

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

\* vriste ( kronen ) fra ng.

were over.

\*

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  
intê`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 <b>flowed on</b> much as it had done in their fathers' time, but it is clear enough to us that they were living at the beginning of an <b>unprecedentedly</b> exciting age.	*
	ün'presidentidly	* (livet) ~ gik sin gang
	Henry's mission was to bring peace and order to a <b>distracted</b> country, and his instrument was the <b>Privy Council</b> , which was to become 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 <b>overawed</b> , which put an end to private armies of liveried retainers.	*
	It was a dangerous ` <b>precedent</b> ', however, for the Court was independent of the Common Law, though this was preserved by the unpaid 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 <b>chastened</b> and <b>depleted</b> House of Lords and a Commons composed of <b>duly</b> elected knights of the shire and burgesses, it was occasionally called	*
20	to assent to new laws and vote tax, though the <b>frugal</b> Henry had little need of extra money.	*
	He had plenty of his own, and instead of <b>indulging</b> in foreign wars 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 <b>match</b> .	*
	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 <b>brimming</b> treasury.	*
		* fyldt til randen

1004	The heir, Henry VIII, was a boy of eighteen with all the gifts of Fortune; * athlete, poet, musician and <b>patron</b> of the arts and the New Learning, 'peitrén'	* 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 <b>impetuous</b> as his father had been cautious,	* ubesindig, fremfusende
	and, ambitious to <b>emulate</b> the <b>exploits</b> of Henry V a hundred years before,	* efterligne / imitere
	invaded France.	* kappes med / overgå >
	<b>10</b> ( ' 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 <b>gained by war.</b> ' )	* opnå ngt. ved hjælp af ngt.
	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 <b>styled</b> " His <b>Grace</b> ". )	* navngive / titulere ng. ngt.
<b>20</b>	Proud, of limitless ambition and almost as rich as the king,	*
	he was the very type of <b>prelate denounced</b> by Colet and More. 'prelêt'	* prælat * undsagt af ng. ( overordnet præst )
	Yet he was princely in his spending; he enlarged his London palace	*
	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.	*
<b>30</b>	Convinced, therefore, that his marriage with his brother's widow was un> lawful, he ordered Wolsley to obtain the Pope's confirmation of its <b>invalidity</b> .	* 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 <b>was</b> his <b>downfall</b> , 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 Cromwell, \*  
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 or 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> \* forpostfægtning  
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 \* dømme  
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 <b>dissolution</b> 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 <b>transsubstantiation</b> 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	*
<b>10</b> 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 <b>eased</b> the <b>way for</b>	* lette > * vejen for ngt.
the next stage of the Reformation.	*
There was <b>little enough</b> to encourage devotion to the supreme head	* lidt nok / ~ for lidt til at -
<b>20</b> of the Church.	*
Power had corrupted the splendid prince of the early years into	*
a bloodthirsty tyrant who <b>rid</b> himself <b>of</b> all who <b>thwarted</b> his will,	* befri sig for ngt. * komme på tværs af ng&t.
even Sir Thomas More, who was unable to accept the Act of Supremacy,	*
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.	*
<b>30</b> All depended, therefore, on the <b>delicate</b> but <b>precocious</b> Prince Edward, pri' kēu\$êš	* svagelig * tidlig udviklet and to secure the succession and unite the whole island Henry <b>proposed</b>
his <b>betrothal to</b> his sister's granddaughter, the infant Queen of Scots.	* foreslå > * for- / trolovelse til ng.
The proposal was ill-received by the Scottish nobility, and Henry's <b>wooing</b>	* bejlen
was with the sword.	*
This involved another futile and costly war with France, to finance which	*
Henry <b>debased</b> 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**  
`dekeid / dî'keid  
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;  
sê' pê~fluês  
the **endowments** of **chantries** and religious **guilds** remained.

Somerset seized these, though much of the plunder went to enrich himself 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

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* ~ sende priserne på himmelflugt

\* statskassen

\* overflødig

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

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* opdræt,avl  
\* græsfoder (-land)

1008	The country was <b>seething with</b> discontent, the people of the backward and conservative west and north <b>being</b> particularly <b>enraged</b> by the rapid religious changes and <b>wanton</b> destruction of images and stained glass in their churches.	* syde af / vrimle med ngt. * ~ gjort rasende * hensynsløs *
	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 <b>chalice</b> and a single bell.	*
	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.	* kalk bæger
	Norhthumberland's position depended on his influence over the young king,*	*
20	now a fanatical Protestant, but the <b>precocious</b> boy was dying, and the next heir was either Mary Queen of Scots or Mary Tudor, both Catholics.	* tidligt udviklet, fremmelig gammelklog
	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 <b>acclaimed</b> , even in largely Protestant London.	* * anerkende, hylde ng.
30	Mary, a woman of thirty-seven, forthright and inflexible, felt herself called by God to save England from the <b>abomination of</b> heresy, 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.	* afsky / væmmelse for ( kætteri )
	But Mary was determined to return to the position at the beginning of her father's reign, and <b>to this end</b> 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.	*

<b>1009</b> 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, women as well as men, but not those who had made their fortunes out of the spoliation of the Church.	* omkomme * * ødelæggelse, plyndring
The snug gentry had no mind to martyrdom and no intention of	* komfortabel
<b>10</b> surrendering their estates.	*
Lartimer'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
<b>20</b> 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 <small>perilês</small>	* følge efter ngt. * farlig
<b>30</b> 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, \* på højde med situationen  
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** \* afgørelse, løsning på >  
the religious **question** was urgent. \* spørgsmål, problem

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 \* afbryde forbindelserne  
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 \* ivrig, nidkær  
and extreme Protestants, or **Puritans** as they were coming to be called. \* fanatisk  
\* puritaner

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** \* ryste > \* åget af sig  
and had national Protestant Churches, the one **Episcopal**, \* ( biskoppelig )  
the other **Presbyterian**. \* ( ældrerådsstyret )

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, \* vareproduktion  
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**. \*

\* 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 <b>coinage</b> and consequent expansion of manufacture	*
and trade eased, though it did not end the unemployment problem,	*
and by 1568, ten years after Elizabeth's accession, England was	*
<b>on the high road to prosperity.</b>	* på direkte vej til ngt.
This was the year in which Francis Drake, aged twenty-three,	*
<b>10 made his first voyage to</b> the New World with John Hawkins, who was	* foretage > * sørøjse
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 <b>keep her in close</b>	* holde ng. i > * ~ tætbevogtet ( sikker > )
<b>confinement.</b>	* 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,	*
<b>20</b> 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	*
<b>allegiance;</b> in 1571 there was a conspiracy to marry the Duke of Norfolk	* troskab loyalitet
to Mary, who was to become Queen.	*
Norfolk was executed, last of the surviving English dukes.	*
Meanwhile Drake was engaged in his patriotic <b>piracy, raiding</b> the West	* pirateri * overraskelsesangribe `pairēsi sørøveri
Indies and sailing round the world to return <b>laden</b> with Spanish plunder.	* ladet / belæsset ned ngt.
<b>30</b> Elizabeth was flirting with her favourite, the Earl of Leicester,	*
who entertained her royally at Kenilworth.	*

<b>1012</b> 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 <b>motets</b> dedicated to Elizabeth; Thomas Morley was transforming the religious motet into secular <b>madrigal</b> and advancing the golden age of English music; Philip Sidney was writing his <i>Arcadia</i> and <b>sonnets</b> to Stella and in 1579 Edmund Spenser published his <b>Shepherd's Calendar</b> .	* motet ( ~ kort stykke kirkemusik ) * madrigal ( flerstemmig sang norm. u. musik ) * sonnet ( digt m. 14 linier a 10 stavelsel ) * færehyrde
The decade of '70s was the early spring of Elizabethan Age,	*
<b>10</b> the <b>spontaneous upsurge of</b> 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.	*
<b>20</b> 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 <b>mortally</b> wounded, but the disaster was partly <b>redeemed</b> by the raid on Cadiz, where Drake <b>disabled</b> 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 <b>lumbering</b> galleons of Philip's great Armada were as helpless against the <b>nimble</b> English ships	* bevæge sig tungt * adræt, ~ manøvredygtig ( skib )
<b>30</b> as the French chivalry had been against the English longbowmen at Agincourt.	*
It was defeated by the new tactic of the <b>broadside</b> , and broken by a storm that drove it round the British Isles.	* bredside *
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 <b>mistress of the seas</b> , and the New World lay open to her adventurers, men like Raleigh, who was already trying to <b>plant</b> a <b>colony</b> in Virginia; and it was probably in this year that Shakespeare arrived in London and saw Marlowe's first play, Tambourlaine, whih voiced the heroic aspirations of the new mn of the Renaissance:	* herskerinde over havene * plante, ~ grundlægge > * koloni * *
	Nature that <b>framed</b> us of four elements,	* ~ forme / opbygge ngt.
	<b>Warring</b> within our breasts <b>for regiment</b>	* 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 <b>infinite</b> ,	* 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 ` <b>desulterty</b> affair in which the English <b>way`laid</b> Spanish <b>argosies</b> and helped the Protestants of the Netherlands and France.	* planløs * ligge på lur efter * stort handelsskip antaste fra baghold ( rige forsyninger ) *
20	In the 1590s Greenville was killed in the fight of the <i>Revenge</i> , Drake died while raiding the <b>Spanish Main</b> , in 1598 Elizabeth lost her faithful counsellor Burghley, and Robert Cecil took his father's place at the head of the Privy Council.	* * Spansk Amerika * * *
	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 <b>igno`miniously</b> and was disgraced.	*
	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 <b>ruthless</b> as that of England by the Normans, and for once Elizabeth failed tragically to apply her guiding principles of moderation and compromise.	* skånselsløs * *

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 *Voyawges and Diccoveries 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 af nature \*  
is the **stay** of the whole world '. \* støtteanordning  
stiver, bardun

Shakespeare had said the same thing time and again. \*

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 af Common Prayer, a common Language \*  
and now a common literature; and Daniel, **peering into** the future, \* stirre ind i ngt.  
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, \*

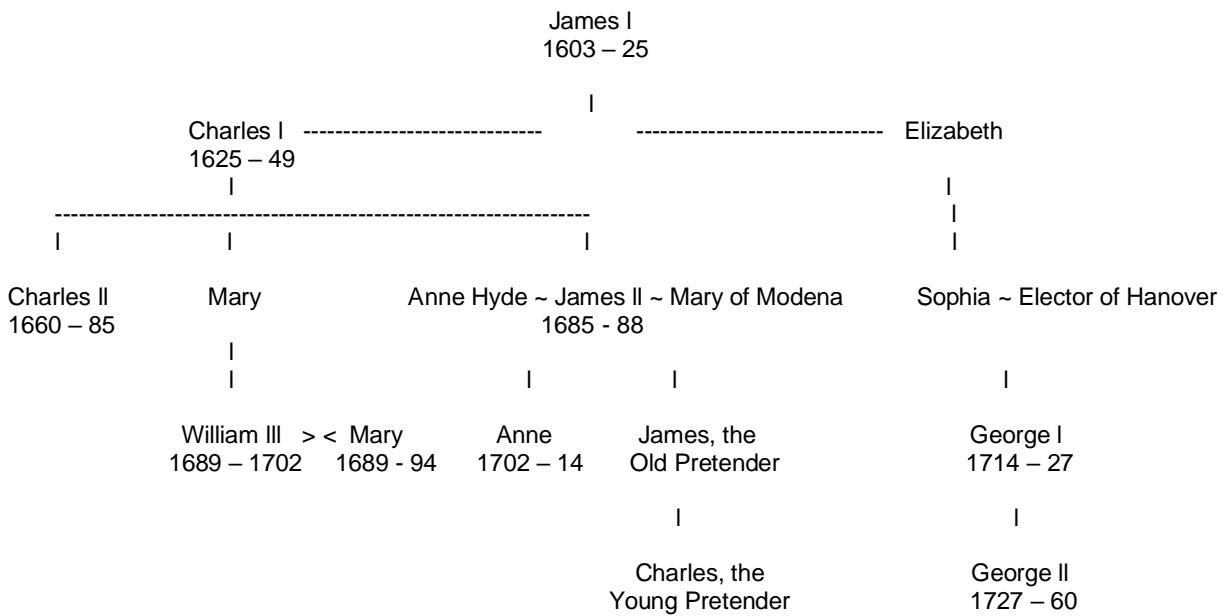
T'inrich unknowing Nations with our **stores** ? \* varer

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: \* opfostre / pleje ngt.  
 there was still a number of **unreconciled** Catholics, and the other extreme \* ufrosonede  
 the Puritans were a repressed but expanding force – and then Elizabeth \*  
 was nearly seventy, childless, and had not named a successor. \*  
  
 Confusion threatened in 1601 when the **sulking** Essex tried to raise \* surmule, mopse  
 the Londoners and ' liberate the Queen from her evil counsellors' – \*  
 ominous words. \*  
  
 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, \* foregivende      \* det samme  
 but yet shortly after it cost him his life.' \*  
  
 It was a fearful thought that the anarchy af the fifteenth century might be \*  
 repeated in the seventeenth. \*  
  
 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. \*

#### KING, PARLIAMENT AND CIVIL WAR 1603 - 49



<b>1016</b> 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,	*
<b>10</b> had offended the English Puritans by telling them that if they did not	*
conform to the Anglican Church he would ' <b>harry</b> them out of the land ',	* angribe / plage ng.
and three hundred clergy were ejected from their livings.	*
It was an <b>inauspicious</b> beginning, and Fate could scarcely have sent	* ildevarslende, uheldig
a more inappropriate monarch than James to rule England <b>at this juncture</b> .	* på dette ( afgørende ) tidspunkt under disse omstændigheder
A coarse, conceited pedant without any understanding of the English	*
people and their institutions, he presided over a <b>sycophantic</b> Court,	* slesk
the declining standards of which were reflected in the great tragedies of	*
Shakespeare and Webster, the savage satires of Jonson and the <b>shallow</b>	* fladpandet
tragedies of Beaumont and Fletcher.	*
<b>20</b> 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 <b>Dutch</b> were setting up trading stations in	* hollænderne
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	*
<b>30</b> 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 <b>gained</b> its first <b>foothold</b> in India with the establish->	* få > fodfæste
ment of a trading station at Surat.	*

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 <b>relegated to reserves ( &amp; reservations )</b>	* forvise / henviser ngt. til ngt.
like the natives of some primitive country.	*
It was no worse than the Elizabethan conquest, but James had none of the qualities of the great queen.	*
Elizabeth had worked with Parliament, but James maintained that	*
Parliament was there merely to <b>ratify</b> his decisions and grant the money	* ratificere / godkende ( beslutning )
he demanded, for, in his own words, he was ' King by divine hereditary right '	*
<b>10</b> and 'God's' lieutenant upon earth'.	*
At this time Parliament made no claim to control the administration, which it recognized as the king's <b>province</b> , 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.	*
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,	*
<b>20</b> lawyers, <b>moneyed</b> / <b>monied</b> merchants – but it was a step towards	* ~ pengestærk, velhavende, rig
the liberty of all.	*
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.	*
The Thirty Years' War of religion which involved most of Europe had	*
begun, and one of the protestant leaders was the <b>German</b> prince who had	* tysk
married James's daughter, Elizabeth.	*
James needed money to help him, but he also thought he might bring	*
about peace by marrying his son Charles to a Spanish princess.	*
<b>30</b> Parliament protested against a Catholic alliance, asserting its right to be	*
consulted on all matters of policy, and James angrily dissolved it.	*
Two years later he was drawn into war with Spain, and his reign ended in	*
military disaster.	*

<b>1018</b> Yet, despite this miserable and <b>ominous</b> conclusion, it was a reign of astonishing triumphs.	* ildevarslende *
It saw the <b>publication</b> of the Authorized Version of the Bible, perhaps the finest <b>prose work</b> 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.	* udgivelse af ngt. * prosaværk * * *
William Gilbert published his <i>De Magnete</i> , the foundation of the science of electricity, just before James's accession.	*
When Shakespeare died in 1616 William Harvey was delivering his	*
<b>10</b> epoch-making lectures on the circulation of the blood, and Francis Bacon, like his thirteenth-century <b>namesake</b> , Roger Bacon, was preparing the way for the exact experimental science of the new age.	* * navnebror *
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	*
<b>20</b> 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 <b>contention</b> (U).	*
Events moved quickly in the first four years.	*
Parliament at once attacked the French marriage, Buckingham and the High Church party, and <b>crippled</b> Charles financially by voting him the customary import duties for one year only instead of for life.	* forkrøble / ~ hæmme ng. ( økonomisk ) *
Charles replied by raising a forced loan and imprisoning them who refused	*
<b>30</b> 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.	*

<b>1019</b> Led by Sir Walter Eliot, John Hampden, John Pym and Sir Edward Coke, defender of the Common Law against <b>prerogative</b> courts like the Star Chamber, they forced the king to accept the <b>Petition of Right</b> : that any tax or loan unauthorized by Parliament was illegal, as was imprisonment of any freeman <b>without cause shown</b> .	*
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	*
<b>10</b> 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 <b>baronetcies</b> , an order created by James I to raise revenue, Charles managed to <b>dispense with</b> Parliament for eleven years, 1629 – 40.	<p>* baronettrang ( højeste rang af 'the gentry' ) * ~ klare sig uden ng&amp;t.</p>
<b>20</b> 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.	*
<b>30</b> 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 <b>Attainder</b> against Strafford and made Charles sign the warrant for the execution of his great servant.	<p>* tab af ære, liv og gods</p>

<p><b>1020</b> Over the political issues Parliament had been unanimous, but when it came to religious matters it began to divide.</p>	*
<p>The Root and Branch Bill abolishing <b>episcopacy</b>, and the <b>Grand Re`monstrance</b> 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 <b>following</b> 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 `<b>train-bands</b> rose in their support.</p>	* bispedømme / -ledelse * indvending, protest * * følgeskare * * borgervæbning
<p><b>10</b> A week later Charles fled from Whitehall, and the Commons returned to Westminster.</p>	*
<p>The Civil War had begun.</p>	*
<p>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.</p>	*
<p>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.</p>	*
<p><b>20</b> Roughly, the conservative north and west were Royalist, while the more advanced south and east were Parliamentarian.</p>	*
<p>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.</p>	*
<p>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 <b>Cornishmen</b>, who captured Bristol.</p>	*
<p>As a result Parliament made a <b>Solemn League</b> and <b>Covenant</b> with the Scots, in return for whose help they promised to impose Presbyterianism on England.</p>	* forbund * overenskomst * kontrakt, pagt
<p>In 1644 this combination of Roundheads, Scots and Cromwell's new cav&gt; alry <b>routed</b> the Royalists at Marston Moor, and the north was <b>lost to</b> the king. But the west was saved by the defeat at Lostwithiel of a Parliamentary Army that had invaded Cornwall.</p>	* jage / slå på flugt * tabt for ng. `rautid tilføje at knusende nederlag * *

1021 Parliament now enlisted a professional New Model Army under  
the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Cromwell, twenty thousand men  
many of them ' Independents', opposed both to the established Anglican  
and Presbyterian Churches, and it was this army that so decisively defeated  
the Royalists at Naseby and Langport in 1645 that Charles surrendered to  
the Scots, who handed him over to Parliament. \*

His policy was now to **sow dissension among** his opponents, and in this  
he was helped by the intolerance of Parliament, which attempted to  
persecute the Independents and **disband** the Army without pay. \*      \* unighed blandt ng.  
**10** Cromwell thereupon seized the king, and offered him generous terms,  
but his action led to a Second Civil War of the Army against an unnatural  
alliance of English Presbyterians and Scots with the Royalists. \*

It did not last long: in August 1648 Cromwell defeated his opponents at  
Preston, and in December he **purged** Parliament **of** its Presbyterians,  
leaving only a **Rump** of sixty Independents. \*      \* rense ngt. for ng.  
udrense ng. af ngt.  
The House of Lords was abolished, and the king was tried on a charge of  
treason against Parliament and the realm. \*      \* rumpe, bagdel  
sølle rest

On 30 January he was executed. \*

- 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 \* køn, nydelig
- 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*** \* forpligtelse, religion  
***Medici***, though Milton the Independent wrote a defence of the **regicide**. \* læge \* kongemord
- Anarchy threatened. \*
- Part of the army **mutinied**, part of the navy deserted, foreign countries \* gøre mytteri  
 were hostile, Virginia and Barbados **withdrew** their **allegiance**, \* tilbagetrak > \* troskab, loyalitet  
 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. \*

**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. \* bifald

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 \* dramatiker  
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 af rotten boroughs, intolerance \* kavaler, rytter  
kavélie  
**20** and privilege. her : ~ tilhænger af Charles \*

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. \* forrangshavende

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. \*

1024 For the first seven years Charles left the government to his devoted servant Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, who managed to get an Act of	*
<b>Indemnity and Oblivion</b> passed by the Convention, though he could not prevent the <b>gibbetting</b> of Cromwell's body and execution of a dozen <b>regicides</b> .	* ( krigs-) skadeserstatning * glemsel
Then Charle's first Parliament, composed of Cavaliers out for revenge, passed a series of Acts against the puritans: all who would not conform to the rites of the Anglican Church being deprived of municipal office, expelled from their livings if clergy, imprisoned or transported if they met for religious reasons, and forbidden to come within five miles of a <b>corporate</b> town.	* ophængning i galge * kongemorder
These were the years when the Royalists were laughing at the ridicule poured on the Puritans by Samuel Butler in his satirical poem <i>Hudibras</i> , but they were also the years when Bunyan was <b>conceiving</b>	* korporativ ( by ) ~ ledet af et valgt forsamling
<i>The pilgrim's Progress</i> and Milton in <i>Paradise Lost</i> attempting to 'justify the ways of God to men'.	* undfange / udtaenke ngt.
Young Samuel Pepys of the Navy Office was also writing his diary, among other things recording the events of the Dutch War: the capture of New Amsterdam, renamed New York, and, less fortunately, the <b>Great Plague</b> of 1665, the Great Fire of 1666, and the midsummer fire of 1667, when the Dutch sailed up the Thames and burned part of the fleet in the Medway.	* den store pest
These calamities led to the disgrace of Clarendon, and for the next six years Charles governed through an inner Council, or <b>Cabal</b> , of five men, two of whom were Catholics and the other three supporters of religious toleration, the most important being the Earl of Shaftesbury.	* klike, fraktion
Having got rid of his Anglican advisers, Charles made the secret Treaty of Dover with Louis XIV of France, who promised him an annual income if he would help him against the Dutch and restore Catholicism in England.	*
This was known only to the Catholic members of the Cabal, and for the benefit of Shaftesbury another treaty was arranged, whereby religious toleration was to be introduced, and England and France were to attack and partition Holland.	*

1025 In 1672, therefore, another Dutch war began and Charles issued a Declaration of <b>Indulgence</b> 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.	*	* overbærenhed, eftergivnenhed tilfredsstillelse, nydelse, fornøjelse
To the alarm of the country, one of them proved to be the Duke of York, heir to the throne.	*	*
Charles now had to <b>reverse</b> his <b>policy</b> , and for the first time in English history to accept a minister from the party with a majority in Parliament.	*	* skifte / omstøde sin politik ( & fig )
<b>10</b> This was the Earl of Danby, a <b>staunch</b> 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.	*	* standhaftig
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	*	*
<b>20</b> 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,	*	*
<b>Whig</b> and <b>Tory</b> being the <b>terms of abuse</b> that they <b>hurled at</b> one another.	*	= * = * skældsord * slynge ngt. mod ng.
<b>30</b> There was danger of another civil war, but Charles with consummate skill <b>played for time</b> , 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.	*	* ~ trække tiden ud
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.	*	*

1026 The persecution of Dissenters was redoubled, leading Whigs were	*	
hounded to death, Tory <b>parsons</b> preached a blind devotion to the Stuarts,	* forfølge ng.	* ( sogne- ) præst
Tory squires, forgetting their hatred of Catholics in their hatred of	*	
<b>Dissenters</b> and Whigs, <b>adulated</b> Charles and James, town Charters were	* religiøs afviger	* oversmigre ng.
<b>revised</b> to produce a Parliament without Whig members, and Dryden	* revidere ngt.	
published his <i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> satirizing Shaftesbury	*	
and the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles,	*	
and Shaftesbury's candidate for the succession.	*	
At the same time James was conducting an even more atrocious	*	
persecution of the Scottish Presbyterians, and Louis driving French	*	
Protestants to the <b>Mass</b> or the <b>galleys</b> and pushing his armies into Flanders,	* ( kirke- ) messe	* galaj
opposite England.	*	
To such a <b>pass</b> had religious differences, exploited for political ends,	* stadium, udviklingstrin	
brought Europe, though in England there was one hopeful sign of a more	*	
rational age.	*	
In 1662 the Royal Society for Improving Natural knowledge had been	*	
<b>incorporated</b> , among its first members being Robert Boyle, John Evelyn,	* stiftet et selskab danne en forening	
Christopher Wren, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and Isaac Newton,	*	
Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.	*	
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.	*	
There was, however, a final scene to be played.	*	
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.	*	
It was a <b>forlorn</b> rebellion; the western peasants were routed at Sedge- fē`lā-n	* håbløs, udsigtslös	
moor, the last battle fought in England, Monmouth was executed,	*	
and after the Bloody <b>Assize</b> of Judge Jeffreys three hundred rebels were left	* retsmøde / -kendelse	
hanging beside the roads.	*	
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.	*	

1027 James introduced Catholics into the army and universities, set up \*  
a Church Court under Jeffreys, and in 1688 issued and ordered to be read \*  
in churches a Declaration of Indulgence that gave toleration to Catholics \*  
as well as Dissenters. \*

Most of the clergy refused, and seven bishops were sent to London \*  
for trial, but were acquitted, to the joy of the whole country. \*

Meanwhile James's Catholic queen had given birth to a son, \*  
a Catholic succession seemed assured, and a number of leading Whigs \*  
and Tories asked William of Orange to come to the help of England. \*

William landed at Brixham in November; James's army melted away, \*  
and before Christmas he and his baby son had fled to the Court of Louis XIV. \*

This, just halfway between Armada year and the fall of the Bastille, \*  
was the so-called Bloodless Revolution of 1688. \*

The previous decade had been bloody enough, yet there was much \*  
to show on the credit side. \*

The restoration period was one of English expansion, and by 1688 \*  
an unbroken chain of self-governing colonies stretched down the American \*  
coast from New England to Carolina. \*

To the north of the French settlement in Canada the Hudson Bay Company \*  
had been established, and the East India Company, besides its trading \*  
stations at Surat, Madras and Calcutta, had acquired its first Indian territory, \*  
Bombay. \*

In England, too, the frontiers were advancing: Wren was rebuilding \*  
St Paul's and the city churches, adding new **graces** to the colleges of Oxford \* ynde ( -fuldhed )  
and Cambridge, and, recommended by Evelyn, Grinling Gibbons was \*  
**adorning** their interiors **with** his wood carving; Purcell in music \* pryde ngt. med ngt.  
and Dryden in verse were celebrating St Cecilia; Newton was dedicating \*  
his Principia to the Royal Society, and Locke writing his \*  
*Essay Concerning The Human Understanding*. \*

If it was true that man does not know the ' real essence ' of anything, \*  
the age of tolerance could not be far off. \*

## 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 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 well 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.

- 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. \* østrisk  
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**, \* Donau  
**10** where he joined the Austrians, and at Blenheim utterly routed \* østriger  
the combined French and **Bavarian** army. \* bayersk  
It was a **staggering** blow for Louis, the beginning of the rapid decline \* overvældende, rystende  
of his power, and to add to his **discomfiture**, a few days before Blenheim \* overraskende  
dis`kümfit\$é  
an English fleet took Gibraltar. \* ubehag, forlegenhed  
All England rejoiced except the Tory politicians, and the queen gave \*  
Marlborough the royal manor of Woodstock on which she **commissioned** \* hverve ng. til at -  
Vanbrugh **to** build Blenheim 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, \* allieret  
**20** and Louis sued for peace. \*  
But the Whigs were so **elevated** by their successes that instead of \* opløftet, opstemt  
negotiating a treaty with the French they negotiated an Act of Union \* henrykt  
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. \*

**1031** But the Whig government was **tottering**: the Tories had a majority in \* vakle  
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 \* Østrig  
10 and Spain were to be united, and Britain **retained** Gibraltar, Minorca, \* beholden  
Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. \*  
  
The following year, 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht was signed.

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 II'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. \* modne / færdiggøre ( plan )

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:

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 Cover>

ley.

**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. \*  
ünpri-pê'sesing

This had **momentous** consequences, for George I handed over to \*

his Whig protectors many of the royal **prerogatives** and left the chairmanship \*

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 \*

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

so small, and landlords knew for whom their **tenents** voted, for there was  
no secret ballot. \*

In this way the Whig oligarchy **perpetuated** its power for half a century,  
pê`petueitid yet, though it was purely selfish in its aims, it brought peace, toleration \*

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

A spirit of moderation and commonsense **pervaded** the Whig Church, \*

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

**deplored**, and in spite of gross inequalities, **indifference** and brutality,  
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** \*

deprêkeitid the title as **savouring** too much of continental despotism, he was really \*

the first Prime Minister. \*

\* utiltalende

\* afgørende, betydningsfuld

\* privilegium, forrettighed

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* protektion, beskyttelse, støtte

\* forfremmelse

\* forpagter

\*

\* udstrække varigheden af ngt.  
få ngt. til at vare ( et langt tidsrum )

\*

\* strid

\* gennemtrænge ngt.

\*

\* beklage / \* ligegyldighed  
tage afstand fra ngt.

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* misbillige / ikke synes om /  
frabede sig ngt.

\* nyde ngt.

\*

1033 His policy was to 'let sleeping dogs' lie ', and for the two decades of his ministry little occurred to upset the tranquillity of the country,	*	~ ikke rippe op i fortiden
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, <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> and <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> ( another South Sea inspiration ) of Handel, Hogarth and Gay's <i>Beggar's Opera</i> , 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 <b>debtors' prison</b> that General Oglethorpe protested, and in 1733	*	* debitorers / skyldnerers > * fængsel ~ gældsfængsel
<b>10</b> founded the colony of Georgia as a refuge for the poor and distressed.	*	
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 <b>somnolent</b> Church neglected.	*	* søvnig, halvsovende
That was in 1739, the year in which Walpole was forced against his will into a <b>maritime</b> war with Spain, which soon involved a continental war `maritaim in defeat of Austria against France and most of the continental powers.	*	* maritim, sø- ( krig )
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	*	
<b>20</b> in his management of the Whig party.	*	
The war lasted eight years, and <b>settled</b> nothing, though it offered a golden opportunity for another Jacobite rebellion while the British army was engaged in Flanders.	*	* afgøre ngt.
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	*	
<b>30</b> 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 <b>harrying</b> of the <b>glens</b> , the feudal clan loyalties were abolished, and the wild Highlanders at last brought under control of the central government.	*	* plyndre ngt. * ( skotsk ) bjergkløft smal dal
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 <b>patrons</b> during the war, came to England ‘peitrénz	* ~ 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>	*
<b>10</b> and the other works of Fielding, and the <b>picaresque romances</b>	* picaresk * kærlighedshistorie
of Smollet all appearing between the publication of Richardson's <i>Pamela</i>	~ omhandlende en skælm
in 1740 and Stern's <i>Tristam 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 <b>Elegy</b>	* klagedigt, -sang
almost a part of men's lives, England and France were	*
<b>jockeying for position</b> at the opposite ends of the earth.	* kæmpe om plads ( -en )
<b>The Great Mogul Empire</b> in India was breaking up into innumerable ‘mēugl	* Stormogulens Rige
<b>20</b> 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	*
<b>in concert</b> .	* 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	*
<b>30</b> to pieces; in India the traders of Calcutta suffered the horror of the	*
<b>Black Hole</b> ; Frederick the Great of Prussia was surrounded by enemies;	* fængselcelle, hvor kun 23 af 146
Minorca was lost and Admiral Byng shot 'pour encourager 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 <b>contain</b> the French <b>in</b> 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,' Pitt said, and the inability of the French to send reinforcements to America was their <b>undoing</b> .	* * vanskæbne
One by one their fortresses fell to a <b>pincher movement</b> 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.	* * * *
By the peace of Paris in 1763 France <b>ceded</b> all Canada <b>to</b> 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 <b>acquisition</b> 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 <i>Patriot King</i> : A king who really ruled and chose whom he liked as his ministers.	* * * *
He <b>resumed</b> 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-) overtake ngt. * * *
It was back to 1689: the end, or rather <b>suspension</b> ,	* ~ 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.	* *

<b>1036</b> The colonies were not without <b>grievance</b> : 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.	* klagemål grund til klage
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.	*
Not unreasonably the colonists protested, and now that the French <b>menace</b> had been removed they were in a stronger position to protest.	*
<b>10</b> 'No taxation without representation' became their <b>watchword</b> .	* nøgleord, slagord, parole gl̄ds. feltråb, løsen
Edward I had said the same thing five hundred years before:	*
'What touches all should be approved by all'.	*
But Parliament imposed a <b>stamp duty</b> on legal documents, repealed it, imposed duties on various imports and, after riots in Boston, repealed all save tax on tea.	* stempel- * * *
The Parliament that was thus `alienating the colonies was the one that made a hero of the <b>scurrilous</b> John Wilkes by expelling him from the Commons and then, when he was returned as member for Middlesex, declaring his opponent elected.	* fremmedgøre ng. * skadevoldende løgnagtig *
<b>20</b> To such a <b>pass</b> had the Patriot King, with the Commons in his pocket, brought parliamentary government.	* stadium, udviklingstrin *
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 <b>obsequious</b> servant in Lord North, éb` si~kw̄es one who would manage his Parliament while he mismanaged affairs.	* * * underdanig servil, slesk
The result was the Boston Tea Party of 1773, when the colonists threw the East India Company's tea into the harbour.	*
Parliament replied by passing penal measures against Massachusetts and cancelling its charter.	*
<b>30</b> 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.	*

1037	In the early summer of 1775 there were <b>skirmishes</b> at Lexington and 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.	* forposttræfninger *
	A year later, 4 July 1776, Congress issued a Declaration of Independence, a few month after Gibbon had published the first volume of his <i>Decline and fall of the Roman Empire</i> .	*
	Fortunately for Britain, Canada remained loyal, and as there were many Loyalists in the middle colonies, the British occupied New York	*
10	with the <b>object</b> of <b>driving a wedge between</b> New England 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.	* formål at drive en kile ind mellem ngn. *
	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 <b>champions</b> of American liberty and declared war on Britain.	* forkæmper for ngt. *
	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 <b>motion</b> that ' the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished '.	* forslag *
	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.	*

**1038** The war was virtually over, and when peace was made in 1782,  
Britain ceded all her territory south of Canada to the thirteen colonies,  
which set about transforming themselves into the United States of America  
with Washington as their President. \*

The first British Empire had fallen, and with it ended the fatal period of  
George III's personal government, the last attempt of the Crown to direct  
the affairs of Britain. \*

Lord North resigned and the Cabinet system was restored,  
with a Prime Minister who was head of the party with a majority in  
**10** the Commons to which he was responsible. \*

It was not a restoration of the old Whig oligarchy, however,  
for the new Whigs carried Burke's Economic Reform Bill, which made it  
impossible for a government to buy a majority in Parliament. \*

But George preferred the new Tories to the new Whigs, and in 1783  
invited William Pitt the Younger, Chatham's twenty-four year old son,  
to form a ministry \*

The period of George III's personal rule was precisely that of young  
Boswell's friendship with the literary dictator of the age, Dr Johnson. \*

They met in 1763, the year before the formation of the Literary Club,  
**20** among whose members were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Goldsmith, Burke,  
Fox, Garrick, Gibbon, Sheridan and Adam Smith. \*

Reynolds, Gainsborough and Richard Wilson were all at the height of  
their powers as painters, and Robert Adam was transforming the interiors  
of the great houses of the nobility. \*

It was the climax of the classical age in England, an elegant age that  
seemed to be so firmly established that there was no reason why it should  
ever end. \*

Yet it may be said to have ended in 1784 with the **advent of Pitt** \* ankomst af ngt.  
and death of Johnson, who left the world to the revolutionary thinkers whom  
**30** he so much distrusted: to scientists like Joseph Priestly, \*  
the discoverer of oxygen, the economists like Adam Smith, whose  
*Wealth of Nations* appeared in the year of the Declaration of Independence,  
and engineers like James Watt, who in 1782 succeeded in **harnessing** \* tøjle ngt. >  
machinery **to** the steam engine. \* til ngt.

( English History continues on page 1172 )

## 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.

vē~`bēusli

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**  
éu kē'lēun

**10** and a **pungent, offensive, obnoxious** and **unpleasant** smell / odour of body **discomfited** me.  
dis`kūmfidit

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.  
vē~`bēus

**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

folke-, menneskemængde

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

\* excentrisk \* & mands-

person

\* snakkesaligt

\* opfatte / bemærke /  
blive klar over at -

\* dårlig smag

\* snakkesaligt

\* ubarberet

\* uredt

\* uordentlig

\* besynderlig ( sæt tøj )

\* ude af pres

\* opfatte /  
bemærke ngt

\* lugt  
duft

\* forfærdelig  
.rædsom

\* mærkbar  
kendelig

\* duft

\* kropslugt

\* skrækkelig

\* perfume

\* kølnervand

\* skarp  
stram

\* modbydelig

\* ubehagelig  
\* =

\* 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

\* snakkesaligt

\* spøgefuld

\* have det godt

\* forvirret over ngt.

\* ... over at -

\* snakkesaligt

\* ~ snakker uafbrudt

\* gåde  
spøgefugl opgave

\* hurtig opfattelsesevne

\* forvirret / i vildrede mht. hvxx

\* =

\* forvirret over ngt.

\* spøgefuldhed

\* -heder \* forvirre / forbløffe

\* spøgefuld \* snakke-

-de påfund bringe ng. i vildrede

\* salighed

\* problem

\* vanskelig opgave

\* logren

\* logre med halen

\* logre

\* vipstjert

\* vippe

\* virre med

\* gruble over ngt.

\* spøgefuld

ryste på

\* anstrengte hjernen

\* løse >

spekulere

\* ... ( problemet )

\* løse gåden

\* finde ud af hvxx

\* spekulere over ngt.

\* halen, der logrer med hunden

\* forvirring

\* sætte sladren i gang

vildrede

\* =

\* =

\* sådan er verdens gang  
/ livet

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

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

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

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

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

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

1046 Noticing the wag's **fingerprint** in my palm,

\* fingeraftryk

I had a **sensation of buoyancy**.

\* følelse af

\* ( flydeevne, opdrift )  
lethed, livlighed, ukuelighed

`boiēnsi  
I suddenly felt a **sensible** difference.

\* følelig

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.

for nemme >

10 I now liked the **feel** of his hand as it's skin **felt like velvet**.

\* føle / mærke at -

It was soft and **feathery to the feel**.

\* berøring /

\* føles som >

\* fløj

følelse af ngt.

\* ved beføeling

You can tell if a material is velvet **by the feel** :

\* fjeragtig

if it **has** a soft feathery **feel**.

\* ved beføeling

All the time, **impressing** me with **impressive** words,  
the wag **impressed on** me the importance of the mark.

\* præg

\* gøre indtryk på /  
imponere ng.

\* indprente ng. ngt.

\* som gør indtryk  
virkningsfuld, imponerende

The wag had **impressed** me **favourably**.

\* ~ gøre et fordelagtigt indtryk på ng.

His performance **made a big impression** ( **on** me ).

\* gøre et stort indtryk ( på ng. )

It **created an impression of** a social **consciousness**.

\* skabe et indtryk af ngt.

\* bevidsthed

It **conveyed the impression of** social **consciousness**.

\* 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 -

\* tossehoved

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 <b>impressed</b> social concern <b>on</b> me.	* indprente ngt. i ng.
He had <b>impressed on</b> me a sense of social indignation.	* =
His words had <b>impressed</b> themselves <b>on my brain</b> .	* indprente sig i > * bevidstheden
I had his words strongly <b>impressed on</b> my <b>mind</b> .	* indprentet ngt. i > * sindet
They remained <b>impressed on</b> my <b>memory</b> .	* indprente sig dybt i > * hukommelsen
The scene was <b>imprinted on</b> my <b>brain / mind / memory</b> .	* indprente ngt. i > * bevidstheden etc.
<b>Printed on</b> my <b>brain / mind / memory</b> ,	* prente ngt. i > * =
the event was <b>fixed in</b> my <b>brain / mind / memory</b> .	* fastholde ngt. i > * =
Strange thoughts and ideas <b>crowded</b> my <b>mind / memory</b> .	* ( tanker, ideer ) fylder ngs. sind / erindring
<b>10 As he had left</b> an <b>indelible impression on</b> me,	* efterlade > * uudsletteligt * indtryk på ng
I had a <b>lasting impression</b> of him.	* have et > * varigt * ... af ngt.
Behind the <b>print of</b> age on his face,	* mærke / præg af ngt.
I sensed the <b>imprint of</b> passion and suffering on his face.	* præg / spor af ngt.
Behind his <b>waggish</b> attitudes, the wag <b>bore the `impress of</b> <b>being in possession of</b> his <b>faculties / reason / senses</b> .	* spøgefuld * bære præg af at -
He <b>bore</b> the <b>impress of</b> seriousness and determination.	* være ved sind fulde fem have sin fornuft i behold
His true personality <b>left</b> an <b>impress on</b> me.	* bære præg af / være mærket af ngt. * efterlade / sætte ( sit ) præg på ng.
I had <b>refused to listen to reason</b>	* lytte til / tage imod fornuft
but he <b>brought</b> me <b>to my senses</b> .	* bringe ng. til fornuft
<b>20 Having made</b> me <b>see reason</b> , and <b>brought</b> me to <b>reason</b> ,	* bringe ng. til fornuft * =
he <b>made</b> me <b>listen to reason</b> .	* tale ng. til at lytte / tale til fornuft
He <b>impressed</b> me <b>as (a) perceptive</b> (person) .	* gøre indtryk på ng. som > * klartopfattende skarpsindig
He <b>impressed</b> me <b>as being</b> in possession of both <b>perceptiveness</b> and reason.	* ... som værende ... * skarpsindighed
The wag <b>ex`pressed</b> his <b>sentiments</b> , feelings and views <b>on</b> the issue / matter / question.	* udtrykke ngt. * ( følelsesbaserede ) holdninger * om ngt.
A journalist should be <b>animated by lofty sentiments</b> and feel concern for the <b>desperate plight of</b> underprivileged people in society.	* besjæle / * ædel opildne ng. ophøjte * desperat vanskelig situation
<b>30 My general impression of the feeling and sentiment</b> of the crowd was one of agreement with the wag.	* almindelig * indtryk af ngt. * stemning * holdning
So among the crowd, it seemed the <b>overall impression of</b> the wag was positive.	*
The wag <b>impressed on</b> me <b>that</b> I had to <b>take a responsibility</b> in this matter.	* altovervejende * = * indskærpe / indprente overfor ng at - * påtage sig et ansvar
I should work to <b>anticipate</b> social problems and help <b>forestalling</b> these problems.	* forudse ngt. * 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 <b>feel a stranger</b> any more.	* føle sig fremmed
The place eventually had a <b>homely</b> E/eA <b>hom(e)y feel to it.</b>	* hjemlig (-t) > * præg / stemning / atmosfære over sig
I had <b>taken a roundabout way to get the feel of</b> the place.	* ~ tage en omvej * ~ opfange ( et steds ) - = -
Having taken a <b>zigzag way</b> , and felt a <b>zigzag of</b> emotions,	* zigzagvej * zigzag ( af følelser )
I began to <b>feel that</b> the wag was quite a man of <b>sense.</b>	* fornemme at - * fornuft
<b>It was my feeling that</b> he had <b>sensible</b> ideas.	* være ( ngs. ) opfattelse / mening at - * fornuftig
<b>There was a lot of sense in</b> what he said.	* god mening
He would be <b>hard-`pressed to</b> find another journalist.	* ~ have svært ved at -
<b>I felt it my duty to</b> help him.	* føle / anse det som sin pligt at -
<b>10 Having put out feelers, I felt () `out</b> (A) the crowd.	* komme med / udsende * føle ng. på pulsen stikke en føler ud / på tænderne
The crowd <b>pressed</b> to hear what was going on.	* presse / mase
<b>Feeling my way in</b> the matter,	* føle sig frem gå forsigtigt til værks
<b>I took the sense of the crowd.</b>	* vejrer den almindelige stemning / mening
A child <b>pressed up to</b> her mother not to get lost	* presse sig ind til ng.
<b>in the press / throng</b> ( of bodies ).	* trængsel / mængde ( af ngt. )
She was the <b>ex`press image</b> of her mother.	* udtrykte billede
It was now everybody's <b>impression that</b> the wag's	* indtryk
statements <b>bore</b> the 'impress of truth and sense.	* bære præg af
The <b>general feeling on</b> the question <b>was</b> that	* den almindelige mening om ngt. er
<b>20 poor pleasure-loving</b> people would be unfairly punished	* nydelsessyge
by new <b>excise duties on</b> so-called luxuries.	* forbrugs-( skat ) * afgift på ngt.
<b>There was a general feeling that</b> the wag was	* den almindelige stemning / mening / holdning er at -
a <b>sensible</b> fellow.	* fornuftig
<b>It was felt that</b> the wag was a <b>man of feeling.</b>	* > = * følelsesbetonet menneske hjertemenneske
<b>It was generally felt that</b> he had a <b>feeling heart.</b>	* man har ment * være medfølende
Had I <b>hurt his feelings ?</b>	* såre ngs. følelser
Had I <b>wounded his sensibilities ?</b>	* såre / krænke ngs. følelser
<b>No hard feelings</b> , I hoped !	* ingen bitre følelser
The wag <b>bore</b> me <b>no bad feeling.</b>	* nære uvilje / uvenskab
<b>30 He bore me no ill-feeling.</b>	* =
I <b>had / entertained</b> no hostile <b>feelings towards</b> him.	* nære fjendtlige følelser overfor
I <b>had / entertained</b> only friendly <b>sentiments towards</b> him.	* ... venlige ...
So I <b>felt friendly towards</b> wag.	* føle sig venligt stemt overfor
<b>There was good feeling between us.</b>	* gode følelser venskabelig indstilling
<b>Being friendly with</b> him, it <b>was my feeling that</b> the wag	* være på venskabelig fod med ng. * ... fornemmelse af
was going to be my teacher and good genius.	*
So I asked for his name.	*
His name was Philo.	*

## A WELL-ARGUED NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

\* velargumenteret stenclausen@hotmail.co.uk

( **Sensationalism** is either the use of subject matter such as \* sensationalisme  
 a **sensation** that produces **startling** or **thrilling impressions** \* = \* overraskende \* gysfremkaldende \* indtryk  
 or the same as **sensationism** or **sensualism**, the doctrine \* sensationalisme \* sensualisme  
 that all ideas are derived from **sensations**. \* sanseoplevelser

**Sensualism** in the sense of **sensuality, sensuousness** or **sensuousness** is subjection to **sensual appetites**. ) \* sanselighed nydelsessyge \* = \* & vellystighed nydelsesbetonet \* lyst

So far I had **had** a quite puritan(**<ical**) streak in regard to \* puritansk \* anstrøg \* med hensyn til ngt.

**10 the sensual / sensuous pleasures** of love, food, drink, etc. \* *sanselig* \* *fornøjelse*

**Having an aversion to** (accepting) self-indulgent people, \* have aversion /  
I used to **disapprove of / take a dislike to** self-indulgence. \* selvforkælende  
modvilje mod ( - ) ngt.  
\* have / få modvilje mod ngt.

Recognizing my **sensual** / **sensuous** temperament, \* genkende / anerkende ngt. \* sensual, sanselig  
I now accepted myself as a **sensual** / **sensuous** person. \* = nydelsessyg, vellystig

I felt a **sensationalist**, a **sensationist** or **sensualist** myself. \* person, der mener at erkendelse er sansebetegnet / & der hengiver sig til sanselig nydelse

Making me crave ( for ) a more sensual / sensuous life, \* huge after ngt. \* =

my **sensuality**, **sensuousness** and **sensuosity** made me crave to indulgence in some **sensual / sensuous enjoyment**. \* sanselighed  
\* = \* = \* =  
\* vellystighed  
\* hige efter at - \* sanselig \* = \* nydelse

I didn't need any **pressing** any more. \* blive pådet

**20** so Philo didn't have to **press** me **to** write an article. \* presse ng. til

I felt bound to comply with his express request as I felt his sentiments to be more in agreement with the general sentiment as expressed by the new results emerging from a public opinion poll.

\* føle sig \* efterkomme \* udtrykkelig \* anmodning  
bundet til forlangende  
\* føle / fornemme at ngt. er \* i overensstemmelse med  
\* den almindelige stemning \* udtrykke ngt.  
\* fremgå af ngt. \* offentlig \* meningsmålig

**Public law** should be maintained, and any **public law** should be obeyed **on the grounds of public policy**, and no law should be **contrary to public policy**.

\* statsforvaltning  
-sret  
\* i almenvellets politiske interesse  
\* & stridende mod lov og ærbarhed

\* almen lov

Yet, reforms made **in the best interest of** the **common good** are not necessarily **30** in agreement with the public opinion

\* i ngs. bedste interesse  
\* det fælles bedste  
\* \*

Spontaneously, most people act in their own interest. \*

\* i offentlighedens interesse

more information was made known as the situation should be   \*

**susceptible of** improvement / change by a different legislation. \* modtagelig for / påvirkelig overfor nat.

\* føle at                    \* stemme overens med            \* almenvellet

**the public sentiment of justice and welfare** \* almindelig retsbevidsthed

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

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

<b>1053 I was terribly busy but I work well under pressure.</b>	* have frygteligt travlt	* under press
Being a journalist is sometimes a <b>high-pressure job</b> .	* arbejde med højt pres	
Although I was <b>pressed for time</b> , I managed to finish my essay on the <b>pressing danger of increased taxation</b> , and the <b>pressing necessity of tax reductions / cuts</b> .	* ~ under tidspress / i tidsnød	
I hoped to <b>create a public feeling against extortionate taxation</b> on poor people's <b>stimulants</b> and few luxuries.	* overhængende fare for ngt.	* forhøjet skat
I showed much <b>feeling for their sufferings</b> .	* bydende nødvendighed af ngt.	
I reported on facts and <b>the public feeling</b> .	* rejse en offentlig stemning mod	* udpinende ublu
<b>10 Now people could see it in cold print.</b>	* stimulans	
<b>Writing on the subject, I wrote feelingly about poverty.</b>	* ( ud- ) vise	* medfølelse med ngt. * lidelse
<b>It's was a feeling article expressly composed to press the government.</b>	* rapportere om ngt.	* den offentlige mening
I chose to <b>take another / different view</b> .	* sort på hvidt	
<b>Looking at it from another angle, I pressed the point.</b>	* skrive om emnet	* ... følelsesfuld / bevæget dybfølt / medførende om ngt.
<b>From that point of view, I pressed the question.</b>	* = * udtrykkeligt specielt	* forfatte * presse ng.
<b>From that angle, I pressed the government hard.</b>	* =	
Letting my <b>awareness</b> and <b>wit find expression in expressive words</b> , I <b>pressed my point home</b>	* anlægge en anden / anderlede synsvinkel	
<b>20 so the sad facts could be publicized / become public.</b>	* se på ngt. fra ...	* vinkel * ~ gå til sagen
I found it easy to <b>express my opinion</b> .	* fra den synsvinkel	* presse for at få svar
I <b>expressed myself strongly on</b> the subject.	* =	* presse
I <b>expressed myself in clear expressions, strong words and phrases</b> .	* opmærksomhed * vid bevidsthed begavelse	* komme til udtryk
<b>Giving expression to</b> my discontent with the government,	* udtryksfuld	* forfølge sit synspunkt
I sensed an <b>expression of</b> discontent <b>on my face</b>	* blive offentlig kendt komme til offentlighedens kendskab	
I avoided <b>slang expressions, strong language, and rude expression</b> in my essay.	* udtrykke sin mening	
<b>Pressing on with the new angle, I pressed ahead / on.</b>	* udtrykke sig ( stærkt ) om ngt.	
<b>30 Pressing ahead with new points of view,</b>	* = * klar * ( meningds- ) udtryk	
I intended to <b>press the case</b> and <b>press home</b> my attack.	* stærke ord	* vendinger
So I <b>pressed on for</b> a change in policy.	* give udtryk for ngt.	
Intent on showing <b>public spirit</b> , I <b>pressed for</b> answers.	* udtryk af ngt.	* i ansigtet
I <b>pressed</b> the government <b>for</b> an answer.	* slang	* udtryk * sprog med bandeord
I <b>pressed for</b> a new <b>policy to be pursued</b> .	* uforskammet fræk	* =
I <b>pressed</b> the government <b>to pursue</b> a new policy.	* presse på / skynde sig med >	* presse på * synspunkter
Hoping the government would be <b>hard pressed</b> , I was intent upon <b>pressing home</b> a possible / <b>potentiel success</b> ,	* - = -	
	* forfølge sagen	* forfølge sit angreb
	* presse på for ngt.	få det fulde udbytte af ...
	* 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	

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

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

<b>1056 Publicizing</b> /E& < <b>sing</b> the plight of the poor, I had `públicaizing written an article that wasn't just a <b>titbit</b> E/A <b>tidbit of</b> news.	* bringe ngt. til offentlighedens kendskab * en lille godbid af ngt. * ~ kronik om ngt.
As soon as my <b>feature</b> ( article ) <b>on</b> the problem  was <b>in the public domain</b> , and <b>became public property</b> , it <b>created a great sensation</b> .	* ude i offentligheden med ret til viderebrug * skabe * pressen * holde sig fra > * < = * ikke min kop te * vel modtaget af > ( bemærke ) * presseudklip * sensationel * trykke på (alle) de rigtige knapper * give offentlig omtale af / kendskab til / reklame for ngt. * jage ng. * & bølgerne efter ngt. går højt * vække stærke følelser * skabe ophidset stemning * få ng. til at reagere
<b>10</b> The article was <b>favourably noticed</b> by the <b>press / media</b> .  From a lot of <b>press cuttings</b> and <b>press clippings</b> ,	* blive almindelig kendt / hvermandseje * & røre opsigt * vække opsig / furore * sensationsmageri * pressen / medierne * presse, -omtale
I realized that it <b>had a sensationally good press</b> .	
I had <b>pushed</b> / (eE) <b>pressed</b> ( all ) the ( right ) `buttons.	
The article <b>gave publicity to</b> the issue.	
<b>Hounded</b> by the press, I <b>obtained publicity for</b> the issue.	
<b>Feelings over</b> the article <b>ran high</b> .	
My article <b>aroused</b> strong <b>feelings</b> .	
It <b>aroused</b> strong <b>feeling on all sides</b> .	
I had <b>pushed</b> /eE <b>pressed</b> people's <b>buttons</b> .	
<b>20</b> Some advocates of my opinions accused the government of <b>catering for / to a society crowd</b>	
These <b>opinion makers</b> advocated that <b>the crowd</b> needed a new leadership which would <b>raise the taxes</b>	
<b>for people in the higher income brackets</b> , and <b>cater for / to</b> the underprivileged <b>crowd</b> by <b>cutting</b> their taxes.	
Some opponents of my opinions didn't <b>hang back</b> .	
As they didn't <b>hang back on</b> criticism, they didn't	
<b>hold back from</b> calling me and my article a <b>public nuisance</b> .	
and calling me a <b>public enemy</b> and a <b>public danger</b> .	
<b>30</b> I could feel anger <b>surging ( up ) inside</b> me.	
So some people only saw the issue <b>in black</b> and <b>white</b> while others maintained that whole issue of taxation can never be based on a <b>black-and-white</b> decisions.	
Tax dodgers as well as people exempt from normal tax ( people exempted from ( paying ) normal tax )	
take care not to <b>washed</b> their <b>dirty linen in public</b> .	
<b>In no sense</b> can the issue be said to be resolved, and the government be said to <b>be conscious of /</b> <b>have a clear conception of its responsibility</b> .	

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

1058 One of the <b>following</b> days, a <b>press</b> or <b>publicity agent</b> , a <b>publicist</b> or some <b>publicity</b> or <b>public relations manager</b> from the government's <b>press agency</b> informed the press / the media ( the papers, the news bureaus, tv and radio ) that the government would <b>give / hold a press conference</b> .	* følgende / næste * = * -agentur / -sekretariat * * give / holde > * hårdt presset * offentlig forsamling * samle sig * dække ( en begivenhed ) * pressekorps * fyldt ( med ng. ) * ( & allerede ) ankommen * & ikke være plads til ng. * flokkes omkring * samme gamle garde / klike * offentlig * bøje sig / give efter for > * * & dagens største begivenhed * trykt * søger / undgå offentlig opmærksomhed * træde ind i det offentlige liv * i det ... * skille sig ud fra mængden * være en af mængden * følge ... * gå sine egne veje ~ gøre som man selv vil * gå imod mængden * offentliggørelse trykning * = * = * mærkelig / usædvanlig / underlig > * ~ have offentlighedens opmærksomhed henledt > * ~ træde frem for offentligheden * indkalde til ngt.	* presseagent / -sekretær * pressechef manager * pressekonference * henvende sig / tale til ng. * presserende * fylde ngt. ( til trængsel ) * ( senest ) ... mase ng. ud * valgt forsamling * ( folkeligt ) pres * * blive en offentlig kendt person * fornemmelse på sig
The <b>hard-pressed</b> government had decided to <b>address</b> a <b>public assembly</b> on the <b>pressing</b> issue.		
A crowd of people from the media <b>collected</b> / <b>gathered</b> to <b>cover</b> the conference.		
<b>10</b> The usual <b>press corps crowded</b> the conference room. kå~ The room was so <b>crowded</b> ( <b>with</b> people from the media ) that the early <b>arrivals crowded</b> () `out the latest <b>arrivals</b> . The latest arrivals who <b>were crowded out</b> <b>crowded around</b> outside.		
Although the government was the <b>same old crowd</b> in the head of the national <b>public legislative assembly</b> , it had decided to <b>bow</b> / <b>give in</b> to ( <b>popular</b> ) <b>pressure</b> and withdraw the bill.		
It was <b>the greatest sensation of the day</b> .		
The news was <b>in black and white</b> on the front page.		
<b>20</b> I don't <b>seek publicity</b> and I usually <b>avoid publicity</b> . Even if I <b>entered public life</b> years ago, I'm not often seen <b>in public life</b> .		
Socially I never sought to <b>stand out from the crowd</b> . Usually I prefer to <b>be one of the crowd</b> . I don't mind <b>following the crowd</b> unless there are reasons for <b>going my own way</b> , or obvious reasons for <b>going against the crowd</b> .		
After the <b>publication</b> of my sensational article, and the <b>publication</b> of my <b>highly controversial</b> opinion,		
<b>30</b> I had <b>become a public figure</b> .		
It was a <b>strange</b> / <b>curious</b> / <b>odd sensation</b> .		
I was now so much <b>in the public eye</b> , that the newspaper persuaded me to <b>appear</b> / <b>come before the public</b> .		
So the newspaper <b>called</b> a public meeting.		

1059 I wondered whether a <b>crowd</b> would <b>collect / gather</b> .	* et opløb ( ville ) samles ( der ville blive opløb )
A <b>crowd had / was</b> actually <b>gathered</b> to attend the meeting.	* have forsamlet sig / være forsamlet
All morning, people <b>gathered</b> .	* ( for- ) samles
People <b>crowded</b> outside the <b>main editorial office /</b>	* forsamles * hoved- * bladhus
the <b>headquaters</b> ( of the <b>newspaper</b> ) / the <b>newspaper office</b> .	* ( avis- ) hovedkvarter * avis * kontorbygning
Gathering outside, a <b>press</b> of curious <b>people</b>	* trængsel af ( nysgerrige ) mennesker
<b>pressed against</b> the door.	* bladhus * presse / mase mod ngt.
When the door was opened, people <b>crowded through</b>	* myldre / mase sig gennem ngt.
the door and the crowd <b>surged into</b> the entrance hall.	* vælde ind i ngt.
<b>10</b> When I tried to get through the <b>crowded</b> entrance hall,	* stuende fuld overfyldt
I looked at a <b>sea</b> of faces as people <b>crowded (a)round</b> me.	* et hav af ( ansigter ) * stimle sammen / trænges omkring ng&t.
<b>Pressing</b> each other, people <b>pressed (a)round</b> me.	* presse / mase ng&t. * trænge sig rundt om ng&t.
I was <b>pressed in</b> the <b>crowd</b> and felt uncomfortable.	* blive ( næsten ) mast i mængden
I <b>don't like it when</b> people <b>crowd</b> me.	* ikke kunne lide det når - * mase / trænge sig ind på ng.
The <b>press</b> of the crowd <b>drove</b> me <b>on</b> ,	* pres masen * drive / trænge ng. frem
until an official eventually came to my assistance.	*
<b>Pressing / pushing forward</b> , he <b>pushed his way</b> through	* mase sig frem * mase sig vej
the <b>press / throng</b> of bodies, and guided me to the <b>platform</b> .	* trængsel * podie
Prepared to <b>ask</b> (me) <b>questions</b> , the <b>expectant attendees</b>	* ~ stille ( ng. ) spørgsmål * forventningsfuld * deltager
<b>20</b> were <b>crowded into</b> the meeting hall.	* proppe / stuve ng. samme i ngt.
<b>Pressing</b> me <b>hard</b> , trying to <b>extract / squeeze / wring</b>	* & gå ng. på klingen * presse ngt. >
information <b>from / out of</b> me, a representative from	* fra / ud af ng.
a <b>pressure group</b> put a lot of <b>pressing questions to</b> me.	* pressions- * stille ng. > * pågående * spårgsmål gruppe
<b>Crowding</b> me <b>with</b> questions and <b>pressing</b> the <b>point</b> ,	* overdænge ng. med ngt. * gå ng. på klingen
the questioners <b>pressed on / ahead</b> with their questions.	* presse på med ngt.
A woman questioner was wearing a <b>low- cut</b> dress.	* nedringet
She was a very <b>persistent</b> woman with <b>chubby</b> cheeks	* insisterende * ( dejligt ) buttede ( kinder )
<b>sensual</b> lips.	* sensuel
I'm afraid that my <b>eyes lingered at</b> her <b>plunging neckline</b> .	* ngs. øjne dvæler ved ngt. * dyb halsudskæring
<b>30</b> As time was running out, she was kindly requested to	*
<b>pressed on / ahead</b> .	* skynde sig
The faint smell of her perfume <b>lingerend in</b> the room.	* forblive + adv.
After the questioning, she suddenly <b>crowded</b> me.	* mase / trænge sig ind på ng.
<b>Pressing</b> me <b>to</b> her <b>side</b> , inviting me in an <b>insistent</b> tone,	* trykke ng. ind til sig * insisterende
she <b>persisted with</b> her <b>pressing</b> invitation.	* blive ( ihærdigt ) ved med ngt. * ~ insisterende
As she <b>persisted in</b> praising me, I <b>lingered (on)</b> for a while	* --- at - * holde sig hen tøve i sin fremfærd
to talk to her, not to <b>make</b> an impolite <b>impression on</b> her.	* gøre et ( uhøfligt ) indtryk på ng. ~ virke ( ... )
On <b>pretext of having</b> some <b>pressing business</b> to deal with,	* under fore- * have et presserende forehavende
I <b>refused / turned down / declined</b> her invitation.	* givende af at - * afslå ngs. ...

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



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

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

## CONSEQUENCES

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

1065 Putting pressure on me to be critical, the wag had pressed me for cooperation, and pressed me to cooperate.	* lægge pres på ng. for at få dem til at-
He had pressured / E& pressurized me to cooperate.	* presse ng. for ngt.
He had pressured / pressurized me into cooperating.	* presse ng. til at -
He had brought pressure / influence to bear on me to criticize the government for its deplorable law.	* =
So I had come / been under (strong) pressure ( from him ) to write the critical article, deplored the law.	* afskyelig, højest beklagelig
Appalled at the wag's deplorable conduct,	* komme / vær under pres ( af ng. ) >
10 and deplorable manipulation, I had pleaded that being in a hypnotic trance, I had acted under hypnosis.,	* til at - * tage skarpt afstand fra / stærkt beklage ngt.
As I had been pressed into service by the horrible wag,	* forgært over ngt. * afskyelig, højest beklagelig
I pleaded / A& pled hypnosis for my activities.	* = * undskyldte sig med at -
As the full horror of the threat appeared to me, I tried to make the voice talk sense, but it wouldn't talk sense.	* hypnotisk * trance * under hypnose
The unknown voice just put down the phone on me.	* presse ng. til at være til tjeneste
Frantic with terror and paralysed with fear,	* fremføre ngt. som undskyldning for ngt.
I felt my knees knocking ( together ) as I nearly fell senseless / unconscious to the ground.	* ngt. i al sin gru
20 A host of awful etc. thoughts were pressing in on me.	* få ng. til at tale fornuft * ikke ville ...
Terrorists spread terror and fear by using violence.	få et fornuftigt ord ud af ng. * lægge ( røret ) på ( før en selv )
Ivan IV / the Terrible, the first czar of Russia, ruled by means of a reign of terror.	* sanseløs af skræk
Ivan ruled during a reign of terror (1547 – 84) by frightening / scaring people into obeying.	* knæene ryste under en
Had he been the terror of the house as a child.	* sanseløs bevidstløs
Had he been a real little terror, a holy / a perfect terror.	* sværmt af ngt. * frygtelig forfærdelig * presse sig ind på ng.
Frightened / scared / terrified of being persecuted, I was frightened / scared / terrified of my enemies.	* sprede skræk
30 I was frightened / scared / terrified ( that ) I might soon meet / suffer death and die a terrible death.	* Ivan den grusomme / skrækkelige * terror- / rædselsregime
Thinking of the awful horrors of persecution or death, and having a horror / terror of ( meeting / suffering ) death,	* rædselsperiode
I had felt like nothing on earth.	* skræmme ng. til at -
	* skræk
	* rædselsfuld unge * en sand rædsel ( for sine omgivelser )
	* bange / rædsels- / skrækslagen for at -
	* ... for ng.
	* ... for at -
	* lide / møde døden * lide en ... død
	* forfærdelig * rædsel ved ngt.
	* have en frygt for ngt.
	* føle sig / være elendigt til mode

**1066 Should I live in fear / terror of the King of Terrors.**

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

1067 As the wag had incessantly <b>interrupted</b> my <b>train of thought</b> , I had <b>lost my train of thought</b> .	* afbryde ngs. >	
I had been in a state of mind unable to <b>gather my wits</b> , so my discussion with him had never been a <b>battle of wits</b> .	* tankerække	* ~ tabe tråden
I never had a chance to <b>pit my wits against</b> the wag.	* samle tankerne	
While he had <b>felt a strong moral sense of responsibility</b> <b>to help</b> the poor, the manipulative wag had had very little or rather no moral <b>sense of responsibility towards</b> me.	* ... på forstand / kløgt	
I don't believe in <b>preternatural</b> faculties, - `na-	* sætte ng. / ngt. i kamp imod	* =
<b>10</b> but the wag must be in possession of special faculties since he had succeeded in <b>influencing my moral sense</b> .	* mærke en ... følelse af >	* ansvarlighed >
Easy to <b>bamboozle / beguile / cheat / cozen / deceive</b> , I had been <b>duped / fooled / gulled / hoodwinked / tricked</b> by a person <b>having a ready, quick, sharp and dry wit</b> .	* overfor at -	
I saw the wag as <b>full of wit</b> , but I was not <b>aware of / sensible of</b> the gravity of the situation.	* følelse af >	* ansvarlighed overfor ng.
While our conversation was <b>full of wit</b> ,	* overnaturlig ( evne )	
I was not <b>aware that</b> I had been <b>tricked</b> .	*	
<b>Tricked out of</b> my sound scepticism, I was <b>tricked into</b> <b>20</b> ( walking / falling into ) the trap.	* øve indflydelse på >	* ngs. moralske * sans
I had been <b>beguiled into swallowing the bait</b> .	* bedrage / fuppe / narre / snyde ng.	
While he had been <b>sparkling with wit</b> , I had not been <b>aware of how</b> I had been <b>cheated into</b> giving up resistance.	* =	
<b>Without being aware of</b> it, I had been <b>deceived / duped / fooled / hoodwinked into losing my sense of reality</b> .	* ... humoristisk begavelse	
I had lost my <b>sense of realities of the situation</b> .	* ng. er fuld af >	* vid, begavelse * klar over ngt. humor, humor
The wag had <b>extracted / squeezed / wrung</b> { agreement / consent <b>from</b> me.	* =	
My <b>awareness of</b> the situation had been insufficient.	* ngt. er ...	
<b>30</b> so the wag had managed to <b>extract / squeeze / wring</b> a promise <b>out of</b> me.	* klar over at -	* bedrage / narre / snyde ng.
My <b>awareness that</b> I was made a <b>dupe</b> was now clear.	* ... ngt. fra ng	* ... ng. til ( at ) ngt.
Made a <b>gull</b> , I was <b>perfectly aware that</b> the rogue had probably <b>felt like the tail wagging the dog</b> .	*	
	* 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 <b>living by his wits</b> ,	* vittigt hoved	* leve på sin durkdrevenhed / ved at være lidt for smart
I should have been more <b>aware</b> .	* bevidst / vågen	
I <b>became aware that</b> when a <b>rascal</b> and <b>witty</b> person like the <b>roguish</b> wag <b>makes witty remarks</b> ,	* blive vidende / bevidst om at -	* slyngel gavtyv * klog og vittig
he might <b>be playing an underhand / -ed game.</b> - 'hand	* slyngelagtig	* komme med ... bemærkning
Feeling tricked by the <b>rogue</b> , his <b>roguey</b> and <b>rogueries</b>	* spille med fordækte kort, ~ bruge ... kneb	
I kept <b>feeling</b> shocked at the effect of his <b>roguishness</b> .	* slyngel skælm, gavtyv	* slyngelagtighed gavtyvstreg * slyngelstreger
Having <b>used</b> their <b>common sense</b> , some friends of mine should have <b>reasoned</b> me <b>out of</b> my delusion.	* føle sig	* slyngelagtig- / skælmskhed
10 They should have <b>had</b> their <b>wits about</b> them, and have had the <b>common sense to bring me to my senses</b> .	* bruge >	* ( sin ) sunde fornuft
They should have <b>kept</b> their <b>wits about</b> them	* argumentere ng. ud af ngt.	
so I would have <b>come to my senses</b> .	* ~ være på mærkerne	
They are <b>a nice crowd</b> .	* ~ være så fornuftig at -	* bringe ( ng. ) * til fornuft ( forstand )
A journalist should not be <b>sensitive to</b> criticism.	* ~ ære på mærkerne	
I'm not <b>sensitive about</b> my appearance,	* komme till fornuft	
but I was quite <b>sensitive about</b> my <b>naivety</b> and <b>gullibility</b> when it came to my <b>susceptibility to</b> emotionel <b>pressure</b> .	* ( køn ) forsamling / omgangskreds klike, slæng	
On the one hand, I felt terribly cheated	* nærtagende overfor	
20 while <b>on the other hand</b> , I mulled () over the matter / my situation.	* ... med hensyn til ngt.	
I <b>pondered / considered</b> the matter / situation.	* sensibel, ømfindlig nærtagende	* naivitet * godtroenhed lettorehed
I <b>pondered about</b> the threat and my <b>precarious</b> situation.	* modtagelighed	* pres
Pondering on and <b>pondering over</b> my gullibility,	* på den ene side	* føle sig * frygtelig * narre
I <b>considered it in more than one sense</b> .	* ... anden ...	* spekulere / gruble over ngt.
Being highly <b>susceptible to</b> ( his ) flattery and pressure, I had been too <b>susceptible to</b> the wag.	*	
Pondering what threat the voice had had in mind,	* spekulere / gruble over / overveje ngt.	
I <b>pondered where, when, and how</b> the threat would be	* =	* prækær, usikker risikabel
30 carried out.	* spekulere på ngt.	* gruble over ngt.
	* overveje	* i mere end én forstand
	* påvirkelig overfor ngt.	
	* ... ng.	
	* gruble over / spekulere på hvxx -	
	* =	
	*	

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

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 buy 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

\* fuldt hus ( teatersal )

\* for fulde huse

\* fyldigt

\* righoldigt

\* ringe / telefonere ind

\*

\* offentlig tjenesteydelse

\* hænge ngt. > \* nypresset \* på en buksebøje

\* ketcher \* pres, -se

\* ketcher

\* fjerbold

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

\*

**1072** The newspaper received a lot of `commenting letters.

**Com`mending / commendatory letters to the editor,**  
some of them quite **panegyric(al)**, **get into print** so I get  
a lot of **laudatory publicity** for my **commendable** action.

The paper also **prints slating E/E rubbishing / A trashing readers' letters** so comments from critical **correspondents** see **print**, too.

A letter **commending** me for bravery was not **printable**.

The paper may **refuse** to **print** a letter,

**10** while some letters are simply **crowded out**.

**Blemished by** the writer's ignorance of **orthography**,  
some letters are **littered with** spelling mistakes.

A **publisher** from a great **printing house**  
suggested to **publish** a **book** by me about the wag.

They sell a lot of **publications** to the **bookloving public**.

I believed the publisher had much **money sense**,  
so I remembered to read **the small print**.

I had to write the book in a form and with a content  
that had not yet **been in print**.

**20** In order to **press home** my **succes**, I had to see the wag,  
Philo, to have his version of **everything that went before**.

On my way I passed a **print shop**.

The walls were **filled to overflowing with prints**:  
**woodcuts, lithographs, linocuts, silk screen prints**,  
lainēukut  
as well as **prints** of famous paintings.

The shop displayed a **print** depicting Jesus.

You clearly saw **the prints of the nails**.

It said **in printing** that the artist had only  
**printed** his **etching** twenty times.

**30** I tarried at a **crowd picture** by an English artist.

A poster showed a **crowd scene** from a famous film  
well known by the **cinemagoing public**.

They sold T-shirts with **prints**, made at a **print works**  
where they **print a design on** cloth or on wall paper.

Some designs are not **printable**.

**Smart in public relations**, a company was doing  
**a public relations exercise**, giving away post cards with  
attention attracting prints.

\* kommentererende

\* rosende \* brev til redaktøren ( læserbrev )

\* stærkt rosende \* blive trykt / bragt

\* rosende \* omtale \* prisværdig

\* trykke > \* kritiserende / = / =  
bringe / offentliggøre ngt.

\* læserbrev \* ( kritisk ) brevskriver

\* blive trykt / bragt

\* rose ng. for ngt. \* egnet til at trykke / bringe

\* afslå / nægte at - \* trykke / bringe ngt.

\* ikke bringes p.g.a. pladsmangel

\* ( være ) skæmmet af ngt. \* korrekt stavemåde

\* ~ - - - ( stavfejl )

\* udgiver, forlægger \* ~ forlag

\* udgive > \* bog af ng.

\* publikation, udgivelse \* publikum

\* forstand på penge

\* det ( der står skrevet ) med småt

\*

\* foreligge på tryk, ~ være til at få

\* forfølge ens succes

\* & hele forhistorien

\* trykkeri  
/ kunsttrykforretning

\* fyldt helt op med ngt.

\* træsnit \* stentryk \* linoleunssnit \* silketryk

\* reproduktion

\* tryk \* rimelig

\* naglegabene

\* trykte bogstaver

\* trykke > \* ætsning  
radering  
\* billede

\* døvæle ved > \* folkelivs-

\* masseoptrin

\* folk, der går i biografen

\* påtryk \* ~ stof-, tapet-, mm. trykkeri

\* trykke > \* motiv, mønster \* på ngt.

\* velegnet til trykning

\* smart til ngt. \* =

\* public relations kampagne \* forære ngt. bort

\* opmærksomhedstiltrækkende

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

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

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

<b>1076 A publishing house</b> makes a profit from <b>publishing</b> .	* =	* udgivelsesvirksomhed
The book <b>had much to comment it</b> ,	* være anbefalelsesværdig	
and was <b>highly commended</b> in the press.	* anbefale / rose ngt.	
After a few weeks, the <b>impression</b> of the first <b>edition</b>	* oplag	* udgave
<b>was out of print</b> / no longer available from the publisher.	* udsolgt fra forlaget	
So a second <b>edition</b> of the book <b>went to press</b> .	* udgave	* gå i trykken
It was <b>published</b> in a second <b>edition</b> of 10,000 copies.	* blive udsendt udkomme	* i (anden) udgave
When the second <b>impression</b> of 10,000 was <b>out of print</b> ,	* oplag	* udsolgt fra forlaget
a third <b>printing</b> took place.	* (op-) tryk	
<b>10 At a book fair</b> , I was invited for an interview.	* (bog-) ~ messe	
<b>Filled to bursting point</b> before the event,	* fyldt til bristepunktet	
not only the publisher's book fair <b>stand</b> but also the corridors	* (bogmesse-) stand	
next to the stand in the book fair <b>hall</b> were <b>full to bursting</b> .	* (=) hal	
<b>Praising me fulsomely</b> , the interviewer said that `fulsēmli	* rose ng. > ~ skamrose ng.	* overdrevent
a major new talent had <b>burst onto</b> the literary <b>scene</b> .	* brage ind på >	* (litterære) scene
I knew that the interviewer, in order to promote the sales,	*	
was <b>naturally</b> inclined to be <b>fulsome</b> in his praise.	* naturligvis	* overdreven i ngt.
I've always <b>felt ill at ease at fulsome praise</b> ,	* føle sig ilde til mode	* ~ skamros
but I must admit that I was <b>bursting with</b> pride	* ~ være ved at revne af (stolthed)	
<b>20 as the interview was frequently interrupted</b>	*	
by spontaneous <b>bursts of</b> laughter and applause.	*	
I received a <b>tidy</b> sum of money <b>in royalties from</b> my book.	* net	* i royalty fra ngt.
Now, I didn't have to <b>press</b> my friends <b>for debt</b> .	* presse ng. for >	* gæld
Even if it would have been a <b>reasonable</b> demand,	* rimelig	
I didn't have to <b>press</b> my friends <b>to</b> pay their debt.	* presse ng. til at -	
I didn't have to <b>extract / squeeze / wring</b> money <b>from / out of</b> them.	* presse ngt. fra / * ud af ng.	
I didn't have to <b>crowd</b> my debtors <b>for</b> payment <b>for reasons of economy</b> .	* presse ng. for ngt. * af økonomiske hensyn	
<b>30 I had a deep sense of gratitude to(wards) Philo.</b>	* have en (dyb) taknemmelighedsfølelse overfor ng. ~ føle en dyb taknemmelighed ...	
I owed him a great <b>debt of gratitude</b>	* stå i taknemmelighedsgæld til ng.	
so I wanted to <b>show</b> (Philo) my <b>gratitude</b> .	* vise sin taknemmelighed	
So I <b>presented</b> him <b>with</b> an extra sum of money	* forære ng. ngt.	
<b>in gratitude for</b> his initiative.	* i taknemmelighed over ngt.	
As an <b>expression of my gratitude to</b> Philo <b>for</b> his part	* udtryk for >	* ngs. taknemmeliged til ng. for ngt.
of the success, I <b>pressed</b> an sum of money <b>on</b> him.	* pånøde ng. ngt.	
Being <b>grateful</b> and wanting to <b>express</b> his <b>thanks</b> ,	* være taknemmelig	
he smiled at me <b>with gratitude</b> .	* med taknemmelighed	



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

## OUR HONEYMOON

**1079** After the wedding we were going on our honeymoon.

Three weeks of holiday **is not to be sniffed at**.

We **took out** travel **insurance** which also insures against sickness as one effect of going on holiday is increased **susceptibility to infection(s)**.

In the winter people are more **susceptible to** colds, and people going abroad are **susceptible to** stomach infections and other diseases.

Normally harmless infections may be **deadly / fatal / lethal** //

**10 result in** death for **infirm** or otherwise **susceptible** people. \* & føre til ( døden ) \* ~ langvarigt syg \* modtagelig  
in`fē~m og svag > ( person )

The airport is a **public** building, paid by the British **public** like other **public** `**works** (pl.) such as **public offices**, hospitals, libraries, roads, etc.

A **public** `**servant holds public** `**office**.

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**.

Some **services** are a **public** `**matter**.

In **offices** in the old days, male **office workers** wore **20 a lounge suit**, a suit of matching jacket and trousers.

**Public service workers** work in ( the ) **public service**.

The government privides some **public services** such as **utilities** ( water, electricity, gas ), education, health care, welfare, or **public transport** E/A -ation.

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.

A **public company** may have some **state of publicness**.

**30** Only in England a **public** `**school** is a private school.

Some `**state schools** (E) **have little to commed them**.

I made a phone call from a **public call** E/A **phone box**. **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.

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.

\*

\* ikke noget at rynke på næsen af ngt.

\* tegne en > \* forsikring

\*

\* modtagelighed overfor > \* smitte  
smitsomme sygdomme

\* modtagelig overfor ( forkølelse )

\*

\*

\* dødelig

\* & føre til ( døden ) \* ~ langvarigt syg \* modtagelig  
og svag > ( person )

\* offentlig

\* offentlige anlæg \* ... kontorbygning

\*

\* embedsmand \* sidde i > \* embede  
offentlig valgt person officiel stilling

\* en offentlig ansat \* den offentlige sektor

\* offentlige pligt

\* opfyldte > \* ~ ombud

\* tjenesteområde \* offentligt anliggende

\* kontor / ... bygning \* kontorfolk

\* jakkesæt

\* offentlig væsen

\* offentlig service

\* forsyninger

\* offentlig transport

\* privat værk / væsen \* ... selskab

\*

\* = \* grad af offentlighed

\* aktieselskab

\* = \* kun have lidt at bryste sig af

\* statsskole

\* offentlig > \* telefonautomat

\* være stor i kæften / åbenmundet

\* ~ have det hele i munden

\* bakke ud

\* lille tegn på ngt.

\* komme i nærhede af ngt.

\* godt for det

\* fordi \* den mindste smule

<b>1080</b> At the check-in I have to <b>print</b> my name <b>on</b> a <b>form</b> with an <b>indelible</b> pen. in`de-	* skrive med trykte bogstaver på >	* formular blanket
For reasons of <b>public safety</b> , the security officers may <b>feel</b> the passengers <b>over for</b> weapons.	* som ikke kan viskes ud	
A traveller's complaint of a body search was rejected as an utterly <b>reasonable display</b> of anger.	* almen sikkerhed	
He went away with a loud <b>sniff of</b> disapproval.	* føle ngt. over det hele efter	
A customs officer came round with a dog to <b>sniff () out</b> drugs.	*	
<b>10</b> A <b>sniffer dog</b> (E) is trained to find illegal stuff by the smell.	* grundløs	* udbrud af ( en følelse )
A couple of journalists usually <b>have a sniff (a)round</b> trying to <b>sniff () `out</b> a celebrity.	* snøft	
Even if they <b>sniff (a)round</b> everywhere and all day, many times they <b>don't get</b> even a <b>sniff of</b> a celebrity.	*	
On the ground, the huge planes look <b>ponderous</b> but in the air, in spite of their <b>ponderousness</b> , they look like long-winged cigar <b>cases</b> .	* snuse sig frem til ngt.	
Some people <b>are scared of flying</b> .	* ~ narkohund	
Modern planes have a <b>pressure / pressurized cabin</b> .	* tage en opsnusningsrunde	
<b>20</b> Normal atmospheric pressure makes it possible to breathe without an <b>oxygen mask</b> .	* opsnuse ngt	
We had a cup of coffee in the <b>departure lounge</b> .	* snuse rundt	
My wife had her coffee black while I had mine with a <b>splash of</b> cream.	* ikke få det mindste spor af ngt.	
A man at the neighbouring table told us that he had been lucky <b>doing the pools</b> , so having a fine <b>pools win / win on the pools</b> , he had received a large <b>pools dividend</b> .	* tung, uhåndterlig kladset	
There had been a record amount of money <b>in the pools</b> .	* tyngde kladsethed	
So as <b>receipts from the pools</b> had <b>smashed the record</b> ,	* vinget	* -hylster -etui
<b>30</b> the <b>record pools</b> had <b>made a big splash</b> .	* ~ have flyskræk	
The news had been <b>splashed over</b> the TV <b>screens</b> and <b>splashed across</b> the <b>front pages</b> .	* trykkabine	
The <b>pools winner</b> showed us his ( football ) <b>pools coupon</b> .	*	
So having won a large sum <b>on</b> the ( football ) <b>pools</b> , he had decided to <b>splash out</b> ( <b>on</b> a luxury holiday ).	* iltmaske	
He had <b>splashed () out</b> more than £ 5000 ( <b>on</b> a holiday ).	* afgangs- >	* ventesal
Some people who suddenly <b>come by</b> a lot of <b>money</b> , can't help buying big <b>flashy / splashy</b> things in <b>flashy / splashy</b> colours.	* ~ 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 øjenfaldende	
	* =	

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

**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 \* svømmende- \* ~ 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 \* uhhyggelig \* 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.

\*

\* skylning

\* plask

\* være i gang med ngt.

\*

\* skylning

\* plask

\* 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 <b>lounge away</b> the whole holiday so we <b>went on</b> a few exciting <b>excursions to</b> various places.	* drive ngt. bort * tage på udflugt til ngt.
We visited a beautifully situated costal town.	*
Going for a <b>stroll</b> , we <b>strodded</b> along enjoying life. strêul	* slentretur * slentre
Having strolled around, we went to a <b>pub</b> to have a drink.	* værtshus
The <b>publican</b> himself, the landlord of the <b>public `house</b> (E) was behind the bar.	* værtshusholder * værtshus
We preferred the <b>public `bar</b> to the <b>`lounge bar</b> where you can buy drinks more cheaply.	* folkelig, billigere bar ( -rum ) * salonbar ( -rum )
10 A wall painting showed a big wave, a <b>breaker</b> with <b>surf</b> surging <b>towards</b> a boat on its way through the <b>breakers</b> .	* brydende bølge * bølgeskum
Years ago the village <b>had been hit by floods</b> .	* vælde frem mod ngt. * brændingen
<b>Splashing against</b> the banks and the dykes <b>at high tide</b> , the combined <b>tidal surge</b> and <b>storm surge</b> had eventually made <b>the tide splash</b> over the banks and dykes.	* blive ramt af > * oversvømmelse
The river had <b>overflowed</b> its banks and the dykes.	* plaske mod ngt. * højvande
As the river had been <b>overflowing</b> , the <b>overflow</b> of water from the river had <b>flooded</b> the village.	* tidevands- * hævning * tidevandet * ~ stormfod * plaske / sprøjte over ngt.
At an <b>overflow</b> , neglected dikes, dikes in bad repair	* oversvømmelse
20 are ( very / highly ) <b>susceptible to</b> erosion.	* letmodtagelig overfor ( erosion )
<b>Flood waters</b> had <b>surged into</b> people's homes.	* oversvømmelsesvand * vælde ind i ngt.
Several children and adults had drowned or died from <b>susceptibility to</b> diseases following <b>in the wake of</b> the flood.	*
' The funerals were a very <b>emotional / emotive</b> experience for all of us,' the waiter told us, deeply moved.	* letmodtagelig overfor ngt. * i kølvandet af ngt. * følelsesladet, -betonet * følelsesfremkaldende * =
It was a <b>tearful farewell</b> – everybody was <b>tearful</b> .	* tårevædet * fuld af tårer
<b>Over`come with</b> grief, everybody had looked <b>tearfully</b> at the coffins as the priest, <b>filled with</b> compassion, had <b>commended</b> their souls <b>to</b> God in <b>emotive</b> words.	* overvældet af ( sorg ) * fuld af ( medfølelse ) * anbefale ng. til ng. * følelsesfremkaldende ( ord )
30 ' I saw grown men <b>reduced to tears</b> ,' the waiter said, <b>over`taken by</b> great distress, ' We <b>were all in tears</b> .'	* opløst i tårer * overvældet af ( smerte, sorg ) * =
<b>Over`flowing with</b> sorrow, the survivors had attended the funerals <b>in tears</b> / (E) <b>in a flood of tears</b> .	* strømme over af ( sorg ) * tårevædet * i et væld af tårer
<b>Tears had welled up in</b> their eyes.	* tårerne vælde op i ngs. øjne
Their eyes <b>filled with</b> tears as they <b>sobbed (out)</b> their grief.	* tårer fyldte ngs. øjne * græde hulkende
<b>Tears had rolled / run / streamed down</b> their faces / <b>down</b> their <b>cheeks</b> as they had <b>sobbed</b> their `hearts out.	* tårer strømmer ned ad ngs. ansigt * ... ned ad ngs. kinder * græde af hele sit hjerte
Their <b>bodies</b> were <b>racked with</b> sobs.	* ngs. kroppe er forpint af hulkende gråd

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

\* frembringe / = / = > fremkalde  
\* reaktion hos ng.

\* følelsesmæssig

**Arousing her maternal instinct(s)** it made her **feel broody**.

\* vække ngs. > \* moder-  
instinkt (-er)

\* føle trang til at få børn  
\* sag

#### **10 Relating to / Concerning / Regarding that matter, ...**

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 hæs \* =

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

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

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

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

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.	* respektere ng. for ngt. * have ( den største ) respekt for ngt. * risikere sit liv for ngt. * skynde ng. / ngt. sit liv * påtvinge / pånøde ng. ngt. * ophold / stilstand i ngt. * overflytte ng. fra ngt. > * felthospital * til ngt. * omgående ufortoven
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.	* ordholden * komme gennem ngt. * levende / med livet i behold
All hospitals are ( placed / put ) on red alert.	* ( sætte ) hospital > * i alarmberedskab
Barrage balloons make the progress of enemy planes `bara~d§ E/A bē' rā~§ more difficult.	* spærreballon *
A barrage, a barrier of artillery fire, protects the soldiers as they counterattack.	* spærreid * spærring
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.	* være underlegen i antal * underlegen * styrker
Although ( greatly ) inferior ( to the enemy ) in numbers, the troops on Otis' side prove to be	* være ng. overlegen * være ( ng. ) underlegen i antal / talmæssig ...
( greatly ) superior ( to the enemy ) in efficiency.	* være ( ng. ) overlegen * i effektivitet
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 ).	* selvudnævnt / -bestaltet * overlegen * styrker * ( stærkt ) overlegen * ( i forhold til ng. ) * i antal talmæssigt * underlegen ( i forhold til ng. )
Although they ( greatly ) outnumber the enemy, his troops prove to be ( greatly ) inferior ( to the enemy ) in efficiency.	* overgå ng. i antal * være ng. ( stærkt ) underlegen * i effektivitet
30 So as enemy troops penetrate deep into the lines of the president's troops, his army disintegrates. The presidential troops flee in panic.	* trænge ( dybt ) ind gennem ( ng. linier ) * gå i opløsning *
Escaping at a rum, their last call seems to be,	* i løb * kald, opfordring, beslutning
'Every man for himself ( and the devil takes the rest ).'	* enhver må klare sig selv ( og fanden tager resten )
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.	* vende ngt om. * selvbestaltet * finde sig i en ( uventet ) position / situation

1091 In the head of a corrupt <b>plutocracy</b> , plu-`tákreſi the president together with <b>plutocrats of his ilk / kind</b> plu-`tékrats have for years ruled the country by <b>self-assumed powers</b> .	* rigmandsvælde * af ngs. egen slags * selverhvervede ( magtbeføjelser )
Wise after the <b>event</b> , the <b>megalomaniac</b> president megélè`meniak must acknowledge that <b>in the hour of trial, man for man</b> , his fighting units were <b>far inferior to</b> those of the enemy.	* klog af skade * storhedsvanvittig * i prøvelsens time * mand for mand * være ng. langt underlegne
Suddenly <b>put in a weak and vulnerable position</b> , the <b>megalomaniac</b> together with his <b>compliant</b> government are soon after <b>brought down / overthrown / toppled</b>	* sætte ng. i en > * svag * sårbar * position * storhedsvanvittig person * følgeagtig * styrte / vælte ng.
<b>10</b> by rebel forces.	*
As the rebels <b>assume power</b> , the president's <b>henchmen</b> and their <b>ilk / kind</b> are arrested and brought to trial.	* gibe magten * slags
As a new government <b>comes to power</b> , it is met with a <b>barrage of questions</b> .	* komme til magten * ~ en byge af > * spørsgsmål
Corrupt government officials and others <b>of that ilk / kind</b> are forced to <b>discharge</b> their <b>self-assumed duties</b> .	* = * afgive > * selvpåtaget * pligt
Having <b>assumed power</b> , the new government is prepared to <b>settle the dispute, negotiate a peace settlement</b> , and <b>make / conclude a peace treaty with</b> the neighbouring	* komme til / få magten * bilægge > * strid * forhandle > * aftale forlig * slutte fred med ng.
<b>20</b> country <b>implying guarantees against aggression</b> .	* indebære > * garantier mod ngt.
When the parties <b>demobilize</b> , they <b>demobilize</b> their <b>armies</b> .	* demobilisere * ~ opløse > * hær
So the <b>combat troops</b> are <b>demobilized / discharged</b> . di-`mēubilaizd	* kamptropper * demobilisere / hjemsende ng. * ~ opløsning
After the <b>demobilization of</b> the army, and the <b>demobilization of</b> the troops, programmes are	* ~ hjemsendelse
launched to help <b>demobilized</b> soldiers <b>fit into</b> civilian life.	* hjemsendt * egnet i ngt.
<b>Disabled</b> soldiers <b>have</b> a difficult <b>time / future before</b> them.	* krigsinvalid * have ( en xxx ) ( frem-) tid foran sig & gå en ( ) tid i møde
For one thing, either they have been <b>hideously scarred</b> , <b>hideously deformed</b> or both, they have to face the fact that	* ( blive ) > * forfærdeligt * arret * = * deformert
people at the first sight of them usually get <b>scared at</b> skeēd	* skræmt af ngt.
<b>30</b> the <b>hideousness</b> of their <b>scars and deformities</b> .	* det forfærdelige ved ngt. * ar * deformitet
Human beings are, <b>by nature, repulsed by</b> physical and psychical <b>abnormalities</b> so people instinctively perceive conspicuous <b>abnormality</b> as <b>hideous</b> and <b>repulsive</b> .	* fra naturens hånd * være frastødt af ngt. * anormalitet * = * hæslig, skrækkelig
<b>Congenital abnormalities</b> exist since or before birth kēn`dʒenitl while <b>inflicted</b> abnormalities have been inflicted (up)on a person later on.	* medfødt * abnormalitet * pådragten

1092 As soon as he's <b>demobilized / discharged</b> , Otis	* hjemsendt
goes to see / looks up his wounded friend at the hospital	* tage hen til / opsøge ng.
at the district / place where he <b>comes from</b> ,	* ~ ngs. hjemegn
probably his <b>native place</b> / his <b>native part of the country</b> .	* fødeogn
 Radiating joy at meeting again,	* stråle af > * glæde * & ved gensynet ( ~ gensynsglæde )
they greet each other with <b>radiant smiles</b> .	* strålende smil
Joy <b>radiates from</b> both of them ( at meeting again ).	* stråle fra ng.
Their <b>faces</b> are <b>radiant with joy as they meet again</b> .	* ngs. ansigt > * strålende af glæde * & ved gensyn
Both of <b>them</b> are <b>radiant with joy at meeting again</b> .	* ng. ...
 10 Seeing each other <b>again</b> , they <b>relive</b> together ri~liv	* & mødes igen * genopleve ngt.
the shocking experiences from that fatal morning.	*
Fast recovering as he <b>wills</b> ( it ), and <b>having the will to</b>	* ville ( det ) * have viljen til at -
be <b>rehabilitated</b> , Ollie will soon be <b>discharged / released</b>	* genoptræne ng. * vil / ønske ( det )
( from (A: the ) hospital ).	* udskrive ng. ( fra hospital )
Ollie invites his <b>bosom friend / pal / A&amp; buddy</b>	* hjerteven
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 <b>narrow</b> her eyes as she takes a view of Otis.	* knibe øjnene sammen
As she gazes at the stranger and <b>it dawns on</b> her that	* det går op for ng. at -
he is the one who rescued her son, she <b>brightens up</b> .	* lyse op
Her <b>eyes</b> and whole <b>face brighten ( up )</b> .	* lyse op
Giving Otis a big smile, her <b>eyes</b> and whole <b>face light up</b> .	* ngs. ansigt lyser op
As she smiles at him and her eyes <b>narrow</b> , a <b>profusion of</b>	* øjnene > * blive smalle * flor / mængde af ngt.
wrinkles <b>radiate from</b> the <b>corners</b> of her <b>eyes</b> .	* stråle ud fra ngt. * øjenkrog
Ollie's parents welcome Otis with <b>demonstrative</b> greetings.	* åbentlyst kærlig
Kindness <b>radiates from</b> both of them.	* stråle fra ng.
In the evening they sit in front of the fireplace.	*
 30 The <b>log fire radiates</b> a warm <b>cosy glow</b> ,	* brændeild * udstråle > * behagelig * skær
as Ollie's parents tell Otis about the history of the manor.	*
As <b>heat radiates from</b> the <b>glowing</b> logs,	* hede > * stråle ud fra ngt. * glødende
they relate their family history.	*
Having done a lot of <b>genealogy</b> ,	* slægtsforskning
dʒi~ni~ələdʒi	
they know the <b>genealogy</b> of many of their ancestors.	* slægtshistorie
So they have <b>drawn</b> some <b>genealogies</b> ,	* tegne > * stamtavle / -træ
which are <b>genealogical charts / tables / trees</b> ,	* =
dʒi~nié`lædʒɪkl	
or <b>family trees</b> that show the <b>lines</b> of their <b>ancestors</b> .	* = * linje * ane, forfader ~ slægtslinier

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

**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  
lovlighed \* sætte sig ulovligt 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 forgodtbefindende )

\* 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.

- \* adlyde / følge > \* de guddommelige / guds bud
- \* de ti bud \* af egen fri vilje
- \* føle velvilje overfor ng.
- \* fred og velvilje mellem ng.

## The Decalogue;

- |   |   |                              |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1) Thou shalt have no other gods before me.   | *   |                              |
| 2) Thou shalt not make unto thee any <b>graven image</b> .  | * udskåret  | * afbildning                 |
| 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 <b>neighbour</b> .   | * ~ næsten  |                              |
| 10) Though shalt not <b>covet</b> thy neighbour's house,<br>though shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife,<br>nor his manservant, nor his maidservant,<br>nor his ox, nor his <b>ass</b> , nor anything that is thy neighbours. | * begære ngt.<br>*  |                              |
| God <b>wills to</b> punish <b>wilful</b> stupidities and <b>misdeeds</b> .  | *   | * misdåd<br>ugerning         |
| <b>20</b> If man <b>wilfully defies</b> God and his authority,<br>and <b>bid defiance to</b> Him, God will soon <b>feel ill will</b> .<br>dī' faiēns  | * have viljen til at -<br>* & med vilje   | * viljebestemt<br>overlagt   |
| When God <b>shows ill will towards</b> somebody   | * byde ng. trods  | * føle uvilje<br>/ ond vilje |
| he <b>shows a strength of will</b> that is <b>unique</b> .  | * vise ( sin ) ...  |                              |
| God has <b>unique willpower</b> and, when showing   | * viljestyrke   | * enestående                 |
| his <b>strength of will</b> , he doesn't <b>hold back from</b> being<br>brutal and merciless as demonstrated in the Old Testament.  | * =   | * viljestyrke                |
| He even <b>finds out if</b> people <b>comply with</b> his wishes,<br>or <b>obey</b> his orders <b>not with the best will in the world</b> .   | * viljestyrke   | * holde sig tilbage          |
| God's <b>will be done</b> .   | *   |                              |
| <b>30</b> Believing or pretending to <b>do the will of God</b> ,  | * finde ud af om -  | * efterkomme ngt.            |
| the king had <b>willed to</b> build up a a society of divine order<br>and <b>willed</b> a gang of men <b>to</b> assist him.   | * adlyde ngt.   | * & halvhjertet              |
| Whenever there was a <b>battle / clash / test of wills</b><br>in the end the king <b>worked</b> his <b>will</b> .   | * gøre gud's vilje  |                              |
| It seemed that the king's behaviour was fundamentally<br>guided by his tendency to <b>project</b> his sinister motives <b>onto</b><br>other people.   | * bruge sin vilje til at -<br>* ... overfor ng. ...<br>* viljestyrkekamp / -sammenstød / -prøve<br>* ~ sætte sin vilje igennem<br>* |                              |
|   | * ( psykologisk ) overføre ( skumle motiver ) til ng.   |                              |

<b>1096</b> Like God of the Old Testament, the king <b>disciplined</b> those who didn't <b>comply with / submit to / obey his will</b> and punished harshly those who <b>went against</b> his <b>will</b> , and <b>acted against / in defiance of</b> his <b>will</b> .	* disciplinere, ~ opdrage ng. til lydighed
If not just a simple pragmatist and hypocrit, the power-crazy king must have <b>drawn</b> all his <b>inspiration</b> <b>from</b> the Old Testament as in the New Testament God is <b>represented</b> as the loving and forgiving Father.	* føje > * vilje * sætte sig op imod > * = * handle imod > * = * * ~ få > * inspiration > * fra ngt. * fremstille ng. som ngt. * ~ du skal elske din nabo som dig selv
<b>Though shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.</b>	
<b>10</b> God <b>wills to</b> use his son, Jesus Christ, as <b>saviour</b> to save a repitant man from <b>original sin and perdition</b> . Instead of <b>bearing / harbouring / feeling ill will against</b> his <b>neighbour</b> , man should learn to <b>forgive</b> the <b>sins</b> of others <b>Repenting (of)</b> his own sins, every man could now hope for God's forgiveness.	* ville at - * frelser * arvesynd * fortabelse * bære / nære / føle > * nag / uvilje mod ng. * & næste * tilgive > * synd * angre ngt. *
Everyone sins at some time, in thought if not <b>in deed</b> .	* i gerning
<b>The spirit is willing ( but the flesh is weak ).</b>	* ånden er redebon ( men kødet er svagt )
Having to <b>atone / make amends for</b> his sins, man must <b>make atonement for</b> his sin <b>in word and deed</b> ê`t��unm��nt	*
<b>20</b> as his <b>repentance</b> is an <b>absolute necessity</b> ( for him ) <b>to get a passport to</b> God's <b>goodwill</b> .	* g��re bod / soning for ngt. * i ord og gerning * anger * absolut * n��dvendighed ( for ng. ) > * for at f�� > * uomg��ngelig * for at f�� > * adgangsbillet til > * sympati * gr��nsel��s * velvilje * gr��nsel��s * vilje til at - * g��re ng. en god gerning * nabo * = n��este
Jesus has a <b>boundless will to</b> help those in need.	
Man should <b>do his neighbour a kindness</b> , and <b>do him a good turn</b> .	
To <b>will</b> is not enough; one must <b>do</b> .	* ville * handle
<b>Deeds are better than words.</b>	* gerning
You may be rewarded for your <b>good deeds</b> .	* god gerning
Two <b>robbers</b> were <b>crucified</b> together with Jesus.	* r��ver * korsf��este
One robber <b>willed</b> Jesus <b>to</b> look at him, saying,	* f�� ng. til ngt. ved en viljesanstrengelse
<b>30</b> 'Remember me when you come in Your kingdom.'	*
Jesus <b>willed</b> himself <b>to</b> keep faith in God.	* g��re ngt. ved en viljesanstrengelse
<b>Willing</b> himself <b>to</b> keep <b>absolute</b> faith in the Lord, at one moment, though, he almost <b>lost faith in</b> God.	* ubetinget * = * miste troen p�� ng.
In his pain He cried out, ' <i>My God, My God, why have You left Me so alone.</i> '	*
For the first and only time God looked away from His Son.	*

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

<b>1098 Fate willed it that</b> the King had both <b>strong-willed</b> and <b>weak-willed, good-willed, and ill-willed</b> children.	* skæbnen ville det således at -	* viljestærk
<b>Having a strong will</b> , his elder E/A oldest son ( E <b>eldest son</b> when he had another son ) had apparently <b>inherited</b> his father's strong will.	* viljesvag * godmodig venligrædsindet	* genstridig fjentligsindet * stærk vilje
<b>Endowed with a good 'will</b> , his <b>youngest son</b> ( <b>second son</b> when he had a third son ) must have <b>received</b> an <b>inheritance of good will from his empathetic mother.</b>	* have >	
<b>Gifted with empathy</b> , he was an <b>empathetic child.</b>	* ældst	
10 As he had <b>empathy for / with</b> other people he had <b>empathy for / with</b> their difficult situations.	* arve ngt.	
He <b>empathized with</b> other people, <b>empathized with</b> their difficult situation.	* være begavet / udstyret med ngt. * velvilje venligt sind	* yngste * søn
<b>Empathy usually develops between</b> family members so family members usually <b>develop</b> great <b>empathy for / with</b> each other.	* anden søn * modtagte >	
As his youngest son grew up, the King, however, started to <b>despise</b> his son <b>for</b> being an <b>effete man having a weak will.</b>	* arv af ( godmodighed )	* indfølende
<b>Scorning</b> his youngest son and his manners <b>as womanish</b> , 20 the King <b>ridiculed</b> him <b>for</b> being a big <b>softy</b> .	* begavet med ngt. * indfølelse med ngt.	* =
The <b>conceited</b> King maintained that those of his offspring that showed strong <b>personality traits</b> such as <b>strong wills</b> had <b>inherited</b> them <b>from</b> him while bad traits as a <b>weak will</b> must have <b>been transmitted to</b> them <b>from</b> their mother.	* indfølelse med ngt. * følelsesmæssig forståelse	* udvikle sig mellem ng. * ... for / med ng.
The king ignored that a <b>character trait</b> may be mainly <b>acquired from</b> experience and therefore <b>noninherited</b> .	* udvikle >	
As it suited his <b>book</b> , the King also <b>confused good will with weak will and ill will with strong will.</b>	*	
<b>Industry</b> is an <b>inherent quality of man.</b>	* foragte / ringeagte ng. for at -	* kraftløs * svag vilje
( NB carousal # <b>carousel</b> E/A <b>carrousel</b> )	* håne ng / ngt. som ngt.	* kvindagtig
30 and social feelings are <b>inherent in</b> human life.	* latterliggøre ng. for ngt.	* ~ bløddyr
The king had an <b>inherent love of / for carousal(s).</b>	* indbildsk	
( NB carousal # <b>carousel</b> E/A <b>carrousel</b> )	* personligheds-	* stærk vilje
An <b>inherent tradition to glorify manly excesses</b> in life and upbringing, and prove one's <b>manhood</b> , had been <b>passed down from</b> father <b>to</b> son through generations.	* arve ngt. fra ng.	* svag vilje
<b>Entertainment</b> was <b>inherent in life at Court.</b>	* være overført til ng. fra ng.	
Increasingly <b>indulging in carousal</b> , eating, and <b>drinking to the dregs</b> , the <b>dissipated, dissolute and debauched King</b> more and more <b>led a dissipated and dissolute life.</b>	* karakter-	* træk
	* tilegnet gennem	* ikke arvet
	* passe i ngs. kram	* god vilje
	* med ngt.	* uvilje fjentlighed
	* foretagsomhed	* medfødt iboende
		* rodfæstet i ng
	* medfødt iboende	* svirens drukkelag
	* =	* karrusel
	* ved- * tradition	* glorificere / * mandige * udholdende med at - forherlige >
		* mandighed skejelser
	* videregive fra ng. til ng.	
	* beværtning underholdning	* fast bestanddel af ngt. * ved hoffet
	* hengive sig til ngt.	* drikkelag * drikke >
	* til bundfaldet	* moralisk 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**

k   rauz

had gradually **dissipated** her respect for him.

   dispeitid

Even if the Queen had tried to **heal** the **rift between** them,  
the **breach between** the King and the Queen never **healed**.

Trying to **curb** the King's **excesses**, the Queen had  
not been able to curb even the worst **excesses of** court life.

The queen, who was married **against** her **will**, had tried  
to **work** her **will** and **go against** her husband's **will**.

**10** As he had more and more **imposed** his **will on** her  
she had had to **discipline herself to** submit **against** her **will**.

As the King **indulged** himself **with** female company,  
the Queen **in earnest / for real** started to **feel / bear / harbour**  
**ill will against** the King.

As a **countermove / countermeasure**,  
the King **demonstratively favoured** his oldest son  
**pointedly over** his second son to make his oldest son  
**side with** his father **against** his mother.

The King usually showed his feelings **indirectly //**  
**20 in a roundabout way / fashion** so it was nearly only  
in the company of his eldest son that he was **demonstrativ**.

**Endowing** his eldest son **with** responsibilities,  
the King **endowed** him **with** qualities he wanted him to have.

As the King led a **life of depravity**,  
his **debauchery, in the nature of the case**,  
**effected** and **depraved / corrupted** his eldest son  
**Dissipating** money, time, and energy, the oldest son  
increasingly **mimicked** ( inf: mimic ) and **aped** his father,  
   mimikt  
his **depraved mind** and disgusting manners.

**30** The Queen's **love for** her elder son gradually **dissipated**,  
as he **internalized** his father's bad manners.

In order to **drive a wedge between** the King and his son,  
the queen had **indirectly / by a roundabout way**, let the King  
know that he wasn't the real father of the crown prince.

The allegation made the King furious, but contrary to what  
she had had in mind, her allegation **were lost on** them  
as they only **became** yet more **attached to** each other.

Otherwise, the King was known to **hate it when** people  
**attached** themselves **to** him.

\*

\* svire \* um  deholdent

\* udskejelse  
moralsk opl  sning

\* f   ngt. til gradvist at forsvinde

\* hele >  
~ bygge bro over >  
\* brud mellem ng.

\* brud mellem ng.  
splittelse, kl  ft ...  
\* heles

\* d  mme op for ngt.

\* moralske udskejelser  
overgreb

\* =

\* mod sin vilje

\* s  tte sin vilje igennem \* s  tte sig op imod ngs. vilje

\* p  tvinge ng. sin vilje

\* disciplinere ng. til at - \* mod sin vilje

\* fork  le sig med ngt.

\* for alvor

\* = \* n  re uvilje / fjendskab mod ng.

\* modtr  k \* modforanstaltung

\* demonstrativt \* favorisere ng.

f  lelsesladet \* demonstrativt \* p   ngs. bekostning

tydeligt \* tage parti for / holde med ng.

\* indirekte

\* p   en sn  rklet m  de

\*   benlyst f  lelsesladet

\* udstyre ng. med ngt. (~ tildele ng. ngt.)

\* = (~ till  gge ng. ngt.)

\* i moralsk ford  rv

\* moralsk ford  rvet opf  rel \* i sagens natur

udskejelser \* p  virke / \* moralsk ford  rve ng.

smitte af p   ng.

\* bort  de / -  dsle ngt.

\* efterligne ng&t. \* efterabe ng&t.

\* moralsk ford  rvet > \* sind

\* k  rlighed til ng. >

\* g   i opl  sning og forsvinde

\* internalisere / indoptage ngt.

\* drive en kile ind imellem ng.

\* indirekte / ad omveje

\*

\* ~ prelle af p   ng.

\* blive knyttet til ng.

\* hade det, n  r -

\* h  gte sig p   / kl  be sig til ng.

