprise soldiers armed with a sword and shield,

*

archers armed with a bow and arrows,

* bueskytte

and **pikers** armed with a **pike**, and a sword for close combat.

* lansebærer

* (fodfolks-) lanse

1003 Of course this physical and spiritual expansion had little immediate	*
effect on the great majority of the four million people of England,	*
for whom life flowed on much as it had done in their fathers' time,	* (livet) ~ gik sin gang
but it is clear enough to us that they were living at the beginning of	*
an unprecedentedly exciting age.	* uden fortilfælde
<small>un`presidentidly</small>	
Henry's mission was to bring peace and order to a distracted country,	* forstyrret, ~ uroligt
and his instrument was the Privy Council , which was to become	* gehejmeråd
the main governing body of the Tudors.	*
In its judicial capacity it was represented by the Court of Star Chamber,	*
10 too powerful to be overawed , which put an end to private armies of	* imponeret / kuet / skræmt
<small>êuvê`ád</small>	
liveried retainers.	* livréklædt * stormands følgesvend
It was a dangerous precedent , however, for the Court was independent	* præcedens
of the Common Law, though this was preserved by the unpaid	fortilfælde, forløber
justices of the peace who administered it locally, who were in fact,	*
and were to remain, the local government until the creation of	*
borough and county councils in the nineteenth century.	*
Parliament was a very different assembly from what it had been;	*
a chastened and depleted House of Lords and a Commons composed of	* afdæmpet * mindsket
duly elected knights of the shire and burgesses, it was occasionally called	ydmagt svækket
	* behørigt, tilbørligt
20 to assent to new laws and vote tax, though the frugal Henry had	* nøjsom, beskeden
little need of extra money.	mådeholden, sparsommelig
	*
He had plenty of his own, and instead of indulging in foreign wars	* hengive sig til ngt.
he encouraged foreign trade and sought foreign alliances.	*
His daughter Margaret he married to James of Scotland, and his elder son	*
Arthur to Catherine of Aragon, daughter of the King of Spain.	*
This was a particularly prudent match .	* & sammenpasning, ~ parti
Spain was the rival of France, the traditional enemy of England;	*
moreover, the Netherlands were now a Spanish province and the greater	*
part of English trade went through the port of Antwerp.	*
30 Arthur's death in 1502, therefore was unfortunate, but Henry persuaded	*
the pope to allow him to transfer the bride to his younger son, another	*
Henry.	*
As a Lancastrian, he had inevitably his trouble with the remaining Yorkist.	*
There was Lambert Simnel who claimed to be the son of Clarence,	*
and Perkin Warbeck who was said to be the younger of the princes	*
murdered in the Tower.	*
But when Henry died in 1509 the Yorkist cause was dead,	*
and he left his heir a peaceful and united country and a brimming treasury.	* fyldt til randen

1004 The heir, Henry VIII, was a boy of eighteen with all the gifts of Fortune;	*
athlete, poet, musician and patron of the arts and the New Learning,	* mæcen, ~ beskytter, velgører
his court was that of a Renaissance prince.	*
The poets Skelton, Surrey and Wyatt were there, and Holbein and	*
Sir Thomas More who in 1516 published his <i>Utopia</i> , with its protests against	*
sheep enclosure by greedy landlords and the ferocious punishment of crime.	*
The young king was as impetuous as his father had been cautious,	* ubesindig, fremfusende
and, ambitious to emulate the exploits of Henry V a hundred years before,	* efterligne / imitere * bedrift
invaded France.	* kappes med / overgå >
10 (' They detest war as a very brutal thing', More was writing of	*
his Utopians,' which to the reproach of human nature, is more practised by	*
men than any sort of beasts. They think that there is nothing more inglorious	*
than that glory which is gained by war. ')	* opnå ng. ved hjælp af ng.
But Henry gained no glory, though in his absence the invading Scots had	*
been disastrously defeated at Flodden, and he prudently withdrew to spend	*
his money on a royal navy.	*
The man who had encouraged Henry's extravagant foreign adventures	*
was Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York, Cardinal and Chancellor.	*
(An Archbishop is styled " His Grace ".)	* navngive / titulere ng. ng.
20 Proud, of limitless ambition and almost as rich as the king,	*
he was the very type of prelate denounced by Colet and More.	* prælat * undsagt af ng.
Yet he was princely in his spending; he enlarged his London palace	(overordnet præst)
of York Place, built Hampton Court farther up the river, and anticipated	*
Henry's foundation of Trinity College, Cambridge, by founding	*
Cardinal College, later Christ Church, at Oxford.	*
But he was the most unpopular man in England, and the days of	*
his triumph were numbered.	*
By 1527 Henry was thirty-six, Catherine forty-two, yet their only surviving	*
child was a daughter, Mary, and Henry wanted a son – and he also wanted	*
Anne Boleyn.	*
30 Convinced, therefore, that his marriage with his brother's widow was un>	*
lawful, he ordered Wolsey to obtain the Pope's confirmation of its invalidity .	* ugyldighed
In the normal way the Pope would have obliged, but he was in the power	*
of the King of Spain, Catherine's nephew, and had to refuse.	*
Wolsey's failure was his downfall , but he died in 1530 before he could	* være ngs. fald / undergang
be executed on a charge for high treason.	*

1005 Wolsey was replaced as the king's chief adviser by Thomas Cromvell, *
and Henry moved into York Place, renamed Whitehall, *
the old Palace of Westminster having recently been burned down. *

The long **struggle** of the English kings against the power of the Pope * strid >
had **come to a head**. * komme til > * ~ et højdepunkt

Henry had no sympathy with those who wished to change Catholic *
doctrine, but he was determined to escape from papal interference. *

The parliament that he called for this purpose supported him, *
and in the seven years that it sat it recovered much of its former importance. *

10 After some preliminary **skirmishing**, in 1534 it passed the Act of Su- * forpostfægning
premacy, declaring the king to be Supreme Head of the Church of England. *

Meanwhile, Archbishop Cranmer had pronounced Henry's marriage with *
Catherine invalid, Henry had married Anne Boleyn, and in 1533 *
the Princess Elizabeth was born. *

The Pope replied by excommunicating Henry and **declaring him deposed**, * erklære ng. > * afsat
but Henry, now head of the Church as well as the state, could afford to laugh *
at his opponent for he was more powerful than any of his predecessors *
had been. *

He was soon to become even more powerful. *

20 The church owned a quarter of the country, and Henry was in need of *
money. *

Cromwell was ordered to suppress the monasteries, *
and within a few years their enormous wealth was transferred to the king. *

A little was **devoted to** the **endowment of** new **bishoprics**, * helliget til > * donation til > * bispe-
but **the great bulk** went into the empty treasury, the confiscated estates * pukkel, mængde
and buildings sold to speculators and others with money to invest. *

In this way the property of the Church passed into the hands of *
a new nobility and gentry who, though they **cared not a straw about** religion, * ikke bekymre sig en pind om ngt.
now had a **vested interest in** supporting this first phase of the Reformation. * stærk personlig interesse i at -

30 There was trouble, of course, and the Yorkshire rising known as *
the Pilgrimage of Grace was savagely suppressed. *

Henry was more successful in dealing with his own countrymen than with *
the northerners, and in 1535 united Wales with England on equal terms. *

It was the first Act of Union in the history of Britain, which would have been *
very different had England had a line of Irish as well as Welsh and Scottish *
kings. *

1006 The **dissolution** of the monasteries, however, * opløsning af (kloster)
 was generally acceptable as a fulfilment of popular anti-clerical feeling, *
 and it is important to remember that this first state of the Reformation *
 was purely political, involving no change of doctrine. *

Henry was Defender of the Faith, his Act of Six Articles decreed death *
 for those who questioned **transubstantiation** or clerical celibacy, * forvandling (af nadverelementerne)
 and he burned impartially both Protestants and those Catholics who refused *
 to accept his Anglican revolution. *

To emphasize the national character of his Church, the service had to *
10 be in English instead of Latin, and every parish church was to have *
 an English Bible. *

This was the ' Great Bible' of 1539, mainly the work of Miles Coverdale, *
 who based his translation on the version of William Tyndale, a reformer *
 burned abroad as a heretic. *

In this way some of the noblest prose in the language became *
 the common heritage of the English people, and encouraged a freedom *
 of thought and devotion to the Anglican Church that **eased the way for** * lette > * vejen for ngt.
 the next stage of the Reformation. *

There was **little enough** to encourage devotion to the supreme head *
20 of the Church. * lidt nok / ~ for lidt til at -

Power had corrupted the splendid prince of the early years into *
 a bloodthirsty tyrant who **rid** himself of all who **thwarted** his will, * befri sig for ngt. * komme på
 even Sir Thomas More, who was unable to accept the Act of Supremacy, * tværs af ng&t.
 even Cromwell, even Anne Boleyn and her suspected lovers. *

The day after Anne's execution Henry married Jane Seymour. *

She died a year later in childbirth, but the child was a son, *
 the only direct heir to the throne, for both the princesses, Mary and Elizabeth, *
 had been declared illegitimate, and though Henry had three more wives *
 there were no more children. *

30 All depended, therefore, on the **delicate** but **precocious** Prince Edward, * svagelig * tidlig udviklet
 and to secure the succession and unite the whole island Henry **proposed** * foreslå > fremmelig, gammelklog
 his **betrothal** to his sister's granddaughter, the infant Queen of Scots. * for- / trolovelse til ng.

The proposal was ill-received by the Scottish nobility, and Henry's **wooing** * bejlen
 was with the sword. *

This involved another futile and costly war with France, to finance which *
 Henry **debased** the currency, so adding another problem for his successor. * nedsætte > * valutaen

1007 Henry died in 1547, a few days after he had **sent** the young poet Earl of Surrey **to the block**.

He was a **gross** and selfish tyrant, yet he worked through Parliament, servile though it often was, and he loved his country, which he left a more truly united and confident nation than ever before; and a reign that produced the Utopian vision of More, the drawings of Holbein, the poetry of Wyatt and music of Corny she has other claims to greatness.

There followed a disastrous **decade**, a violent **oscillation impelled** by greed and fanaticism, out to an extreme Protestantism and back to **10** a medieval Catholicism.

Discord in religion and its exploitation **for political ends** were now to make the creation of order more difficult.

The Defender of the Faith had kept the forces of religious change severely in check, but Edward was only nine, and his uncle the Protector Somerset, a liberal-minded **doctrinaire**, was himself a Protestant.

The ferocious persecuting measures were **repealed**, and Protestant preachers, the most influential of whom was the lovable Hugh Latimer, were soon converting the people, particularly in London and the neighbouring counties.

20 Then in 1549 Cranmer, who was moving towards Protestantism, issued his English Prayer Book which an Act of Uniformity ordered to be used in churches instead of the Latin service.

Meanwhile the country's economy was deteriorating.

The debasement of the currency had **sent prices soaring**, trade was in confusion, and the **treasury** was empty.

But Henry had not relieved the Church of all its **superfluous** wealth; the **endowments** of **chantries** and religious **guilds** remained.

Somerset seized these, though much of the plunder went to enrich him> self and the gentry at the expense of education, as Latimer boldly protested.

30 Indeed, the number of schools was reduced, for those attached to the guilds were suppressed, and the so-called Edward VI Grammar Schools were merely those which, like the one at Stratford, were re-established.

At the same time the enclosure of land for **sheep-rearing** by the businesslike **gentry** led to serious unemployment, for **pasture land** needs far less labour than arable.

* sende ng. >

* til blokken / ~ halshugning

* ulækker fed

*

*

*

*

* tiår * svingning * tilskynde ngt.

*

*

* uenighed * ~ til politiske formål

*

*

*

* doktrintilhænger

* ophæve ngt.

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

* ~ sende priserne på himmelflugt

* statskassen

* overflødig

* donation * kapel * gilde
gave, legat (til sjælemesse) lav

*

*

*

*

*

* fåre- * opdræt, avl

* lavadel * græsfoeder (-land)

*

1008 The country was **seething with** discontent, the people of the backward * syde af / vrirle med ngt.
and conservative west and north **being** particularly **enraged** by the rapid * ~ gjort rasende
religious changes and **wanton** destruction of images and stained glass * hensynsløs
in their churches. *

As a result there were two formidable risings in 1549, the Prayer Book *
rebellion in Cornwall and Devon, and Kents insurrection against enclosure *
in Norfolk. *

Both were suppressed, but Somerset was discredited and replaced by *
John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. *

10 (A Duke and Duchess are styled " Their Graces " .) *

Northumberland had no religious convictions, but Protestantism meant *
profit for him and his like, and under his direction the churches were *
stripped of the poor remains of their property and left with little *
but a **chalice** and a single bell. * kalk
bæger

Stone alters of the Mass were carried out and wooden tables *
for communion carried in; priests were allowed to marry, *

a second Prayer Book was introduced, and non-attendance at church *
made punishable by fine or imprisonment. *

Norhthumberland's position depended on his influence over the young king, *

20 now a fanatical Protestant, but the **precocious** boy was dying, and * tidligt udviklet, fremmelig
gammelklog

the next heir was either Mary Queen of Scots or Mary Tudor, both Catholics. *

He therefore married one of his sons to Lady Jane Gray, another *
great-granddaughter of Henry VII, and persuaded Edward to make a will *
in her favour. *

But when Edward died in 1553 the country would have nothing to do with *
Northumberland and his daughter in law. *

Protestantism was associated with greed, corruption, misgovernment *
and distress, and Catherine of Aragon, was joyfully **acclaimed**, even in * anerkende, hylde ng.
largely Protestant London. *

30 Mary, a woman of thirty-seven, forthright and inflexible, *
felt herself called by God to save England from the **abomination of** heresy, * afsky / væmmelse for (kætteri)
and England as a whole had no great objection to a return to the position *
at the end of Henry VIII's reign, a Catholic country independent of Rome. *

But Mary was determined to return to the position at the beginning of *
her father's reign, and **to this end** agreed to marry Philip II of Spain. * til dette formål

The Kentishmen rose in protest, but by the end of 1554 England had *
a Spanish king and was once again subject to the Pope. *

1009 It remained to persuade / convince the Protestants of their error.	*	det overbevise ng. om ngt.	
The act <i>De Heretico Comburendo</i> was revived, and the burnings began.	*	opbrænde	
First the bishops: Hooper at Gloucester, Ridley and Latimer at Oxford,	*		
and in 1556 Cramner.	*		
Then the humbler folk.	*		
Altogether some three hundred perished in the flames, old and young,	*	omkomme	
women as well as men, but not those who had made their fortunes out of	*		
the spoliation of the Church.	*	ødelæggelse, plyndring	
The snug gentry had no mind to martyrdom and no intention of	*	komfortabel	
10 surrendering their estates.	*		
Latimer's last words to Ridley were prophetic: ' We shall this day light	*		
such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust, shall never be put out.'	*	velvilje overfor ng.	
The fires of Smithfield, where most of the victims suffered, secured	*		
the triumph of Protestantism in England.	*		
Even in that brutal age, so insensitive to sufferings, the English people	*		
were revolted by the almost daily burnings, and in the following years John	*		
Foxe's <i>Book of Martyrs</i> was to become almost as influential as the bible.	*		
But the burnings were not the only cause of English anger – far worse	*		
horrors were being perpetrated in the name of religion in the Netherlands.	*	begået, forøvet	
20 Ten years before, England had been a proud and independent nation,	*		
now she was little better than a province of Spain subject to the Pope.	*	(kun) lidt bedre end -	
France was the traditional enemy, but now it was Spain with its detested	*		
Inquisition, and the final humiliation came when England was dragged	*		
by Spain into a war with France that led only to the loss of Calais.	*		
No wonder that when Mary died in November 1558, hated, unhappy,	*		
but passionately convinced that she had done her best for the people,	*		
they danced and feasted in the streets of London and drank to the health of	*		
the new queen.	*		
Elizabeth, a young woman of twenty-five, succeeded to a perilous	*	følge efter ngt.	* farlig
30 heritage.	*	(kultur-) arv	
The country was poor, weak, divided against itself, and surrounded by	*		
powerful enemies.	*		
Spain possessed the Netherlands and France controlled Scotland, where	*		
the French mother of the sixteen-year-old Mary Queen of Scots was Regent,	*		
and for all true Catholics Elizabeth was illegitimate and Mary the rightful	*		
Queen of England.	*		

1010 Yet Elizabeth was **equal to the situation**; she had the Tudor courage, and combined an almost masculine intelligence with an altogether feminine intuition, which enabled her to understand her people and select the right advisers.

Chief of these was William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who served her devotedly until his death forty years later.

Elizabeth's policy was one of compromise and delay, but a **settlement of the religious question** was urgent.

She herself had no strong religious conviction; for her the matter was **10** primarily a political one, and she aimed at a compromise that would unite as many of her people as possible.

Parliament was called, and **relations** with Rome were **severed** again by a less provocative Act of Supremacy, and a slightly modified Prayer Book was reintroduced.

The settlement was acceptable to all but the most **zealous** Catholics and extreme Protestants, or **Puritans** as they were coming to be called.

In Scotland the extreme Protestants had their way.

Under John Knox they revolted against the French army of occupation, and by the end of 1559 were besieging it in Leith.

20 Knox appealed to Elizabeth and an English fleet and army helped the Scots to expel the French for ever.

It was an astonishing revolution.

In 1558 England had been Catholic country subject to Spain, and Scotland a Catholic country subject to France; by 1560 both had **shaken off the yoke** and had national Protestant Churches, the one **Episcopal**, the other **Presbyterian**.

Moreover, France was so involved in a civil war that reduced her to impotence for generations.

Spain was the only danger.

30 Elizabeth and Cecil could now turn to reconstruction.

In medieval times agriculture and **industry** had been regulated locally, but now that manor and guild no longer looked after the people it was essential that the state should take over their functions.

By the Statute of Artificers all craftsmen were to serve a seven years' apprenticeship under a master, who was responsible for their welfare as well as their **tuition**.

* på højde med situationen

*

*

*

*

*

* afgørelse, løsning på >

* spørgsmål, problem

*

*

*

* afbryde forbindelserne

*

*

* ivrig, nidkær

* fanatisk

* puritaner

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

* ryste >

* åget af sig

* (biskoppelig)

* (ældrerådsstyret)

*

*

*

*

* vareproduktion

*

*

*

*

* undervisning

1011 The enforcement of the Act was entrusted to the justices of the peace, *
the local gentry, who were empowered to fix wages in their districts. *

They were also responsible for levying a rate from the parish for relief of *
the poor, and some attempt was made to find work for the unemployed. *

Both the restoration of **coinage** and consequent expansion of manufacture * møntvæsen
and trade eased, though it did not end the unemployment problem, *
and by 1568, ten years after Elizabeth's accession, England was *
on the high road to prosperity. * på direkte vej til ngt.

This was the year in which Francis Drake, aged twenty-three, *
10 made his first **voyage to** the New World with John Hawkins, who was * foretage > * sørejse
selling African slaves to the Spaniards in the Caribbean, and the year *
in which Mary Queen of Scots was expelled from her country *
after marrying her husband's murderer. *

Leaving her baby son behind as King James VI, she sought refuge *
in England; an embarrassing guest, for Elizabeth could scarcely force her *
back on the Scottish people, and the only thing was to **keep her in close** * holde ng. i > * ~ tætbevogtet
confinement. (sikker >)
* fangeskab, indespærring
(forvaring)

The next twenty years were a period of Catholic intrigue and Spanish plot *
to substitute Mary for Elizabeth as queen: a period of cold war with Spain, *
20 for Elizabeth knew that England was not yet strong enough to risk *
an open breach with the power that dominated both Europe *
and the New World. *

In 1569 the semi-feudal northern earls rebelled; in 1570 the Pope *
excommunicated Elizabeth and released her Catholic subjects from their *
allegiance; in 1571 there was a conspiracy to marry the Duke of Norfolk * troskab
to Mary, who was to become Queen. * loyalitet

Norfolk was executed, last of the surviving English dukes. *

Meanwhile Drake was engaged in his patriotic **piracy, raiding** the West * pirateri * overraskelsesangribe
Indies and sailing round the world to return **laden** with Spanish plunder. * sørøveri
* ladet / belæsset ned ngt.

30 Elizabeth was flirting with her favourite, the Earl of Leicester, *
who entertained her royally at Kenilworth. *

1012 The great country houses were going up – Longleat, Burghley, Montacute – and so were the first public theatres in London; Nicolas Hillard, the successor of Holbein, was appointed painter to the queen; in 1575 Thomas Tallis and William Byrd published a book of their **motets** dedicated to Elizabeth; Thomas Morley was transforming the religious motet into secular **madrigal** and advancing the golden age of English music; Philip Sidney was writing his *Arcadia* and **sonnets** to Stella and in 1579 Edmund Spenser published his **Shepherd's** Calendar.

*
*
*
* motet (– kort stykke kirkemusik)
*
* madrigal
(flerstemmig sang norm. u. musik)
* sonnet
(digt m. 14 linier a 10 stavelser)
* fårehyrde

The decade of '70s was the early spring of Elizabethan Age,

10 the **spontaneous upsurge** of the creative spirit, the triumphant expression of a united and confident people prepared for any adventure.

*
* spontan * voldsom, pludselig stigning
~ opblomstring af ngt.

The crises came in the next decade.

The Spanish ambassador was involved in a plot to murder Elizabeth and expelled from the country, and two years later Mary herself was implicated in a similar conspiracy.

Parliament and Privy Council demanded her death; Elizabeth reluctantly agreed, and at the beginning of 1587 she was executed.

The twenty years' war with Spain had begun without any official declaration.

20 Philip II was preparing to invade England from the Netherlands, and Elizabeth sent a small force under Leicester to support the revolt of the Dutch Protestants against their Spanish oppressor.

It was on this ill-managed campaign that Sidney was **mortally** wounded, but the disaster was partly **redeemed** by the raid on Cadiz, where Drake **disabled** a great part of Philip's invasion fleet.

*
*
*
*
* dødeligt
* (katastrofe) være opvejet / rådet bod på
* uskadeliggøre ngt.

Mary's execution, Sidney's death and Drake's raid took place in 1587, and England awaited the fateful year 1588.

The attempted invasion came in July, but the **lumbering** galleons of Philip's great Armada were as helpless against the **nimble** English ships **30** as the French chivalry had been against the English longbowmen at Agincourt.

* bevæge sig tungt
* adræt, ~ manøvredygtig (skib)

It was defeated by the new tactic of the **broadside**, and broken by a storm that drove it round the British Isles.

* broadside

The English lost one ship; less than half of the 'Invincible' Armada returned to Spain.

*
*

1013 It was indeed an 'admirable year', as the prophets had foretold.	*
England was now the mistress of the seas , and the New World lay open	* herskerinde over havene
to her adventurers, men like Raleigh, who was already trying to plant	* plante, ~ grundlægge >
a colony in Virginia; and it was probably in this year that Shakespeare	* koloni
arrived in London and saw Marlowe's first play, Tambourlaine,	*
whih voiced the heroic aspirations of the new mn of the Renaissance:	*
 Nature that framed us of four elements,	* ~ forme / opbygge ngt.
Warring within our breasts for regiment	* kæmpe om > * styring
Doth teach us all to have aspiring minds:	*
10 Our souls, whose faculties can comprehend	*
The wondrous architecture of the world.	*
 And measure every wandering planet's course,	*
Still climbing after knowledge infinite ,	* uendelig
And always moving as the restless spheres,	*
Will us to wear ourselves, and never rest	*
Until we reach the ripest fruit of all.	*
 The Spanish war dragged on for the rest or the reign, a desultery affair	* planløs
in which the English way laid Spanish argosies and helped the Protestants	* ligge på lur efter * stort handelsskib antaste fra baghold (rige forsyninger)
of the Netherlands and France.	*
20 In the 1590s Greenville was killed in the fight of the <i>Revenge</i> , Drake died	*
while raiding the Spanish Main , in 1598 Elizabeth lost her faithful counsellor	* Spansk Amerika
Burghley, and Robert Cecil took his father's place at the head of	*
the Privy Council.	*
 His immediate concern was with Ireland, where nation-wide rebellion	*
had broken out against the English.	*
 The Earl of Essex, the Queen's young favourite, was sent to suppress it,	*
but failed igno`miniously and was disgraced.	* forsmædeligt
 Then, as the English help the Protestants of the Netherlands,	*
so the Spanish helped the Catholics of Ireland, and it was not until the end of	*
30 the reign that the country was subdued.	*
 It was a conquest ruthless as that of England by the Normans,	* skånselsløs
and for once Elizabeth failed tragically to apply her guiding principles	*
of moderation and compromise.	*

1014 Meanwhile a more glorious revolution had been going on at home: *

the transformation of the English drama into the greatest of all time. *

Marlowe died in 1593, but in the last decade of Elizabeth's reign *

Shakespeare wrote some twenty plays, from *Henry VI* to *Hamlet*, *

and in 1598 acted in Ben Jonson's first important comedy. *

Apart from Wyatt, England had produced no major poet since Chaucer, *

but now came the wonderful flowering: Spencer, Chapman, Daniel, Drayton, *

Jonson and Donne were all writing at this time, and complimentary to them *

was the new generation of musicians, from Dowland to Orlando Gibbons, *

who, with Byrd and Morley, made England, for the only time in its history, *

the leading musical country in Europe. *

Then in prose there was Hakluyt's *Voyages and Discoveries of* *

the English Nation, one being James Lancaster's voyage to the East Indies *

by the Cape route, which led to the foundation of the East India Company *

in 1600. *

There was the **wordly** wisdom of Bacon's *Essays* and *Richard Hooker's* * verdslig

judicious *Ecclesiastical Polity*, a defence of the Anglican Church *

and the established order: for 'obedience of creatures unto the law of nature *

is the **stay** of the whole world'. * støtteanordning

Shakespeare had said the same thing time and again. * stiver, bardun

For an order had been established; not an order imposed by a despot, *

but one worked out by the Crown and Privy Council in partnership with *

Parliament. *

It was an upper- and middle-class disposition, it is true, for the great mass *

of the people were unrepresented in Parliament, but it was overwhelmingly *

a contented and prosperous society, united by a Common Law, *

a common Bible, a Book of Common Prayer, a common Language *

and now a common literature; and Daniel, **peering into** the future, * stirre ind i ngf.

foresaw a union greater still: *

And who in time knows whither we may went *

The treasures of our tongue, to what strange shores *

This gaine of our best glorie shal be sent, *

T'inrich unknowing Nations with our **stores** ? * varer

What worlds in th'yet unformed Occident *

May come refin'd with th' accents that are ours ? *

1015 Yet the order so carefully **nurtured** was not altogether secure:
 there was still a number of **unreconciled** Catholics, and the other extreme
 the Puritans were a repressed but expanding force – and then Elizabeth
 was nearly seventy, childless, and had not named a successor.

* opfostre / pleje ngt.
 * ufrosone
 *
 *

Confusion threatened in 1601 when the **sulking** Essex tried to raise
 the Londoners and 'liberate the Queen from her evil counsellors' –
 ominous words.

* surmule, mopse
 *
 *

But Cecil was prepared, and the young earl brought to trial.

*

'I protest upon my soul,' cried Attorney-General Coke, 'I do believe
 the queen should not have long lived after she had been in your power.'

*
 *

Note but the precedents of former ages: How long lived Richard II
 after he was surprised in the same manner ?

*
 *

The **pretence** was **alike** for the removing of certain counsellors,
 but yet shortly after it cost him his life.'

* foregivende * det samme
 *

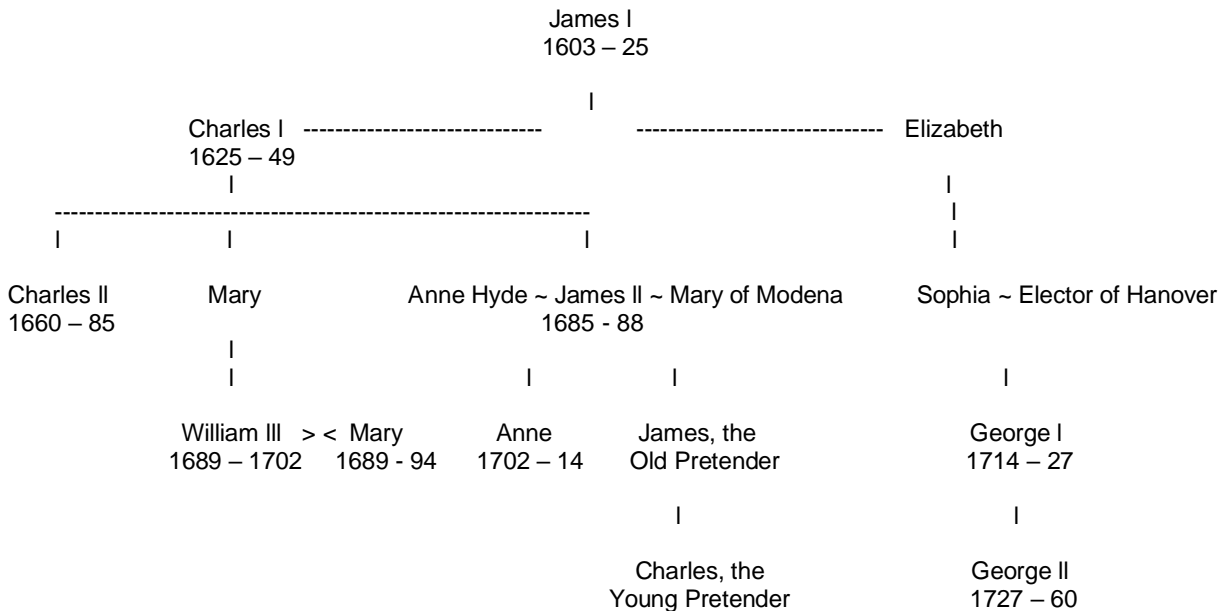
It was a fearful thought that the anarchy of the fifteenth century might be
 repeated in the seventeenth.

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But Essex perished on the block, and when the Queen died in the spring
 of 1603 Cecil secured a peaceful transition from Tudor to Stuart,
 and James VI of Scotland became James I of England.

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KING, PARLIAMENT AND CIVIL WAR 1603 - 49



1016 James I was the first king of the four countries of the British Isles; not of a United Kingdom, however, for though England and Wales had been united by Henry VIII, Scotland and Ireland remained separate realms with their own parliaments.

Nor was England altogether united in its reception of the Scottish king.

Raleigh was suspected of plotting against him and imprisoned in the Tower and in 1605 Guy Fawkes and a group of fanatical Catholics tried to blow up king, ministers and Parliament altogether.

Meanwhile James, who detested the democratic presbyterian Scotland, **10** had offended the English Puritans by telling them that if they did not conform to the Anglican Church he would 'harry' them out of the land', and three hundred clergy were ejected from their livings.

It was an **inauspicious** beginning, and Fate could scarcely have sent a more inappropriate monarch than James to rule England **at this juncture.**

A coarse, conceited pedant without any understanding of the English people and their institutions, he presided over a **sycophantic** Court, the declining standards of which were reflected in the great tragedies of Shakespeare and Webster, the savage satires of Jonson and the **shallow** trage-comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher.

20 The bright linear art of the Middle Ages and the Elizabethans gave place to one more sombre and full of shadow.

But at least James was a man of peace, and one of his first acts was to put an end to the twenty year's war with Spain.

Unfortunately peace led to neglect of the navy, and the colonization and trade expansion of the reign owed little to government support, a grave disadvantage when the **Dutch** were setting up trading stations in the East Indies and on the Hudson River in America, and the French establishing themselves on the St Lawrence.

Although Sir Humphrey Gilbert had claimed Newfoundland for Elizabeth **30** in 1583, there were no English settlements overseas when the Queen died, and the British Empire began with the foundation of Virginia in 1607, an epoch-making event that was followed by the Puritan emigration of the Pilgrim Fathers who, failing to reach Virginia, settled at Plymouth in what came to be called New England.

Barbados and Bermuda were also occupied and, more momentous, the East India Company **gained** its first **foothold** in India with the establishment of a trading station at Surat.

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* angribe / plage ng.

*

* ildevarslende, uheldig

* på dette (afgørende) tidspunkt
under disse omstændigheder

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* slesk

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* fladpandet

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* hollænderne

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fodfæste

1017 Less happy was the government's treatment of Ireland as a colony, and the settlement in Ulster of some thousands of Presbyterian Scots, the Catholic Irish being **relegated to reserves (& reservations)** like the natives of some primitive country.

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* forvise / * reservat
henvise ng. til ngt.
*

It was no worse than the Elizabethan conquest, but James had none of the qualities of the great queen.

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Elizabeth had worked with Parliament, but James maintained that Parliament was there merely to **ratify** his decisions and grant the money he demanded, for, in his own words, he was ' King by divine hereditary right ' **10** and 'God's' lieutenant upon earth'.

*
* ratificere / godkende (beslutning)
*
*

At this time Parliament made no claim to control the administration, which it recognized as the king's **province**, but it did claim to lay down the general principles by which the king governed; and so began the struggle for self-government and an ordered liberty against an imposed despotic order after the continental model.

*
* ngs. gebet / område
*
*

It was not a struggle for democracy; as the barons at the time of Magna Carta had been concerned only with their own privileges, so Parliament was concerned with the privileges of the upper and middle classes of which it was composed and which it represented— nobility, gentry, **20** lawyers, **moneyed / monied** merchants – but it was a step towards the liberty of all.

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* ~ pengestærk, velhavende, rig
*

James quarrelled with his first Parliament over his right to levy higher duties on imported goods, and for ten years he managed without it, but by 1621 he had to call another.

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The Thirty Years' War of religion which involved most of Europe had begun, and one of the protestant leaders was the **German** prince who had married James's daughter, Elizabeth.

*
* tysk
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James needed money to help him, but he also thought he might bring about peace by marrying his son Charles to a Spanish princess.

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30 Parliament protested against a Catholic alliance, asserting its right to be consulted on all matters of policy, and James angrily dissolved it.

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*

Two years later he was drawn into war with Spain, and his reign ended in military disaster.

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1018 Yet, despite this miserable and **ominous** conclusion, it was a reign of astonishing triumphs.

It saw the **publication of** the Authorized Version of the Bible, perhaps the finest **prose work** in our language, the greatest plays of Shakespeare, from Othello to the Tempest, the first classical buildings in England, those of Inigo Jones, the beginning of the British Empire and of English science.

William Gilbert published his *De Magnete*, the foundation of the science of electricity, just before James's accession.

When Shakespeare died in 1616 William Harvey was delivering his **10** epoc-making lectures on the circulation of the blood, and Frances Bacon, like his thirteenth-century **namesake**, Roger Bacon, was preparing the way for the exact experimental science of the new age.

Much, however, of a different nature was to happen in the meantime.

James did not understand the English, but his son Charles I understood neither the English nor the Scots.

Obstinate as his father but less intelligent, he too believed in his divine hereditary right to rule, though the government was mainly in the hands of his handsome young friend, the Duke of Buckingham, who persuaded him to marry a Catholic French princess, and then dragged England into war **20** with France as well as Spain.

Charles himself had Catholic sympathies and naturally favoured the High Church party of William Laud, soon to be made Archbishop of Canterbury, and as Parliament was becoming increasingly Puritan religious discord was added to political **contention** (U).

Events moved quickly in the first four years.

Parliament at once attacked the French marriage, Buckingham and the High Church party, and **crippled** Charles financially by voting him the customary import duties for one year only instead of for life.

Charles replied by raising a forced loan and imprisoning them who refused **30** to pay (Magna Carta had stated that ' no freeman shall be imprisoned except by the law of the land '), but further naval and military disasters compelled him to call another Parliament in 1628.

* ildevarslende

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* udgivelse af ngt.

* prosaværk

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* navnebror

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* strid

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* forkrøble / ~ hævme ng.
(økonomisk)

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1019 Led by Sir Walter Eliot, John Hampden, John Pym and Sir Edward *
 Coke, defender of the Common Law against **prerogative** courts like the Star * privilegeret, forudberettiget
 Chamber, they forced the king to accept the **Petition** of Right: that any tax * begæring
 or loan unauthorized by Parliament was illegal, as was imprisonment *
 of any freeman **without cause shown**. * uden påvist grund
 Buckingham was assassinated while they were demanding his dismissal, *
 but when they attacked Laud, Charles ordered their dissolution. *
 Behind locked doors the Commons passed three resolutions: that anyone *
 who introduced innovations in religion, or advised or paid taxes not granted *
10 by Parliament was an enemy of the country. *
 Ignoring the Petition of Right, Charles imprisoned three members, *
 one of them being Eliot, who died in the Tower three years later. *
 Without money, Charles had to withdraw from the war, *
 and while the power of France and Holland grew at the expense of Spain, *
 England lost all authority abroad, and so long as the Crown forced *
 Parliament into opposition there was no hope of recovery. *
 By reviving old taxes and selling **baronetcies**, an order created by * baronetrang
 James I to raise revenue, Charles managed to **dispense with** Parliament for * (højeste rang af ' the gentry ')
 eleven years, 1629 – 40. * ~ klare sig uden ng&t.
20 During this period Laud enforced his High Church discipline *
 and so persecuted the Puritans that many of them sought refuge in America, *
 where they founded Massachusetts, Connecticut and other colonies *
 in New England. *
 At the same time, with almost unbelievable stupidity, Charles tried to *
 force the Laudian Church on Presbyterian Scotland. *
 The Scots of course rebelled, and by the summer of 1640 their army had *
 occupied Northumberland and Durham and forced Charles to pay the cost. *
 They knew there was only one way to buy them off, and in November *
 the Long Parliament assembled. *
30 Charles's chief supporter was the brilliant Earl of Strafford, who returned *
 from Ireland where he had been organizing a Catholic army for the king, *
 and the first move of Parliament was to arrest both him and Laud. *
 Then, having passed a series of Acts that limited the power of the crown *
 and reduced it to a financial dependence on Parliament, they passed *
 an Act of **Attainder** against Strafford and made Charles sign the warrant for * tab af ære, liv og gods
 the execution of his great servant. *

1020 Over the political issues Parliament had been unanimous, but when it came to religious matters it began to divide.

The Root and Branch Bill abolishing **episcopacy**, and the **Grand Re`monstrance** demanding a Parliamentary reformation of the Church, were carried only by a small Puritan majority, and when the Militia Bill was introduced transferring the command of army and navy to Parliament, Charles, knowing that he had a **following** in both Houses, tried to arrest Pym, Hampden and other leading members of the Commons, but they escaped to the City of London, where the **train-bands** rose in their support.

10 A week later Charles fled from Whitehall, and the Commons returned to Westminster.

The Civil War had begun.

It was not a selfish and ferocious conflict like the Wars of the Roses, but it was fought mainly for political and religious ideals, splitting society vertically rather than horizontally in classes.

Catholics, high Churchmen, most of the Lords and the old gentry were for the king; for Parliament were most of the Puritans and Commons, the industrial areas, the navy, ports, and above all London, wealthiest city in the world.

20 Roughly, the conservative north and west were Royalist, while the more advanced south and east were Parliamentarian.

In the short run, the king, with his amateur cavalry of hunting squires, had the advantage, but Parliament had the greater staying power, for it had the money to build up a professional disciplined army.

The king's headquarters were at Oxford, and though he failed to take London the first two years of the war were in his favour, largely owing to the exploits of the **Cornishmen**, who captured Bristol.

As a result Parliament made a **Solemn League and Covenant** with the Scots, in return for whose help they promised to impose Presbyterianism on England.

In 1644 this combination of Roundheads, Scots and Cromwell's new cav>

alry **routed** the Royalists at Marston Moor, and the north was **lost to** the king.

But the west was saved by the defeat at Lostwithiel of a Parliamentary Army that had invaded Cornwall.

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* bispedømme / -ledelse

* indvendig, protest

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* følgeskare

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* borgervæbning

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* cornwallmænd

* forbund

* overenskomst
kontrakt, pagt

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* jage / slå på flugt * tabt for ng.
tilføje at knusende nederlag

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1022 Apart from any moral considerations, the execution of the king was a tragic blunder, for it aroused such a revulsion of feeling that the liberal order for which Cromwell had fought became impossible, and he was compelled to maintain by force the rule of an Independent minority.

Even Andrew Marvell in his Ode to Cromwell inserted the lines about Charles:

He nothing common did or mean

Upon that memorable scene

But bow'd his **comely** head

10 Down as upon a bed.

Most of the poets of the period, from George Herbert to Henry Vaughan, were Royalists and High Churchmen, and much of their poetry was religious.

So was the prose of Sir Thomas Browne, author of the splendid **Religio Medici**, though Milton the Independent wrote a defence of the **regicide**.

Anarchy threatened.

Part of the army **mutinied**, part of the navy deserted, foreign countries were hostile, Virginia and Barbados **withdrew** their **allegiance**, Ireland rebelled, and the Scots proclaimed Charles II, for it was their king whom the English Parliament had killed.

20 Cromwell acted promptly; he imprisoned or shot the mutineers, ruthlessly crushed the Irish, routed the Scots at Dunbar and Worcester, and built a fleet that secured the colonies, wrested Jamaica from Spain and Admiral Blake defeated the Dutch and made England again the mistress of the seas.

Although, except for Catholics and High Churchmen, there was a greater measure of religious toleration than ever before, the government remained a despotism, and when in 1653 Cromwell quarrelled with and expelled the Rump there was nothing but a military dictatorship.

All attempts to work with another House of Commons failed, and Cromwell, now protector of a united Commonwealth of England,

30 Scotland, Ireland and the colonies, was driven to rule by major-generals, each with police powers and an army maintained by taxes on the Royalists.

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* køn, nydelig

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* forpligtelse, religion

* læge

* kongemord

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* gøre mytteri

* tilbagetræk >

* troskab, loyalitet

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1023 When Cromwell died in 1658 England fell into the hands of these rival
generals, yet it was saved from anarchy by one of them, General Monk,
who occupied London and declared for a free Parliament.

This Convention Parliament called back Charles II from his long exile
in France, and in May 1660 he landed in Dover, a man of thirty,
more French than English, amid the joyful **acclamation** of the people.

The Puritan Republic was a joyless and tragic **interlude**, yet Cromwell
made England a great European power, and simple Englishmen were
for the first time allowed free expression of thought with out fear of perse-
10 cution from state or Church, a privilege that was never to be forgotten.

A regime that produced George Fox and the Society of Friends
(' **the Quakers** ') was not altogether a failure.

FROM RESTORATION TO REVOLUTION 1660 – 88

The Restoration of the Stuarts was the restoration of gaiety, and after being
closed for eighteen years the theatres reopened to present the cynical
comedies of Wycherley and the new **dramatists**, written to entertain
a corrupt Court determined to enjoy itself after his long exile.

It was also the restoration of Parliament, House of Lords, Anglican Church
and **Cavalier** gentry, with all the old abuses of rotten boroughs, intolerance
and privilege.

But it meant the dissolution of the Commonwealth: although Charles was
king of Scotland and Ireland as well as of England, each had its own
Parliament again.

Charles himself was an easy-going libertine, clever and unscrupulous,
sceptical, though sympathizing with the Catholicism of his French mother
and upbringing, and one of his two main aims was to secure toleration for
Catholics.

The other was to escape from control of Parliament.

But parliament was determined to retain the control it had gained over
30 Charles I twenty years before: control of taxation, abolition of
prerogative courts, and the right to meet at least once every three years.

Moreover, no Protestants wanted toleration for Catholics; some favoured
toleration for all Protestants, but most of the ruling class wanted to force
the whole nation inside the Anglican Church.

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* bifald

* mellemspil / -periode

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* dramatikere

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* kavalere, ryttere
her : ~ tilhænger af Charles

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* forrangshavende

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1025 In 1672, therefore, another Dutch war began and Charles issued a Declaration of **Indulgence** granting toleration to all – including Catholics.

But he had gone too far: Parliament would have none of it, and Charles had to agree to a Test Act that excluded all Roman Catholics from office under the Crown.

To the alarm of the country, one of them proved to be the Duke of York, heir to the throne.

Charles now had to **reverse** his **policy**, and for the first time in English history to accept a minister from the party with a majority in Parliament.

10 This was the Earl of Danby, a **staunch** Anglican, who withdrew from the Dutch war and arranged the marriage of the Duke of York's elder daughter Mary, a protestant, to Charles nephew, William of Orange, the heroic defender of Holland against Louis XIV.

Danby stood for Church and King, but Shaftesbury was organizing an opposition party composed of those who wanted toleration for Protestants and a protestant succession.

Events played into his hands.

In 1678 an unprincipled informer, Titus Oates, swore that he had discovered a Popish plot to murder the king and place the Catholic

20 Duke of York on the throne.

Shaftesbury did all he could to inflame opinion; the whole country was soon in a state of panic, and innocent Catholics were sent to their deaths on a testimony of Oates.

A new Parliament gave Shaftesbury a majority that passed the Habeas Corpus Act, and carried an exclusion Bill to prevent Jame's succession.

The Lords rejected it, Charles dissolved Parliament, and the country was divided into those who supported and those who opposed exclusion,

Whig and **Tory** being the **terms** of **abuse** that they **hurled at** one another.

30 There was danger of another civil war, but Charles with consummate skill

played for time, and by 1681 the whigs had so discredited themselves by their violence that Shaftesbury had to fly to Holland, and for the last four years of his reign, despite the Triennial Act, Charles ruled without Parliament.

He could afford to do so, for he still drew his allowance from Louis XIV as a reward for his non-interference in Europe, a cynical betrayal of England's safety, for France, not Holland, was the danger.

There were years of Tory triumph and reaction.

*
* overbærenhed, eftergivenhed
tilfredsstillelse, nydelse, fornøjelse

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* skifte / omstøde sin politik (& fig)

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* standhaftig

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* = * = * skældsord * slynge ngt.
mod ng.

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* ~ trække tiden ud

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1026 The persecution of Dissenters was redoubled, leading Whigs were **hounded** to death, Tory **parsons** preached a blind devotion to the Stuarts, Tory squires, forgetting their hatred of Catholics in their hatred of **Dissenters** and Whigs, **adulated** Charles and James, town Charters were **revised** to produce a Parliament without Whig members, and Dryden published his *Absalom and Achitophel* satirizing Shaftesbury and the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles, and Shaftesbury's candidate for the succession.

*
* forfølge ng. * (sogne-) præst
*
* religiøs afviger * oversmigre ng.
* revidere ngt.
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At the same time James was conducting an even more atrocious persecution of the Scottish Presbyterians, and Louis driving French Protestants to the **Mass** or the **galleys** and pushing his armies into Flanders, opposite England.

*
*
* (kirke-) messe * galaj
*

To such a **pass** had religious differences, exploited for political ends, brought Europe, though in England there was one hopeful sign of a more rational age.

* stadium, udviklingstrin
*
*

In 1662 the Royal Society for Improving Natural knowledge had been **incorporated**, among its first members being Robert Boyle, John Evelyn, Christopher Wren, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and Isaac Newton, Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.

*
* stifte et selskab danne en forening
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The age of co-operative experimental science had begun, and the victory of knowledge over superstition and fear must be followed by understanding and tolerance.

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There was, however, a final scene to be played.

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When James II succeeded his brother in 1685 he was greeted by a Parliament packed with Tories, but the exiled Whigs were at work, and in June Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis.

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It was a **forlorn** rebellion; the western peasants were routed at Sedgemoor, the last battle fought in England, Monmouth was executed, and after the Bloody **Assize** of Judge Jeffreys three hundred rebels were left hanging beside the roads.

* håbløs, udsigtsløs
*
* retsmøde / -kendelse
*

Tories as well as Whigs were revolted by this cruelty, but James, feeling secure with an army of thirty thousand men, went on to defy both Tory Parliament and Tory Church.

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TOLERATION AND THE STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE 1688 – 1714

1028 The ' Bloodless ' and ' glorious ' Revolution was also a moderate one; *
Protestant Stuart had succeeded Catholic; James II had been replaced by *
his nephew and daughter, William and Mary. *

The Revolution Settlement was equal moderate. *

The Bill of Rights was mainly a restatement of what the Crown might not *
do, and the executive power remained with the King. *

The Toleration Act gave religious liberty to Protestant non-conformists, *
though not religious equality; Dissenters as well as Catholics were excluded *
from public office and the universities. *

Yet it was a great step forward; it was Parliament, Tories as well as Whigs, *
not divine hereditary right, that determined the succession; Parliament was *
recognized as the supreme law-making body with the **power of the purse**, * magt over > * pungen, ~ økonomien
a partner with the Crown; and the recognition of the right of the individual *
conscience was one of the great victories of history. *

It was a dangerous Revolution, however, for England had a population of *
only five million, while France had twenty, and for Louis XIV the King of *
England was still James II. *

Fortunately Scotland accepted William and Mary, though the wild *
highlanders under Viscount Dundee rose for James, only to be defeated *
at Killiecrankie, and the Macdonalds of Glencoe were treacherously *
massacred for their delay in taking the oath to William. *

The presbyterian system was restored, the Scottish Parliament became *
fully independent, and only the Crown linked the two countries. *

The immediate danger was Ireland, where the Catholics declared for *
James, who landed with French troops in 1689, and besieged *
the protestant stronghold of Londonderry. *

The siege was raised but but the situation was critical, and when *
on the banks of the river Boyne in July 1690 an English and Dutch army *
under William met an Irish and French army under James the fates of *
England and Europe as wel as Ireland were in the balance. *

William's victory saved the English Revolution, and Europe from French *
domination. *

1029 But Ireland lost all.

Her Parliament was reduced to impotence and, to the shame of England, her Catholics were deprived of almost every human right, including the elementary right to be educated.

Although the colonies shared the benefits of the Revolution, Ireland remained an outcast among nations.

William cared nothing for Ireland – or for England, except as a means of saving Holland from Louis XIV, and by 1689 his new kingdom was at war with France.

10 It was **in the main** a static war of sieges in the Spanish Netherlands, modern Belgium, remarkable only for the great naval victory of La Hogue, which freed England from threat of invasion and gave her command of the sea, as the defeat of the Armada had done a century before.

The peace made in 1697 was **inconclusive**, but there were two important consequences of the war.

One was the foundation of the *Bank of England* and the financing of the struggle by loans that formed a permanent National Debt.

As this was mainly the work of the wealthy Whigs of the City, and it gave them a **vested interest** in the Revolution Settlement,

20 for a Jacobite restoration would mean the loss of their money.

Then, William found that the most efficient government in **prosecuting** the war was one of men of the same party, an arrangement that was to lead to the Cabinet system.

The eighteenth century opened with events that made the **renewal of** war inevitable.

In 1700 Louis's grandson inherited the throne of Spain, which meant French control of the Spanish empire, not only of its possessions in the New World but also of the Netherlands.

Then, on the death of James II in 1701, Louis recognized his young son **30** as James III of England.

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* for det meste

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* sikret ret

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* fortsætte ngt.

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* fornyelse / genoptagelse af (krig)

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1030 William III died at the beginning of 1702, and as Queen Mary was already dead he was succeeded by Mary's sister Anne.

As commander of the army he was succeeded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, most brilliant of all English soldiers, and it was he who, supported at home by his friend, Lord Treasurer Godolphin, destroyed the power of Louis XIV in the War of the Spanish Succession, fought to place an **Austrian** instead of a French prince on the throne of Spain.

Marlborough had no intention of being tied down to another war of sieges in the Netherlands, and in 1704 marched rapidly up the Rhine to the **Danube**, where he joined the Austrians, and at Blenheim utterly routed the combined French and **Bavarian** army.

It was a **staggering** blow for Louis, the beginning of the rapid decline of his power, and to add to his **discomfiture**, a few days before Blenheim an English fleet took Gibraltar.

All England rejoiced except the Tory politicians, and the queen gave Marlborough the royal manor of Woodstock on which she **commissioned** Vanbrugh to build Blendheim Palace at her expence.

Two years later Marlborough's great victory at Ramillies drove the French out of the Netherlands, while his Austrian **ally** drove them out of Italy, and Louis sued for peace.

But the Whigs were so **elated** by their successes that instead of negotiating a treaty with the French they negotiated an Act of Union with the Scots.

In May 1707 the two Parliaments were united and the island became Great Britain with its symbolic flag, the Union Jack.

Although the Scots retained their Presbyterian Church and their own legal system, the Union was not immediately popular, but the two countries were soon to find the immense political and economic advantages of co-operation.

It was the creation of order on a new scale.

30 Meanwhile the war was vigorously **prosecuted**; in 1708 a British fleet siezed Minorca, and by routing the French at Oudenarde, Marlborough opened the way for an advance into France.

Again Louis asked for peace, but Marlborough pressed on, and in Canada Nova Scotia was wrested from the French.

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* østrisk

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* Donau

* østriger

* bayersk

* overvældende, rystende

overraskende

* ubehag, forlegenhed

*

*

* hverve ng. til at -

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*

* allieret

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* opløftet, opstemt

henrykt

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1031 But the Whig government was **tottering**: the Tories had a majority in the Commons, and they had never been wholeheartedly in favour of a war that made money for the Whigs.

Then the Queen, having quarrelled with her old friend the Duchess of Marlborough, fell under the influence of the Tory leader Harley, and in 1710 dismissed Godolphin and his ministry.

Marlborough was recalled, and in 1713 the Tories made the Treaty of Utrecht.

Austria was to have the Spanish Netherlands, the crowns of France and Spain were to be united, and Britain **retained** Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

It was a moderate peace after a war that was **prologue to** two centuries of British **ascendancy**.
England, however, was divided.

The High Church Tories were in power, by various measures trying to destroy the Whig party and weaken the Dissenters, while the extremists, led by the Earl of Bolingbroke, were planning a Jacobine restoration, although the Act of Settlement assigned the crown to James I's Protestant descendants of the House of Hanover if Anne died childless.

20 All Anne's children were dead: by July 1714 she herself was dying, and before Bolingbroke could **mature** his plans she was dead.

It was a brief but triumph reign, celebrated in the grandiose baroque **edifices** of Vanbrugh and paintings of Sir James Thornhill, in the **florid** music of Handel, opera, **organ** and **oratorio**, strange contrasts to the **lucid** and **restrained** writing of the period:

'Tis more to guide than **spur** the Muse's **steed**,
Restrain his fury than provoke his speed,

wrote Pope, introducing the age of reason, classical balance and moderation.

It was primarily an age of prose: Congreve's great comedy

30 *The Way of the World* was produced in 1700,

Swift published *The Tale of a Tub* satirizing both Roman Catholics and extreme Protestants in the year of Blenheim, and the last years of Anne were those of the *Spectator*, the periodical for which Steele and Addison wrote their essays, notably those about the Tory squire, Sir Roger de Coverley.

* vakle

*

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* Østrig

* beholde ngt.

*

* indledning / optakt til ngt.

* opstegethed, ~ herredømme

*

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*

* modne / færdiggøre (plan)

*

* stor bygning

* blomstrende

* orgel

overlæst

* oratorium

musik med korsang

* klar

* behersket (skriverier)

* (an-) spore / sætte gang i ngt.

* ganger

*

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*

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*

1032 Soon after Queen Anne's death Hanoverian George arrived in London. *

In the last seven hundred years England had had Danish, Norman, French, *
Welsh, Scottish and Dutch sovereigns, and now the Whigs had brought over *

an elderly and **unprepossessing** German who could speak no English. * utiltalende
ûnpri~pê`sesing

This had **momentous** consequences, for George I handed over to * afgørende, betydningsfuld
his Whig protectors many of the royal **prerogatives** and left the chairmanship * privilegium, forrettighed

of his Council to their leader, who thus became president of an executive *

committee of the party with a majority in the Commons; in other words, *

a Prime Minister presiding over a Cabinet, the members of which had to *

10 agree on all major points of policy. *

Although most of the local squires were Tories, the party had destroyed *

itself as an alternative government by its excesses, and the great Whig *

families, whose heads sat in the Lords, controlled the Commons. *

This was easy enough when the royal **patronage**, which meant bribery * protektion, beskyttelse, støtte

as well as **preferment**, was in their hands, when the electorate was * forfremmelse
pri`fe~ment

so small, and landlords knew for whom their **tenents** voted, for there was * forpagter

no secret ballot. *

In this way the Whig oligarchy **perpetuated** its power for half a century, * udstrække varigheden af ngt.
pê`pet\$ueitid få ngt. til at vare (et langt tidsrum)

yet, though it was purely selfish in its aims, it brought peace, toleration *

20 and prosperity after the long years of **strife** and persecution. * strid

A spirit of moderation and commonsense **pervaded** the Whig Church, * gennemtrænge ngt.

universities and the arts, in all of which enthusiasm and excess were *

deplored, and in spite of gross inequalities, **indifference** and brutality, * beklage / * ligegyldighed
tage afstand fra ngt.

the people of England, still predominantly villagers, were probably more *

contented than ever before. *

There was, therefore, little English support for the half-hearted Jacobite *

rising of 1715 on behalf of James II's son, the Old Pretender; people were *

more interested in gambling in trade with the tropics, particularly in the stock *

of the South Sea Company, and it was the bursting of this speculative bubble, *

30 involving widespread ruin, that brought Sir Robert Walpole into power *

in 1721 to clean up the mess. *

For twenty-one years he managed the Whig machine, preserving peace *

and developing the Cabinet system, and, though he would have **deprecated** * misbillige / ikke synes om /
`deprêkeitid frabede sig ngt.

the title as **savouring** too much of continental despotism, he was really * nyde ngt.

the first Prime Minister. *

1033 His policy was to ' **let sleeping dogs lie** ', and for the two decades of * ~ ikke rippe op i fortiden
his ministry little occurred to upset the tranquillity of the country, *
the accession of George II in 1727 making no difference to the dependence of *
the Crown on the Whigs. *
It was the age of Pope, *Gulliver's Travels* and *Robinson Crusoe* *
(another South Sea inspiration) of Handel, Hogarth and Gay's *Beggar's* *
Opera, partly a satire directed against Walpole and political corruption. *
Some of the scenes take place in prison, and it was against the horrors of *
the **debtors' prison** that General Oglethorpe protested, and in 1733 * debitorers / skyldnerers > * fængsel
10 founded the colony of Georgia as a refuge for the poor and distressed. * ~ gælds fængsel
John Wesley went there three years later, and after his return began *
his great life-work of evangelism, fifty years of preaching to those *
whom the **somnolent** Church neglected. * søvnig, halvsovende
That was in 1739, the year in which Walpole was forced against his will *
into a **maritime** war with Spain, which soon involved a continental war * maritim, sø- (krig)
in defeat of Austria against France and most of the continental powers. *
As a result Walpole fell, for he was no war minister, his place being *
taken for the next twenty years by Henry Pelham and his brother *
the Duke of Newcastle, who was even more shamelessly corrupt *
20 in his management of the Whig party. *
The war lasted eight years, and **settled** nothing, though it offered * afgøre ngt.
a golden opportunity for another Jacobite rebellion while the British army *
was engaged in Flanders. *
In 1745, encouraged by the promise of French help, the Young Pretender, *
Charles Edward, landed with seven followers on the west coast of Scotland. *
The Highlanders rose in support of the romantic young man, *
occupied Edinburgh, scattered a small British force at Prestonpans, *
and by the beginning of December reached Derby. *
But the northern English Jacobites did not join him, there was no help *
30 from France, British troops from Flanders had returned, *
and the long retreat began. *
The end came on Culloden Moor near Inverness, where the Highlanders *
were routed. *
There followed a cruel **harrying** of the **glens**, the feudal clan loyalties * plyndre ngt. * (skotsk) bjergkløft
were abolished, and the wild Highlanders at last brought under control of * smal dal
the central government. *
Charles Edward escaped, but it was the last attempt to restore the Stuarts. *

1034 Culloden was the year in which the Venetian painter Canaletto,	*
distressed by the lack of English patrons during the war, came to England	* ~ mæcen
to paint his pictures of Georgian London and the new City raised by Wren	*
from the ashes of the old.	*
It would have been worth his travelling to Bath, which the Woods,	*
father and son, were transforming into the most beautiful town in England,	*
worthy of the elegant manners that Beau Nash was teaching its fashionable	*
visitors.	*
They were the eager readers of the first real novel in English, <i>Tom Jones</i>	*
10 and the other works of Fielding, and the picaresque romances	* picaresk * kærlighedshistorie
of Smollet all appearing between the publication of Richardson's <i>Pamela</i>	~ omhandlende en skælm
in 1740 and Sterne's <i>Tristram Shandy</i> in 1760.	*
More controversial was the scepticism of David Hume's	*
<i>Philosophical Essays</i> .	*
The war which ended in 1748, was followed by a few uneasy years	*
of peace, and while the melancholy lines of Gray's Elegy were becoming	* klagedigt, -sang
almost a part of men's lives, England and France were	*
jockeying for position at the opposite ends of the earth.	* kæmpe om plads (-en)
The Great Mogul Empire in India was breaking up into innumerable	* Stormogulens Rige
20 independent states with the rulers of which the English and French	*
East India Companies were making rival alliances.	*
In America the French government, by erecting forts along the rivers of	*
St Lawrence, upper Hudson, Ohio and Mississippi, were confining to	*
the coast the thirteen British colonies, too jealous of one another to act	*
in concert .	* i forening
By 1755 these were fighting on the Hudson, and in 1756 the struggle	*
became part of another great European conflict, the Seven Years' War	*
of England and Prussia against France and Austria.	*
The first years were disastrous: in America a British force was cut	*
30 to pieces; in India the traders of Calcutta suffered the horror of the	*
Black Hole ; Frederick the Great of Prussia was surrounded by enemies;	* fængselcelle, hvor kun 23 af 146
Minorca was lost and Admiral Byng shot ' pour encourage les autres'.	europæere overleve natten
Newcastle and the others needed encouragement, but this was given	*
in full measure when William Pitt joined the ministry, and when	*
an incomparable grasp of world strategy and complete confidence in himself,	*
began to organize the conduct of war.	*

1035 The first thing was to **contain** the French **in** Europe by blockading their naval ports, by subsidizing Frederick and sending troops to Hanover to help him.

* inddæmme ng.

*

*

*

' I will conquer Canada in Germany,' Pit said, and the inability of the French to send reinforcements to America was their **undoing**.

* vanskæbne

One by one their fortresses fell to a **pincher movement** from east and west: Louisbourg at the mouth of St Lawrence, fort Duquesne, (renamed Pittsburg) on the Ohio, Oswego and Frontenac on Lake Ontario.

* knibtangs-

* bevægelse

*

*

Then in 1759 came the Year of Victories: the naval victories of Lagos **10** and Quiberon Bay, of Minden in Hanover and, to crown all, Wolfe's capture of the central French citadel of Quebec.

*

*

*

Meanwhile Frederick had won two great battles, and Clives victory at Plassey and the final defeat of the French near Madras gave the East India Company complete control over the native rulers of the huge provinces of Bengal and the Carnatic.

*

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*

By the peace of Paris in 1763 France **ceded** all Canada **to** Britain and all her territory west of the thirteen colonies, while in India the French were reduced to two small trading stations.

* afstå ngt til ng.

*

*

It was a tremendous **acquisition** of empire.

* erhvervelse /
tilegnelse af ngt.

20 The peace was not made by Pitt, however.

*

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES 1760 –83

In 1760 George II was succeeded by his grandson George III, a young man who ' gloried in the name of Briton ' and saw himself as the hero of Bolingbroke's *Patriot King*: A king who really ruled and chose whom he liked as his ministers.

*

*

*

*

He **resumed** the royal patronage, therefore, and the Whig oligarchy, deprived of the means that had kept them in power for nearly half a century, collapsed.

* (gen-) overtage ngt.

*

*

It was back to 1689: the end, or rather **suspension**,

* ~ midlertidig udelukkelse

30 of Cabinet government, and the beginning of a disastrous period of rule by the King and the ' King's Friends'.

*

*

George spent the first ten years of his reign trying to find the right men as his servants.

*

*

Pitt, thought himself a non-party man, went in 1761, and as ministry followed ministry, relations with the American colonies deteriorated.

*

*

<p>1036 The colonies were not without grievance: although unlike the colonies of other countries they were self-governing, Britain regulated their trade in her own interest, and now insisted that they should help to pay for the highly expensive war in their defence.</p>	<p>* klagemål grund til klage * * *</p>	
<p>This was not unreasonable, but as the colonies, disunited and jealous of one another, would not tax themselves, the Parliament at Westminster prepared to do the taxation.</p>	<p>* * *</p>	
<p>Not unreasonably the colonists protested, and now that the French menace had been removed they were in a stronger position to protest.</p>	<p>* * trussel</p>	
<p>10 ' No taxation without representation ' became their watchword.</p>	<p>* nøgleord, slagord, parole glds. feltråb, løsen *</p>	
<p>Edward I had said the same thing five hundred years before: ' What touches all should be approved by all'.</p>	<p>* *</p>	
<p>But Parliament imposed a stamp duty on legal documents, repealed it, imposed duties on various imports and, after riots in Boston, repealed all save tax on tea.</p>	<p>* stempel- * *</p>	<p>* afgift</p>
<p>The Parliament that was thus alienating the colonies was the one that made a hero of the scurrilous John Wilkes by expelling him from the Commons and then, when he was returned as member for Middlesex, declaring his opponent elected.</p>	<p>* fremmedgøre ng. * skadevoldende løgnagtig *</p>	
<p>20 To such a pass had the Patriot King, with the Commons in his pocket, brought parliamentary government.</p>	<p>* stadium, udviklingstrin *</p>	
<p>In the spring of 1770, when Captain Cook was hoisting the Union Jack at Botany Bay on the newly discovered east coast of Australia, the king found the perfectly obsequious servant in Lord North, one who would manage his Parliament while he mismanaged affairs.</p>	<p>* * * underdanig servil, slesk *</p>	
<p>The result was the Boston Tea Party of 1773, when the colonists threw the East India Company's tea into the harbour.</p>	<p>* *</p>	
<p>Parliament replied by passing penal measures against Massachusetts and cancelling its charter.</p>	<p>* *</p>	
<p>30 Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, vehemently opposed this disastrous policy, as did Edmund Burke and his young friend Charles Fox, leaders of a regenerated Whig party; but it was too late.</p>	<p>* * *</p>	

1037 In the early summer of 1775 there were **skirmishes** at Lexington and * forposttræfninger
Bunker's Hill near Boston, and in June the Congress of the United Colonies *
at Philadelphia elected George Washington of Virginia commander of their *
armed forces. *

A year later, 4 July 1776, Congress issued a Declaration of Independence, *
a few months after Gibbon had published the first volume of his *
Decline and fall of the Roman Empire. *

Fortunately for Britain, Canada remained loyal, and as there were many *
Loyalists in the middle colonies, the British occupied New York *

10 with the **object of driving a wedge between** New England * formål at drive en kile ind mellem ng.
and the southern states along the line of the Hudson; but General Burgoyne, *
advancing south from Montreal in 1777, was surrounded at Saratoga *
and compelled to surrender. *

It was the turning-point of the war. *

Encouraged by the defeat of their old adversary, the despotic powers of *
France and Spain proclaimed themselves **champions** of American liberty * forkæmper for ngt.
and declared war on Britain. *

In 1780 they were joined by Holland, and most of the other European *
powers formed a hostile League of Armed Neutrality. *

20 At the same time Protestants and Catholics in Ireland combined under *
Henry Grattan to force the government to free their Parliament and trade *
from British control, and for four days at the beginning of 1780 London was *
in the hands of an anti-Catholic mob led by the crazy Lord George Gordon. *

No wonder the Commons carried a **motion** that ' the influence of * forslag
the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished '.

Chatham was dead, and Britain, directed by the King and North, *
was confronted by the western world in arms; but she was saved by *
a few great men: Warren Hastings saved India, Sir Guy Carleton kept *
Canada loyal, Sir George Elliot held Gibraltar, and for most of the time *

30 Admiral Rodney managed to keep command of the seas. *

For a few fatal weeks, however, he lost it, and in October 1781 *
a British force in Yorktown on the Virginian coast was caught between *
a Franco-American army and a French fleet and forced to surrender. *

THE WAG

1039 On my way home, I **perceived** a **crowd** in the distance.

On **entering** the crowd, I noticed an **eccentric man**

verbosely entertaining the crowd.

vê~`bêusli

At once I **perceived that** he was a man of **bad taste**.

The **verbose** man was **unshaven**, his hair was **unkempt**

and his **unkempt eccentric** suit was totally **out of press**.

I **perceived** a peculiar **smell / odour**, a **horrible** mixture

of a **sensible scent** of perfume and strong **body odour** (U).

The **terrible** mixture of cheap **scent** or (eau de) **cologne**
 êu kê`lêun

10 and a **pungent, offensive, obnoxious** and **unpleasant**

smell / odour of body **discomfited** me.

dis`kûmfitid

Even though his manners might **perceived as** rough,

the **excentric** was **perceived as** a **wag** by his **public**.

Even if I **perceived** his manners **to be unkempt**

I **perceived** him **to be** clever and amusing too.

' How **wags** the world ? - ' **how are you feeling today ?** '

the **waggish** eccentric suddenly asked me.

' I'm **feeling fine !** ' I answered, **puzzled at** his approach.

I was **puzzled that** the **verbose** wag seemed to know me.

vê~`bêus

20 His **tongue wagging incessantly**, he **set** me a **puzzle**.

In spite of my **quickness of perception**, I was

puzzled about how to start and **puzzled as to what** to say.

Besides **being in a puzzle about** the wag's **waggery**

and **waggeries**, I was **puzzled** first by his **waggish verbosity**

then by the **puzzle** itself being a real **puzzler**.

His dog looked at him with a **wag** of the tail.

(When a dog **wags** its **tail**, its tail **wags** (from side to side)

and when a **wagtail** walks, its tail **wags** up and down.)

Wagging my head I **puzzled over** the **waggish** puzzle.

30 **Puzzling** my **brains**, I tried to find a way **to puzzle** () **out /**

of puzzling () **out** the problem and **solve** the **puzzle**.

I tried to **puzzle out what** or **how** to answer.

Puzzling about my situation, I wondered whether

it was (a case of) **the tail wagging the dog**.

Frowning in **puzzlement**, I **set tongues wagging**.

My **puzzlement set** **beards / chins / jaws** **wagging**.

Tongues etc. are **wagging**, that's **the way the world wags**.

* spasmager, spøgefugl

* opfatte / bemærke ngt.

* sammenstimlen

* ~ da (jeg) kom ind i ...

folke-, menneskemængde

* excentrisk * & mands-
person

* snakkesaligt

* opfatte / bemærke /

* dårlig smag

blive klar over at -

* snakkesalig

* ubarberet

* uredt

* uordentlig

* besynderlig (sæt tøj)

* ude af pres

* opfatte /

* lugt

* forfærdelig

bemærke ngt

duft

.rædsom

* mærkbar

* duft

* kropslugt

kendelig

* skrækkelig

* parfume

* kølnervand

* skarp

* modbydelig

* ubehagelig

* =

stram

* gøre ng. beklemt / forlegen

* opfatte ngt. som > adj.

* ekcentriker

* ... ng. ... >

* spasmager

* publikum

* opfatte ngt. som at være ngt.

* upoleret

grov

* ... ng. ...

* hvor'n skær den

* hvordan har du / de det idag

hvordan står verden til

* snakkesalig

* spøgefuld

* have det godt

* forvirret over ngt.

* ... over at -

* snakkesalig

* ~ snakker uafbrudt

* gåde

spøgefugl opgave

* hurtig opfattelsesevne

* forvirret / i vildrede mht. hvxx

* =

* forvirret over ngt.

* spøgefuldhed

* -heder

* forvirre / forbløffe

* spøgefuld

-de påfund bringe ng. i vildrede

* snakke-

* problem

salighed

* logren

* logre med halen

* logre

* vipstjert

* vippe

* virre med

* gruble over ngt.

* spøgefuld

ryste på

* anstrenge hjernen

* løse >

spekulere

* ... (problemet)

* løse gåden

* finde ud af hvxx

* spekulere over ngt.

* halen, der logrer med hunden

* forvirring

* sætte sladren i gang

vildrede

* =

* =

* sladren går

* sådan er verdens gang

/ livet

1040 I wagged my head, and wagged my finger at the wag	* virre med (hovedet)	* ~ løfte (en advarende finger) mod ng.
but nevertheless he let his tongue wag .	* lade munden løbe fare med løs snak	
Suddenly, I perceived a change in his verbiage .	* opfatte ngt.	* ordgyderi
I noticed strong feelings about the government's policies.	* opfattelser, meninger holdninger	
I tried to puzzle out why he suddenly spoke with great	* finde ud af hvxx	
feeling (U) about the injustice of the government's policies.	* føling / forståelse	
Legal writing is often unclear and verbose ,	* overlæst med ord	
but his sentiment was that the new taxes and duties	* holdning mening	
would be unduly hard on the lower income brackets .	* urimelig hård for den lavere indkomstgruppe ~ vende den tunge nedad	
10 His personal feeling was that raised excise (duties)	* personlig holdning / mening	* forbrugsskat (-s-afgifter)
would hurt the weaker members of society most .	* ramme de svagere medlemmer af samfundet mest ~ vende den tunge ende nedad	
His own feeling was that the government underestimated	* egen holdning / mening	
the depth and strength of public feeling against	* dybden og styrken af den offentlige mening imod ngt.	
the government's policies.	*	
Speaking with feeling about the plight of the poor,	* med følelse / indføling	* vanskelig situation
he said feelingly that his responsibility towards	* =	
the underprivileged poor pressed heavily on him and went on,	* lægge (et stort) pres på ng.	
' The effects of the economic plight are being felt everywhere.	* virkning af >	* vanskelig situation * mærkes
Everybody is feeling the results of the recession.	* ngt. mærke resultatet af ngt.	
20 Heavily burdening the public and the national debt ,	* bebyrde >	* statsgæld
unemployment is a burden to the public purse .	* byrde for ngt.	* statsfinanser
Rising inflation presses down heavily on the crowd .	* tyngde / belaste ng. virke belastende på	* ~ den brede befolkning / store høb
The general public lives under the pressure(s) of poverty.	* den almindelige befolkning	* (leve) under presset / ~ åget / byrden af ngt.
As it is, the public at large lives under the pressure of	* som det var i forvejen	* byrde
taxation and excise tax such as sin taxes .	* skat til staten	* forbrugsskat * giftskat
Hard hit / hit hard , poor people in particular feel the pinch .	* være hårdt ramt	* mærke kniben føle det kniber
Some people plead pressure of work for political inactivity,	* undskylde sig med >	* arbejdspress
and some give family pressure as an explanation for their	* familie pres	
obsequious, `servile, submissive, subservient conduct.	* følgagtig, underdanig	
30 I, however, feel the pressure of ne`cessity	* føle	* nødvendighedens pres
to bring pressure / influence to bear on the government	* lægge pres på ng. >	
to change its policy.	* for at få dem til at -	
Public feeling (U) is being ignored by the government.	* mening / holdning	
Poor families that don't receive public assistance	* offentlig understøttelse socialhjælp	
are pressed by problems on all sides.	* presse ng. fra alle sider	
Months of abuse hounds many out of / from their homes .	* ~ huslejerestance	* jage ng. fra hus og hjem
Poverty presses them hard (adv.).	* presse ng. hårdt	
The wag's altruism ilicited sympathy from the audience.	* altruisme uegennytte	* fremkalde (medfølelse) ~ hos ng.

1041 Because of the press of modern life, people need	* pres	
a few luxuries to sweeten their lives .	jag	
	* luksusvare	* ~ forsøde livet
	nydelsesmiddel	
Ordinary people should not feel financially cut off from	* afskære ng. fra ngt.	
(the luxury of) a day in idleness now and then.	* den luksus af ngt.	
They should neither feel cut off from (the luxury of) being	* afskære ng. fra (den luksus, nydelse) at -	
able to indulge in a beer, a glass of wine, a drink, a cigarette	* hengive sig til / nyde ngt.	
or a cigar, sweets / candy from time to time	*	
They should have a financial possibility of being able to	*	
afford / have / enjoy the luxury of a beer, a glass of wine etc.	* have råd til / få / nyde den særlige glæde ved ngt.	
10 / the luxury of indulging themselves with a beer etc.	* ... ved at -	* forkæle sig selv med ngt.
' The consumers of beer, wine, spirits (E) / A) liquor,	* forbruger	
cigarettes and other so called luxuries burdened by	* luksusartikel	
high taxation labour under a sense of wrong –	* føle sig forurettet	
how do you feel about that ? ' he asked in conclusion .	* hvad ville ng. sige til det	* sluttelig (-en)
Then, at the same breath , he suddenly warned against	* i samme åndedrag	
excessive indulgence in food, drink, drugs and women,	* nydelse af /	
he started getting sentimental .	* blive (overdreven) følelsesbundet	
He started to get sentimental about his past.	* ... over ngt.	
He begged the audience's indulgence as he told us about	* tålmodighed	
20 his past.	overbærenhed	
	*	
Years ago, he led a life of luxury and indulgence .	* leve et liv i >	* luksus
		* nydelse
Freeing him from the puzzle of making (both) ends meet ,	* problemet med at -	* få pengene til at slå til
an inheritance kept him in clover for some time.	* holde ng. (økonomisk) velstillet	
Indulging himself, indulging himself with luxuries,	* give sig hen	* forkæle sig selv med ngt.
he indulged his passion / taste for a luxurious living.	slå sig løs	
	* tilfredsstille sin trang / smag for ngt.	* luksuriøs
Indulging in a luxuriously comfortable living for some years,	* svælge i / hengive sig til /	* luksuriøst
sowing his wild oats , the indulgent spendthrift indulged in	forkæle sig med ngt.	
costly lady friends , expensive gifts, a costly car,	* så sin vilde havre	* overbærende * =
expensive clothes, restaurant visits etc. – pure luxury .	~ løbe hornene af sig (seksuelt)	eftergivende
	* bekostelig	* damebekendtskab
	overdreven dyr	
30 As long as he had indulged his lady friends with luxuries,	* ren og skær	* (udslag af) luksus
there was no limit to the indulgence they showed to him.	* forkæle ng. med ngt.	
He had had the indulgence / luxury of being able to	* vise eftergivenhed / overbærenhed overfor ng.	
pick and chose, and the ladies had indulged his every whim .	* fornøjelse	* luksus
	tilfredsstillelse	
A gasp had rippled through the crowd.	* efterkomme / tilfredsstille	* lune, grille
	* gispen	* ~ bredt sig gennem spl.
In those days he had a sentimental attachment to	* følelsesbetonet	* binding
a self-indulgent lifestyle, and self-indulgent people.	* nydelsessyg / -præget	
These days he just enjoyed a warm bath now and then	*	
as one of life's little luxuries .	* livets små luksusfornøjelser	

1042 He had also indulged in pot and coke.	* hengive sig til / nyde ngt.	
So he had indulged in sentimental music and stories,	* svælge i / nyde ngt.	
and things of only sentimental value.	* & følelsesbundet	
He seemed far too sentimental about his girlfriends,	* ... omkring ng.	
as they had all deserted / left the sinking ship as soon as	* forlade den synkende skude	
he was low on / out of funds // there was nothing in the kitty .	* kassen er tom	
He was in a sad, sorry and dreadful plight .	* trist, sørgelig, skrækkelig	* vanskelig situation
Yet, he was not the one to indulge in self-pity	* hengive sig til / svælge i ngt.	
and complain about his financial plight .	* økonomisk vanskelig situation	
10 He admitted that his glorification of senseless luxury	* lovprisning	* ufornuftig, urimelig
was a senseless idea.	forherligelse	meningsløs, tåbelig
	* =	
He realized that the more he anticipated gaining peace of	* forvente at -	* (få, opnå) fred i >
mind by indulging in luxury, the more disappointed he was.	* sindet (& sjælefred)	
So he rubbed E/eA trashed self-indulgence .	* kritisere ngt.	* selvforkælelse
Criticizing sensualism , he censured / rebuked / trashed	* kritisere ngt.	* nydelsessyge
the sensualists for (having) a too self-indulgent lifestyle.	* vellystning	* for (at) ngt.
Now, the wag directed his attention towards me again.		* selvforkælende
He wanted me to write an article.	*	
It impressed me that he had found me out.	* det gør indtryk på / imponere ng. at -	
20 I was impressed that he had found out my profession.	* være imponeret over at -	
Having felt his way towards a voluntary agreement ,	* prøve sig frem efter	* frivillig
he had started put slight pressure on me to write an article.	* lægge (let) pres på ng.	* aftale
Pressing me slightly for an agreement,	* presse ng. for ngt.	
he tried pressing me to write a critical article.	* presse ng. til at -	
I couldn't make sense of what he really meant.	* finde mening i ngt.	
It didn't make sense .	* det giver ingen mening	
Where would be the sense ?	* er der nogen mening i det	
There was not a grain of sense in it .	* der er ikke det mindste fornuft i	
He didn't know my own / personal feeling on the issue.	* ngs. egen / personlige mening om ngt.	
30 Nevertheless, he pressed the point .	* presse på for at få et afgørende svar	
He had started to press the question .	* gå ng. på klingen, hænge sig i det	
Trying to illicit a response from me,	* presse på for at få et svar	
he pressed for a necessary decision to be made.	* fremkalde, -tvinge (svar) fra ng.	
He pressed me, he pressed me hard.	* presse på for ngt.	* nødvendig
Pressing me for an answer, he pressed me to answer.	* presse ng.	
I had mixed feelings about writing a critical article	* gå ng. på klingen	
as I had no strong feelings about neither the government	* ... for ngt.	* ... ng. til at -
nor the pressure of taxation .	* have blandede følelser mht. ngt.	
I was somehow uneasy about his altruistic behaviour too.	* have stærke følelser mht. ngt.	
	* skattetryk	
	* loren / betænkelig ved ngt.	* altruistisk uegennyttig

1043 I didn't like his stinging rebuke and the pressing way	* sviende	* irettesættelse	* pressende
he tried to press his opinions on me.	* pånøde ng. ngt.	tilrettevisning	insisterende
The more insisting he was, the more pressing I would need.	* pres		
His pressing was, in fact, felt to be injudicious .	* blive opfattet som		* uklog
I felt that such a course would be imprudent .	* tænke opfatte		* uklog
I felt his course to be unwise	* =		* uklog
I really felt it to be unwise.	* =		
Normally, I'm a sensible fellow with sensible ideas	* fornuftig		* =
who believe that sentiments should be controlled by reason .	* følelsesbetonet holdning / opfattelse / indstilling		* fornuft
10 Sentiment (U) comes from mental feelings , based on	* =	* sindsmæssig	* følelse
thoughts and emotions.	* føle om ngt.		
I'm deeply sensible of people's kindness.	* opmærksom på / bevidst / klar over ngt.		
My sensibility to kindness is well-known.	* følsomhed overfor ngt.		
Yet, I don't let my behaviour be guided exclusively	* udelukkende		
or solely by my sentiment (U) or sentiments ,	* kun	* følsomhed	* følelse
sentimentality (U) or sentimentalities .	* & overdreven føleri		* =
Not following the crowd I was feeling out of it .	* følge / glide med strømmen		* føle sig udenfor
In my writing I'm perceptibly influenced by	* mærkbart kendelig		
the most perceptive and intelligent writers.	* klartopfattende		
20 I suddenly felt the wag's hand on my shoulder.	* føle / mærke ngt.		
I felt his hand touch(ing) my shoulder.	* ... at ngt.		
The waggish rogue then pressed / squeezed my hand	* spøgefuld	* gavtyv, slynge skælm	* trykke / klemme ...
and arm , apparently to affect me in one way or the other.	*		
His hand felt warm and rough and I thought I noticed	* føles		
a rogish glint / gleam in his eye.	* slyngel-, gavtyveagtigt skælmsk, polisk		* glimt
The feel of his hand made me sense an odour of roguery .	* fornemmelsen af ngt.	* fornemme et > anstrøg af ngt.	* skælmeri slyngelstreger
I had a presentiment of coming playful mischief .	* forudelse om ngt.	* spøgefuld	* skarnstreger
I sensed and expected (that) there were some rogueries	* fornemme at -	* forvente at -	* =
30 to come, but I didn't an`tipate what was on the way .	* forudse hvad -		* på vej
Although I anticipated (that) there were more rogueries	* forvente at -		
brewing (up), I didn't foresee what was in the offing .	* i gære	* forudse hvad -	* i farvandet
I didn't anticipate his change of strategy.	* forudse / forvente ngt.		
I didn't anticipate a change in strategy coming up.	* ... ngt. gøre ngt.		
I didn't anticipate (that) he would change his strategy.	* ... at -		
I didn't anticipate him changing his strategy.	* ... ng. gøre ngt.		
I didn't anticipate being subjected to a new strategy.	* ... at -		
I didn't anticipate losing my (power of) resistance.	* =		

1044 Even if he wag tried not to convey the impression that	* bibringe >	* det indtryk at -
he was up to something, I had the impression that he was,	* få / have det indtryk at -	
but I didn't get the (distinct) impression that I was	* få ...	
in the hands of a shrewed manipulator.	*	
I was perceptively under the impression that the wag	* være >	* klartskuende under indtryk af at -
had something innocent in mind.	~ helt klart have det indtryk at -	*
After the wag's press / squeeze of my hand and arm ,	* håndtryk	* klem af ens arm
I realized that his handshake and penetrating gaze / look /	* håndtryk	* gennemborende (blik)
stare were a clearly perceptible signal.	* klart +	* opfatteligt (= tydeligt)
10 He seemed to feel confident of success	* føle sig sikker på ngt.	
while I felt (like) a guinea pig .	* føle sig som (foran enkelt led)	* marsvin forsøgsdyr / -kanin
I suddenly had all sorts of odd / (o-f) queer feelings .	* få / have >	* mærkelig underlig
At first, I felt the heat a good deal, then I didn't feel it at all.	* & lide under	* følelse fornemmelse * =
I felt the earth tremble / trembling .	* føle / mærke (sanseudsagnsord med verballed)	
It felt like an earthquake .	* føles / mærkes som	* jordskælv
I actually thought I felt an earthquake.	* føle / mærke ngt	
I felt as if / though the ground gave way under my feet .	* føle det som om -	* jorden forsvinde under en
I felt perceptibly nervous.	* føle sig	* mærkbart tydeligt
I felt a horrible tickle under the soles of my feet .	* mærke	* kildren kildende fornemmelse * fodsåler
20 I felt something terrible crawl (<ing) up my leg,	* føle / mærke ngt.	* frygteligt, skrækkeligt rædselsfuldt * kravle
My legs / knees felt like`jelly .	* ben / knæ føles som >	* gele ~ føle sig helt blød i knæene
My legs / knees turned jelly and I couldn't feel my feet.	* blive - - -	* føle / mærke ngt.
I had lost all feeling / sensation in my legs.	* miste >	* ~ følelsen (i ngt.)
The air felt cold, and as I began to feel cold,	* ngt. føles + adj.	* føle sig + adj.
I had a tingling / tingly sensation in my fingers.	* snurrende, prikkende (følelse)	
I had a tingle / tingling in both my hands.	* snurren, prikken	
My hands tingled and felt numb with cold.	* ~ det snurrede / prikkede i (hænderne)	* føltes > * følelsesløs af ngt.
' Let me have a feel, ' the wag said when he felt my pulse .	* prøve at føle / mærke	* føle / mærke / tage ngs. puls
He pressed me to his side .	* trykke ng. ind til sin side	
30 Feeling his arm go(<ing) round me felt strange.	* føle / mærke ngs. arm om sig	* føle sig + adj.
It felt exciting and strange; feeling pressed for space ,	* det føles + adj.	* føle sig > * i pladsnød
I felt a tingling / tingle of excitement.	* dirren af (spænding)	
I was speechless and paralysed but still sensible .	* målløs * paralyseret	* ved bevidsthed handlingslammet / sine sansers fulde brug
I was quite sensible of my situation, so when the wag	* bevidst om / klar over ngt.	
suddenly pressed his finger against my forehead,	* presse / trykke ngt. mod ngt.	
I felt / knew it in my bones that something strange	* have på fornemmelsen	
was going to happen, and was tingling with excitement.	* dirrende af (spænding)	
My spine tingled .	* ~ det rislede ned ad ryggen	

1045 Pressing his finger to my forehead, the wag,	* presse ngt. mod ngt.	
just like that , gave my brow a press of his finger.	* uden videre	* pres tryk
He gave it a slight press followed by a hard press .	* let / hårdt tryk	
He must have pressed a mark onto my brow.	* presse ngt. på ngt.	
He must have impressed a mark / a print on my forehead.	* presse	* mærke / aftryk på ngt.
Having imprinted a mark on my brow with his finger,	* påtrykke ngt. på ngt. med ngt.	
he must have stealthily pressed his finger into my hand	* presse ngt ind i ngt.	
and impressed a print / imprinted a mark in my palm.	* sætte et aftryk / afsætte / påtrykke et mærke i ngt. påtrykke et print	
Without notice , he had printed a mark on my forehead	* uden varsel	* påtrykke et mærke på ngt.
10 and, in the same act, printed a mark in my palm.	* ... i ngt.	
I had no impression that the wag had left both a coloured	* ikke have indtryk af at -	
impression of his finger on my forehead as well as	* aftryk / prægning of ngt. på ngt.	
an impress / imprint / a print of his fingertip in my palm.	* ... i ngt.	
During the ceremony , the wag did a great impersonation /	* udføre en efterligning / imitation at ng.	
impression / imitation / takeoff of Charles Chaplin.	* =	
He skilfully imitated Chaplin and his way of walking.	* imitere / efterligne ng&t.	
That was very perceptive of him as this famous tramp	* klartskuende	* vagabond
in particular arouses sympathy / engage people's sympathy .	* vække & medfølelse	* ... ngs. ...
His impersonation of Chaplin impressed (the crowd).	* personefterligning (ngt.) gøre indtryk (på ng.) imitation, parodi betage, imponere, dupere	
20 He impressed the crowd with his imitation of Chaplin.	* ng. gøre indtryk på ng. med ngt.	* =
No doubt he impressed (the crowd) (deeply) as	* ... (dybt) ... som ngt.	
a Chaplin imitator / impersonator .	* imitator, efterligner parodist	
It must have been an impressive ceremony	* som gør indtryk betagende, bevægende	
and an impressive scene to watch	* =	
Impressed by / with his touching performance	* påvirket / berørt / imponeret af ngt.	
everybody was impressed by / with him.	* være påvirket, betaget, etc	
His performance made an impression .	* gøre indtryk	
He made a strong impression on the crowd especially on	* ... (et stærkt) ... på ng.	
the impressionable youngsters at an impressionable age.	* (let-) påvirkelig	
30 I, for my part, couldn't make sense of the situation.	* finde mening i ngt.	
There was no rhyme or reason for the wag's behaviour	* ... ingen forståelig mening i ngt.	
I felt it (to be) humiliating / a humiliation even if I didn't	* føle det (at være) + adj. / subst.	
know that my brow had been imprinted with a mark.	* påtrykke ngt. med ngt.	
At that (very) moment when he impressed my forehead,	* præge / sætte aftryk på ngt.	
I keenly felt the humiliation but then shortly afterwards	* skarp / bidende >	* føle ngt.
I felt a perceptible difference.	* kendelig mærkbar	
Shortly after he had imprinted / printed my forehead,	* sætte aftryk på ngt.	
I happend to open my hand and look into my palm.	*	

1046 Noticing the wag's fingerprint in my palm,	* fingeraftryk	
I had a sensation of buoyancy .	* følelse af	* (flydeevne, opdrift)
^{'boiënsi} I suddenly felt a sensible difference.	* følelig	lethed, livlighed, ukuelighed
I felt a sensible rise in the temperature.	* mærkbar	
I felt warm again : It felt good.	* føle sig	* føles
I felt better : I felt my legs.	* have det bedre	* begynde at kunne støtte på benene blive mere sikker på sig selv
Actually I was feeling fine .	* have det glimrende	
I didn't sense the pressing danger of manipulation	* mærke /	* overhængende (fare)
when the wag now let me feel that I was in safe hands.	fornemme >	
	* føle / mærke at -	
10 I now liked the feel of his hand as it's skin felt like velvet .	* berøring /	* føles som >
It was soft and feathery to the feel .	følelse af ngt.	* fløjl
You can tell if a material is velvet by the feel :	* fjeragtig	* ved beføling
if it has a soft feathery feel .	* ved beføling	
	* præg	
All the time, impressing me with impressive words,	* gøre indtryk på /	* som gør indtryk
the wag impressed on me the importance of the mark.	imponere ng.	virkningsfuld, imponerende
	* indprente ng. ngt.	
The wag had impressed me favourably .	* ~ gøre et fordelagtigt indtryk på ng.	
His performance made a big impression (on me).	* gøre at stort indtryk (på ng.)	
It created an impression of a social consciousness .	* skabe et indtryk af ngt.	* bevidsthed
It conveyed the impression of social conscientiousness .	* bibringe indtryk af ngt.	* samvittighed
20 He gave the impression of being socially concerned.	* give indtryk af at -	
I got the impression that he was concerned about the poor.	* få det indtryk at -	
He made a favourable / good impression on me.	* gøre et fordelagtigt / godt indtryk på ng.	
Eventually, I got a favourable impression of him.	* få et fordelagtigt indtryk af ng.	
Finally, I had a good impression of his performance.	* få / have et godt indtryk af ngt.	
At first I had a bad impression of him.	* ... dårligt ...	
My first impression was that he was just a scatterbrain .	* ngs. første indtryk er at -	* tosehoved
He appeared to be no more than a scatterbrained eccentric.	* forvirret, tankeløs	
His unkempt appearance made a bad impression on me	* gøre et dårligt indtryk på ng.	
but later on I realized that my initial impression of him	* første indtryk af ngt.	
30 was a misleading / false / wrong impression .	* vildledende / fejlagtigt / forkert indtryk	
His waggeries created / conveyed / made / gave	* skabe / overbringe / skabe / give >	
a misleading / false / wrong impression on me	* vildledende / falsk / forkert indtryk på ng.	
a misleading / false / wrong impression of his intentions.	* - - - af ngt.	
So I had got a misleading etc. impression of him.	* få >	* - - - af ng.

1047 The wag had impressed social concern on me.	* indprente ngt. i ng.	
He had impressed on me a sense of social indignation.	* =	
His words had impressed themselves on my brain .	* indprente sig i >	* bevidstheden
I had his words strongly impressed on my mind .	* indprentet ngt. i >	* sindet
They remained impressed on my memory .	* indprente sig dybt i >	* hukommelsen
The scene was imprinted on my brain / mind / memory .	* indprente ngt. i >	* bevidstheden etc.
Printed on my brain / mind / memory ,	* prente ngt. i >	* =
the event was fixed in my brain / mind / memory .	* fastholde ngt. i >	* =
Strange thoughts and ideas crowded my mind / memory .	* (tanker, ideer) fylder ngs. sind / erindring	
10 As he had left an indelible impression on me,	* efterlade >	* uudsletteligt * indtryk på ng
I had a lasting impression of him.	* have et >	* varigt * ... af ngt.
Behind the print of age on his face,	* mærke / præg af ngt.	
I sensed the imprint of passion and suffering on his face.	* præg / spor af ngt.	
Behind his waggish attitudes, the wag bore the `impress of	* spøgefuld	* bære præg af at -
being in possession of his faculties / reason / senses .	* være ved sind fulde fem have sin fornuft i behold	
He bore the impress of seriousness and determination.	* bære præg af / være mærket af ngt.	
His true personality left an impress on me.	* efterlade / sætte (sit) præg på ng.	
I had refused to listen to reason	* lytte til / tage imod fornuft	
but he brought me to my senses .	* bringe ng. til fornuft	* =
20 Having made me see reason , and brought me to reason ,	* bringe ng. til fornuft	* =
he made me listen to reason .	* tale ng. til at lytte / tale til fornuft	
He impressed me as (a) perceptive (person) .	* gøre indtryk på ng. som >	* klartopfattende skarpsindig
He impressed me as being in possession of both	* ... som værende ...	
perceptiveness and reason.	* skarpsindighed	
The wag ex`pressed his sentiments , feelings and views	* udtrykke ngt.	* (følelsesbaserede) holdninger
on the issue / matter / question.	* om ngt.	
A journalist should be animated by lofty sentiments	* besjæle /	* ædel
and feel concern for the desperate plight of underprivileged	opildne ng.	ophøjet
people in society.	* desperat vanskelig situation	* =
30 My general impression of the feeling and sentiment of	* almindelig * indtryk af ngt. * stemning * holdning	
the crowd was one of agreement with the wag.	*	
So among the crowd, it seemed the overall impression of	* altovervejende	* =
the wag was positive.	*	
The wag impressed on me that I had to	* indskærpe / indprente overfor ng at -	
take a responsibility in this matter.	* påtage sig et ansvar	
I should work to anticipate social problems	* forudse ngt.	
and help forestalling these problems.	* foregribe ngt.	

1048 Appealing to emotion, compassion, pity etc., the wag
appealed to my finer feelings and sense of justice.

He asked me what **my sentiments were.**

' **How does it feel to be / live in clover ?** –

what are your **sentiments towards** the poor ? he asked.

My **sentiment of pity** was **made up of** worry for the prices
of simple luxuries rising in **sympathy with** the new duties
and a feeling of **sympathy for** the **hard-pressed** poor.

I **felt for** them.

10 Feeling with the poor, living **in want**, I **sensed how**
it feels to live in want of a few simple luxuries.

I **felt pity for** them.

I **felt it deeply.**

I had an **uneasy sense / feeling of** guilt.

These **were** my **very sentiments.**

' That **is** very **sensible of** you, ' the wag said,

when he **sensed that** his **proposal to be open to**

a reasonable amount of **self-indulgence** was welcome.

' **How does it feel to** be open to self-indulgence ? ' he asked.

20 ' It feels good, ' I answered, and went on,

' I now **feel positive about pleasure-seeking** (people),

and I **feel** the same **about** self-indulgence as you do. '

' Now you are **talking sense**, ' the wag said and went on,

' **That makes sense – that is sense –**

you **have plenty of sense.**'

The wag **felt** his **oats** (pl.).

Impressed with his own importance, the wag **appealed to**
the **feelings of** the audience **rather than to** their **reason.**

Having **raised a wave of feeling against** the **deprivation**

30 of the underprivileged and their **want / lack** of means,

he **created a feeling in favour of** some well-deserved
self-indulgence and **love of pleasure.**

There are ways of giving the **public** what they need
and contribute to the **national sentiment.**

* appellere til (følelser, medfølelse, medlidenhed)

* - - - > * ~ ædle følelser * ~ retfærdighedssans

* følelsesbetonet indstilling

* hvordan føles det at - * være / leve i kløver
~ være på den grønne gren

* << overfor ng.

* medlidenhedsfølelse * være sammensat af ngt.

* i takt med ngt.

* medfølelse med / * hårdt trængt
velvillig indstilling overfor ng.

* føle for / med ng.
have medfølelse med ng.

* ... med ng. * i nød * fornemme / mærke, hvordan >

* det mærkes / * ~ under mangel på ngt.
må føles at -

* føle medlidenhed med ng.

* føle det dybt,
det går én nær

* ubehagelig, forlegen * følelse af (skyld)
~ (skylds-) ...

* ~ som talt ud af min inderste sjæl

* være fornuftigt af ng.

* fornemme at - * åben overfor ngt.

* svaghed overfor nydelse, nydelsessyge
tilbøjelighed til at forkæle sig selv

* hvordan føles / er det at -

* det føles / er godt, herligt etc

* føle sig positiv overfor ng. * behagsøgning (-ende)
~ nydelsessyge

* =

* tale fornuft
lyde fornuftig

* det virker fornuftigt * det er fornuftigt

* være rigtig fornuftig

* føle sin havre, ~ være kry / kåd / i hopla

* under indtryk af * appellere til >

* ngs. følelser * snarere end til > * fornuft

* stemningsbølge imod ngt. * forarmelse / afsavn >

* af / hos ng. * mangel på (midler)

* stemning / holdning * til fordel for ngt.

* nydelsessyge

* publikum, folket

* nationalfølelsen

1049 Eventually I didn't feel a stranger any more.	* føle sig fremmed	
The place eventually had a homely E/eA hom(e)y feel to it.	* hjemlig (-t) >	* præg / stemning / atmosfære over sig
I had taken a roundabout way to get the feel of the place.	* ~ tage en omvej	* ~ opfange (et steds) - = -
Having taken a zigzag way , and felt a zigzag of emotions,	* zigzagvej	* zigzag (af følelser)
I began to feel that the wag was quite a man of sense.	* fornemme at -	* fornuft
It was my feeling that he had sensible ideas.	* være (ngs.) opfattelse / mening at -	* fornuftig
There was a lot of sense in what he said.	* god mening	
He would be hard-`pressed to find another journalist.	* ~ have svært ved at -	
I felt it my duty to help him.	* føle / anse det som sin pligt at -	
10 Having put out feelers , I felt () `out (A) the crowd.	* komme med / udsende	* føle ng. på pulsen
The crowd pressed to hear what was going on.	* stikke en føler ud	/ på tænderne
Feeling my way in the matter,	* presse / mase	
I took the sense of the crowd.	* føle sig frem	
A child pressed up to her mother not to get lost	gå forsigtigt til værks	
in the press / throng (of bodies).	* vejrer den almindelige stemning	
She was the ex`press image of her mother.	/ mening	
It was now everybody's impression that the wag's	* presse sig ind til ng.	
statements bore the `impress of truth and sense.	* trængsel / mængde (af ngt.)	
The general feeling on the question was that	* udtrykte billede	
20 poor pleasure-loving people would be unfairly punished	* indtryk	
by new excise duties on so-called luxuries.	* den almindelige mening om ngt. er	* bære præg af
There was a general feeling that the wag was	* nydelsessyge	
a sensible fellow.	* forbrugs- (skat)	* afgift på ngt.
It was felt that the wag was a man of feeling.	* den almindelige stemning	
It was generally felt that he had a feeling heart.	/ mening / holdning er at -	
Had I hurt his feelings ?	* fornuftig	
Had I wounded his sensibilities ?	* > =	* følelsesbetonet menneske
No hard feelings , I hoped !	* man har ment	hertemenneske
The wag bore me no bad feeling.	* såre ngs. følelser	* være medfølelse
30 He bore me no ill-feeling.	* såre / krænke ngs. følelser	
I had / entertained no hostile feelings towards him.	* ingen bitre følelser	
I had / entertained only friendly sentiments towards him.	* nære uvilje	
So I felt friendly towards wag.	/ uvenskab	
There was good feeling between us.	* =	
Being friendly with him, it was my feeling that the wag	* nære fjendtlige følelser overfor	
was going to be my teacher and good genius.	* ... venlige ...	
So I asked for his name.	* føle sig venligt stemt overfor	
His name was Philo.	* gode følelser	
	venskabelig indstilling	
	* være på venskabelig fod med ng. * ... fornemmelse af	
	*	
	*	
	*	

1050 As he argued against sensationalism and sensualism ,	* argumentere	sensationalisme	* sensualisme
I felt the force and the truth of Philo's arguments.	imod >	~ sensationsmageri	~ nydelsessyge
(Sensationalism is either the use of subject matter such as	* & erkende >	* styrke af >	* sandheden i >
a sensation that produces startling or thrilling impressions	* sensationalisme		
or the same as sensationism or sensualism , the doctrine	* =	* overraskende	* gysfremkaldende
that all ideas are derived from sensations .	* sensationalisme		* indtryk forskrækkende
Sensualism in the sense of sensuality, sensuousness	* sanseoplevelser		
or sensuosity is subjection to sensual appetites .)	* sanselighed		* & vellystighed
So far I had had a quite puritan(ical) streak in regard to	* =	* nydelsesbetonet	* lyst
10 the sensual / sensuous pleasures of love, food, drink, etc.	* puritansk	* anstrøg	* med hensyn til ngt.
Having an aversion to (accepting) self-indulgent people,	afholdende		
I used to disapprove of / take a dislike to self-indulgence.	* sanselig		* fornøjelse
Recognizing my sensual / sensuous temperament,	sensuel		nydelse
I now accepted myself as a sensual / sensuous person.	* have en aversion /		* selvforkælende
I felt a sensationalist, a sensationist or sensualist myself.	modvilje mod (at -)	ngt.	
Making me crave (for) a more sensual / sensuous life,	* have / få modvilje mod ngt.		
my sensuality, sensuousness and sensuosity made me	* genkende / anerkende ngt.		* sensuel, sanselig
crave to indulge in some sensual / sensuous enjoyment .	* =		nydelsessyg, vellystig
I didn't need any pressing any more			
20 so Philo didn't have to press me to write an article.	* person, der mener at erkendelse er sansebetinget		
I felt bound to comply with his express request	/ & der hengiver sig til sanselig nydelse		
as I felt his sentiments to be more in agreement with	* hige efter ngt.		* =
the general sentiment as expressed by the new results	* sanselighed		* =
emerging from a public opinion poll .	vellystighed		* =
Public law should be maintained, and any public law	* hige efter at -	* sanselig	* =
should be obeyed on the grounds of public policy ,			* nydelse
and no law should be contrary to public policy .	* blive nødet		
Yet, reforms made in the best interest of	* presse ng. til		
the common good are not necessarily			
30 in agreement with the public opinion.	* føle sig	* efterkomme	* udtrykkelig
Spontaneously, most people act in their own interest .	bundet til		* anmodning
It should, however, be in the public interest that	* føle / fornemme at ngt. er	* i overensstemmelse med	forlangende
more information was made known as the situation should be			
susceptible of improvement / change by a different legislation.	* den almindelige		* udtrykke ngt.
I felt obliged to comply with Philo's express wishes	stemning		
as I felt that his sentiments agreed with	* fremgå af ngt.	* offentlig	* meningsmålign
the public sentiment of justice and welfare	* statsforvaltning		* almen lov
	-sret		
	* i almenvellets politiske interesse		
	* & stridende mod lov og ærbarhed		
	* i ngs. bedste interesse		
	* det fælles bedste		
	*		
	*		
	* i offentlighedens interesse		
	*		
	* modtagelig for / påvirkelig overfor ngt.		
	* føle sig forpligtet til		* udtrykkelig
	* føle at	* stemme overens med	* almenvellet
	* almindelig retsbevidsthed		

1051 A smile expressed Philo's joy at the good news.	* udtrykke ngt.
As he expressed himself delighted,	* udtrykke sig som værende + adj.
his feelings found expression in a smile.	* komme til udtryk
He gave expression to his gratitude by a smile.	* give udtryk for
A smile gave expression to his joy.	* =
' Words cannot express what I feel, ' he said and went on,	* =
' I cannot easily express how grateful I am –	* =
I cannot easily express to you how grateful I am for your help.'	* udtrykke overfor ng.
Some feelings are inexpressible (in words).	* uudtrykkelig
10 Some feelings are not expressible (in words).	* udtrykkelig
I was expressly requested to research (the problem)	* udtrykkeligt * anmode / * undersøge (ngt.) bede om at -
as soon as possible as there was no sense in wasting time.	* det er meningsløst at -
' Please feel free to call me whenever you want,'	* være velkommen
Philo said as his fare`well .	* byde ng. farvel
I said my farewells intent (up)on doing some research .	* sige farvel * gøre research
I'm not a sentimentalist or a sensationalist , and have	* overdreven følsom person * sensationslysten person
always tried not to succumb to peer pressure as a journalist.	* bøje sig / ligge under for * gruppepres
Disapproving of yellow journalism and the gutter press (E),	* rendestenspressen * sensationsjournalistik
I didn't like the sensational (<ist) press / newspapers .	* sensationspressen / -aviser
20 Sensationalist headlines fill the front page of a tabloid like	* sensationspræget
' I PRESS MY CLAIM FOR CUSTODY OF MY CHILD '	* presse på med > * krav om ngt.
Having little inclination to indulge in sentiment ,	* svælge i / nyde > * følelse
sentimentality , or sensational journalism , I had normally	* sentimentalitet * sensationsjournalistik føleri
indulged in neither sentimentalism nor sensationalism .	* brug af sentimentalitet * sensationsmageri / føleri
I had, however, now come under strong pressure	* komme under ... * pres
to write a sentimental discussion article .	* = * & debatindlæg
Having an express purpose , and having spent a frantic /	* udtrykkelig * formål * hektisk
hectic time researching , I was horrified to see, hear	* = * researche * blive forfærdet over at -
and learn how some deprived families had to scratch a living.	*
30 It was horrifying to discover how desperately / extremely	* det er forfærdende at -
dirt poor some disadvantaged families were.	* lud fattig
Highly motivated to write an essay for publication ,	* beregnet til udgivelse
I rushed into print in eager anticipation for my article	* ~ fare i blækhuset * i spændt forventning om ngt.
full of righteous indignation to be printed / published .	* retfærdig harme * trykke / offentliggøre ngt.
Impressed by / with the importance of my task ,	* ~ under indtryk af ngt. * opgave
I felt it (to be) my public`duty to participate in the debate.	* pligt overfor offentligheden
Publishing my article in the newspaper, I intended to	* offentliggøre / * have i sinde at - lade ngt. trykke i ngt.
publicize my opinion / make my opinion public .	* offentliggøre / gøre folk * gøre ngt. offentligt bekendt med ngt. (tilgængeligt / kendt)

1052 In anticipation of a positive effect, I wanted my opinion	* i forventning om ngt.
to be publish as soon as possible so I pressed on with	* offentliggøre ngt. på tryk * presse på / skynde sig med ngt.
(my work on) an essay .	* (arbejdet med) * = (kortere skriftlig udredning beregnet til offentliggørelse)
I was excited and full of anticipation at the prospect of	* fuld af forventning ved ngt. * udsigt til ngt.
my article to be published.	*
As an expression of sympathy for the poor,	* udtryk for ngt. * sympati for / medfølelse med ng. (= sympatitilkendegivelse overfor ng.)
my essay on the problem would be an expression of opinion,	* essay om ngt. * meningstilkendegivelse
written in sympathy with the poor.	* i sympati med / af medfølelse med ng.
Poverty grew in sympathy with the recession.	* i takt med ngt.
10 As poverty was on the increase , a growing / an increasing	* i stigning
number of people were pressed for money .	* ~ i pengekø
Worry and fear crowded in on the poor.	* (en følelse) * trænge sig ind på ng.
Sad thoughts and memories crowded in on me.	* tanker / minder > * =
Memories , sad thoughts and worry came crowding into	* minder / tanker * trænge sig ind i ngs. >
my mind as soon as I put / set pen to paper .	* sind * gribe pennen begynde at skrive
Sad images crowded my memory / mind .	* sindbillede * fylde ngs. hukommelse / sind
Memories of the plight of the poor crowded my mind ,	* minder> * fylde ngs. sind
as I recalled scenes of inexpressible poverty and misery .	* genkalde sig erindre, huske * ubeskrivelig * elendighed
Nevertheless, poor people often walk around	*
20 with expressless faces, expressing themselves	* udtryksløs * give sin mening til kende
in an expressless voice.	* =
The misery of the poor is sometimes past expression .	* hinsides beskrivelse ubeskrivelig
Although some of the scenes I recollected	* genkalde sig erindre, huske
are beyond expression , I essayed a description	* prøve / forsøge (sig på) ngt.
of the looks, expressive of the despair of the poor.	* blik, udtryk udseende
Rendering their mourning, expressive of hopelessness,	* som udtrykker / giver udtryk for
I essayed (to write) an essay as an essayist .	* forsøge (at -) ngt. * essayist
Once in a while I read aloud with expression	* læse højt * udtryksfuldhed (udtryksfuldt)
hoping my essays at persuasion and essay at arousing	* forsøg på ngt. * ... at -
30 compassion for the poor would be opinion-forming .	* medfølelse for ng. * opinionsdannende
I fully made use of the liberty of the press .	* pressefrihed
The freedom of the press is an important feature of	* = * karakteristisk træk særpræg, -kende
democracy.	*
The matter was pressing and time pressed	* ~ være presserende * (tiden) presser på haste (~ det haster)
so as a journalist performing a high-`pressure task ,	* udføre en opgave med fuld tryk på
I worked at high pressure , totally ignoring my family feeling	* på højtryk * familiefølelse
and family sentiment .	* =
Once it's (down) in black and white , I won't forget an idea.	* på skrift

1053 I was **terribly busy** but I work well **under pressure**.

Being a journalist is sometimes a **high-pressure job**.

Although I was **pressed for time**, I managed to finish my essay on the **pressing danger of increased taxation**, and the **pressing necessity of tax reductions / cuts**.

I hoped to **create a public feeling against extortionate** taxation on poor people's **stimulants** and few luxuries.

I **showed** much **feeling for** their **sufferings**.

I **reported on** facts and **the public feeling**.

10 Now people could **see it in cold print**.

Writing on the **subject**, I **wrote feelingly about** poverty.

It's was a **feeling** article **expressly composed to press** the government.

I chose to **take another / different view**.

Looking at it **from** another **angle**, I **pressed** the **point**.

From that point of view, I **pressed** the **question**.

From that angle, I **pressed** the government hard.

Letting my **awareness** and **wit find expression in** **expressive** words, I **pressed** my **point home**

20 so the sad facts could be **publicized / become public**.

I found it easy to **express** my **opinion**.

I **expressed myself** strongly **on** the subject.

I **expressed myself** in **clear expressions**,

strong words and **phrases**.

Giving expression to my discontent with the government,

I sensed an **expression of** discontent **on** my **face**

I avoided **slang expressions**, **strong language**, and **rude expression** in my essay.

Pressing on with the new **angle**, I **pressed ahead / on**.

30 **Pressing ahead with** new **points of view**,

I intended to **press** the **case** and **press home** my **attack**.

So I **pressed on for** a change in policy.

Intent on showing **public spirit**, I **pressed for** answers.

I **pressed** the government **for** an answer.

I **pressed for** a new **policy to be pursued**.

I **pressed** the government **to** pursue a new policy.

Hoping the government would be **hard pressed**, I was intent upon **pressing home** a possible / **potentiel success**,

* have frygteligt travlt * under press

* arbejde med højt pres

* ~ under tidspres / i tidsnød

* overhængende fare for ngt. * forhøjet skat

* bydende nødvendighed af ngt.

* rejse en offentlig stemning mod * udpinende ublu

* stimulans

* (ud-) vise * medfølelse med ngt. * lidelse

* rapportere om ngt. * den offentlige mening

* sort på hvidt

* skrive om emnet * ... følelsesfuld / bevæget dybfølt / medfølelse om ngt.

* = * udtrykkeligt specielt * forfatte * presse ng.

* =

* anlægge en anden / anderlede synsvinkel

* se på ngt. fra ... * vinkel * ~ gå til sagen

* fra den synsvinkel * presse for at få svar

* = * presse

* opmærksomhed * vid * komme til udtryk bevidsthed begavelse

* udtryksfuld * forfølge sit synspunkt

* blive offentlig kendt komme til offentlighedens kendskab

* udtrykke sin mening

* udtrykke sig (stærkt) om ngt.

* = * klar * (menings-) udtryk

* stærke ord * vendinger

* give udtryk for ngt.

* udtryk af ngt. * i ansigtet

* slang * udtryk * sprog med bandeord

* uforskammet * = fræk

* presse på / * (syns-) vinkel * presse på skynde sig med >

* - = - * synspunkter

* forfølge sagen * forfølge sit angreb få det fulde udbytte af ...

* presse på for ngt.

* samfundssind * presse på efter ngt.

* presse / nøde ng. for ngt.

* presse på for at ngt. + v * føre politik

* presse ng. til at -

* hårdt presset

* forfølge en mulig succes

1054 Having finished my essay, I applied to	* henvende sig til ng. (med anmodning)
the editor-in-chief of a tabloid (newspaper) known to	* redaktionschef
print / carry sensational (newspaper) stories.	* trykke / bringe > * sensations- * (avis) historie
As the newspaper's daily circulation had slumped down	* ~ (daglig) oplag * ~ rasle ned (>)
to a critical number, it had been changed into a tabloid.	* til (et antal)
Dealing largely in sensation , tabloids indulge in juicy	* sensation * saftig
titbist E/A tidbits of gossip with (the greatest) pleasure.	* godbid * sladder * med > * (største) fornøjelse & (hellere end) gerne
Everything that may cause / create / make a sensation	* vække / skabe sensation
is put in black and white / printed on the front page.	* sætte ngt. på tryk / trykke ngt.
10 The editorial staff always has / have a crowded schedule.	* redaktionen * presset
The editor-in-chief pressed the publications committee	* presse > * redaktionsudvalg
so I had my essay accepted.	*
A proofreader read through my essay in order to	* korrekturlæser * gennemlæse
correct spelling mistakes.	* rette stavfejl
Proofreading (my essay), he used proofreader's marks.	* læse korrektur på ngt. * korrekturtegn
A press photographer had taken a good picture.	* pressefotograf
He developed the film in the darkroom crowded with	* fremkalde (film) * mørkekammer * overfyldt / p roppet med ngt
equipment.	*
Lots of equipment crowded the room, as the photographers	* overfylde ngt.
20 had crowded much new equipment in(to) the room	* proppe ngt. sammen / (ind i) ngt.
and onto the tables.	* ... ovenpå ngt.
Using the printing apparatus , he made a print of	* kopieringsapparat * kopi af ngt.
the negative on printing paper or printing-out paper.	* kopierpapir * udkopieringspapir
The negative printed well.	* kopieres
As a paper goes to press / at the time of going to press,	* ved redaktionens slutning * =
there is a great press of work.	* arbejdspress
Just before my manuscript met the deadline , it was	* nå deadline, (grænse i fangelejr) sidste frist, skæringsdato
handed over to the printing house or printing office.	* trykkeri (større) * = (mindre)
In the composing room the compositors set (up) type.	* sætter * sætter * lave sats
30 Using different sorts of type(s) , a compositor set (up)	* skrifttype / (sætte-) type * sætte ngt. (typ)
my article and the rest of the page.	*
The compositor used legible type.	* letlæselig * (bogstav-) type
(Headwords are printed in bold (type) / boldface.)	* opslagsord * fed skrift (-type)
After the composition , the setting up of type for printing,	* opsætning * =
they sent the type set up / the matter to press.	* sende > * satsen * i trykken
In the printery , operating the printing press / machine	* trykkeri * trykpresse / trykkemaskine
a pressman pushed / pressed the starter (button)	* trykkeriarbejder * trykke på ngt. * startknap
presses / flicks / throws the starter (switch) of the press.	* presse / vippe / = * trykpresse
As the printing press rolled , the paper was in print.	* trykpresse * rulle * være > * i trykken ~ ved at blive trykt

1055 A printer or a printer's devil checked the printing ,	* trykker	* trykkerlærling / -arbejdsdreng	* trykning
whether the print is clear or uneven .	* tryk	* tydeligt	* utydeligt
Printing ink smudges easily so a foreign body	* tryksværte	* udtværes	* fremmedlegeme
in the press may smudge the ink , the writing and the paper .	* udtvære / tilsmudse ngt.	* sværten	* skriften
Printing is smudging work so the pressmen wear	* tilsmudsende		* papiret
a coat / E an overall , or dungarees E/A overalls or	* kittel		* smækbukser
a pair of overalls (a boiler suit) E/A a pair of coveralls .	* kedeldragt		
They take care not to smudge / smear their surroundings	* tilsmudse, plette ngt.		
with their smearly / smudgy hands but still they can't help	* tilsmudset		
10 getting black smears / smudges on their working clothes .	* plet		* arbejdstøj
At the proofreading of the press , the proofreaders	* udtværing		
check the (printer's) proofs / the proof sheets	* korrekturlæsning		* tryk
in order to corrected printer's errors .	* korrekturark		
When the proofreaders have corrected the press ,	* rette >		* ~ trykfejl
the compositors correct the matter / the type set up	* rette >		* ~ korrektur
so it can be passed for press .	* rette >		* satsen
Eventually, the finished matter could go to the press .	* sende (satsen) >		* til reentryk
People, jealous of their honour , are ready to bust a gut	* færdige sats		* gå i trykken
doing whatever job / to do whatever job to perfection .	* ærekær	* smadre >	* tarm
20 They'll do a job (to perfection) or bust .	* med at -	~ slide sig en pukkel til	* til perfektion
A press-lord owns several publications .	* gøre ngt. eller sprænge ~ gøre alt for at -		
A print or book should have publisher's imprint	* bladkonge		* publikation
as well as printer's imprint .	* trykt skrift, publikation		* forlæggermærke
As a newspaper goes as printed matter , it can be send	* avis , ugeblad, reproduktion		
as printed matter at printed matter rate .	* angivelse af trykkested		
Delivery is urgent , so the newspapers are ex`pressed .	* gå som >		* tryksag
An ex`press company or express (A) transmits things	* =		* -takst
by express delivery.	* uddeling omdeling	* presserende	* sende ngt. ekspres
It sends the newspapers express .	* speditions-		* -firma
30 It sends some papers by special delivery /E by express .	* ekspres		
by a special messenger or by express messenger .	* =		
Some papers together with express letters are transported	* særbesørgelse		
in express wagons to various cities	* særbud		* ekspresbud
by the night express trains, or early morning expresses .	* ekspres		ilbud
	* ekspresvogn & legevogn		
	* eksprestog		* =
	iltog		

1056 Publicizing /E& <sing the plight of the poor, I had
`publisaizing
written an article that wasn't just a **titbit** E/A **tidbit of** news.

As soon as my **feature** (article) **on** the problem

was **in the public domain**, and **became public property**,
it **created a great sensation**.

Noticed by the rest of **the press** it **caused a sensation**.

I usually **avoid sensationalism**.

Although the **sensationalism** of the press is usually

not my cup of tea, I had **made a sensation**.

10 The article was **favourably noticed** by the **press / media**.

From a lot of **press cuttings** and **press clippings**,

I realized that it **had a sensationally good press**.

I had **pushed / (eE) pressed (all)** the (**right**) **buttons**.

The article **gave publicity to** the issue.

Hounded by the press, I **obtained publicity for** the issue.

Feelings over the article **ran high**.

My article **aroused** strong **feelings**.

It **aroused** strong **feeling on all sides**.

I had **pushed /eE pressed** people's **buttons**.

20 Some advocates of my opinions accused the government
of **catering for / to a society crowd**

These **opinion makers** advocated that **the crowd**
needed a new leadership which would **raise the taxes**
for people in the higher income brackets, and **cater for / to**
the underprivileged **crowd** by **cutting** their taxes.

Some opponents of my opinions didn't **hang back**.

As they didn't **hang back on** criticism, they didn't

hold back from calling me and my article a **public nuisance**.
and calling me a **public enemy** and a **public danger**.

30 I could feel anger **surging (up) inside** me.

So some people only saw the issue **in black and white**
while others maintained that whole issue of taxation
can never be based on a **black-and-white** decisions.

Tax dodgers as well as people exempt from normal tax
(people exempted from (paying) normal tax)
take care not to **washed** their **dirty linen in public**.

In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved,
and the government be said to **be conscious of /**
have a clear conception of its **responsibility**.

* bringe ngt. til offentlighedens kendskab

* en lille godbid af ngt.

* ~ kronik om ngt.

* ude i offentligheden
med ret til viderebrug
* skabe

* blive almindelig kendt
/ hvermandseje

* & røre
opsigt

* pressen

* vække opsigt / furore

* holde sig fra >

* sensationsmageri

* < =

* ikke min kop te

* skabe sensation
vække opsigt

* vel modtaget af >
(bemærke)

* pressen / medierne

* presseudklip

* sensationel

* presse, -omtale

* trykke på (alle) de rigtige knapper

* give offentlig omtale af /
kendskab til / reklame for ngt.

* jage ng.

* få ...

* & bølgerne efter ngt. går højt

* vække stærke følelser

* skabe ophidset stemning

* fra alle sider

* få ng. til at reagere

*

* tilgodese /
sørge for ng.

* overklasse

* befolkningsgruppe

* opinionsdanner

* hoben / den brede befolkning

* have >

* skatterne >

* for ng.

* i ... indkomst gruppe

* sørge for /
tilgodese ng.

* befolkningsgruppe

* sænke ...

* holde sig tilbage

* ... med ngt.

* holde sig tilbage med at -

* en offentlig plage

* samfundsfjende

* en fare for den offentlige sikkerhed

* vælde op i ng.

* i sort-hvidt / enten eller (~ uden nuancer)

*

* enten-eller

*

*

* hænge sit snavsede vasketøj til skue

* på ingen måde

* være bevidst om >

* have en klar opfattelse af >

* ansvar

~ være sig sit ansvar bevidst

1057 As a member of the press / E& a pressman ,	* representant for pressen	* bladmand
and a publicist , I have a reporter's pass .	* politisk skribent	(pl. pressefolk)
	journalist, kommentator	* pressekort
The press pass or press card admits the holder to	* = * =	* give ng. adgang til ngt.
the press gallery in the parliament,	* presseloge	
and the press box at a sports event.	* =	
Recalling my essay in entering the press world ,	* forsøg på at -	* presseverdenen
I clearly remember my first essay in journalism .	* ... på >	* journalistik
My much / highly / widely publicized criticism led to	* ... omtalt	
a press campaign against tax raises out of proportion to	* pressekampagne	* ude af proportion med ngt.
10 social justice.	*	(med (social) slagside)
As the government turned a deaf ear to the protests,	*	
crowds of people poured into / crowded into the streets.	* flokke / * strømme / flokkes ud på (gaden)	
In sympathy with the spread of the news, people	* mængder af ng.	
crowded / overflowed the streets, and eventually a crowd	* i takt med ngt.	
(of protesters) collected / gathered outside the parliament.	* fylde ngt. til trængsel / overfylde ngt.	
As crowds of people were gathered outside the parliament,	* flok / opløb	* samle sig
thousands of demonstrators crowded the square.	* =	* samle sig
The demonstration attracted a capacity crowd of 10,000	* fylde ngt. (trængsel)	
demonstrators chanting and carrying placards .	* kapacitetsmængde	
20 The crowd broke out in protest chants .	* råbe taktfast i kor	* skilt
The crowd was / were chanting cries of protest	* folkemængde	* korråb
and anti-government slogans .	* råbe ngt. i kor	* protestråb
The crowd broke out in chants of ' Resign ! Resign ! '	* slagord	
' Down with the governmen ! Down with the government, '	* korråb	
the people chanted , their eyes glinting angrily / with anger.	*	
Although the police warned people not to crowd ,	* råbe i kor	* øjne > * skinne + adv.
people overflowed the square, filled to capacity .	* stimle sammen	
Filled to overflowing , the square overflowed with people.	* overfylde ngt.	* fylde ngt. helt op
The last arrivals tried to crowd in but were crowded out .	* fylde ngt. overdrevent	* flyde over med ngt.
30 So the last arrivals who tried to crowd into the square,	* sidst ankomne * mase / trænge sig ind * ... ng. ud	
were crowded into the ajoining streets (by the first arrivals).	* mase / trænge sig ind i ngt.	
People overflowed into the ajoining streets.	* ... ng. ...	* tilstødende
Street vendors mingled with the crowd of protesters.	* vælde ud i ngt.	
The chanting rose in volume as police tried to	* gadehandler	* blande sig i mængden af ng.
break up / disperse the crowd .	* korråberi	* stige i styrke
Even if the police are trained in crowd control	* splitte >	* folkemængde / opløb
and crowd trouble , the protesting went on the next day.	* folkemængdekontrol	
A whole crowd of protesters were arrested by the police.	* ...ballade	
	* hel masse af ng.	

<p>1058 One of the following days, a press or publicity agent, a publicist or some publicity or public relations manager from the government's press agency informed the press / the media (the papers, the news bureaus, tv and radio) that the government would give / hold a press conference.</p> <p>The hard-`pressed government had decided to address a public assembly on the pressing issue.</p> <p>A crowd of people from the media collected / gathered to cover the conference.</p> <p>10 The usual press corps crowded the conference room. The room was so ^{kå~}crowded (with people from the media) that the early arrivals crowded () `out the latest arrivals.</p> <p>The latest arrivals who were crowded out crowded around outside.</p> <p>Although the government was the same old crowd in the head of the national public legislative assembly, it had decided to bow / give in to (popular) pressure and withdraw the bill.</p> <p>It was the greatest sensation of the day.</p> <p>The news was in black and white on the front page.</p> <p>20 I don't seek publicity and I usually avoid publicity. Even if I entered public life years ago, I'm not often seen in public life.</p> <p>Socially I never sought to stand out from the crowd. Usually I prefer to be one of the crowd.</p> <p>I don't mind following the crowd unless there are reasons for going my own way, or obvious reasons for going against the crowd.</p> <p>After the publication of my sensational article, and the publication of my highly controversial opinion,</p> <p>30 I had become a public figure.</p> <p>It was a strange / curious / odd sensation.</p> <p>I was now so much in the public eye, that the newspaper persuaded me to appear / come before the public.</p> <p>So the newspaper called a public meeting.</p>	<p>* følgende / næste</p> <p>* =</p> <p>* -agentur / -sekretariat</p> <p>*</p> <p>* give / holde ></p> <p>* hårdt presset</p> <p>* offentlig forsamling</p> <p>* samle sig</p> <p>* dække (en begivenhed)</p> <p>* pressekorps</p> <p>* fyldt (med ng.)</p> <p>* (& allerede) ankommen</p> <p>* & ikke være plads til ng.</p> <p>* flokkes omkring</p> <p>* samme gamle garde / klike</p> <p>* offentlig</p> <p>* bøje sig / give efter for ></p> <p>*</p> <p>* & dagens største begivenhed</p> <p>* trykt</p> <p>* søge / undgå offentlig opmærksomhed</p> <p>* træde ind i det offentlige liv</p> <p>* i det ...</p> <p>* skille sig ud fra mængden</p> <p>* være en af mængden</p> <p>* følge ...</p> <p>* gå sine egne veje ~ gøre som man selv vil</p> <p>* gå imod mængden</p> <p>* offentliggørelse trykning</p> <p>* =</p> <p>* =</p> <p>* mærkelig / usædvanlig / underlig ></p> <p>* ~ have offentlighedens opmærksomhed henledt ></p> <p>* ~ træde frem for offentligheden</p> <p>* indkalde til ngt.</p>	<p>* presseagent / -sekretær</p> <p>* pressechef manager</p> <p>* pressekonference</p> <p>* henvende sig / tale til ng.</p> <p>* presserende</p> <p>* fylde ngt. (til trængsel)</p> <p>* (senest) ... mase ng. ud</p> <p>* (folkeligt) pres</p> <p>* valgt forsamling</p> <p>* (højest kontraversiel</p> <p>* blive en offentlig kendt person</p> <p>* fornemmelse</p> <p>på sig</p>
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1059 I wondered whether a crowd would collect / gather .	* et opløb (ville) samles (der ville blive opløb)
A crowd had / was actually gathered to attend the meeting.	* have forsamlet sig / være forsamlet
All morning, people gathered .	* (for-) samles
People crowded outside the main editorial office /	* forsamles * hoved- * bladhus trænges
the headquarters (of the newspaper) / the newspaper office .	* (avis-) hovedkvarter * avis- * kontorbygning
Gathering outside, a press of curious people	* trængsel af (nysgerrige) mennesker
pressed against the door.	* bladhus * presse / mase mod ngt.
When the door was opened, people crowded through	* myldre / mase sig gennem ngt.
the door and the crowd surged into the entrance hall.	* vælde ind i ngt.
10 When I tried to get through the crowded entrance hall,	* stuvende fuld overfyldt
I looked at a sea of faces as people crowded (a)round me.	* et hav af (ansigter) * stikle sammen / trænges omkring ng&t.
Pressing each other, people pressed (a)round me.	* presse / mase ng&t. * trænge sig rundt om ng&t.
I was pressed in the crowd and felt uncomfortable.	* blive (næsten) mast i mængden
I don't like it when people crowd me.	* ikke kunne lide det når - * mase / trænge sig ind på ng.
The press of the crowd drove me on ,	* pres * drive / trænge ng. frem masen
until an official eventually came to my assistance.	*
Pressing / pushing forward , he pushed his way through	* mase sig frem * mase sig vej
the press / throng of bodies, and guided me to the platform .	* trængsel * podie
Prepared to ask (me) questions , the expectant attendees	* ~ stille (ng.) spørgsmål * forventningsfuld * deltager
20 were crowded into the meeting hall.	* proppe / stuve ng. samme i ngt.
Pressing me hard , trying to extract / squeeze / wring	* & gå ng. på klingen * presse ngt. >
information from / out of me, a representative from	* fra / ud af ng.
a pressure group put a lot of pressing questions to me.	* pressions- * stille ng. > * pågående * spørgsmål gruppe
Crowding me with questions and pressing the point ,	* overdænge ng. med ngt. * gå ng. på klingen
the questioners pressed on / ahead with their questions.	* presse på med ngt.
A woman questioner was wearing a low-cut dress.	* nedringet
She was a very persistent woman with chubby cheeks	* insisterende * (dejligt) buttede (kinder)
sensual lips.	* sensuel
I'm afraid that my eyes lingered at her plunging neckline .	* ngs. øjne dvæler ved ngt. * dyb halsudskæring
30 As time was running out, she was kindly requested to	*
pressed on / ahead .	* skynde sig
The faint smell of her perfume lingered in the room.	* forblive + adv.
After the questioning, she suddenly crowded me.	* mase / trænge sig ind på ng.
Pressing me to her side , inviting me in an insistent tone,	* trykke ng. ind til sig * insisterende
she persisted with her pressing invitation.	* blive (ihærdigt) ved med ngt. * ~ insisterende
As she persisted in praising me, I lingered (on) for a while	* - - - at - * holde sig hen tøve i sin fremfærd
to talk to her, not to make an impolite impression on her.	* gøre et (uhøfligt) indtryk på ng. ~ virke (...)
On pretext of having some pressing business to deal with,	* under fore- * have et presserende forehavende givende af at -
I refused / turned down / declined her invitation .	* afslå ngs. ...

1060 Eventually insisting on getting home,	*		
I fought my way through the press of the crowd .	* kæmpe sig vej		* gennem maseriet
Confused, I got into my car and turned the ignition key .	* dreje >		* tændings- / startnøgle
Having turned () on the ignition , I put my foot down	* ~ sætte tændingen til		* ~ sætte foden >
lightly on the accelerator (eE).	* (let) på speederen		
I pressed () down the accelerator with a light press	* ~ trykke på speederen		* pres, tryk
as there was a crowd of cars in the streets.	* mylder, vrimmel trængsel		
I stepped lightly on the gas (pedal) (eA)	* presse (foden) let på speederen		
as the (rush-hour) traffic was horrendous / terrible .	* forfærdelig / skrækkelig >		* trafik
10 I had decided to press my old car into service .	* bringe ngt. i brug (der egentlig ikke er meningen / egnet)		
I would feel selling the old car.	* pine / lide ved		
Keeping it for sentiments , I do it for sentimental reasons ,	* af følelsesmæssige grunde		* af sentimentale grunde
and not for reasons of economy .	* økonomiske grunde sparsommelighedshensyn		
The old car, however, still passed its MOT (test) (E).	* ~ bilsyn		
In Britain, every vehicle over three years old must be taken	*		
in for its MOT(Ministry of Transport) (test) every year	*		
to get an MOT certificate.	*		
Instead of driving through a crowded district,	* overbefolket		
I took the motorway /A ex`pressway /A freeway .	* motorvej		
20 Having road sense , I ease my foot off the accelerator ,	* ~ færdselskultur		* ~ lette foden fra speederen
and crowd speed with regard for the circumstances .	* ~ sætte farten op	* ~ under hensyn-	* omstændig-
Speed or velocity (v) can be expressed in	*	tagen til >	hederne
a simple equation : $v = \text{length of travel} / \text{time}$.	* førstegradsligning		
Velocity and length of travel are directly proportional / -ate	* ligefrem proportional		
while velocity is inversely proportional / -ate to time.	* omvendt ... med ngt.		
The increase in power of a collision is directly proportional	* direkte proportional >		
to the increase in speed to the power of two .	* med ngt.		* ~ i anden potens
The power of a collision increases directly proportionally /	* direkte proportionalt		
proportionately / in direct proportion or ratio to	* ... med ngt.		
30 the increase in speed to the power of two .	* i anden potens		
The signs ' + ' and ' - ' express addition and subtraction.	* udtrykke		
The expression " $a x^2 + b x + c = y$ " is	* udtryk		
a quadratic equation , describing a pa`rabola .	* andengradsligning		* parabel
The small letters a, b, and c are constants	* konstanter		
while x and y are variable unknowns / unknown variables .	* variable	* ukendte	* ukendte
(A `parabole is a short alle`gorical story designed to	* lignelse	* allegorisk	* konstruere
convey some truth, religious principle, or moral lesson.)	* overbringe ngt.	forklarende	
An `allegory is susceptible to interpretation(s) .	* allegori	* modtagelig for ngt.	* tolkning
A theorem must be susceptible to proof.	* lignelse (mat. / fys.) læresætning		* =

1061 An utterance is a speech sequence consisting of one or more words, or an animal's call, cry or the like.	* ytring		
Animals and humans may give utterance to their feelings and thoughts.	*	* give lydligt udtryk for ngt.	
An expression may be a particular word or phrase.	*	* udtryk	
In linguistics a word has a form (it's written expression) and a substance (its articulatory expression).	* form		* udtryk
The expression of a word communicates / conveys its content which may be one or more meanings or senses .	* udtalemæssig		
10 The denotations of a word or its denotational meanings / senses is the association or set of associations that a word or expression elicits for most speakers of a language as distinguished from its connotations , the associations (connotational meanings / senses) elicited for any individual speaker because of individual experience.	* viderebringe >		
In a dictionary a word is listed in its one or more denotations .	* indhold		* betydning
In various contexts it may thus occur in its various connotational meanings / senses .	* grundbetydning	* denotativ grundlæggende	* betydning
20 In the dictionary " naive " is a word with two senses . In the literal sense it means : having or showing natural simplicity of nature : unsophisticated : ingenious . Figuratively / In the figurative sense it means : lack of experience, judgement, or experience : credulous . In full sense "naive" has a positive and a negative sense . It should be possible to guess from the context in what sense a word is used: whether a word is used in the literal sense, the figurative sense, in the strict sense, in the proper sense, 30 in the best sense, the worst sense etc. Synonyms are words or expressions having the same or nearly the same meaning as joyful, elated , glad. Sometimes the sense of a word is not clear . From this it appears and from this it's evident that you may have to add, ' In the best sense of the word ' or ' in the best sense of the term, ' to be correctly understood A homonym is a word like another in spelling and sound but different in meaning as ' chase ' ; to chace / pursue sb., and to chase / ornament metal.	* =		
	* frembringe / -kalde (association)		
	* konnotation, bibetydning		
	* konnotativ ~ afledt / bi-		* betydning
	*		
	*		
	* grundbetydning		
	* optræde		
	* afledt / bi-		* betydning
	* naturlig, ukunstlet		* betydning
	* bogstavelig		* & forstand
	* åbenhjertig, troskyldig		
	* figurativt, billedligt	* i billedlig / overført >	* betydning forstand
	* godtroende		
	* i sin fulde betydning	* fordel- agtig	* ned- sættende
	* sammenhæng udadtil		
	*		
	* bogstavelig	* billedlig, overført	* betydning
	* snæver	* egentlig	* =
	* =		
	* =		
	* opløftet		
	* klar tydelig		
	* heraf fremgår det >		* - - - at -
	* i ordets bedste betydning		
	* i ordets / udtrykkets ...		
	* =		
	* jagte ng.		
	* ciselere ngt.		

1062 A big city has a feeling of strain and hurry.	* stemning, præg atmosfære	* anspændelse	* hastværk
Huge crowds sometimes overflow the streets.	* forsamling menneskehob		* overfylde ngt.
The streets overflow with surging crowds	* være overfyldt af ngt.		* menneskehav (bølgende / strømmende hob)
Ring roads E/ bypasses eE/A outer belts are built	* ring- / omfartsvej		
to relieve / reduce the (traffic) pressure on the inner city.	* lette / mindske >		* presset på ngt.
At rush hour , people crowd / pack into trains and busses.	* ved myldretid		* mase sig ind i ngt.
In the rush hour , passengers are crowded / packed into	* i myldretiden		* proppe ng. ind i ngt.
busses and trains with a view to a sea of heads.	* udsigt til ngt.		* et hav af ngt.
Crowded together on busses and trains,	* mast / proppet sammen		* ~ i (busser og tog)
10 the crowded passengers are quite uncomfortable.	* sammenpresset		
When the busses and trains are crowded with people,	* være (over-) fyldt med ngt.		
people crowd (at) the bus stops.	* stimle sammen / trænges ved ngt.		
People who wait at / in the back of a queue E/A line	* bagest i >		* kø
or at / in the back of a crowd may be crowded out.	* =	* flok mængde	* trænge ng. ud (ikke komme med)
Taking otherwise no time to linger (on) / tarry at a place,	* dvæle / gøre ophold på et sted		
people seldom have time to linger (on) / tarry in an area	* ... i et område		
in order to linger on the impressive architecture of the place.	* dvæle ved ngt.		* imponerende
People who linger (on) / tarry may realize that some	* nøle, dvæle / bie, vente		
impressively large new-fangled architecture is in fact more	* imponerende		* nymodens
20 impressive due to its size than to its beauty.	* imponerende		
I drove into a petrol E/A gas station to fill up.	* benzintank		* fylde op / (benzin) på
I pressed the button for the right fuel.	* trykke på	* knap	* brændstof
A fuel pump has a sensitive fuel gauge.	* brændstoftpumpe	* følsom	* måler
I filled the pneumatic tyres with air, until they had	* trykluft		* dæk
the right tyre pressure ; the right pressure per unit of area.	* dæktryk	* tryk	* arealenhed
The air pump had a pressure gauge which measured	* luftpumpe		* trykmåler
the tyre pressure in lb(s). (pounds) to the square inch.	* tryk (i)	* pund	* kvadrat inch (tomme)
An inch equals 2.54 centimetres, a pound 0.454 kilograms.	* kilo (-gram)		
A barometer is a sensitive measuring instrument	* måleinstrument	* følsom	* måleinstrument
30 which a measures the pressure of the atmosphere.	* barometer		
Normal atmospheric pressure balances a column	* atmosfærisk tryk		* søjle
of mercury of 760 mm, or a column of water of 10 m.	* kviksølv		
This pressure is about 1 kilo per square centimetre.	*		
Paying for the petrol / gas and some titbits E/A tidbits,	* godbid		
I felt for some money; I felt in my pockets for it.	* rode i ngt. efter		* =
I had to go to the public convenience.	* offentligt toilet		
There was a terrible / an awful / a horrible /eE a horrid /	* forfærdelig		
a vile smell in the toilet.	* =		* lugt

1063 Being at home I locked the door for reasons of security .	* af sikkerhedsmæssige grunde / sikkerhedshensyn	
Having realized I had impressed footprints on the floor,	* afsætte >	* fodaftryk / -spor
I removed the dirty im`prints of my shoes with a floor cloth .	* aftryk, mærke	* gulvklud
I wrung the cloth to wring the water out (of the cloth).	* vride ngt.	* vride ngt. ud (af ngt.)
Having squeezed the cloth and squeezed water out (of it),	* presse ngt.	* presse ngt. + adv.
and squeezed the cloth dry, I felt terribly thirsty; so I went into	* presse ngt. + adj.	* ~ gå ud i >
the kitchen to get something to drink and a bite to eat .	* køkkenet	* en bid mad
' Press here to open,' it said on a carton of juice.	* pres / tryk her	
I twisted the lid off a jar of gherkin(s) E/A pickle(s) .	* vride ngt. af > * krukke, ~ glas * sylteagurk	
10 While lingering over a snack , I suddenly realized that	* give sig god tid til ngt.	* et let måltid
the crowded events of the week made my head feel heavy.	* (ugens) brogede begivenheder	
During the last crowded week I had received / got / had	* ~ begivenhedsrig	* modtage >
so many impressions that the one crowds the other .	* indtryk * den ene trækker sig ind på den anden	
In order to ease my mind // to put / set me at (my) ease //	* få ro i sindet	* falde til ro
to take my mind off a riot of thoughts crowding my mind //	* lede tankerne / * virvar af ngt. * trænges i ngt.	
to put / set my mind at ease / rest ,	* få ro i sindet	
I turned over the pages of a kitchenware catalogue.	* blade i ngt.	
It had a pressure cooker on the front page.	* trykkoger	
It saves time as water under pressure boils at	*	
20 a temperature higher than 100 ⁰ C.	*	
My eyes lingered at a fruit press .	* øjne dvæle ved ngt.	* presser
Pressing fruit or vegetables in it, it's easy and convenient	* presse ngt.	* let og bekvemt
especially to press the juice out of larger quantities.	* presse ngt. ud af ngt.	
Pulling a handle, you express the juice from the fruit.	* presse ngt. fra ngt.	
A juicer is pictured together with a litre measure	* (el-) saftpresser	* litermål
or a measuring cup E/A jug to catch the juice.	* målekop / -bæger	* opfange ngt.
For cooking, a lemon-squeezer E/A a juicer will do if you	* citronpresser	
want to squeeze the juice from / out of a lemon or an orange.	* presse ngt. fra / ud af ngt.	
A sensitive set of kitchen scales E/A scale was on offer.	* følsom	* køkkenvægt
30 Advertising circulars / folders / pamphlets / brochures	* reklametryksag / -brochure	
are especially aimed at susceptible consumers,	* påvirkelig	
and customers' susceptibility .	* -hed	
Having finished eating directly from the food container,	*	
I pressed the lid firmly shut .	* presse ngt.	* fast lukket til
Going to bed I had a hard time falling asleep	*	
as my mind was still crowded / overflowing with thoughts.	*	
Then suddenly, in the middle of my hard-won sleep,	* hårdt tilkæmpet	
I heard my phone ring / ringing.	*	

CONSEQUENCES

1064 Having a(n) appalling / frightening / horrifying / terrifying feeling of danger, I had awful / dreadful / horrendous / horrible / horrific / terrible / scary feeling that something appalling / awful / dreadful / frightening / horrendous / horrible / horrific / horrifying / terrible / terrifying / scary was going to happen	* forfærdende, frygtelig / = / = skrækindjagende, skræmmende * = * følelse / * forfærdelig / = fornemmelse af ngt. skrækkelig * =
Quite right, my premonition proved to hold true / good.	* forudelse * vise sig at - * holde stik være sand
Having lurched / stumbled out of bed heavy with sleep, and staggered / tottered across the floor,	* tumble / vakle + adv. * søvndrukken
10 I drowsily picked up the phone / the receiver.	* søvndrukken * tage telefonen / (røret)
To my horror, a threatening voice accused me of anti-government activity which would not go unpunished.	* til min forfærdelse / skræk * forblive ustraffet
The government would not let it go unpunished.	* lade ngt. gå ustraffet hen
My heart / stomach lurched.	* ~ det gav et grib i mig
The awful / appalling etc. threat appalled / frightened / horrified / terrified / scared me ; I was at my wits' end.	* forfærdelig * forfærdende * forfærde / * = skrækkelig skræmmende forskrække ng. * = * være ude af den
I was / felt frightened / scared / terrified out of my wits.	* være skræmt fra vid og sans
Getting frantic as adrenalin surged through my veins, I wrung my hands at the appalling / frightening etc. /	* blive bekymret / * adrenalinen suser i ngs. årer skrækslagen (vener) * vride sine hænder * forfærdende skræmmende
20 awful / dreadful / horrendous etc. situation / experience.	* forfærdelig skrækkelig
It appalled / horrified me to hear a threat being issued.	* det skræmmer ng. at - * udstede en trussel
It appalled / horrified me that I was being threatened	* =
Frightened to death, I felt as if my head were splitting.	* skræmt ti døde * ens hoved er ved at sprænges (splittes)
I had a feeling of pure / sheer terror.	* ren (og skær) angst
What an appalling / a horrible threat to make against me.	* afskyelig / forfærdelig forargelig
Appalled / terrified at the frightening thought of the threat,	* forfærdet over ngt. * forfærdende skræmmende
I was scared stiff / to death.	* stiv af skræk / skræmt til døde
For a while I was frightened / scared to speak.	* bange for at -
Then it dawned on me that in the hands of the wag	* dæmre for ng. * i hænderne på ng.
30 I had been manipulated by a shrewd hypnotist.	* hypnotisør
Suddenly, it was clear to me how I had been hypnotized.	* være / stå klart for ng.
The wag had exerted strong pressure on me to get me to act / serve as a mouthpiece for him,	* udøve press på ng. for at -
and thus be the mouthpiece of the opposition.	* virke / tjene som talerør for ng. * være talerør for ng.

1066 Should I live in fear / terror of the King of Terrors .	* leve >	* i skræk for ngt.	* døden
Death holds no terror for some people, but to me	* døden virker ikke afskrækkende på ng.		
the thought of it stroke fear / terror into me / my heart .	* ~ slå ng. med rædsel		
I was struck with awe / dread / fear / horror / terror .	* =		
When I looked into the mirror / o-f glass and looked at	* se ind i spejlet		* se på ngt. >
myself in the mirror , a had a look of pure / sheer terror .	* i spejlet	* ren (og skær)	* rædsel
Looking at my image in the mirror , I felt a thrill of terror	* (ngs.) billede	* i spejlet	* gys af >
as I realized that my eyes were wild with terror .	* ~ øjne lyse af skræk		* skræk
The look of horror on my face impressed me alarmingly .	* påvirke ng.		* alarmerende foruroligende
10 Having a fear / terror of being buried apparently dead ,	* have en frygt / skræk for at -		* skindød
some people live in fear / terror of suspended animation .	* leve i frygt / skræk for at -		* =
How could anyone be so awful / dreadful / horrible /	* være ... mod ng.		
terrible to me, and how could my plan could go so awfully /	* gå så forærdeligt / >		
dreadfully / terribly / horribly / horrendously wrong ?	* skrækkeligt >		* galt
Mesmerized / captivated by the wag	* tryllebundet		
and his mesmeric / mesmerizing / captivating performance,	* tryllebindende		
<small>mez' merik</small>			
I had lost my reason , and given in / bowed to pressure .	* miste forstanden / besindelsen	* give efter / bøje sig for pres	
<small>baud</small>	* miste forstanden		
I must have taken leave of my senses as I'm normally not			
that impressionable / impressible / susceptible / susceptible .	* påvirkelig		
<small>sê septêbl sê septiv</small>			
20 Taking advantage of my impressionability /	* let-, påvirkelig / -bevægelighed		
impressionableness / impressibility / impressibleness,	* =		
exploiting my susceptibility / susceptibleness / susceptibility	* =		
<small>sêseptê bilêti sê septêblnês sêsep' tiviti</small>			
/ susceptiveness he must have manipulated me into a very	* let-, påvirkelig / -bevægelig		
impressionable / impressible / susceptible / susceptible	* =		
state of mind as I'm normally, not at all a character that			
impulsive, impetuous, rash, and pushy .	* impulsiv	* frembusende	* & anmassende pågående
Out of my senses , I had not been in my (right) senses .	* fra forstanden	* ved sin fornufts fulde brug ved sine fulde fem	
No longer of sound mind , no longer in my right mind ,	* ikke være mentalt rask	* ikke være sig selv mentalt	
no more in possession of my reason / senses ,	* være fra forstanden	* ved sin fulde fornuft	
30 I had senselessly given in to / yielded to the wag.	* meningsløst	* bøje sig / give efter for ng.	
I was horrified to think of my susceptibility to hypnosis.	* være forfærdet over at -	* påvirkelighed overfor ngt.	
It was horrifying to think of my impressionability .	* det er forfærdende at - (opleve ngt.)	* påvirkelig	
I had needed all my wits to resist pressure but, having	* hele éns forstand	* modstå ngt.	* pres
taken / gained control of my mind , the wag must have	* / kløgt		
manipulated me into some kind of schizophrenia .	* tage / opnå kontrol med over >		* sind tankegang * skizofreni
Manipulated into giving up all resistance,	* manipulere ng. til ngt.		personlighedsspaltning
highly susceptible to hypnosis, I had been in a hypnotic state	* manipulere ng. til at -		
of a split personality .	* modtagelig overfor ngt.		
	* splittet		* personlighed
	~ personlighedsspaltning		

1067 As the wag had incessantly **interrupted**

my **train of thought**, I had **lost** my **train of thought**.

I had been in a state of mind unable to **gather** my **wits**,
so my discussion with him had never been a **battle of wits**.

I never had a chance to **pit** my **wits against** the wag.

While he had **felt a** strong moral **sense of responsibility**
to help the poor, the manipulative wag had had very little
or rather no moral **sense of responsibility towards** me.

I don't believe in **preternatural** faculties,
10 but the wag must be in possession of special faculties
since he had succeeded in **influencing** my **moral sense**.

Easy to **bamboozle / beguile / cheat / cozen / deceive**,
I had been **duped / fooled / gulled / hoodwinked / tricked**
by a person **having a ready, quick, sharp** and **dry wit**.

I saw the wag as **full of wit**, but I was not **aware of /**
sensible of the gravity of the situation.

While our conversation was **full of wit**,
I was not **aware that** I had been **tricked**.

Tricked out of my sound scepticism, I was **tricked into**
20 (walking / falling into) the trap.

I had been **beguiled into swallowing** the **bait**.

While he had been **sparkling with wit**, I had not been
aware of how I had been **cheated into** giving up resistance.

Without being aware of it, I had been **deceived / duped /**
fooled / hoodwinked into losing my **sense of reality**.

I had lost my **sense of realities of the situation**.

The wag had **extracted / squeezed / wrung** { agreement /
consent **from** me.

My **awareness of** the situation had been insufficient.
30 so the wag had managed to **extract / squeeze / wring**
a promise **out of** me.

My **awareness that** I was made a **dupe** was now clear.

Made a **gull**, I was **perfectly aware that** the rogue had
probably **felt like the tail wagging the dog**.

* afbryde ngs. >

* tankerække * ~ tabe tråden

* samle tankerne

* ... på forstand / kløgt

* sætte ng. / ngt. i kamp imod * =

* mærke en ... følelse af > * ansvarlighed >

* overfor at -

* følelse af > * ansvarlighed overfor ng.

* overnaturlig (evne)

*

* øve indflydelse på > * ngs. moralske * sans

* bedrage / fuppe / narre / snyde ng.

* =

* ... humoristisk begavelse

* ng. er fuld af > * vid, begavelse * klar over ngt.
humør, humor

* =

* ngt. er ...

* klar over at - * bedrage / narre /
snyde ng.

* ... ngt. fra ng * ... ng. til (at) ngt.

*

* narre ng. til at - * sluge maddingen (gå i fælden)

* sprudle af > * vid, begavelse
(gnistre) humer, humør

* klar over at hvxx

* uden at ... * bedrage / narre / snyde >

* ... ng. til at - * miste sin > * realitetssans

* sans for > * situationens realiteter

* presse / vride ngt. >

* ud af ng.

* viden, bevidsthed, forståelse
åbenhed for indtryk

* <<

*

* ... om at - * offer for bedrag

* offer for bedrag * & forstå udmærket godt

* føle sig som * halen der logre med hunden

1068 As a **wit** may be **living by his wits**,
I should have been more **aware**.

I **became aware that** when a **rascal** and **witty** person
like the **roguish** wag **makes witty remarks**,

he might **be playing** an **underhand / -ed game**.
-`hand

Feeling tricked by the **rogue**, his **roguery** and **rogueries**
I kept **feeling** shocked at the effect of his **roguishness**.

Having **used** their **common sense**, some friends of mine
should have **reasoned** me **out of** my delusion.

10 They should have **had** their **wits about** them, and have
had the common sense to bring me to my senses.

They should have **kept** their **wits about** them
so I would have **come to** my **senses**.

They are **a nice crowd**.

A journalist should not be **sensitive to** criticism.

I'm not **sensitive about** my appearance,

but I was quite **sensitive about** my **naivety** and **gullibility**
when it came to my **susceptibility to** emotional **pressure**.

On the one hand, I felt **terribly cheated**

20 while **on the other hand**, I **mulled** () **over** the matter /
my situation.

I **pondered / considered** the matter / situation.

I **pondered about** the threat and my **precarious** situation.

Pondering on and **pondering over** my gullibility,

I **considered it in more than one sense**.

Being highly **susceptible to** (his) flattery and pressure,
I had been too **susceptible to** the wag.

Pondering what threat the voice had had in mind,

I **pondered where, when, and how** the threat would be

30 carried out.

* vittigt hoved * leve på sin durkdrevenhed / ved at være lidt for smart

* bevidst / vågen

* blive vidende / bevidst om at -

* slyngelagtig

* slyngel gavytv * klog og vittig

* komme med ... bemærkning

* spille med fordækte kort, ~ bruge ... kneb

* slyngel skælm, gavytv

* føle sig

* bruge >

* slyngelagtighed gavytvstreg

* slyngelstreger / skælmskhed

* (sin) sunde fornøft

* argumentere ng. ud af ngt.

* ~ være på mærkerne

* ~ være så fornøftig at - * bringe (ng.) * til fornøft (forstand)

* ~ ære på mærkerne

* komme til fornøft

* (køn) forsamling / omgangskreds klike, slæng

* nærtagende overfor

* ... med hensyn til ngt.

* sensibel, ømfindtlig nærtagende

* modtagelighed

* naivitet * godtroenhed lettroenhed

* pres

* på den ene side

* ... anden ...

*

* spekulere / gruble over / overveje ngt.

* =

* spekulere på ngt.

* overveje

* påvirkelig overfor ngt.

* ... ng.

* gruble over / spekulere på hvxx -

* =

*

* prækær, usikker risikabel

* gruble over ngt.

* i mere end én forstand

1069 Adding to the horror of the situation,	* (situationens) gru	
I suddenly heard the phone ring again.	*	
When I opened my eyes, I was surprised, though,	*	
to realized that I was still lying in my bed.	*	
I must have lost my time sense .	* tidssans	
I didn't have a sense of time.	* have >	* fornemmelse for tiden tidsfornemmelse
Bathed in sweat, I felt a surge of relief as I realized	* væld af (lettelse)	* befrielse lettelse
that the first phone call had just been a terrible nightmare.	*	
Even if relief surged through me, it took me a while	* strømme gennem ng.	
10 gather / collect / recover my wits and get out of bed.	* komme til sig selv	
Having picked up the phone , someone just told me	* tage telefonen	
that he must have got the wrong number .	*	
Even if I felt a relief to have been woken (up) / awakened	* vække ng.	
by the phone call I, didn't feel (quite) myself .	* ikke føle sig (helt) på toppen / i form / helt rask	
Even if I felt relieved to have woken (up) from	* vågne (op) af (en drøm)	
the terrible nightmare.	*	
I didn't feel like myself .	* føle sig som sig selv	
I felt a different person as some of what the horrible dream	* føle sig som ngt.	* forfærdelig
had told me was true in a sense .	* på en vis måde i en vis forstand	
When pressed , I had to admit that the problem of	* & gået på klingen	
20 my impressibility / impressibleness / impressionability /	* påvirkelighed	
impressionableness / susceptibility was ponderable .	* vægtig betydelig	
Yet, contrary to my reaction in the bad dream ,	*	
I now saw no reason to explain away my actions.	*	
Back in my (right) senses , I stood by my actions,	* atter ved sine fulde fem	* stå ved ngt.
grateful that the wag had inspired me to social indignation,	* inspirere ng. til ngt.	
and inspired me to suddenly take the initiative in protesting.	* ... ng. til at -	* tage initiativ til at -
The wag had been truly right in many senses .	*	
In a sense , the commons are the most ponderable class,	* på en vis måde i en vis forstand	* vægtig betydelig
30 and self-indulgence isn't so terribly bad.	* skrækkeligt forfærdeligt	
In one sense , I don't like self-denial	* -else / -hed >	
as self-denying people can be a terrible bore .	* selvforsagende afholdende	* kedelig ting
Having recovered , reconsidered and thought ()`through	* komme sig * igen * genoverveje ngt.	
the whole matter, I felt much better .	* gennemtænke ngt. føle sig bedre tilpas	

1070 Doing press-ups E/A push-ups and knee bends

are good exercise.

Having **done** some **morning exercises**, I started doing some practical activities in order to **divert** my **thoughts** and **take** my **mind off** the bad dream.

Near my house there's a flowerbed with a **riot** of flowers.

Some plants are **susceptible to** frost damage.

Some people collect plants for their **herbarium**.

In the park there's a statue **model(I)ed** in bronze.

I just wanted to have a **pressed** flower **framed** and **glazed** **10 for decoration on** the wall / as a **decoration** on the wall

Having arranged the flower and the leaves of the plant, between two sheets of paper, I **pressed** the plant **between** the **leaves** of a book.

To provide the **pressing** with powerful **pressure** I used a **cobble** (<stone) to **apply pressure to** the pressing.

I **felt** the **weight** of the cobble.

I **felt** how heavy it was; it **felt** heavy.

By means of the cobble, I **pressed** the leaves **together**.

I put the book on the top shelf of a **press**.

20 My eyes fell on a photo from my childhood taken while I was **modelling** figures in **Plasticine**.

Concentrating **pressing** a lump **into** a figure, I liked to **model** the figures of monsters **out of** Plasticine or clay.

I wondered whether I had now been **modelling myself on** E/A **after** the wag.

Later on I **pressed** a pair of my **fine trousers** while listening to a record that has sold a lot of **pressings**.

Having played **to a full / packed house** at each concert, the band had played **to full / packed / crowded houses**.

30 The radio brought a **crowded** programme.

In a programme, listeners can **call /eE phone in** with their comments and questions.

Some broadcasts are a **public service**.

I **hung** my **newly-pressed** trousers **on** a **trouser hanger**.

Hanging my **trousers in** the wardrobe, my eyes fell on my badminton **racket** kept in a **press**.

It reminded me that I had to by som new **shuttlecocks**.

- * gøre armbøjninger
- * ... knæbøjninger
- *
- * ~ morgengymnastik
- * aflede tankerne
- * ... fra ngt.
- * virvar af ngt.
- * modtagelig overfor ngt.
- * =
- * forme ngt.
- * presset (blomst)
- * sætte ngt. i glas og ramme
- * ~ udsmykning, pynt
- * ~ pyntegenstand
- *
- * presse ngt. mellem ngt.
- * blad
- * presning
- * tryk
- * brosten
- * tilføre pres / tryk til ngt.
- * føle / mærke vægten af ngt.
- * ... hvxx
- * presse ngt. sammen
- * stort skab
- * ens øjne falder på ngt.
- * modellere ngt. >
- * i modellervoks
- * presse / mase ngt. >
- * til ngt.
- * modellere / forme ngt.
- * - - - sig selv >
- * efter ng. ~ tage ng. som forbillede
- * presse >
- * fine
- * bukser
- * eksemplar
- * for fuldt hus (teatersal)
- * for fulde huse
- * fyldigt
- * righoldigt
- * ringe / telefonere ind
- *
- * offentlig tjenesteydelse
- * hænge ngt. >
- * nypresset
- * på en buksebøjle
- * ketcher
- * pres, -se
- * ketcher
- * fjerbold

1071 Although the effects of the dream still made themselves	* gøre sig		
felt , I felt better after a good night's sleep.	* følt ~ gældende		
I felt all the better for the night's sleep.	* føle at ngt. gør én godt		
The feeling caused by the nightmare had nearly gone .	* & ophidselse		* ~ være forsvundet
Although the wag had subjected me to pressure ,	* lægge pres på		
and I had been under strong pressure to write the article,	* være under stærkt press		
it was, after all, my distinct and definite impression that	* klar	* bestemt	* indtryk at -
he had acted in a good cause .	* i en god sags tjeneste		
He had made me work in the service of a good cause	* =		
10 so I should not brood over / on / about my susceptibility	* ruge over >		* påvirkelighed
but just mull it over .	* spekulere over ngt.		
Showing little consideration for other people's	* hesyntagen til ngt.		
sensibilities / susceptibilities , some people easily	* sårbare følelser		
offend other people's sensibilities / susceptibilities .	* krænke ng's ...		
Some people's sensibilities / susceptibilities are easily	* <<		
wounded .	* såre ngs. ...		
Besides ignoring witless people's ponderous witticisms	* ubegavet	* omstændelig kluntet	* vittighed vittig bemærkning
I must learn how to sound () out / A feel () out witty people.	* føle ng. på pulsen / tænderne		
*			

1072 The newspaper received a lot of commenting letters.	* kommenterende
Com`mending / commendatory letters to the editor,	* rosende * brev til redaktøren (læserbrev)
some of them quite panegyric(al), get into print so I get	* stærkt rosende * blive trykt / bragt
a lot of laudatory publicity for my commendable action.	* rosende * omtale * prisværdig
The paper also prints slating E/E rubbishing / A trashing	* trykke > * kritiserende / = / = bringe / offentliggøre ngt.
readers' letters so comments from critical correspondents	* læserbrev * (kritisk) brevskriver
see print, too.	* blive trykt / bragt
A letter commending me for bravery was not printable.	* rose ng. for ngt. * egnet til at trykke / bringe
The paper may refuse to print a letter,	* afslå / nægte at - * trykke / bringe ngt.
10 while some letters are simply crowded out.	* ikke bringes p.g.a. pladsmangel
Blemished by the writer's ignorance of orthography,	* (være) skæmmet af ngt. * korrekt stavemåde
some letters are littered with spelling mistakes.	* ~ - - (stavfejl)
A publisher from a great printing house	* udgiver, forlægger * ~ forlag
suggested to publish a book by me about the wag.	* udgive > * bog af ng.
They sell a lot of publications to the bookloving public.	* publikation, udgivelse * publikum
I believed the publisher had much money sense,	* forstand på penge
so I remembered to read the small print.	* det (der står skrevet) med småt
I had to write the book in a form and with a content	*
that had not yet been in print.	* foreligge på tryk, ~ være til at få
20 In order to press home my succes , I had to see the wag,	* forfølge ens succes
Philo, to have his version of everything that went before.	* & hele forhistorien
On my way I passed a print shop.	* trykkeri / kunsttrykforretning
The walls were filled to overflowing with prints:	* fyldt helt op med ngt.
woodcuts, lithographs, linocuts, silk screen prints,	* træsnit * stentryk * linoleumssnit * silketryk
as well as prints of famous paintings.	* reproduktion
The shop displayed a print depicting Jesus.	* tryk * rimelig
You clearly saw the prints of the nails.	* naglegabene
It said in printing that the artist had only	* trykte bogstaver
printed his etching twenty times.	* trykke > * ætsning radering
30 I tarried at a crowd picture by an English artist.	* dvæle ved > * folkelivs- * billede
A poster showed a crowd scene from a famous film	* masseoptrin
well known by the cinemagoing public.	* folk, der går i biografen
They sold T-shirts with prints , made at a print works	* påtryk * ~ stof-, tapet-, mm. trykkeri
where they print a design on cloth or on wall paper.	* trykke > * motiv, mønster * på ngt.
Some designs are not printable.	* velegnet til trykning
Smart in public relations , a company was doing	* smart til ngt. * =
a public relations exercise, givng away post cards with	* public relations kampagne * forære ngt. bort
attention attracting prints.	* opmærksomhedstiltrækkende

1073 As he wrung my hand, I knew Philo was happy to see me.	* trykke ngs. hånd fast *
As a sober reasoner , he now gave a carefully reasoned , clear and detailed exposition of his views in a closely reasoned train of thought .	* besindig * ræsonnør * omhyggeligt * argumenteret * nøgtørn logisk * fremstilling af ngt. * stringent (argumenteret) * ~ tankerække, forklaring * ræsonneren ~ ræsonnement
I was prepared to accept his reasoning .	* give grunde til > * opførsel
Philo gave reasons for his conduct .	* ... ng. sin begrundelse
He gave me his reasons for his manipulation.	* ... grund til -
There was reason for believing that Philo was actually 10 public-minded , and acted in the interest of the poor.	* samfundssindet * handle i > * ngs. interesse * samfundssindet * i samfundets ...
He was public-spirited as he had acted in the interest of the public .	* ... en god grund til
There was a good reason for believing so.	* ... ingen ... * modsatte
There was no reason to suppose the contrary .	* grunden til at -
The reason (that) he had manipulated me was chiefly social indignation .	* hovedsagelig * harme, forargelse
The reason why he did so is sympathy with the poor.	* grunden til at - * er ngt.
The reason he did so was that he was indignant .	* = * var at - * harmful, forarget
The reason he manipulated my opinion was because 20 he was indignant at poverty, and indignant with privileged people like me who were ignorant of the grounds for the plight of the poor.	* = * var fordi - * forarget over ng. * harm / forarget på ngt. * uvidende om / uopmærksom på ngt. * grundene / årsagerne til ngt.
His reason was humanity and solidarity.	* ngs. begrundelse være ngt.
He justified his conduct with reason .	* retfærdiggøre ngt. * ~ med rette
I had every reason to believe him.	* have al mulig grund til at -
Was there any reason why I shouldn't ?	* nogen grund til at -
I could not, in reason , doubt him.	* med rimelighed
I saw no reason that I should.	* se ingen grund til / ikke finde nogen anledning til at -
So the rogue and his roguery was excused by reason of 30 his lofty intentions.	* på grund af ngt. * ophøjet, ædel
For some unknown reason my privileged life had impaired my reason / ability to reason.	* uvist af hvilken grund * svække / forringe > * dømmekraft * evne til at -
It had certainly loosened my reason .	* =
Only man has reason ; man alone reasons .	* fornuft * drage fornuftsslutninger
All the same, at first I had not been amenable to reason .	* alligevel * modtagelig overfor * fornuft

1074 So Philo had reasoned it out .	* gennemtænke det	
He had reasoned out a plan.	* udtænke ngt.	
He had reasoned out an answer to every question.	* udtænke ngt.	
For certain reasons I had been part of	* af bestemte grunde	
his well-reasoned plan.	* velgennemtænkt	
He had tried to reason with me.	* (prøve at) tale ng. til fornuft	
He had reasoned with me about the folly of my inclination .	* argumenter med ng. om ngt.	* dårskab ved / det idiotiske i ngt. * holdning indstilling
I had yet ignored to reason from experience .	* slutte ud fra / drage lære af >	* erfaring
I had ignored to reason from my early experiences .	* =	* oplevelse
10 He reasoned that the poor are underprivileged.	* ræsonnere / argumentere at -	
He reasoned that if the poor were better off,	* =	
it would be for our common good .	* til fælles bedste	
In fact a reasonable assumption .	* fornuftig	* antagelse
Unable, however, to reason clearly,	* ræsonnere	
I had reasoned in circles .	* ~ drage cirkelslutninger	
I had made an unreasonable excuse for being ignorant.	* urimelig	* undskyldning
Philo had reasoned how I had become like that.	* tænke sig til hvxx -	
As he argued reasonably , I once again realized that	* fornuftigt rimeligt	
I had behaved unreasonably and reasonlessly .	* ufornuftigt	
20 I had many times reasoned the point with my friends.	* (gennem-) drøfte	
They must have reasoned me out of a sensible course	* argumentere ng. ud af / bort fra ngt.	* kurs retning
and reasoned me into a false belief.	* ... ind i ngt.	
So I had argued without rhyme or reason .	* argumentere	* uden mening / hoved eller hale (rim eller fornuft)
I had complained with little reason that I was burdened	* med ringe grund	
by heavy taxation, but Philo had claimed with reason	* med rette	
with just reason , and with all the more reason that	* med god grund	* med desto større ret
only the poor had reason to complain.	* have grund til at -	
Talking sense to me in my self-righteous state	* selvgod / -retfærdig	
had been out of all reason .	* omsonst helt hen i vejret	
30 There had been no reasoning with me.	* ikke ville tage imod fornuft	
As I had not been willing to hear reason	* lytte til / tage imod fornuft	
his shrewd manipulation had not been reasonless .	* blottet for fornuft	
As I wouldn't listen to reason , it had stood to reason that	* =	* det er klart / indlysende
he had had to manipulate my opinion.	* påvirke (mening)	

1075 He had manipulated me by reason of a pressing cause.	* =	* på grund af ngt.
For the very good reason that time had been pressing	* af den gode grund at -	
he had had to take immediate action.	*	
For that reason he had had to operate by manipulation.	* af den grund	
In the service of a good cause, he had been willing to	*	
do anything within reason .	* indenfor rimelighedens grænser	
He was willing to do anything in reason .	* =	
Following the dictates of reason,	* følge fornuftens bud	
Philo had taken a reasonable decision .	* fornuftig	
10 For a very good reason, he made me see reason .	* af gode grunde (& iron.)	* bringe til fornuft
For excellent reasons, I suddenly saw reason .	* = (& iron.)	
Bringing me to reason, he had made me see reason .	* bringe til fornuft	* få ng. til at erkende fornuft
The public reaction proved that there was reason in	* den offentlige reaktion	* der er fornuft i ngt.
what we did.	*	
' You have every reason to be proud,' Philo had then	* have al mulig grund til at -	
interrupted (me), interrupting my train of thought.'	*	
' There is every reason for you to be proud of your article.'	* der er al mulig grund for ng. til at -	
he had gone on.	*	
' Maybe,' I had then told him,' but as I have only conveyed	*	
20 the message, the success must at the end of the day	*	
be credited to you .'	* æren for ngt. må tilskrives ng.	
Having reasoned Philo into my idea,	* ~ overbevise ng. om ngt.	
I had reasoned him into believing that it would be	* ~ - - - om at ngt.	
an excellent idea if I wrote a novel build on his turbulent life.	* (~ bygget over & omtumlet	
As I had showed good reasons for my assertion,	* anføre rimelige grunde til >	* påstand
I made him listen to reason .	* tale / bringe til fornuft	
When I had first reasoned him out of his / having doubt,	* argumentere ng. ud af (at) ngt.	
we were both bursting with enthusiam and ideas.	* ~ være ved at revne af (begejstring etc.)	
Both feeling a sudden burst of enthusiam and energy,	* ~ anfald af (=)	
30 we both felt a sudden burst of activity.	* ~ anfald af (virkelyst)	
Tending to work in bursts, Philo and I had a number of	* ~ i korte perioder	
elaborating talks so I could complete the manuscript.	* ~ yddybende	
Eventually the book was in the hands of the printer,	* i hænderne på > * bogtrykker, trykker, -riarbejder	
and soon published by the publishing firm .	~ gået i trykken	
I was bursting to tell Philo the good news.	* ugivet ~ kommet på tryk	* forlagsvirksomhed
	* ~ ikke kunne vente med at -	

1076 A **publishing house** makes a profit from **publishing**.

The book **had much to comment it**,
and was **highly commended** in the press.

After a few weeks, the **impression** of the first **edition**
was out of print / no longer available from the publisher.

So a second **edition** of the book **went to press**.

It was **published in** a second **edition** of 10,000 copies.

When the second **impression** of 10,000 was **out of print**,
a third **printing** took place.

10 At a book **fair**, I was invited for an interview.

Filled to bursting point before the event,
not only the publisher's book fair **stand** but also the corridors
next to the stand in the book fair **hall** were **full to bursting**.

Praising me **fulsomely**, the interviewer said that
`fulsêmlig
a major new talent had **burst onto** the literary **scene**.

I knew that the interviewer, in order to promote the sales,
was **naturally** inclined to be **fulsome in** his praise.

I've always **felt ill at ease at fulsome praise**,
but I must admit that I was **bursting with** pride

20 as the interview was frequently interrupted
by spontaneous **bursts of** laughter and applause.

I received a **tidy** sum of money **in royalties from** my book.

Now, I didn't have to **press** my friends **for debt**.

Even if it would have been a **reasonable** demand,
I didn't have to **press** my friends **to pay their debt**.

I didn't have to **extract / squeeze / wring** money **from /**
out of them.

I didn't have to **crowd** my debtors **for payment**
for reasons of economy.

30 I had a deep **sense of gratitude to(wards)** Philo.

I **owed** him a great **debt of gratitude**
so I wanted to **show** (Philo) my **gratitude**.

So I **presented** him **with** an extra sum of money
in gratitude for his initiative.

As an **expression of** my **gratitude to** Philo **for** his part
of the success, I **pressed** an sum of money **on** him.

Being **grateful** and wanting to **express** his **thanks**,
he smiled at me **with gratitude**.

- * = * udgivelsesvirksomhed
- * være anbefalelsværdig
- * anbefale / rose ngt.
- * oplag * udgave
- * udsolgt fra forlaget
- * udgave * gå i trykken
- * blive udsendt * i (anden) udgave
udkomme
- * oplag * udsolgt fra forlaget
- * (op-) tryk
- * (bog-) ~ messe
- * fyldt til bristepunktet
- * (bogmesse-) stand
- * (=) hal
- * rose ng. > * overdrevent
~ skamrose ng.
- * brage ind på > * (litterære) scene
- *
- * naturligvis * overdreven i ngt.
- * føle sig ilde til mode * ~ skamros
- * ~ være ved at revne af (stolthed)
- *
- *
- * net * i royalty fra ngt.
- * presse ng. for > * gæld
- * rimelig
- * presse ng. til at -
- * presse ngt. fra /
- * ud af ng.
- * presse ng. for ngt.
- * af økonomiske hensyn
- * have en (dyb) taknemmelighedsfølelse overfor ng.
~ føle en dyb taknemmelighed ...
- * stå i taknemmelighedsgæld til ng.
- * vise sin taknemmelighed
- * forære ng. ngt.
- * i taknemmelighed over ngt.
- * udtryk for > * ngs. taknemmelighed til ng. for ngt.
- * pånøde ng. ngt.
- * være taknemmelig
- * med taknemmelighed

1077	Eventually I felt ready to pledge / o-f plight my troth .	* love sin troskab (ved trolovelse / ægteskab)
	My girl friend showed an overflow of powerful emotions	* vise > * en overstrømning af > * stærk * følelse ~ blive synligt overvældet af ...
	as I proposed to her, and I felt a surge of happiness	* føle et sus af > * lykke
	as she accepted my proposal.	*
	Happiness surged through me as we sealed our agree-	* lykkefølelse > * strømme gennem ng.* forsegle ngt. >
	ment with a kiss.	* med ngt.
	As a large teardrop ran down her cheek,	* tåre
	my heart overflowed with love.	* strømme over af (kærlighed)
	So we went to the parish priest to ask the banns –	* bede om lysning
10	to give notice of our intended marriage.	*
	Publishing / calling our banns , I and my betrothed	* lyse til ægteskab * ngs. forlovede
	make a public announcement of our intended marriage,	*
	on three successive Sundays in our parish Churches	*
	to see if anyone wants to forbid the marriage.	*
	Having had our banns called / published one Sunday	* ~ foretage / kundgøre lysning
	we met the gravedigger outside the church.	*
	He told us that a couple of kestrels were nesting	* tårnfalk
	in the belfry.	*
	The female kestrel had been brooding (her clutch)	* ruge (på >) * kuld æg
20	for some time so both kestrels would soon be busy	*
	hunting their prey to feed the brood / clutch .	* yngel / kuld unger
	The gravedigger's face was horribly scarred	* forfærdeligt
	and he had a ponderous walk .	* tung * gangart tungthenslæbende
	He walked ponderously / with a ponderous gait .	* = * gangart
	He had been horrifically / horrifyingly injured	* forfærdeligt (kvæstet)
	in a horrific / horrifying traffic accident .	* forfærdelig > * ulykke
	There had been a frantic dash / pace / rush / haste	* hektisk * faren afsted / hastværk
	to come to the rescue of the victims.	*
	People had watched in horror as those hurrying up	* skrækslagen * de tililende
30	made frantic attempts to help the victims of the accident.	* hektisk * forsøg på at - febrilsk
	Some people recoil with horror at the sight of blood.	* fare / vige tilbage > * af skræk over / ved ngt.
	Thanks to the frantic efforts of those who had hurried up ,	* hektisk * anstrengelse * de tililende
	the gravedigger had saved his life.	*
	People are careful not to offend his susceptibilities .	* krænke > * sårbare følelser
	Many horrible accidents happen due to horrible weather.	* forfærdelig (ulykke) * forfærdeligt (vejr)

1078 In the morning at the wedding day, I realized I had	*
mislaid / misplaced the rings.	* forlægge ngt.
So I started a frantic search for the rings.	* heftig febrilsk
Pressed for time, I frantically searched for the rings	* =
until it suddenly dawned on me that I had put them	* det dæmre / gå op for ng. at -
in my jacket days ago to be sure not to forget them.	*
After a morning of frantic activity, I made a dash for a taxi.	* hektisk febrilsk * ~ slyrte afsted efter ngt.
Once in a while the traffic clogged (up) the street	* blokere (gade)
so it was clogged (up) with traffic that blocked our way ,	* blokeret med ngt. * blokere ngs. vej
10 After a frantic struggle to get through the clogged streets	* hektisk febrilsk
I got to the church in due time.	*
Overcome with emotion , I had a lump in / to my throat	* overvældet af bevægelse * få have en klump i halsen
when the priest performing the marriage service asked me	*
the questions which are the climax of the marriage ritual.	*
As my throat clogged , the words stuck in my throat / craw .	* lukke til * sidde fast i halsen / (fugls kro)
Even if I cleared my throat , my voice was so full of emotion	* klare stemmen * fuld af bevægelse
that my " yes " was hardly audible .	* hørlig
People tend to become / get emotional at a wedding.	* blive emotionel / berørt / rørt
Emotions ran high .	* følelserne får frit løb
20 As some of the guests overflowed with emotion(s) ,	* blive overvældet af følelse(r)
the wedding ceremony was now and then accompanied	*
by low-voiced emotional outbursts .	* lavmælt * følelsesmæssig * udbrud
They were sniffing and snuffing with emotion .	* snøfte * = * bevægelse
Sniffing and snuffing from crying some of the guests	* ... af gråd
had their noses blocked and had to blow their noses.	* få (næsen) forstoppet
' It's so romantic,' some of the guests sniffled / snuffled .	* snøfte
After a while their sniffles / snuffles died away.	* snøft
' Try and sniff – take a sniff , ' my newly wedded wife	* snuse, dufte * tage > * en indsnusning
told me, making me sniff at the bridal / wedding bouquet.	* ... til ngt.
30 Some of the guests admitted they had had to	*
fight back (the) tears / choke back tears .	* kæmpe for at holde tårerne tilbage
' I shed a tear / a few tears , ' one of them admitted.	* fælde en tåre / græde lidt
Some people display / show no sign of emotion .	* vise * ingen tegn på følelsesmæssig bevægelse / at være berørt
' I can't understand why some people hide their emotions , '	* skjule sine følelser
one of the guest wondered.	*
Noticing another guest's dress, she gave a loud sniff .	* give et (højlydt) snøft (fra sig)
' It's hardly what I'd call elegant,' she sniffed ,	* sige foragtende
Some people get sniffy about everybody and everybody.	* blive storsnudedede / foragtende overfor ng&t.

OUR HONEYMOON

<p>1079 After the wedding we were going on our honeymoon.</p> <p>Three weeks of holiday is not to be sniffed at.</p> <p>We took out travel insurance which also insures against sickness as one effect of going on holiday is increased susceptibility to infection(s).</p> <p>In the winter people are more susceptible to colds, and people going abroad are susceptible to stomach infections and other diseases.</p> <p>Normally harmless infections may be deadly / fatal / lethal //</p> <p>10 result in death for infirm or otherwise susceptible people.</p> <p>The airport is a public building, paid by the British public like other public`works (pl.) such as public offices, hospitals, libraries, roads, etc.</p> <p>A public`servant holds public`office.</p> <p>A public sector worker employed in the public`sector has a public`duty to perform certain acts but may have time off to fulfil a public duty.</p> <p>Some services are a public`matter.</p> <p>In offices in the old days, male office workers wore</p> <p>20 a lounge suit, a suit of matching jacket and trousers.</p> <p>Public service workers work in (the) public service.</p> <p>The government provides some public services such as utilities (water, electricity, gas), education, health care, welfare, or public transport E/A -ation.</p> <p>A public utility or public utility company (E), and a public service corporation (A), are private owned but subject to government rules, provides essential services like those of the government.</p> <p>A public company may have some state of publicness.</p> <p>30 Only in England a public`school is a private school.</p> <p>Some `state schools (E) have little to commended them.</p> <p>I made a phone call from a public call E/A phone box.</p> <p>Shooting his mouth off (about everything), a friend of mine is just all talk because when it comes to the point he backs down / off at the first sniff of trouble.</p> <p>He'd never even get a sniff of all what he's talking about – and a good thing too / and just as well – for a sniff of success would go to his head.</p>	<p>*</p> <p>* ikke noget at rynke på næsen af ngt.</p> <p>* tegne en > * forsikring</p> <p>*</p> <p>* modtagelighed overfor > * smitte smitsomme sygdomme</p> <p>* modtagelig overfor (forkølelse)</p> <p>* =</p> <p>*</p> <p>* dødelig</p> <p>* & føre til (døden) * ~ langvarigt syg * modtagelig in`fē~m og svag > (person)</p> <p>* offentlig * -hed</p> <p>* offentlige anlæg * ... kontorbygning</p> <p>*</p> <p>* embedsmand * sidde i > * embede offentlig valgt person officiel stilling</p> <p>* en offentlig ansat * den offentlige sektor</p> <p>* offentlige pligt</p> <p>* opfylde > * ~ ombud</p> <p>* tjenesteområde * offentligt anliggende</p> <p>* kontor / ... bygning * kontorfolk</p> <p>* jakkesæt</p> <p>* offentlig væsen</p> <p>* offentlig service</p> <p>* forsyninger</p> <p>* offentlig transport</p> <p>* privat værk / væsen * ... selskab</p> <p>* =</p> <p>* underlagt > * regel * basale * tjeneste</p> <p>*</p> <p>* aktieselskab * grad af offentlighed</p> <p>* =</p> <p>* statsskole * kun have lidt at bryste sig af</p> <p>* offentlig > * telefonautomat</p> <p>* være stor i kæften / åbenmundet</p> <p>* ~ have det hele i munden</p> <p>* bakke ud * lille tegn på ngt.</p> <p>* komme i nærhede af ngt.</p> <p>* godt for det</p> <p>* fordi * den mindste smule</p>
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1080 At the check-in I have to **print** my name **on a form**

with an **indelible** pen.

in`de-

For reasons of **public safety**, the security officers

may **feel** the passengers **over for** weapons.

A traveller's complaint of a body search was rejected as

an utterly **reasonable display** of anger.

He went away with a loud **sniff of** disapproval.

A customs officer came round with a dog

to **sniff** () **out** drugs.

10 A **sniffer dog** (E) is trained to find illegal stuff by the smell.

A couple of journalists usually **have a sniff (a)round**

trying to **sniff** () **out** a celebrity.

Even if they **sniff (a)round** everywhere and all day,

many times they **don't get** even a **sniff of** a celebrity.

On the ground, the huge planes look **ponderous**

but in the air, in spite of their **ponderousness**,

they look like long-**winged** cigar **cases**.

Some people **are scared** of **flying**.

Modern planes have a **pressure / pressurized cabin**.

20 Normal atmospheric pressure makes it possible

to breathe without an **oxygen mask**.

We had a cup of coffee in the **departure lounge**.

My wife had her coffee black while I had mine

with a **splash of** cream.

A man at the neighbouring table told us that he had been

lucky **doing the pools**, so having a fine **pools win /**

win on the pools, he had received a large **pools dividend**.

There had been a record amount of money **in the pools**.

So as **receipts from the pools** had **smashed the record**,

30 the **record pools** had **made** a big **splash**.

The news had been **splashed over** the TV **screens**

and **splashed across** the **front pages**.

The **pools winner** showed us his (football) **pools coupon**.

So having won a large sum **on the** (football) **pools**,

he had decided to **splash out** (**on** a luxury holiday).

He had **splashed** () **out** more than £ 5000 (**on** a holiday).

Some people who suddenly **come by** a lot of **money**,

can't help buying big **flashy / splashy** things

in **flashy / splashy** colours.

* skrive med trykte bogstaver på >

* formular
blanket

* som ikke kan viskes ud

* almen sikkerhed

* føle ng. over det hele efter

*

* grundløs

* udbrud af (en følelse)

* snøft

*

* snuse sig frem til ngt.

* ~ narkohund

* tage en opsnusningsrunde

* opsnuse ngt

* snuse rundt

* ikke få det mindste spor af ngt.

* tung, uhåndterlig
klodset

* tyngde
klodsethed

* vinget

* -hylster
-etui

* ~ have flyskræk

* trykkabine

*

* iltmaske

* afgang- >

* ventesal

*

* stænk af ngt.

*

* ~ tippe sportsresultater

* ~ tipsgevinst

* =

* ~ tipspræmie

* pulje

* indtægter fra > * ~ tipning

* brudt > * rekord

* rekord-

* ~ pulje

* ~ vække opsigt

* smaske ngt. over skærmen

* ... ngt. hen over forsiden

* ~ tipspræmievinder

* ~ tipskupon

* ~ i (fodbold) tipning

* spendere vildt på ngt.

* spendere

* komme til (mange) penge

* prangende
løjenfaldende

* =

1081 A new wing of the hotel has been thrown out	*		
to accomodate an overflow of guests.	* overflow af ng.		
The hotel looked nice with a lot of beautiful flowers.	*		
My wife took a deep sniff of the scent of a flower .	* tage en indsnusning af ngt.		* blomsterduft
' Try and sniff - try and sniff at the sweet-scented /	* snuse / dufte	* ... til ngt.	* velduftende
sweet-smelling / fragrant flowers,' she said suggestingly.	* vellugtende		* =
Having got to our room after the exhausting journey,	*		
the first thing we did was to splash cold water on our faces .	* plaske / sjaske ngt. >		* i ansigtet
It felt wonderful to wake up and sniff the fresh morning air ,	* indsnuse >		* morgenluft
10 and go to the beach, and sniff the sweet sea air .	* =	* ren og frisk	* havluft
The hotel had a nice lounge where you could lounging in	* vestibule		* slappe af i ngt.
the comfortable lounge` chairs .	salon		
	* behagelig lænestol		
There was a lounge`bar as well as a public`bar .	* salon bar		* billigere folkelig bar
The public bar had a pool room where you could	* poolrum		
shoot / play pool .	* spille pool		
The hotel also had a sun lounge E/A porch .	* glasveranda		
The hotel had a swimming pool with a springboard /	* vippe		
diving board .	* =		
Some people like to jump into the pool with a loud splash .	* pool		* plask
20 People could sit or lie on sun loungers at the poolside or	* drømmeseng		* ved siden af pølen
go to the poolside bar protected by an awning / a sunshade .	* =		* markise
The young waiter serving at the pool told us that	*		
he regarded his job as a springboard to a higher position.	* springbræt		
The region has a large labour pool – a pool of eager	* arbejdskraftreserve	* reservebeholdning	
applicants to choose from.	*		
In the evening we lounged around / E about in the streets.	* slentre		
On the beach, we hired E/A rented a sunshade	* parasol		
and a couple of deck chairs .	* liggestol		
We had fun watching the little children having fun	*		
30 splashing throught the puddles and the pools .	* plaske gennem >	* pyt	* vandhul
They had fun splashing about / around (in the shallow	* ... omkring		
waters), splashing water on / over each other.	* plaske (vand) på / over ng.		
Going for a swim , my wife and I had fun too,	* ~ tage ud at bade		
splashing each other with water.	* plaske ng. til med ngt.		
We then strode into the sea, breasting the waves.	* spankulere ud i ngt.	* ~ bryde ngt. med brystet	
One time when I was lying in / on the sand dozing, my wife	* ligge >	* i sandet / på sandstranden	
brutally woke me up by splashing my back with cold water	* plaske ngt. til med ngt.		
/ splashing cold water onto my back.	* ... ngt på ngt.		

1082 A **speed swimmer** wears **swimming goggles**.

Wearing a **snorkel**, a **snorkel(l)ing mask**,

and a pair of **flippers**, some people **go snorkelling**.

Wearing a container of air, you can **go scuba-diving**.

(A **self-contained** underwater breathing apparatus)

We spent some time on the beach reading books.

I read a **crime / detective novel**, a **whodun(n)it** that began with a naked body lying on the floor in a **pool** of **eerie light**

formed by a **moonbeam**, a beam of **pale moonlight**.

10 **Pale with horror**, a young man found the body of his boyfriend lying in a **pool of blood**.

To **broaden** her **horizon**, my wife had **begun** a **classic**.

Having **struggled halfway through** (the novel),

she had to admit it was a **ponderous / tedious** piece of writing.

In spite of its **ponderousness**,

she **fought** her **way through** the rest.

Old classics tend to be **ponderously** written.

One afternoon, while my wife was doing some shopping,

I had **set about** washing a pair of shorts in the washbasin.

20 My shorts had had **splashes** of cola all over as I had **tipped** () **over** a bottle so the bottle had **tipped over**,

and **splashed** cola all **over** my shorts

In the middle of the washing, the door bell had then rung.

So I had **dashed off** to open the door, but when my wife had started talking to me in an excited voice,

I had forgotten all about the **rinse** of my laundry.

Startled to suddenly hear **splashes** from the bathroom, it immediately struck me that **was in** the **process** of **rinsing** the laundry and had let the water run.

30 Accompanied by the sound of water **splashing onto** floor, I had **made a dash for** the bathroom.

I wasn't surprised to see the washbasin **overflowing**.

The **overflow** (of water) was splashing onto the floor as the laundry had, not surprisingly, **blocked** () **up** the **overflow** (**pipe**).

It emerged as well that the **overflow** was almost

clogged up with a **sticky substance** formed by soap and dirt.

A **pool** of water had formed on the floor.

Using a **squeegee**, I swept the water down the drain.

* ~ hurtig- * svømmer * svømme- * ~ briller

* snorkel * snorkel- / ~ dykker- * maske

* ~ svømmefødder * ~ tage ud at - * snorkle

* tage på > * undervandsdykning

* selvstændigt, ~ uafhængigt af hjælp udefra

*

* kriminal / detektiv roman * hvem-gjorde-det ~ mordfortælling

* felt * uhyggelig * lys

* månestråle * bleg * måneskin

* bleg af skræk

* pøl ⇔ blod-

* udvide sin horisont * begynde på > * klassiker

* kæmpe sig > * halvvejs * gennem (ngt.)

* tung, omstændelig kedelig

* omstændelighed

* kæmpe sig vej gennem ngt.

* omstændeligt

*

* gå i gang med at -

* stænk

* vælte * ... ngt.

* sprøjte ngt. over ngt.

*

* styrte afsted

*

* skylning

* plask

* være i gang med ngt.

*

* plaske ned på (gulvet)

* styrte (foretage en styrten) afsted mod ngt

* flyde over

* noget, der flyder over

* blokere >

* overløbsafløb

* overløbsafløb

* forstoppet med > * klæbrig * masse

* pøl

* vinduessvaber

1083 We didn't intend to lounge away the whole holiday	* drive ngt. bort	
so we went on a few exciting excursions to various places.	* tage på udflugt til ngt.	
We visited a beautifully situated coastal town.	*	
Going for a stroll , we strolled along enjoying life.	* slentretur	* slentre
Having strolled around, we went to a pub to have a drink.	* værtshus	
The publican himself, the landlord of the public`house (E)	* værtshusholder	* værtshus
was behind the bar.	*	
We preferred the public`bar to the lounge bar	* folkelig, billigere bar (-rum)	* salonbar (-rum)
where you can buy drinks more cheaply.	*	
10 A wall painting showed a big wave, a breaker with surf	* brydende bølge	* bølgeskum
surging towards a boat on its way through the breakers .	* vælde frem mod ngt.	* brændingen
Years ago the village had been hit by floods .	* blive ramt af >	* oversvømmelse
Splashing against the banks and the dykes at high tide ,	* plaske mod ngt.	* højvande
the combined tidal surge and storm surge had eventually	* tidevands- * hævning	* ~ stormflod
made the tide splash over the banks and dykes.	* tidevandet	* plaske / sprøjte over ngt.
The river had overflowed its banks and the dykes.	* oversvømme ngt.	
As the river had been overflowing , the overflow of water	* svømme over	* overdrømning af ngt.
from the river had flooded the village.	* gå over sine bredder	
At an overflow , neglected dikes, dikes in bad repair	* oversvømme ngt.	
20 are (very / highly) susceptible to erosion.	* oversvømmelse	
Flood waters had surged into people's homes.	* letmodtagelig overfor (erosion)	
Several children and adults had drowned or died from	* oversvømmelsesvand	* vælde ind i ngt.
susceptibility to diseases following in the wake of the flood.	*	
' The funerals were a very emotional / emotive experience	* letmodtagelig overfor ngt.	* i kølvandet af ngt.
for all of us,' the waiter told us, deeply moved.	* følelsesladet, -betonet	* =
It was a tearful farewell – everybody was tearful .	* følelsesfremkaldende	
Over`come with grief, everybody had looked tearfully	*	
at the coffins as the priest, filled with compassion,	* tårevædet	* fuld af tårer
had commended their souls to God in emotive words.	* overvædet af (sorg)	* =
30 ' I saw grown men reduced to tears ,' the waiter said,	* fuld af (medfølelse)	
over`taken by great distress, ' We were all in tears .'	* anbefale ng. til ng.	* følelsesfremkaldende (ord)
Over`flowing with sorrow, the survivors had attended	* opløst i tårer	
the funerals in tears / (E) in a flood of tears .	* overvædet af (smerte, sorg)	* =
Tears had welled up in their eyes.	* strømme over af (sorg)	
Their eyes filled with tears as they sobbed (out) their grief.	* tårevædet	* i et væld af tårer
Tears had rolled / run / streamed down their faces	* tårerne vælde op i ngs. øjne	
/ down their cheeks as they had sobbed their hearts out .	* tårer fylde ngs. øjne	* græde hulkende
Their bodies were racked with sobs .	* tårer strømmer ned ad ngs. ansigt	
	* ... ned ad ngs. kinder	* græde af hele sit hjerte
	* ngs. kroppe er forpint af hulkende gråd	

1084 It was a moving / touching story that moved us to tears .	* bevæge ng. til tårer
After the disaster, the property prices fell sharply	* falde brat
while commodity prices surged / soared .	* forbrugsvarer * stige
So poverty had become widespread, and people suffered	*
from depression and other emotional problems .	* følelsesmæssig problem
Deprived of physical and emotional needs ,	* ... behov
some people had taken to doing drugs and sniffing glue ,	* ~ tage stoffer * sniffe > * lim
and some pregnant women had thought of abortion.	*
Despite the physically and emotionally strained conditions	* følelsesmæssig * anspændt
10 abortion was still a very emotional / emotive issue .	* emotionel / følelsesfremkaldende > * emne
Even under these deplorable conditions, people still had	* beklagelig, jammerlig
mixed and conflicting emotions in relation to abortion.	* blandede > * modstridende > * følelser
Helping people in a disaster area is an emotionally	* katastrofeområde * følelsesmæssigt
and physically demanding task.	* krævende
Those who had laid down their `lives during the rescue	* ofre sit liv * redningsaktion
had received (a) posthumous commendation for bravery.	* hæder for ngt.
Commended posthumously for / on bravery, they were	* hædre ng. for ngt.
commended for / on having saved people from drowning.	* ... for at -
People who had not been financially harmed	*
20 by the disaster had put money into a common pool .	* fælles pulje
Working together, pooling their know-how, investors had	* sammenlægge (deres viden)
agreed to pool their resources to redevelop the area.	* ... > * ressourcer (penge) midler
Leaving a pub, and having been well served , it's our	* være godt betjent
practice to leave a tip that is not to be sniffed at .	* ~ drikkepenge * ikke til at kimse af
Outside the pub, a few idlers and (lounge) lizards ,	* drivert, dagdriver * barnasser lediggænger * flanør
seemed to live a lounging life lounging at street corners,	* leve et drivertliv * stå henslængt på (gadehjørner)
lounging across benches with their feet up,	* ligge henslængt på langs af ngt.
or, once in a while, going for a saunter .	* gå en slentretur
Sauntering down the road with his hands in his pockets,	* slentre / promenere + adv.
30 one of the loungers had tipped / tilted his head back ,	* dagdriver * bøje hovedet bagover lægge nakken tilbage
and sent my wife a fresh remark in a deep-throated voice.	* frisk, fræk, udfordrende * ~ dyb
Nobody in their senses would dare (to) (re>) commend	* ved deres fulde fem * turde at - * anbefale ng. >
any of them to anybody.	* til ng.
They just looked dry-eyed or shed / wept crocodile tears	* græde tørre tårer * græde krokodilletårer
at not having a decent job.	*
In stark / marked / sharp / glaring contrast to the idlers,	* i stærk / skærende / grel kontrast til ng&t.
a farmer had passed by, carrying a ponderous burden	* tung
on his back.	uhåndterlig

1085 The last day on the beach, a child had burst into tears	* bryde ud i tåter	
and begun to sob uncontrollably as he couldn't find his mother.	* hulke	
'Mammy, mammy!' he sobbed , his eyes filling with tears .	* hulke	* øjne fyldes af tårer
Fortunately, his mother had soon appeared.	*	
Giving a loud sob , he had brushed the tears from his eyes .	* hulk / hulken	* tørre tårerne væk fra øjnene
Watching the mothers and their small children on the beach	*	
apparently brought / provoked / produced an emotional	* frembringe / = / = >	* følelsesmæssig
reaction / response with my wife.	fremkalde * reaktion hos ng.	
Arousing her maternal instinct(s) it made her feel broody .	* vække ngs. > * moder- instinkt (-er)	* føle trang til at få børn
10 Relating to / Concerning / Regarding that matter, ...	* angående	* sag
About that matter, / As for / to that (matter), ...	*	
For that matter, / For the matter of that, ...	*	
As far as that goes, / As far as that matter is concerned, ...	*	
As regards that (matter), / With regard to that (matter), ...	*	
I had no problem (in) giving her emotional support .	* følelsesmæssig støtte	
Fingering a piece of jewellery at her throat ,	* ved struben	
she was close to tears / on the verge of tears .	* på randen af gråd	
As she sniffled , a sob caught in her throat .	* snøfte * hulk * sidde fast * i halsen	
As I kissed her cheek, it brought tears to her eyes .	* få ng. til at få tårer i øjnene	
20 The tears she shed were tears of joy .	* tåre ng. græder	
Having returned home we both had the sniffles .	* have snue	
Having colds we both kept sniffling and sneezing .	* nyse	
Having sore throats both of us had a frog in our throats .	* have ondt i halsen	* have en tudse i halsen være hæst * =
We coughed throatily and talked in throaty voices.	* grødet	
Having recovered we invited some friends to a party.	*	
Telling our friends about our holiday,	*	
we (re-) commended the hotel to them.	* anbefale ng. ngt.	
Having plighted (o-f) / pledged his troth a few days before,	* love sin troskab (forlovelse / ægteskab)	
one of them had a discussion with his partner.	*	
30 Soon they were at each other's throats , as the man tried to	* være faret i struben på hinanden	
force / ram / shove his idea down the throat of his girlfriend.	* presse (sin mening) ned over ng.	
His behaviour stuck in her throat / gullet E/A craw .	* falde ng. for brystet (hals / spiserør / fugls kro)	
Jumping down the throat of his girlfriend, the man simply	* begynde at tale vredt til ng.	
cut his own throat as she, in a throaty laugh, said that she	* skade sig selv	* dyb, rå grødet
might just as well go on holiday with a girlfriend of hers.	*	
So he'd had to back down { on / from his inflexible ideas	* trække i land med hensyn til ngt.	* ubøjelig fastlåst
to make her back off from (carrying out) her threat.	* bakke ud af ngt.	
The married couple lived (more or less) happily ever after .	* leve lykkeligt	* ~ til deres dages ende

OTIS

1086 A young man used to be a whiny brat as a child.	* klynkende	* mægunge
As a whiner , whining about everything going against him,	* klynker	* klynke / jamre om ngt. * gå ng. imod
he whined that the world is unfair.	* klynke / jamre at -	
Being told, ' You can't win all the time, my little man ,	* min lille ven	
he started to moan and whine .	* (be-) klage (sig) jamre, klynke	* klynke jamre
Being called `up /eE conscripted /A drafted into the army ,	* indkalde ng. til hæren	
Otis one day receives his call-up papers .	* indkaldelsespapirer	
The conscripts / draftees are quartered in an army barracks .	* kaserne	
' Can't a man have some peace ? ' whines Otis	* man / en mand	* jamre / klynke
10 as he's woken up early, the first morning in the barracks.	*	
The corporal orders his men to get ready for (a) roll-call	* mandskab	* navneopråb
and a barrack-room inspection carried out by the sergeant.	* belægningsstue	* inspektion
When the sergeant has inspected all the rooms,	* inspicere ngt.	
the bugler blows the assembly in his bugle .	* signalhornblæser	* blæse til samling * signalhorn
^{`bju~lê} The privates run to the assembly ground to fall into ranks .	^{`bju~gl} * forsamlingsplads	* stille op rå række
A general, a colonel , a major or a captain all followed by	* oberst	
their lieutenants may show up to inspects the troops.	*	
The sergeant drills the recruits every day.	* eksercere med ng.	
He drills them in basic military skills.	* terpe ng. ngt.	
20 As he drills them in the use of weapons, he trains	* træne ng. (terpende) i ngt.	
and drills them to use weapons and fight in a war .	* træne ng. (terpende) i at -	
Even the recruits who normaly move around with grace ,	* med graciøsitet	
are graceless with their packs and guns.	* ugraciøs, klodset	* oppakning
Playing the woman , whining like a spoilt / spoiled brat,	* opføre sig umandigt	* klynke
Otis has a hard time on the drill ground .	* eksercer- / øvelssplads	
' Hurry up, man ! – don't whine , be a man ! ' the officer	* skynd dig, mand	* klynke * mandfolk
first cries as Otis shies at climbing down a manhole .	* vige tilbage for at -	* mandehul
Suffering from claustrophobia , he gets claustrophobic	* klaustrofobi	* klaustrofobisk
at the very thought of being in a small enclosed space .	* selve tanken om at - * tillukket	* rumområde
30 As an act of humanity , the considerate and thoughtful	* menneskekærlighed	* human menneskekærlig
officer gives the man a chance to overcome his fear	* give manden en chance til at - * overvinde >	* frygt
at (his) leisure / in a leisurely way .	* i ro og mag	
Encouraged by the humane officer's considerateness	* human	* betænksomhed
and thoughtfulness, Otis eventually succeeds in	* menneskevenlig	
manning himself for entering the manhole.	* mande sig op til at -	
One recruit has a very slapdash approach to his training.	* skødesløs (tilgang til ngt.)	
When he has an accident, the recruits are ordered back	* tilbage >	
to barracks to take the slapdash recruit to the infirmary .	* til kassernen * skødesløs (person)	* infirmeri sygestue

1087 Alert spies operating in the neighbouring country	* årvågen, opmærksom	
are on (the) alert for anything suspicious, and, keeping alert ,	* på udkig efter ngt.	* holde sig ...
they are on (the) alert for anyone acting suspiciously.	* ... ng.	
Alert to anything suspicious, the secret agents	* årvågen overfor / opmærksom på ngt.	
assemble information for their intelligence reports.	* samle ngt. til ngt.	
Having alertly done some alarming observations ,	* årvågent * gøre > * alarmerende * & iagttagelser	
some of the agents immediately alert the intelligence service .	* alarmere ng. foruroligende * efterretningsvæsnet	
They raise / sound / give the alarm as they discover	* slå alarm	
alarming signs of war preparations.	* alarmerende, foruroligende opskræmmende	
10 Information on certain suspicious activities pours in .	* strømme ind	
As reports on suspicious military activity are pouring in	*	
at an alarming rate , alarm bells (start to) ring .	* med foruroligende hast * alarmklokkerne ringer	
There is cause for alarm .	* der er grund til > * bekymring / frygt	
Years ago some alarming reports proved to be false alarm .	* alarmerende, foruroligende opskræmmende * falsk larm	
There was then no cause for alarm.	*	
The intelligence service alert the government that war seems brewing.	* alarmere ng. om at - *	
The intelligence service now alerts the government to the very possibility of war.	* ... ng. om ngt. *	
20 The government receives the reports in alarm .	* med bekymring / ængstelse	
The reports alarm the government.	* forurolige / skræmme ng.	
There is growing alarm at the prospect of war.	* bekymring / ængstelse over ngt.	
Alert to the possibility of war, alarmed by the reports	* opmærksom på ngt.	* foruroliget / opskræmt af ngt.
and alarmed at the prospect of war, the government declares	* foruroliget / opskræmt over ngt.	
a state of supreme emergency in the country.	* højeste alarmberedskab	
The armed forces are on simple alert .	* i almindeligh alarmberedskab	
When war breaks out, and the government has sent out	* udsende >	
emergency orders , the army, the navy and the air force	* alarmberedskabsordre	
are placed / put on (reinforced / full / high / general) alert .	* sætte ng. i ... alarmberedskab	
30 All forces are in a state of extreme preparedness .	* i højeste alarmberedskab	
Officers and privates man all military installations.	* bemande ngt.	
Everybody is on (the) alert (for signs of enemy activities).	* på vagt (overfor ngt.)	
Alarm telephones are manned 24 hours a day .	* bemandet	* hele døgnet døgnet rundt
At the first sign of an air raid / an air strike ,	* luftangreb	
sirens will sound an air-raid warning / a bomb alert	* sirene * lyde med / udsende ngt. * luftangrebs- / bombealarm	
calling on people to seek air-raid shelter .	* opfordre ng. til at -	
Alerted by the siren, people run for shelter .	* alarmeret af ngt. * løbe i dækning	
The bangs of the bombs penetrate the walls of the shelter	* brag * gennemtrænge (mur)	
as the planes bomb the town / drop their bombs on the town.	* bombe ngt. * smide / kaste > * bombe * ~ over ngt.	
båm E/A bå~m		

1088 A large part of the nation's manhood is called up .	* mandlige befolkning	* indkalde ng.
As a part of a brigade, a regiment and a battalion,	*	
Otis' company is deployed near the front.	* udstationere / indsætte ng.	
As the enemy opens fire on them,	* åbne ild mod ng.	
Otis' regiment comes under heavy fire.	* komme under heftig beskydning	
Alarmed by the whine of missiles, and by shells	* forskrækket af ngt. * hvinen * (kanon) granat	
and grenades exploding on impact , the men seek shelter.	* (hånd-) granat * ved påvirkning, stød ~ nedslag	
Peppered / sprayed with bullets in the enemy's line of fire ,	* overdænget med > * ~ kugler * i ngs. skudlinie	
some men crawl along on their stomach / belly .	* kravle på > * maven	
10 Caught in crossfire , some men run for cover while	* (fanget) i krydsild * ~ løbe i dækning	
projectiles and shells whine and burst above their heads.	* & ~ kugler * hvine * eksplodere	
prê`d§ektailz With all senses alert they try to avoid the craters	* med alle sanser vakt	
made by bomb, shell and grenade impacts .	* ~ nedslag	
Knocked over by the impact of a bursting shell,	* slået omkuld * virkning af > * eksploderende	
or hit by (pieces of) shrapnel or bullets , many men	* ramt af > * sprængstumps- * gevær- / pistolkugle	
fall to the ground, killed or wounded (in crossfire).	* materiale	
Soldiers reach down to help other soldier to their feet.	* række ned for at -	
Suddenly, Otis' companion stumbles and falls into a crater.	*	
Struck with fear, standing rooted to the spot , Otis	* rædselsslagen * naglet til stedet	
20 catches the eye of his mate, unable to get up on his own.	* fange ngs. blik	
As if by magic, the despairing look in the eyes of his mate	*	
fills Otis with an up to now unknown composure .	* fatning	
Suddenly filled with courage and determination, Otis	*	
lies down (flat) on { the ground / his front / his stomach .	* lægge sig (fladt) ned på jorden // på maven	
To save his mate, he didn't hesitate to throw himself down	* kaste sig ned	
(flat) on the ground / on his front / on his stomach .	* (fladt) på jorden / på maven	
Lying (flat) on the ground / on his front / on his stomach ,	* ligge (fladt) på jorden / på maven	
he reaches out (his hand) to give his mate a hand.	* række (sin hånd) ud for at -	
Reaching (out) for his mate's hand, Otis realizes that	* række ud efter ngt.	
30 can't reach it; he can't reach that far.	* nå ngt. * nå + adv.	
As his mate's hand is out of reach , Otis immediately	* udenfor rækkevidde	
grabs his rifle and reach (down) the stock for his mate.	* gribe ngt. * række ngt. til ng. * skæfte	
Having reached (down) his mate the (rifle) butt ,	* række ng. ngt. * kolbe	
Otis succeeds in drawing him up.	*	
Through the tumult of war, Otis hears his mate quietly	*	
whining with pain as a violent shiver convulse him.	* klage af ngt. * skælven * ~ få det til at	
' Good Lord man , what's the matter ! ' Otis exclaims	* du gode gud	fortrække sig i ng.
when he notices his mate's whole body convulsing with pain,	* ~ fortrække sig af (smerte)	
and his trouser leg soaked in blood.	* gennemvædet af ngt.	

1089 As a breeze dissipates the gunpowder smoke, and the smoke gradually dissipates , Otis manages to support his mate to a trench within reach , exerting all his strength. Having reached the safety of the trench in spite of frequent bursts of machine-gun fire, Otis reaches into / inside his rucksack E /eA backpack / A, o-f E knapsack and produces a packet E/A pack of cigarettes. Otis' friend, fortunately not too badly wounded, can't thank his rescuer enough to express his gratitude.	* sprede / opløse ngt. * spredes / opløses * hen til ngt. * skyttegrav * indenfor * rækkevidde * nå frem til ngt. * ~ salve af (maskingeværild) * række ind i ngt. * rygsæk * & tornyster * fremdrage ngt. * * * uden tvivl * blive et nyt menneske * * vække ng. til > * (at vise > * ansvarlighed / at tage >) (ansvar) * gøre ng. til * et mandfolk * før da * ikke noget rigtigt mandfolk * manddomsprøve * nå manddomsalder * være den han var / den gamle * manddom * være ved sine fulde fem / (-s)alder / sin egen herre * mandig * ikke den, der - modig * lade sig fornærme af ngt.
10 No doubt , he has become a new man . The look in the eyes of his helpless friend had alerted him to (show / take) responsibility . The war has made a man out of the young man. Before then he was only half a man . Saving his friend was his test of manhood . Having reached manhood he is not the man he was . In his manhood he is now his own man . Now a manful person, and not the man to take offence at little things.	* feltlazaret * hurtigt og effektivt (med forhåndenværende midler) * menneske dog er du rigtig klog * ædelsten * ~ give ng. ngt. i gave * mennesket > * dødelig * * sidde godt i det økonomisk * som det er være velstillet, have sit på det tørre i forvejen * ædelsten * i taknemmelighed for ngt. * alvorlig * * hvad ethvert menneske burde gøre * som mand til mand * bekymret for at - * modet svigter ng. * i det afgørende øjeblik * følelseskold * kryster * lade ng. i stikken * dødeligt > * såret * give ng. > * nådestødet * i en tilstand af syndsforladelse
20 Otis visits his friend at the camp hospital where his mate, called Oliver, is treated with (summary) dispatch . ' Man alive ! ' Otis exclaims as his friend gives him a precious gem stone as a present . Having made him a present of the gem, Ollie says, ' The fact that man is mortal was as true as ever that morning but you saved my life which is all that matters – and as I'm comfortably off as it is , this precious stone is given in gratitude for what you've done to me, and meant to help you out if you ever get into dire financial trouble.	
30 Otis finds it too much to receive such a precious gift as he only did what a man should do . ' True to say,' Otis admits, ' as a / one man to another , I can tell you that up to that very moment I've been worried (that) my courage would fail / desert me at the critical moment so I would act like a cold-hearted covard , leaving you in the lurch / high and dry . Fatally wounded soldiers, left behind on the battlefield without anyone to give them the coup de grâce , only have the hope to die quickly in a state of grace .	

1090 ' I **respect** you **for** your honesty,

and I **have** the greatest **respect for** your frankness

but above all you **risked** your **life to** save me,

and I **owe** my **life to** you and your **prompt** action,'

Otis friend ends conclusively as he **presses** his gift **on** Otis.

As soon as there's a **lull in** the fighting, the wounded men will be **transferred from** the **camp hospitals to** hospitals in safer areas.

Otis promises to visit his friend as soon as possible.

10 Otis is a **man of** his **word** so, provided he manages to **get through** the war **alive / with** his **life**, they'll meet again.

All **hospitals** are (**placed / put**) **on red alert**.

Barrage balloons make the progress of enemy planes more difficult.
`bara~d§ E/A bê`ra~§

A **barrage**, a **barrier** of artillery fire, protects the soldiers as they counterattack.

Although the troops on Otis' side are (greatly) **outnumbered** by the enemy, and although they defend themselves with **inferior forces**,

20 they prove to be (greatly) **superior to** the enemy.

Although (greatly) **inferiour (to the enemy) in numbers**, the troops on Otis' side prove to be (greatly) **superior (to the enemy) in efficiency**.

Although the **self-appointed** president attacked with **superior forces** and with forces (greatly) **superior (to the enemy) in numbers**, he must acknowledge that his troops prove to be (greatly) **inferior (to the enemy)**.

Although they (greatly) **outnumber** the enemy, his troops prove to be (greatly) **inferior (to the enemy) in efficiency**.

30 So as enemy troops **penetrate** deep **into** the lines of the president's troops, his army **disintegrates**.

The presidential troops flee in panic.

Escaping **at a rum**, their last **call** seems to be,

' **Every man for himself (and the devil takes the rest)**.'

So as the situation is **reversed**, and his troops suffer an ignominious defeat, the **self-constituted** president **finds** himself **in** an unexpected **position** having lost the war.

* respektere ng. for ngt.

* have (den største) respekt for ngt.

* risikere sit liv for ngt.

* skyldte ng. / ngt. sit liv

* omgående ufortøven

* påtvinge / pånøde ng. ngt.

* ophold / stilstand i ngt.

* overflytte ng. fra ngt. > lazaret

* felthospital

* til ngt.

*

*

* ordholden

* komme gennem ngt.

* levende / med livet i behold

* (sætte) hospital >

* i alarmberedskab

* spærreballon

*

* spærreild

* spærring

*

*

* være underlegen i antal

* underlegen

* styrker

* være ng. overlegen

* være (ng.) underlegen i antal / talmæssig ...

*

* være (ng.) overlegen

* i effektivitet

* selvudnævnt / -bestaltet

* overlegen

* styrker

* (stærkt) overlegen

* (i forhold til ng.)

* i antal talmæssigt

* underlegen (i forhold til ng.)

* overgå ng. i antal

* være ng. (stærkt) underlegen

* i effektivitet

* trænge (dybt) ind gennem (ng. linier)

* gå i opløsning

*

* i løb

* kald, opfordring, beslutning

* enhver må klare sig selv (og fanden tager resten)
redde sig hvo der kan

* vende ngt om.

* selvbestaltet

* finde sig i en (uventet) position / situation

1091 In the head of a corrupt **plutocracy**,
plu-`tákrési
 the president together with **plutocrats of his ilk / kind**
`plu-têkrats
 have for years ruled the country by **self-assumed** powers.

Wise after the event, the **megalomaniac** president
megêlê meniak
 must acknowledge that in the **hour of trial, man for man**,
 his fighting units were **far inferior to** those of the enemy.

Suddenly **put** in a **weak and vulnerable position**,
 the **megalomaniac** together with his **compliant** government
 are soon after **brought down / overthrown / toppled**
10 by rebel forces.

As the rebels **assume power**, the president's **henchmen**
 and their **ilk / kind** are arrested and brought to trial.

As a new government **comes to power**,
 it is met with a **barrage of questions**.

Corrupt government officials and others **of that ilk / kind**
 are forced to **discharge** their **self-assumed duties**.

Having **assumed power**, the new government is prepared
 to **settle the dispute, negotiate** a peace **settlement**,
 and **make / conclude** a **peace treaty with** the neighbouring
20 country **implying guarantees against** aggression.

When the parties **demobilize**, they **demobilize** their **armies**.

So the **combat troops** are **demobilized / discharged**.
di-`mêubilaizd

After the **demobilization of** the army,

and the **demobilization of** the troops, programmes are
 launched to help **demobilized** soldiers **fit into** civilian life.

Disabled soldiers **have** a difficult **time / future before** them.

For one thing, either they have been **hideously scarred**,
hideously deformed or both, they have to face the fact that
 people at the first sight of them usually get **scared at**
skeêd
30 the **hideousness** of their **scars** and **deformities**.

Human beings are, **by nature, repulsed by** physical
 and psychical **abnormalities** so people instinctively perceive
 conspicuous **abnormality** as **hideous** and **repulsive**.

Congenital abnormalities exist since or before birth
kên`dŝenitl
 while **inflicted** abnormalities have been inflicted (up)on
 a person later on.

* rigmandsvælde
 * af ngs. egen slags
 * selverhvervede (magtbeføjelser)
 * klog af skade * storhedsvanvittig
 * i prøvelsens time * mand for mand
 * være ng. langt underlegne
 * sætte ng. i en > * svag * sårbar * position
 * storhedsvanvittig person * følgeagtig
 * styrte / vælte ng.
 *
 * gribe magten
 * slags
 * komme til magten
 * ~ en byge af > * spørgsmål
 * =
 * afgive > * selvpåtaget * pligt
 * komme til / få magten
 * bilægge > * strid * forhandle > * aftale
 * slutte fred med ng. forlig
 * indebære > * garantier mod ngt.
 * demobilisere * ~ opløse > * hær
 * kamptropper * demobilisere / * =
 * ~ opløsning hjemsende ng.
 * ~ hjemsendelse
 * hjemsendt * egnet i ngt.
 * krigsinvalid * have (en xxx) (frem-) tid foran sig
 & gå en () tid i møde
 * (blive) > * forfærdeligt * arret
 * = * deformeret
 * skræmt af ngt.
 * det forfærdelige ved ngt. * ar * deformitet
 * fra naturens hånd * være frastødt af ngt.
 * anormalitet
 * = * hæslig, skrækkelig
 * medfødt * abnormalitet
 * pådragen

1092 As soon as he's **demobilized / discharged**, Otis **goes to see / looks up** his wounded friend at the hospital **at the district / place where he comes from**, probably his **native place / his native part of the country**.

Radiating joy at meeting again, they greet each other with **radiant smiles**.

Joy **radiates from** both of them (at meeting again).

Their **faces** are **radiant with joy as they meet again**.

Both of **them** are **radiant with joy at meeting again**.

10 **Seeing** each other **again**, they **re-live** together the shocking experiences from that fatal morning.

Fast recovering as he **wills** (it), and **having** the **will to be rehabilitated**, Ollie will soon be **discharged / released** (**from** (A: the) hospital).

Ollie invites his **bosom friend / pal / A& buddy** to stay with his parents.

Great is Otis' surprise when reaching Ollie's address, he realizes that it reveals a magnificent manor (house).

An elderly lady opens the door.

20 She **narrow** her eyes as she takes a view of Otis.

As she gazes at the stranger and **it dawns on her that** he is the one who rescued her son, she **brightens up**.

Her **eyes** and whole **face brighten** (**up**).

Giving Otis a big smile, her **eyes** and whole **face light up**.

As she smiles at him and her eyes **narrow**, a **profusion of wrinkles radiate from** the **corners** of her **eyes**.

Ollie's parents welcome Otis with **demonstrative** greetings.

Kindness **radiates from** both of them.

In the evening they sit in front of the fireplace.

30 The **log fire radiates** a warm **cosy glow**, as Ollie's parents tell Otis about the history of the manor.

As **heat radiates from** the **glowing** logs, they relate their family history.

Having done a lot of **genealogy**, they know the **genealogy** of many of their ancestors.

So they have **drawn** some **genealogies**, which are **genealogical charts / tables / trees**, or **family trees** that show the **lines** of their **ancestors**.

- * hjemsendt
- * tage hen til / opsøge ng.
- * ~ ngs. hjemegn
- * fødeegn
- * stråle af > * glæde * & ved gensynet (~ gensynsglæde)
- * strålende smil
- * stråle fra ng.
- * ngs. ansigt > * strålende af glæde * & ved gensyn
- * ng. ...
- * & mødes igen * genopleve ngt.
- *
- * ville (det) * have viljen til at -
- * genoptræne ng. * vil / ønske (det)
- * udskrive ng. (fra hospital)
- * hjerteven
- *
- *
- *
- * knibe øjnene sammen
- * det går op for ng. at -
- * lyse op
- * lyse op
- * ngs. ansigt lyser op
- * øjnene > * blive smalle * flor / mængde af ngt.
- * stråle ud fra ngt. * øjenkrog
- * åbentlyst kærlig
- * stråle fra ng.
- *
- * brændeild * udstråle > * behagelig * skær
- *
- * hede > * stråle ud fra ngt. * glødende
- *
- * slægtsforskning
- * slægtshistorie
- * tegne > * stamtavle / -træ
- * =
- * = * linje * ane, forfader ~ slægtslinier

1093 Since the first man and woman ,	* ~ Adam og Eva
man has been born of woman .	* kvindefødt, ~ dødelig
So the identity of a baby's mother would be known for sure	*
by the mother and those who may have witnessed the birth.	*
Quite different as regards the identity of a baby's father.	*
As a mother may have been together with more than	*
one man, and never can tell when fertilization has taken place,	*
the identity of a father depends at best on the credibility	*
of the mother.	*
10 So, in fact, you can never tell whether all the people	*
on the genealogy really are related by blood .	* blodsbeslægtet
When blood grouping became practicable and it was	* blodtypebestemmelse
possible to make blood group /eA type determinations ,	* =
it was possible in many cases to exclude an alledged father.	*
In the UK, a person is a certain blood group .	* være en (bestemt) blodtype
In the US, a person has a certain blood type .	* have en ...
Today, if a person or any sample of organic matter	*
undergoes DNA { testing / profiling / fingerprinting	* DNA-test / -profilbestemmelse / -fingeraftryks-
also called genetic fingerprinting , it's possible to find	bestemmelse
20 the the genom(e) , the particular pattern of genes.	* genetisk fingeraftryksbestemmelse
(Each gene is a sequence of pairs of nucleic acids, adenin	* genom
and thymin, cytosin and guanin, controlling bodily functions.)	*
The genome , the DNA profile or genetic fingerprint ,	* genom * DNA profil * genetisk fingeraftryk
identifies any organic individual and can be used as	*
DNA evidence in a crime and to prove or disprove	* DNA-bevis
a relationship between individuals.	*
Inherited character traits and character qualities	* arvet * karakter- * træk * ...-egenskab
are genetic, hereditary and inheritable traits and characters	* genetisk * (ned-) arvet * arvelig * = * =
including genetic / hereditary / inheritable diseases	* genetisk * = * = * sygdom
30 that parents in combination may transmit to their offspring.	* overføre ngt. til ng.
Acquired characters are nonhereditary / noninheritable .	* erhvervet * egenskab * ikke nedarvet * ikke arvelig
An important line on the genealogy goes back to a king.	* linie > * på stamtavlen
As an hereditary king of an hereditary monarchy , he was	* arvekonge * arvemonarki
supposed to pass () on the throne to his oldest /eE eldest son.	* & lade ngt. gå i arv til ng.
The king was endowed with / had a strong will .	* være begave med / have ngt. * stærk * vilje
Widely notorious for his iron will , he was in fact	* vidt * berygtet for ngt. * jernvilje
in wider circles infamous for his will of iron .	* i videre kredse * berygtet for ngt. * =
If you will success you can find it, he used to say.	* ville ngt.
Where there is a will there is a way .	* man kan hvad man vil

OF ROYAL DESCENT / STOCK

1094 Invoking divine legitimacy, the king had usurped
his nearest **rivals** and **usurped** their positions and authority.

Others debate, but the king **wills** –
but to **will** is not enough, one must **do**.

Having **arrogated to himself** secular as well as religious
power, the king **carried himself / conducted himself /**
behaved as a spiritual and temporal **potentate**
who had been **entrusted with the responsibility to**
act for / on behalf of God, and **act (up)on God's will**.

10 Depicted and represented in the Old Testament as
the **almighty God** of the Jews, **Jehovah** (or **Yahweh**)

appears as a willful and punishing patriarch.
Almighty God always **has his own will**.

To crown his creation **the Almighty willed that**
man has the freedom of the will.

Man can achieve a lot if he **wills** (it).

Some people **have** almost **no will of their own**.

Contending that **the Lord** has **willed it so**,
the king **disposed at** (his **own sweet**) **will**.

20 Demanding obedience to his will,
he expected **willing obedience**.

Demanding everybody's **willingness**,
he expected everybody to be **willing subjects**.

So he expected everybody to **lend** him a **willing ear**.

He expected his subjects to work **with a will**,
and expected that they would **willingly** do so.

Willing hands make light work.

Will can conquer habit.

If you will success you are likely to achieve it.

30 Man can neither achieve success merely **by willing it**
nor can he **will himself** across the lands and oceans.

Willing and wishing is not the same thing.

As God sometimes **puts the will for the deed**
man should sometimes **take the will for the deed**.

Human **presumption** has, however, often **misled** man
wherever it **willed**.

If you want to be one of **the elect, chosen** by Good
you should **do** the **will** of God / His **will**.

* afstamning

* påberåbe sig > * legitimitet * sætte sig ulovligt
lovlighed i stedet for ng.

* tilrane sig ngt.

* bestemme

* = * ~ handle

* tilrane sig >

* magt * bevæge sig omkring > * opføre sig >

* opføre sig som ngt. * potentat
magthaver

* betro ng. ngt. * ansvaret for at -

* handle på ngs. vegne * handle efter > * guds vilje

* beskrevet / * = * som ng.
fremstillet >

* almægtig * Jehova * Jahve

* fremstå som ngt. * egenrådig * straffende * patriark
/ -sindig

* almægtige Gud * få sin vilje

* den almægtige * ville (have) at -

* mennesket * have > * ~ (en) fri vilje

* vil (det)

* ikke have sin egen vilje
ingen selvstændighed

* Herren * ville det således

* disponere * som ng. vil
råde (efter for godt befindende)

* lydighed overfor > * vilje

* villig * lydighed

* villighed

* villig * undersåt

* låne ng. øre, ~ lytte til ng.

* af alle kræfter / af al kraft / af hjertets lyst

* villigt, gerne

* ~ lysten driver værket

* vilje kan overvinde vane

* ~ man må opsøge lykken

* ved at ville det

* ville sig ngt.

* at ville og at ønske er ikke det samme

* ~ se på den gode vilje
det er viljen der tæller

* =

* overmodig formodning * forlede ng.
anmassende opførsel lede ng. på vildspor

* ville lyste

* de udvalgte * udvalgt af gud

* føje ngs. vilje

1095 If man **obeyed / followed** the **divine commandments**, especially **the Ten Commandments of his own free will**, God would **feel good will towards** man, and there would be a **spirit of peace and goodwill between** men.

The Decalogue;

- 1) Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
- 2) Thou shalt not make unto thee any **graven image**.
- 3) Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
- 4) Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy.
- 5) Honour thy father and mother.
- 6) Thou shalt not kill.
- 7) Thou shalt not commit adultery.
- 8) Thou shalt not steal.
- 9) Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy **neighbour**.
- 10) Though shalt not **covet** thy neighbour's house, though shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his **ass**, nor anything that is thy neighbours.

God **wills to punish wilful** stupidities and **misdeeds**.

20 If man **wilfully defies** God and his authority, and **bid defiance to** Him, God will soon **feel ill will**.

When God ^{di' faiëns} **shows ill will towards** somebody

he **shows a strenght of will** that is **unique**.

God has **unique willpower** and, when showing his **strength of will**, he doesn't **hold back from** being brutal and merciless as demonstrated in the Old Testament.

He even **finds out if** people **comply with** his wishes, or **obey** his orders **not with the best will in the world**.

God's **will be done**.

30 Believing or pretending to **do the will of God**, the king had **willed to** build up a a society of divine order and **willed** a gang of men **to** assist him.

Whenever there was a **battle / clash / test of wills** in the end the king **worked his will**.

It seemed that the king's behaviour was fundamentally guided by his tendency to **project** his sinister motives **onto** other people.

- * adlyde / følge > * de guddommelige / guds bud
- * de ti bud * af egen fri vilje
- * føle velvilje overfor ng.
- * fred og velvilje mellem ng.
- * de ti bud
- *
- * udskåret * afbildning
- *
- *
- *
- *
- *
- * ~ næsten
- * begære ngt.
- *
- *
- * æsel
- * have viljen til at - * viljebestemt * misdåd
overlagt ugerning
- * & med vilje * trodse ng&t.
- * byde ng. trods * føle uvilje
/ ond vilje
- * vise (sin) ...
- * viljestyrke * enestående
- * = * viljestyrke
- * viljestyrke * holde sig tilbage
- *
- * finde ud af om - * efterkomme ngt.
- * adlyde ngt. * & halvhjertet
- * ngs. vilje ske
- * gøre gud's vilje
- * bruge sin vilje til at -
- * ... overfor ng. ...
- * viljestyrkekamp / -sammenstød / -prøve
- * ~ sætte sin vilje igennem
- *
- * (psykologisk) overføre (skumle motiver) til ng.

1096 Like God of the Old Testament, the king **disciplined** those who didn't **comply with / submit to / obey his will** and punished harshly those who **went against his will**, and **acted against / in defiance of his will**.

If not just a simple pragmatist and hypocrite, the power-crazy king must have **drawn** all his **inspiration** from the Old Testament as in the New Testament God is **represented** as the loving and forgiving Father.

Though shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

10 God **wills to** use his son, Jesus Christ, as **saviour** to save a repentant man from **original sin** and **perdition**.

Instead of **bearing / harbouring / feeling ill will against** his **neighbour**, man should learn to **forgive** the **sins** of others **Repenting (of)** his own sins, every man could now hope for God's forgiveness.

Everyone sins at some time, in thought if not **in deed**.

The spirit is willing (but the flesh is weak).

Having to **atone / make amends for** his sins,

man must **make atonement for** his sin **in word and deed**

20 as his **repentance** is an **absolute necessity (for him)** to get a **passport to God's goodwill**.

Jesus has a **boundless will to** help those in need.

Man should **do** his **neighbour a kindness**, and **do** him a **good turn**.

To **will** is not enough; one must **do**.

Deeds are better than words.

You may be rewarded for your **good deeds**.

Two **robbers** were **crucified** together with Jesus.

One robber **willed** Jesus **to** look at him, saying,

30 'Remember me when you come in Your kingdom.'

Jesus **willed** himself **to** keep faith in God.

Willing himself **to** keep **absolute** faith in the Lord, at one moment, though, he almost **lost faith in** God.

In his pain He cried out, ' *My God, My God, why have You left Me so alone.*'

For the first and only time God looked away from His Son.

* disciplinere, ~ opdrage ng. til lydighed

* føje >

* vilje

* sætte sig op imod >

* =

* handle imod >

* =

*

* ~ få >

* inspiration >

* fra ngt.

* fremstille ng. som ngt.

* ~ du skal elske din nabo som dig selv

* ville at -

* frelser

* arvesynd

* fortabelse

* bære / nære / føle >

* nag / uvilje mod ng.

* & næste

* tilgive >

* synd

* angre ngt.

*

* i gerning

* ånden er redebon (men kødet er svagt)

*

* gøre bod / soning for ngt.

* i ord og gerning

* anger

* absolut

* nødvendighed (for ng.) >

uomgængelig

* for at få >

* adgangsbillet til >

* sympati

velvilje

* grænseløs

* vilje til at -

* gøre ng. en god gerning

* nabo

næste

*

* ville

* handle

* gerning

* god gerning

* røver

* korsfæste

* få ng. til ngt. ved en viljesanstrengelse

*

* gøre ngt. ved en viljesanstrengelse

* ubetinget

* =

* miste troen på ng.

*

*

*

1097 By his sacrifice as the Lamb of God ,	* (offer-) lam	⇔	* Guds
Jesus took () on / shouldered the sin of man (< kind);	* tage > på sig	* synd ⇔	* menneskets (menneskeheden)
he took the pain and hurt of it all.	* (på>) tage sig >	* smerten	* tilskadekomst * ved ngt.
As the Lamb of Atonement ,	* lam		* sonings-
Jesus Christ took away the sin of the world .	* borttog >	* synd ⇔	* alverdens
He was absolutely willing to pay the price for man's sin .	* aldeles	* villig til at - (betale prisen for >)	* menneskets ...
Man can place absolute trust in Him.	* fatte > ubetinget	* absolut	* tillid til ng.
The narrative of Christ's sufferings subsequent to	*		
the Last Supper and on the cross as recorded in the Gospel	* berette ngt. i ngt.		
10 is called the Passion .	* ~ Kristi lidelse		
They were absolutely right those who believed that	* have fuldstændig ret		
the gospel of His uniqueness would be widespread .	* evangelium	* enestående	* spredt vidt omkring
The Gospel consists of the first four books of	* Evangeliet		
the New Testament , the Gospel according to St. John	* Det Ny Testamente		* Johannesevangeliet
the Gospel according to St. Matthew ,	* Matthæus ...		
the Gospel according to Mark ,	* Marcus ...		
and the Gospel according to Luke .	* Lucas ...		
In the old days many people took the Bible as gospel truth ,	* opfatte ngt. som en given sandhed		
and still some people take it for gospel truth .	* tro fuldt og fast på ngt.		
20 It is gospel truth .	* =		
God is willing to give absolution	* det er så sandt som amen i kirken		
so everybody can have absolution .	* give syndsforladelse		
	* få ...		

1098 Fate willed it that the King had both **strong-willed** and **weak-willed, good-willed,** and **ill-willed** children.

Having a strong will, his elder E/A oldest son (E **eldest son** when he had another son) had apparently **inherited** his father's strong will.

Endowed with a good will, his **youngest son** (**second son** when he had a third son) must have **received** an **inheritance of good will from** his **empathetic** mother.

Gifted with empathy, he was an **empathic** child.
empa`#etik empa`#etik
empê`#i em`pa#ik

10 As he had **empathy for / with** other people he had **empathy for / with** their difficult situations.

He **empathized with** other people, **empathized with** their difficult situation.

Empathy usually develops between family members so family members usually **develop great empathy for / with** each other.

As his youngest son grew up, the King, however, started to **despise** his son **for** being an **effete** man having a **weak will**.

Scorning his youngest son and his manners **as womanish,** **20** the King **ridiculed** him **for** being a big **softy**.

The **conceited** King maintained that those of his offspring that showed strong **personality traits** such as **strong wills** had **inherited** them **from** him while bad traits as a **weak will** must have **been transmitted to** them **from** their mother.

The king ignored that a **character trait** may be mainly **acquired from** experience and therefore **noninherited**.

As **it suited** his **book,** the King also **confused good will with weak will** and **ill will** with **strong will**.

Industry is an **inherent** quality of man.
in`hièrènt / -`herènt

30 and social feelings are **inherent in** human life.

The king had an **inherent love of / for carousal(s).**
kê`rauzêlz
 (NB carousal # **carousel** E/A **carrousel**)
karê`sel

An **inherent tradition to glorify manly excesses** in life and upbringing, and prove one's **manhood,** had been **passed down from** father **to** son through generations.

Entertainment was **inherent in** life **at Court.**

Increasingly **indulging in carousal,** eating, and **drinking** **to the dregs,** the **dissipated, dissolute** and **debauched** King **led a dissipated and dissolute life.**
`disipeitid `disêlu-t di`bâ-t\$

* skæbnen ville det således at - * viljestærk

* viljesvag * godmodig * genstridig
 venligsindet fjentligsindet

* have > * stærk vilje

* ældst

* arve ngt.

* være begavet / * velvilje * yngste * søn
 udstyret med ngt. venligt sind

* anden søn * modtage >

* arv af (godmodighed) * indfølelse

* begavet med ngt. * indfølelsesevne * =

* indfølelse med ngt.

* indlevelsessevne for ngt

* leve sig ind i ngs. følelser

* leve sig ind i ngt.

* medfølelse * udvikle sig mellem ngt.

følelsesmæssig forståelse

* udvikle > * ... for / med ngt.

*

*

* foragte / ringeagte ngt. for at - * kraftløs * svag vilje
 kvindagtig

* håne ngt. / ngt. som ngt. * kvindagtig

* latterliggøre ngt. for ngt. * ~ bløddyr

* indbildsk

* personligheds- * træk * stærk vilje

* arve ngt. fra ngt. * svag vilje

* være overført til ngt. fra ngt.

* karakter- * træk

* tilegnet gennem * ikke arvet

* passe i ngs. kram * forveksle ngt. > * god vilje

* med ngt. * uvilje * viljestyrke
 fjentlighed

* foretagsomhed * medfødt
 iboende

* rodfæstet i ngt.

* medfødt * kærlighed til / * sviren
 iboende forkærlighed for ngt. drikkelag

* = * karrusel

* ved- * tradition * glorificere / * mandige * ud-
 holdende med at - forherlige > skejlsel

* mandighed

* videregive fra ngt. til ngt.

* beværtning * fast bestanddel af ngt. * ved hoffet
 underholdning

* hengive sig til ngt. * drikkelag * drikke >

* til bundfaldet * moralsk opløst * = * =

~ til sidste dråbe anløben, udsvævende

* = * =

1099 In the Queen's eyes, the King had kept allowing himself	*		
to carouse to excess , so (that) his life of dissipation	* svire	* umådeholdent	* udskejelser
had gradually dissipated her respect for him.	* få ngt. til gradvist at forsvinde		moralsk opløsning
Even if the Queen had tried to heal the rift between them,	* hele >		* brud mellem ng.
the breach between the King and the Queen never healed .	~ bygge bro over >		splittelse, kløft ...
Trying to curb the King's excesses , the Queen had	* brud mellem ng.		* heles
not been able to curb even the worst excesses of court life.	* dæmme op for ngt.		* moralske udskejelser
The queen, who was married against her will , had tried	* =		overgreb
to work her will and go against her husband's will .	* mod sin vilje		
10 As he had more and more imposed his will on her	* sætte sin vilje igennem	* sætte sig op imod ngs. vilje	
she had had to discipline herself to submit against her will .	* påtvinge ng. sin vilje		
As the King indulged himself with female company,	* disciplinere ng. til at -		* mod sin vilje
the Queen in earnest / for real started to feel / bear / harbour	* forkæle sig med ngt.		
ill will against the King.	* for alvor		
As a countermove / countermeasure ,	* =	* nære uvilje / fjendskab mod ng.	
the King demonstratively favoured his oldest son	* modtræk		* modforanstaltning
pointedly over his second son to make his oldest son	* demonstrativt		* favorisere ng.
side with his father against his mother.	følelsesladet		
The King usually showed his feelings indirectly //	* demonstrativt		* på ngs. bekostning
20 in a roundabout way / fashion so it was nearly only	tydeligt		
in the company of his eldest son that he was demonstrativ .	* tage parti for / holde med ng.		
Endowing his eldest son with responsibilities,	* indirekte		
the King endowed him with qualities he wanted him to have.	* på en snørklet måde		
As the King led a life of depravity ,	* åbenlyst følelsesladet		
his debauchery, in the nature of the case ,	* udstyre ng. med ngt. (~ tildele ng. ngt.)		
effected and depraved / corrupted his eldest son	* = (~ tillægge ng. ngt.)		
Dissipating money, time, and energy, the oldest son	* i moralsk fordærv		
increasingly mimicked (inf: mimic) and aped his father,	* moralsk fordærvet opførsel		* i sagens natur
his depraved mind and disgusting manners.	udskejelser		
30 The Queen's love for her elder son gradually dissipated ,	* påvirke /		* moralsk fordærve ng.
as he internalized his father's bad manners.	smitte af på ng.		
In order to drive a wedge between the King and his son,	* bortøde / -ødsle ngt.		
the queen had indirectly / by a roundabout way , let the King	* efterligne ng&t.		* efterabe ng&t.
know that he wasn't the real father of the crown prince.	* moralsk fordærvet >		* sind
The allegation made the King furious, but contrary to what	* kærlighed til ng. >	* gå i opløsning og forsvinde	
she had had in mind, her allegation were lost on them	* internalisere / indoptage ngt.		
as they only became yet more attached to each other.	* drive en kile ind imellem ng.		
Otherwise, the King was known to hate it when people	* indirekte / ad omveje		
attached themselves to him.	*		
	* ~ prelle af på ng.		
	* blive knyttet til ng.		
	* hade det, når -		
	* hængte sig på / klæbe sig til ng.		

