

1101 The Queen refused to stoop so low as to eat and drink to excess, and to participate in the adulation of the King.	* synke så dybt som at - * tilsmigring af ng.
Having scorned to stoop to (participate in) the debauchery of the King and his drinking companions , she had scorned any invitation whenever possible.	* hånligt afvise at - * nedværdige sig til (at) ngt. * skørlevned * drukvenner * hånligt afvise ngt.
One night, the younger brother had exceptionally participated in one of the King's frequent carousals / <ses / drinking bouts / drunken orgies .	* for en sjælden gangs skyld * drikkelag * = * druk- * orgie
Carousing with their usual drinking companions, 10 and adulated by the adulators' adulatory remarks, the King and the older son had kept gibing / jibing at the younger son, taunting him about his lack of manliness .	* holde drikkelag / svire med ng. * smigre ng. * smigrer * slesk * gøre nar ad / håne ng. * håne ng. for ngt. * mandighed
As usual, their views had conflicted , and for a while it had taken all the willpower of the younger brother to stay calm.	* ~ komme i konflikt * tage / kræve > * viljestyrke
Eventually, having had enough of their cheap jibes / gibes and of being looked down on by both his father and brother, the younger brother's had clenched his fists in defiance .	* have fået nok af at - * spydighed pl. hån, spot * knytte > * næverne * i trods
In defiance of his inborn aversion to conflict (U), the younger brother had eventually been stirred into action	* på trods af ngt. * medfødt * modvilje mod ngt. * vække ng. til dåd
20 by a snidely provocative, insinuating remark.	* spydigt * provokerende * insinuerende
In spite of his inbred reluctance to come into conflict , he had been stirred to react by an especially snide remark.	* medfødt * modvilje mod at - * komme i konflikt (~ konfliktskyhed) * vække ng. til at - * spydig
His fists clenched as he had got up in an act of defiance .	* næver * knyttes * rejse sig * i (en handling af) trods
Having leaped up in an a gesture of defiance , and walked up right in front of his brother, he had grabbed him by the neckband and his neckcloth (a neckerchief or cravat E/A ascot) and shirt frill / ruffle , and challenged him to a fist fight.	* springe op * i en gestus af > * trods * gå hen lige foran ng. * gribe ng. ved ngt. * halslinning * halsklud * firkantet, foldet halstørklæde * & kravatt * kalvekrøs * udfordre ng. til ngt.
With a contemptuous and scornful air of forbearance , 30 mixed with a derisive laughter, the elder brother had stroken a (supercillious, haughty and snifty) pose .	* foragtende * hånlig * mine af > * overbærenhed * hånlig, spottende ironisk * anstille en (storsnudet * = * =) > * positur ~ stille sig (=) an * strutte af ngt. * selvtilid
Bursting with confidence , expecting an easy win, he stroke an (a superior condescending) attitude .	* anstille > (* overlegent * nedladende) * attityde *
The elder brother's attitude changed, however, the moment / instant (that) his brother fearlessly / intrepidly / nothing daunted started to charge him, first in a cautious / guarded testing manner,	* i samme øjeblik som - * frygtløst * & uforfærdet
then in a surprising and astonishing shower of blows.	* forsigtig * & tilbageholdende * afprøvende * overraskende * & overrumplende

1102 Startled by the unexpected situation, the elder brother	* bestyrtet	
had had an amazed / astounded look in his eyes as he had	* forbløffet / bestyrtet	
had to summon up all his strenght to defend himself.	* opbyde >	* styrke
Giving all he got , the elder brother had suddenly	* give alt, hvad man har i sig	
showed signs of having lost his strength.	*	
So everybody was taken by surprise and shocked when	*	
the younger brother had suddenly grabbed a candlestick	*	
and hit his brother on the head.	*	
Having seen the gleam of a knife flashing through the air,	* svagt glimt	* fare gennem ngt.
10 he had shouted, ' He pulled a knife ! – he pulled a knife ! –	* trække kniv	
I saw him whip up / draw a knife ! '	* - = -	
Some of the bystanders had siezed the younger brother,	*	
while others bent down to examine and help the elder brother,	*	
lying lifeless on the floor with a fracture of the skull .	* ~ kraniebrud	
Death is an inherent conclusion of life – sooner or later.	* naturnødvendig	* ende på livet
It is inherently impossible to avoid death in the long run	* naturnødvendigt	
but it's possible not to challenge death .	* udfordre >	* døden
As certain as mass is an inherent quality of matter , and,	* så sikkert som * masse * iboende * materiale	
as sure as intoxication is an inherent quality of alcohol,	* =	* forgiftning beruselse
20 death is inherent in life.	* uløselig forbundet egenskab ved	
The sudden tumult had got the woozy King up	* omtåget	
from his royal seat at the head of the well-provided table.	* velforsynet / -dækket	
Having stooped / <ping shoulders , and stooping /	* (have) krumme skuldre	* ~ være krumbøjet
having a stoop because of drunkenness, the King had reeled /	* ~ være ...	
lurched / staggered / teetered into the crowd, and eventually	* vakle	
caught sight of the lifeless body lying on the floor.	* livløs	
He looked at the body, aghast as he realized the blood	* lamslået	
streaming from the head.	* strømme fra ngt.	
Standing aghast at the sight of so much blood,	* lamslået	
30 he was thunderstruck as it dawned on him that it was	* =	
his eldest son lying on the floor with a fractured skull.	* revnet	
As the dramatic end of the fight took place in an instant /	* på et øjeblik	
in (less than / next to) no time / in the twinkling of an eye ,	* =	
the king, overcome by dring and overcome with fatigue ,	* overmandet af ngt.	* træthed udmattelse
had, however, been too fuddled (by drink) to have noticed	* forvirret / omtåget (af ngt.)	
what exactly had happened.	*	

1104 The next day as soon as the King had sobered up, he had arranged for a **summary court** to be established to bring **summary proceedings** against his younger son.

As soon as the news had spread, people had gathered to witness the prince's **summary dispatch / execution**.

Looking forward to the dispatch / execution **in thrilling expectation**, the public had expected to see the executioner **dispatch / execute** the fratricide **with (summary) dispatch**.

10 **Swinging** his **axe**, the **beheader / decapitater** would try to **sever** the head **from** the body with a single **stroke of the axe**.

Everybody's **patience** was, however, **severely tried** as the proceedings failed to **get going**.

Eventually the King appeared but to everybody's surprise he had announced that he had **tempered justice with mercy**, and and let his son **flee**.

The truth was, however, that when a couple of guards had come to fetch the prince, they had found the dungeon empty, and the guards missing.

20 **Furious at / about** the news, **furious at / with** his men, the King had had to **fight () down his rage** in order to find a way to **get out of the fix without losing face**.

Having no proof but convinced that the Queen had been **instrumental in (arranging)** her son's escape, the King had **had enough of** her.

Knowing it might **have dire, incalculable consequences** if he had had the Queen **put out of the way**, the King had **calculated that he had better content** himself **with** less.

So finding it **expedient just to disown** her, he had **30 contented** himself **with just getting** her **out of the way**,

Being **repudiated**, she had been **banished / exiled from** the court, and **banished / exiled to** a remote manor with the **clause that** she was forbidden to leave the estate.

The former queen knew that her **banishment** would be checked by the King, and only with difficulty she had **learned** that her son had **fled to safety** in the neighbouring country which would do nothing but **put obstacles** in the King's **way**.

Trying to **banish** the King **from** her memory, the ex-queen had tried to **banish** any memory **of** the King,

- *
- * summarisk > * ret
- * = * retsproces
- *
- * summarisk * henrettelse
- *
- * i spændt / gysense forventning
- * henrette ng.
- * med hurtig og effektiv (uformelt) tilgang
~ hurtigt og effektivt (uden formaliteter)
- * svinge > * økse * skarpperter
- * skille ngt. fra ng * hug * af øksen
(øksehug)
- * sætte ngs. tålmodighed på en hård prøve
- * komme i gang
- *
- * lade nåde gå for ret
- * flygte
- *
- * fangehul
- *
- * rasende over ngt. * bekæmpe > * raseri
- * bekæmpe > * vrede
- * komme ud af kniben * uden at tabe ansigt
- *
- * medvirkende i (at) ngt.
- * få nok af ng.
- * have > * svære * uberegnelige * & følger
uoverskuelige
- * skaffe / rydde ng. af vejen
~ dræbe ng.
- * regne ud / * stille sig tilfreds med ngt
komme til det resultat at -
- * formålstjenligt / hensigtsmæssigt at - * forstøde ng.
- * stille sig tilfreds med at -
- * forstøde ng. * forvise ng. fra ngt.
- * forvise ng. til ngt.
- * bestemmelse / klausul at -
- * forvisning
- * blive bekendt med (at -)
- * flygte i > * sikkerhed
- * lægge ng. hindringer i vejen
- * fordrive (ng.) fra (erindring)
- * - - - (erindring, minde) om ng.

1105 Greedy for power, the King had, not long ago, tried to **overcome** his **hereditary enemy** but with no success.

Struggling for power, morbidly obsessed with power, obsessed by (a morbid) lust for power, and determined to **remain / stay in power,** the **power-hungry / -crazy / -mad** King was always ready to **use / wield (his) power,** and **arrogate to himself power** and **powers** to which he was not entitled.

As long as he had **been in power** and had **had power,** **10** he had **had** willing henchmen **in his power.**

Having power over a bunch of **servile fawning pawns,** he had **had** the **power** to **use force** and **exercise authority.**

Treating his men **with summary dispatch,** the **power-seeking** King had neither **been above** nor **shy about / of (using)** shady methods in order to **come to / gain / obtain / sieze / take power.**

Doing everything in his power not to lose power, the ambitious King had never been above neither **bribery** nor **abuse of power / abusing his power,**

20 He used all **expedients** necessary to **overcome** private **obstacles** as well as **obstacles** to the **King's peace.**

To those who **valued** their **life,** it would not **be politic to stand in the way of** the King and his ambitions.

So getting **involved** in all all kinds of **expediences,** and getting involved in dishonest **politics –** politics of both private and political **expediency –** people in court life had become used to **act out of expediency.**

As everybody **in court circles** had considered it (to be) **politic to adopt** a dishonest **behaviour,** it had soon **been** **30** everybody's **policy** to **ingratiate** themselves **with** the King.

Open to bribery for any consideration, **obtaining** money or other **considerations,** many people at the court had **adopted** a **venal behaviour.**

Bootlicking and **venality** had **obtained** at the court.

The King never discovered the **true circumstances of** his sons escape, and the former queen had found it

expedient that she kept it a closely guarded secret who had told her the truth, and **that** she had **bribed** the **venal** guards to flee together with her son.

- * overvinde / -mande ng.
- * arvefjenden
- * kæmpe for > * magt * sygeligt * optaget af ...
- * besat af > * sygelig * magtbegær
- * forblive ved magten *
- * magtbegærlig / -syg
- * bruge / udøve magt * tilrane sig > * magt
- * magtbeføjelser
- * være ved magten * have magt
- * have ng. i sin magt
- * have magt over ng. * servil * fedtende * skakbonde håndlanger
- * have magt til at - * bruge magt * udøve magt
- * behandle ng. > * med summarisk tilgang ~ uformelt, hurtigt, effektivt
- * magtbegærlig * føle sig for god til ngt.
- * bange for (at) ngt.
- * komme til / få / opnå / gribe / tage > * magt (-en)
- * gøre alt, * tabe magten hvad der står i ens magt for at -
- * magtmisbrug
- * magtmisbrug * misbrige > * magt
- * formålstjenligt / * overvinde / klare ngt. hensigtsmæssigt middel
- * (for-) hindring * hindring for ngt. * landefred
- * have livet kært * være fornuftigt at -
- * stå i vejen for ng. / ngt.
- * formålstjenlig / hensigtsmæssig handling
- * politik regeringsmetoder
- * formålstjenlig- / hensigtsmæssighed
- * handle ud fra > * =
- * i hofkredse
- * fornuftigt / * antage > * opførsel * være > formålstjenligt at -
- * politik * indsmigre sig hos ng. strategi
- * åben for > * bestikkelse * betaling, godtgørelse modydelse
- * få / modtage / erhverve sig > * - = -
- * tillægge sig ngt. * bestikkelig * opførsel
- * spytlikkeri * bestikkelighed * være at finde gælde, herske
- * sande > * omstændigheder omkring
- *
- * formålstjenligt / * holde det som en velbevaret hemmelighed hvxx hensigtsmæssigt at -
- * ... at - * bestikkelig * bestikke ng. til at -
- *

1106 In sympathy with the Queen and her younger son,	*
and as soon as he had seen his chance to do so,	* & se sit snit til at -
the court jester had succeeded in having someone	* hofnar
passing () on / relaying a message to the Queen.	* viderebringe > * budskab til ng.
The message had told her that her oldest son had, in fact,	*
pulled a knife, but in order to make up to the King,	* indynde sig hos / fedte for ng.
one of the King's crawlers had expediently stooped (down)	* kryb * formålstjenligt belejligt
to remove the knife, whereafter the rest of the gang of toadies	* fedterumpe, spytlikker
had all together found it expedient to keep () back the truth /	* hensigtsmæssigt / opportunt * holde ngt. tilbage > formålstjenligt / belejligt at -
withhold the truth from the King.	* tilbageholde ngt. > * overfor ng. ~ forholde ng. (sandheden)
10 Bowing and scraping always toadying (to the King) ,	* bukke og skrabe (fig.) * fedte / sleske (for ng.)
and never wasting a chance to fawn (on / over him) ,	* - = -
they knew that it would be inexpedient to tell truth.	* uhensigtsmæssigt at -
Acting from expediency / <ce rather than principle	* handle ud fra > * fomålstjenlighed hensigtsmæssighed
each of the bootlickers were disposed to please the King	* spytlikker * indstillet på at -
by the simple expedient of lying and spreading	* ved > * simpel * middel / (nød-) udvej at -
the baseless / groundless rumour of wilful murder .	* grundløs * rygte om ngt. * overlagt mord
The Queen had told the truth to the King,	*
but he had refused to face facts .	* adslå at - * se sandheden i øjnene
Unwilling to accept that it was a cowardice knife attack	*
20 by his favourite son himself that had caused his own death,	*
the King had denied facts / the truth .	* se sandheden i øjnene
The King had, of course, at once taken steps to formally	*
exclude his oldest son from the succession .	* udelukke ng. fra > * arvegangen / -følgen
He disinherited his son by taking away all rights of him	* gøre arveløs * fjerne ngs. ret >
to inherit	* til at - * arve
Disinherited and heirless , the son was, above all,	* arveløs * =
happy to be alive.	*
As the heir apparant had been killed, and number two	* tronarving
in the order of succession has been disinherited ,	* kronprins
30 and made heirless , the King was now without male heirs .	* uden (mandlige) arvinger
So he made his daughter heir to the throne.	* gøre ng. til arving til / af ngt.
So as the King made her his heir , an heiress was then	* gøre ng. til (sin) arving * kvindelig arving
entitled to receive the throne by inheritance .	* overtage tronen * ved / i arv
As an heir presumptive she was heir of the King	* foreløbig arving * ngs. arving kronprins (-esse)
but only heir to the throne and heir to the title as long as	* være arving til (tronen) * ... til (titlen)
no one else with a stronger claim to the throne was born.	* krav på > * tronen

1107 If a person leaves only one family member	* efterlade sig ng.
entitled to inherit , this person is a sole heir or sole inheritor .	* arveberettiget * enearving * =
The King had, however, married again and got a third son.	*
As the heir apparent to the throne, it was now this son	* nærmeste / retmæssig arving til ngt. (tronarving)
who was entitled to inherit the throne and the title as no one	* arve > * tronen * titlen
else with a stronger claim to the throne could be born.	*
Entitled to succeed (his father) to the throne ,	* arve / overtage ng. (efter ng.)
the King's third son was entitled to succeed the King	* berettiget til at - * efterfølge ng.
entitled to succeed his father as king.	* ... ng. som ngt.
In reality an alcoholic, the King had considered alcohol	*
10 a useful expedient for dulling all kinds of pains.	* middel til at - * dulme ngt.
Still unable to overcome temptations and bad habits,	* overvinde > * fristelse
the King had increasingly indulged in luxurious living /	*
in a life of luxury endangering his health.	*
So having grown into obesity , the obese King.	* vokse sig til > * overvægt * overvægtig fedme fed
caught a variety of diseases resulting from his lifestyle ,	* pådrage sig > * sygdom * som resultat af > * livsstil (~ livsstilssygdom)
Neither his royal power nor the will to live could help	* viljen til at -
the King to recover .	* komme sig blive helbredt
Drawing () up a will , the King made a will just before	* affatte / * lave testamente lade skrive ...
he died as his last will and testament .	* sidste vilje og ønske
20 Some of the King's willing friends inherited , too.	* villig * arve
Receiving a legacy – an inheritance under a will –	* få > * testamenteret arv * arv * efter testamente
they inherit / received a considerable sum.	* arve ngt.
Disputing the order of succession , a number of	* bestride * arvefølge
pretenders made hereditary claims to the throne.	* prætendenter * stille arvefølgekrav
Being a minor , the King's third son had a guardian .	* mindreårig ikke myndig person * formynder, værge
The two of them together had inherited a delicate situation	* arve (situation)
(from the deceased King).	* (fra ng.)
Soon after the King had died, his second son	*
had found it safe enough to return to his mother at her manor.	*
30 They were both overcome by emotion at their reunion.	* overvældet
As descendents of the disowned / repudiated Queen	* efterkommer af ng. * forstødt
and her son, the family has been in possession of	*
the manor ever since.	*
Descending through generations, the hereditary title	* ~ gået i arv gennem ng. * (retmæssig) arvelig
and heritable manor has descended to / passed to	* arvelig * gået i arv til ng.
^{`heritèbl} the eldest son, or eldest daughter if there were no sons.	*

1108 The manor is part of a cultural heritage / inheritance .	* arv		
Having graced the lord and the lady with their visits,	* besøge ng. med (besøg)		
royals have graced the manor and its graceful surroundings	* kaste glans over ngt. >		* yndefuld
with their presence down through the ages .	* med (tilstedeværelse)		* gennem tiderne
Everytime the lord or lady of the manor have died,	*		
they have bequeathed / left (their children) their estate .	* efterlade sig ngt. (til ng.)		* arvemasse
-dd / -#t			
They have bequeathed / left their property and money	* =	* ejendele	* penge
(to their children).	*		
On the death of the surviving lord or lady of the manor,	* ved ngs. død		* ~ efterladte
10 all the children had expectations from their parents.	* forventninger efter ng. , ~ håb om at arve		
Acquiring / receiving their parents' estate by inheritance ,	* få ngt. >	* arvemasse	* i arv
they children acquired / received property and money	* =		
by inheritance .	* =		
Entitled to succeed to the title of lord or lady of the manor,	* efterfølge / arve >		* titel af ngt.
the heir apparant or heir presumptive has inherited	* førstearving	* foreløbig førstearving	* arve >
the hereditary title together with the (in>) heritable manor.	* arvelig	* titel	* arvelig
As heirs / inheritors of the lord or lady of the manor,	*		
the other children have usually been left an inheritance .	* få efterladt ng. >		* arv
Having entered upon the inheritance ,	* ~ stede til arv		
20 they have taken a share of the inheritance .	* få en del af arven tiltræde arven		
Having inherited from their parents, the children have	* arve fra ng.		
sometimes inherited a fortune from their parents.	* arve ngt. fra		
Having been left a fortune, they have come into a fortune.	* være efterladt ngt.	* komme til ngt. (ved arv)	
So the children have had an heretage of welth.	* arv ~ vuggegave		
A variety of family heirlooms have been passed on /	* arvestykker		* lade ngt. gå videre
transmitted from generation to generation.	* overføre ngt.		* fra ng. til ng.
When an heir takes over the manor, they must	* overtage / arve ngt.		
accept their inheritance with assets and liabilities .	* vedgå > * arv	* med aktiver og ansvarsforpligtelser	
Its been a family steeped in tradition.	* gennemsyret af ngt.		* ~ vedgå arv og gæld
30 Every generation has passed () down traditions	* videregive ngt.		
(from their parents) to their children.	* fra ng. til ng.		
(In) heritability relating to hereditary titles	* arvelighed		* arvelig
and (in) heritable property is prescribed / defined by	* arvelig		
the Inheritance Act , the law of wills and succession ,	* Arveloven	* lov om >	* arv
the rules of succession , the rules of inheritance	* arvefølgeregler		* arveregler
the right of succession and right of inheritance .	* retten til efterfølgelse		* ... arv

1109 Descending from the disowned queen, Ollie hopes to pass () on her good hereditary characteristics to his own children.	* nedstamme fra ngt. * videregive ngt. > * * arvelighed * ~ arvelighedsregler * arv (bio.) -elighed * teori * ~ formes af > * samspil mellem ngt. og ngt. * (på-) virkning af ngt. * arv * miljø * er bestemt af > * * betænke (en institution) * lave / oprette > * * testamentere * * ... ng. ngt. * arvegave * gestus af > * efter behag * rideskole * forhindringsbane * villig til at - * overdragelsesdokument for / skøde på ngt. * ride * (heste-) * ride- * ridehest * tage / være på > * ride- * stejle * komme ud et fald til hest / fra en hest	* arvelig * til ng. * arvelig * arveligheds- * arvelighed (arvelighedslov) * miljømæssig * erhvervet tillært, tilegnet * testamenter * en mindre formue / hel del penge * velgerning * forhindringsløb * & gode omdømme * på hest * ridning * skole * blevet vænnet til at - * ridetur * hjelm * kaste ng. af
(In)heritability relating to (in)heritable character traits is described by and follows rules of inheritance .		
Heredity is determined by heredity factors and described in theories and laws of heredity .		
Man's physical and mental character traits are formed by a continuous interaction between genetic inheritance 10 and the effect of environmental influence.		
So by this interaction between heredity / inheritance and environment , a person's character at any moment in life is determined by a mixture of inherited and acquired physical and mental characteristics / character traits.		
One generous lord wanted to endow a university.		
So he made a will / a testament .		
In his will , he settled a sum for a university.		
He willed a sum of money to a university.		
In his will , he left a sum to a university.		
20 As he actually willed it a small fortune , it received a bequest of many pounds.		
As a gesture of goodwill / a goodwill gesture , he allowed the University to spend the money at will .		
One of the heirs bought a riding school with an obstacle course for obstacle races .		
He was willing to pay for the goodwill and had to pay for and sign the deed of the property.		
People who want to learn to ride (horseback) take lessons in (` horse E/A ` horseback) riding 30 at a riding school .		
A hack has become / got accustomed to carrying a rider.		
Going hacking eE/eE riding /A horseback riding , a rider should wear a riding cap or helmit as his hack might get scared and rear , and throw / spill its rider.		
Taking a spill on / having a fall from a horse is no joke.		

1110 When Ollie comes home from (A the) hospital,
he / his **face** is **radiant with health** thanks to qualified
hospital **treatment / care**.

Ollie's sister, called Sandra, has come to be with Ollie, too.

Otis **opens** his **eyes wide** when he sees her.

Her hat **set at a jaunty angle**, letting a **strand of hair**
dangle down her brow, she **radiates** calm confidence.

Looking **radiant** in her **artless** clothing, wearing
a single **strand / string** of **amber beads** around her neck,

10 Otis finds her looks **radiantly** beautiful.

Calm confidence **radiates from** her as she **greet**s Otis
with a jaunty smile and warm and **firm handshake**.

The next day, Sandra, certainly a **jaunty** young lady,
invites Otis for a **horse ride / a ride on horseback**.

Having a happy and confident **walk**,
walking with a jaunty gait, she nears the horses
and puts the **halters** on their heads **with a steady hand**.

The way she **jauntily gets on / mounts** her horse
and looks at him with a **jaunty air**, fill him with confidence.

20 In the old day the aristocracy used to **ride to hounds**.

Following the hounds, the **hunting party** chased an
animal to **exhaustion** so it was eventually **run down**
and **torn to death** by the fierce hounds.

' I'm happy this kind of hunting is now illegal,' Sandra says.

The way she reaches out, having **got down from** her horse,
and affectionately brushes a (**strand of**) **hair** away from
his shoulder, makes him feel that they have already become
bosom friends / A& buddies.

30 When there's nothing else to do, they relax in the sun.

Otis is reading a novel, but while waiting for the **tea (bag)**
to **steep**, he casts stealthy amorous glances at Sandra
wearing shorts and a **halter / halter top / halterneck**.

Her **jauntiness** makes his heart leap.

Every chapter in the novel is **steeped** in mystery.

The author **draws** the different **strands of the plot together**
in the final chapter.

The murder had been possible because the butler had got
tired of waiting for the lord and had **sloped off** (E).

*
* ansigt > * ~ stråle af > * glæde
* behandling / & omsorg
*
* ~ spærre øjnene op
* ~ sætte ngt. kækt på sned * lok
tjavs
* dingle * udstråle ngt.
* strålende * ukunstlet
* streng * rav * lille kugle
tråd * perle
* glædestrålende
* hilse ng. >
* med > * kækt * smil * fast * håndtryk
muntert og selvsikkert
* =
* ridetur / tur på hesteryg
* munter og selvsikker * gangart
* gå med > * glad og selvsikker * gangart
* grime * med sikker hånd
* munter og selvsikkert * stige op på ngt.
* muntre og selvsikker * mine
* være på parforcejagt
* være på parforcejagt
* udmattelse * indhente (i jagt)
* ~ flået ihjel
*
* stige ned fra ngt.
* (fiber / tråd af) hår
*
* hjerteven
*
* te (-pose)
* udbløde, trække
* top, fastgjort bag nakken og ryggen
* livlig selvsikkerhed
* ~ gennemsyret af ngt.
* føje > * tråd * handlingsforløb * sammen
*
*
* smutte undvigende væk

IN THE CITY

1112 It's a town **steeped** in history.

In a **happening** part of the town, Sandra and Otis

happen on (o-f) a nice **pavement restaurant**.

So they sit down to lunch.

The menu is written on a **blackboard**.

The writing **slopes** backwards.

The prices seem a little **steep / expensive to** them,
but the place is attractive.

' Are you **attended to** ? ' the waiter asks as he passes by.

10 Bringing the food, the waiter **apologizes** (to them) for

their wait as he explains,' The **abrupt departure** of one of
the cooks (**from** his job) has **thrown** the kitchen **into**
a little **chaos**.

As they have run of **toilet soap** at home,

Sandra remembers to buy some **bars / pieces** of **soap**.

A butcher's shop has **racks of** pork and lamb in his window.

Sandra stops at some boutiques to look at the clothes

hanging on **dress rails** and **clothes racks**.

Unlike the nobles in the old days, she **buys** all her **clothes**

20 **off** the **peg** E/A **off** the **rack**.

The **economy** of a clothing company has long been

in great / grave / serious **peril**.

Having **racked up** thousands of pounds **in losses**,
the company has long been well and truly **on** the **rack**.

So now **declared bankrupt / insolvent**, the company's
stock / store of clothes is sold at reduced prices.

Shareholder E/A stockholders who invested in the company
did it **at** their (own) **peril**.

* ~ gennemsyret af ngt.

* spændende og fashionabel

* tilfældig finde ngt.

*

* ~ sort tavle

* hælde baglæns

* høj / dyre for ngt.

*

* blive betjent

*

* pludselig, brat

* fratræden

* fra ngt.

* kaste ngt. ud i >

* kaos

* & håndsæbe

* stykke sæbe

* kam (-steg) af ngt.

*

* tøjstativ

* =

* købe tøj >

* fra > * knage (E&A) / knagerække, stativ (E&A)
(= som stangtøj)

* økonomi >

* i (stor, alvorlig) fare

* tildrage sig ngt.

* i tab

* på pinebænken (~ i vanskeligheder)

* erklære ng.

* konkurs / insolvent

* lager

*

* for egen risiko

1113 On their way back, banks of fog come creeping in from the marshland not that far away by the sea.	* banke af > (= tågebanke)	* tåge	* ~ drive ind
Suddenly they hear a loud crash followed by a screeching and squealing racket / din .	* hvinende		
As Sandra slams on the brakes, the car screeches to a halt .	* =		* støj
Having stopped with a screech / squeal of brakes / tyres ,	* hvin af ngt.		
Sandre and Otis look with dread / fear at each other.	* med skræk / frygt		
After a brief moment of dead / death-like / deathly silence ,	* kort >	* øjeblik	* dødlignende >
piercing screams, shrieks, screechs and squeals of	* ~ gennemtrængende	* skrig	* = * hvin * =
10 pain and horror cleave / rent the air .	* gennemtrænge / flænse >		* luften
Sandra and Otis dread to think what has happened.	* ~ grue ved tanken om hvxx -		
They dread the thought of what might have happened.	* =		
They dread / fear (that) something terrible has happened.	* frygte / være stærkt bekymret for at -		
Having got out of the car, they rush in fear (of a disaster)	* i frygt (~ fuld af ...) (for ngt.)		
through the thick fog in the direction of the screaming	*		
and shrieking, the screeching and squealing.	*		
The sounds fill them with dread / fear .	* være fuld af frygt / bekymring		
Filled with dread / fear Sandra and Otis fear the worst .	* fuld af bange anelser		* frygte det værste
They are dreading / fearing (that) something terrible	* grue for / frygte at -		
20 has happened.	*		
Coming close enough, they are met with a terrible sight.	*		
Their worst fears are confirmed / become a reality .	* værste frygt / bange anelser	* blive bekræftet / til virkelighed	
A train has collided with a car in the crossing .	* kolliderer / støde sammen med ngt.		* overskæring
Pushed along the track, the wreck of the car in front of	* vrag		
the train, bears witness to a terrible a collision .	* kollision		
' Help – help ! ' victims of the accident scream and shriek ,	* skrig >	* =	
screech , and squeal with pain and horror as the try to	* hvine >	* =	* af ngt.
get out of the train.	*		
The passengers were frightened / scared to death	* skræmt		* til døde
30 when the infernal noise from the accident	* infernalsk >		* larm
drowned (out) the cries of mortal dread / fear	* overdøve ngt.	* skrig	* ~ dødsangst
Having jumped down from the steps ,	* hoppe ned fra ngt.		* trinbræt
the passenger are still very afraid / frightened / scared .	* meget >	* bange	* & skræmt * & skræmt
Having been in fear of / for their lives , some victims stand	* være i frygt for at miste livet		
shivering / shuddering / trembling / shaking with fear .	* skælve	* =	* ryste * = * af skræk
Screwing () up their faces with pain,	* fortrække ansigtet af ngt.		
some victims stand paralysed with fear ,	* lammet af >		* angst, frygt
Their eyes full of fear , they stand paralysed	* øjnene fulde af >		* =
and unable to blink () away / back their tears .	* blinke ngt. bort / væk		

1114 Many of the passengers were **dreading being** killed.

They **dreaded** their fellow passenger **being** killed too.

Everybody **dreads / fears dying** a **violent / painful death**.

Most people probably **dread / fear death** and **fear to** die.

While Sandra runs to find the nearest house to **make**
an **emergency call** / to **call** the **emergency central**,

Otis **can only ascertain that** the driver of the car must
have been **crushed to death** on the spot and that his head
hangs down, halfway separated from the rest of his body.

10 Helping passengers to get down from the train,
Otis **dreads / fears (that)** there are passengers in the train
in a bad way unable to help themselves out.

While all the passengers who have escaped the accident
uninjured or with minor injuries try to recover from the shock,

Otis tries to organize a **provisional rescue effort**.

Thrown over as the train **came to an abrupt halt**,
passengers **are feared** seriously **injured** or **dead**.

There are fears (that) some passengers are **trapped**
in the wrecked train.

20 **Feared to be jammed** or **wedged** between **wreckage**
they **are feared to have** serious injuries.

It is feared (that) they might have been killed.

Children **are feared to** be among the victims.

' There are deadly injured victims, **I fear,**' Sandra
informs the emergency central.

When Sandre comes back together with the farmer
and his wife from whose farm she has made the call,
Otis asks her whether the rescuers will be there soon ?

' **I fear not,**' she answers.

30 As the **scene** of the **accident / disaster** is quite far
from the town, they will have to **go through** an **unbearable**
long time until the first rescue teams **get there / arrive**.

Will the fog delay the rescue teams ? Otis asks.

' **I fear so,**' Sandre answers.

Everybody capable of **rendering assistance to**
the disaster victims do as much as they can do to **come to**
the **rescue of** those of the **victims** most **in distress**.

It's important to **roll** some victims **onto** their **side**.

* frygte / være bange for at -

* ... at ng. gøre ngt.

* grue for / * dø > * voldsom * smertefuld * død
frygte for at -

* frygte > * døden * frygte / være bange for at -

* foretage >

* alarm- / nødopkald * ringe til > * alarmcentral

* kan blot * konstatere at -

* klemme ng. > * til døde

*

*

* frygte / være ængstelig for at -

* i en slem tilstand / ilde stedt

*

*

* foreløbig, midlertidig * redningsindsats
interimistisk

* kaste ng. * komme til > * pludselig * standsning
omkuld brat

* frygtes + adj. * kvæstet * død

* der er frygt for at - * spærret inde (ved ulykke) >

* i ngt. * forulykket

* være frygtet at være > * fastklemt * -kilet * vragdele

* ... have ngt.

* det frygtes at -

* ngt. frygtes at -

* jeg frygter (intransitiv)

*

*

*

*

*

*

* & holde ud i > * ulidelig

* nå frem

*

* det er jeg bange for

* yde hjælp til ng.

* komme ng. til

* undsætning * ~ de mest nødstedte ofre

* ~ vende ng. om på siden

1115	When the rescue teams have taken control of the situation, and Otis and Sandra are no longer needed, they decide to get home as they need to rest and recover.	*		
	As the crossing is barred and the traffic brought to a halt ,	*	spærre ngt.	* bringe ngt. til standsning
	Sandra has to make a detour to pass another crossing.	*	~ køre >	* omvej
	The police halt the traffic and tell other drivers turn around.	*	standse ngt.	
	Not until they are on their way home, Otis and Sandra realize how much they have been affected by the experience.	*	påvirke ng.	
	In the case of Otis for the second time,	*	~ for ngs. vedkommende	
10	and of Sandra for the first time as bad as this, they realize how the effect of the shocking experience after a while comes creeping up on them.	*	virkning af ngt.	
	Everyone is shocked as they reach home and tell what has happened.	*	krybe op i ng.	
	The next day they read about the disaster in the paper.	*		
	The wreckers have recovered the driver's body from the wreck and the police have ascertained / established driver's identity .	*	befri ngt. fra ngt.	
	The farmer and his wife, and passengers interviewed	*	bilvrag	* fastslå >
20	by the press praise the formidable rescue effort done by an unknow young couple.	*	identitet	
	Otis and Sandra talk about making themselves known , but agree that they'd rather stay out of public attention.	*		
	The paper reports how the life of the driver has come to an abrupt end , and how the rescuers have search the wreckage of the wagons for injured passengers.	*	~ give sig til kende	
	Fortunately no one else was fatally / mortally injured.	*	ngs. liv får >	
	When the train had smashed into the car, the train had derailed and shuddered to an abrupt halt .	*	brat, pludselig og uventet >	* afslutning
30	So both train and level-crossing were badly wrecked too.	*	vragrester	* tilskadekommet kvæstet
	The wreckage will bar the crossing for several days, and the level-cossing will need a lot of repairment.	*	dødeligt	
	The guard E/A conductor had a (nervous) breakdown .	*	smadre ind i ngt.	* løbe af sporet
	The accident has left him a nervous wreck .	*	komme rystende til >	* standsning
	Suffering from amnesia , he can't help the police	*	ødelægge ngt.	
	in elusidating the circumstances surrounding the accident.	*	ødelæggelse, tilintetgørelse vragdele, -rester	* spærre ngt.
	People are suggested to give / donate blood .	*	få>	* nervesammenbrud * togfører
	Banking the blood , the hospital keeps it in a blood bank .	*	efterlade ng. som ngt. ~ gøre ng. til ngt	* nervevrag
		*	lide af >	* hukommelsestab
		*	belyse >	* omstændighederne omkring ngt.
		*	give >	* blod
		*	gemme / opbevare >	* = * blodbank

GOING ON A JAUNT [dʒɑ~nt]

1116 One day when the forecast says **settled** weather,
and it's a lovely day with clear sky and radiant sun,
the young ones decide to **go on a jaunt**.

When Ollie's and Sandra were children,
the whole family used to **jaunt**.

They sometimes **jaunted to** the countryside
to wander **at will** through the countryside.

Sometimes when they **went on a jaunt to** the countryside,
they enjoyed to walk along the **strand of the sea**
10 or get to the **strand of a lake** or **river**.

Walking along a beach, they preferred a **sandy beach**,
as walking on a **shingle** or **shingly**, **pebble** or **pebbly beach**
as well as on a **muddy beach** can be quite uncomfortable.

They decide to drive to the sea to visit a small town
at the edge of the marsh land, to see the beautiful march,
and take a walk along the beach.

The **road** towards the coast **runs on a plateau**,
an **elevated** flat part of the land.

To their right at a distance, the fields **slope away gently**
20 **towards** a **steeper** landscape.

Further away the land **inclines / slopes** more **steeply up**
to a hilly area where there are **grassy**, **scrubby** and **woody**
banks, **mounds** and **hills**, with **grassed**, scrubby and woody
slopes.

Having **gentle** or **steep inclines**, **hillsides**, and **slopes**,
gentle hills and **steep hills**, more or less easy to **breast**.

Some **cliffs**, slopes and hillsides form a **bluff**,
a steep cliff, slope or hillside that **declines** or **rises steeply**.

When there's a **range of (serried) hills**,
30 (a **chain of hills** closely together) the **hilltops**,
in the form of **brows** or **crests** of the **hills** form a **ridge**.

Rolling hills have long gentle slopes.

Along the river, the hills and hillsides **slope down** gently
or steeply **to** the gentle and steep **river banks**

At some places, where the hillsides **slopes down steeply**,
the river runs between **barren bluffs** of a **gorge / canyon**,
a deep narrow valley with very steep sides.

* ~ tage på * en udflugt
* stabilt
*
* <<<
*
* ~ tage på (en) udflugt
* - - - til et sted
* ~ som de vil, efter for godt befindende
* tage på en udflugt til et sted
* ~ strandbred
* ~ sø- / flodbred
* ~ sandstrand
* småstenet ... * =
* mudret ...
*
*
*
* vej > * løbe på ngt. * =
* hævet
* hælde > * svagt
* mod ngt. * stejlere
* længere væk * hælde > * stejlt * op mod ngt.
* bakket * græsklædt * buskbevokset * skovklædt
* vold * småbakke * bakke * græsklædt
* skråning
* svag * hældning * bakeskråning * skråning
* bløde * bakker * stejle * = * bestige (bakke)
* klippe * stejl skråning
* hælde nedad * stige op * stejlt
* række af > (på hinanden følgende) * bakke
* kæde af > * bakker * (~ bakkedrag)
* kam * kam * bakke * bakkedrag
* ~ bølgede * højderyg, ås * bakke
* skråne ned >
* mod ngt. * flodbred
* skråne / hælde > * stejlt * nedad
* nøgen * stejl skrænt * slugt
*

1117 Sometimes there are ditches at the side the road.	* grøft
A great variety of plants grow by the side of the road /	* i vejsiden
on / by / at the roadside and on the edge of the ditch .	* på / ved > * vejkanthen * på kanten af grøften i grøftekanthen
To their left, the fields and grassy land (are) spread (out)	* strække sig + adj.
towards the edge of the plateau.	*
When the road comes close to the edge of the plateau,	*
they can see the march stretching out below them towards	* strække sig + adj.
the sea in one direction and as far as the eye can see	* ~ så langt øjet rækker
in the other direction.	*
10 Bordering the vast marsh, gentle and steep inclines	* afgrænse ngt. * hældning
of the plateau slope down to the marsh.	* hælde ned mod ngt.
The slopes fall away to the marsh, gently at most places,	* skråning * hælde ned mod ngt. * svagt
quite sharply / steeply at other places.	* stejlt
Bushes, shrubs and scrub (U) including blackberries / E&	* busk * lille busk * lav træ- * brombær
brambles are growing haphazardly here and there.	* = & buskbevoksning * tilfældigt
In the autumn people go blackberrying as they	* ~ tage ud at plukke brombær
pick blackberries / E& brambles from the thorny bushes.	* plukke > * =
The bluffs , the steepest slopes are vegetationless .	* skrænt * skråning * vegetationsløs
Suddely Otis and Ollie are thrust roughly forward(s)	* kaste ng. (brutalt) forover
20 as Sandra jams on / slams on the brakes .	* hugge bremserne i
As the car skids to a halt , Ollie and Otis catch sight of	* skride i stå
a partridge , nearly hit and flapping its wings as it flees	* agerhøne * baske (med) > * vingerne
frightened out over the fields.	*
ON THE HEADLAND	
The road parts at the point where the plateau narrows	* smalne ind
into a headland .	* forbjerg
They want to admire the view from the extreme point	* nyde udsigten
of the promontery so they take the uphill road straight ahead.	* forbjerg * op ad bakke ⇔ (vej)
As the road steepens , they have to walk uphill the last part	* blive stejlere * (gå) op ad bakke
30 of the way to crest the headland, and reach the crest .	* bestige ngt. * nå toppen
It's a steep / precipitous uphill climb to the viewpoint	* stejl * op ad bakke ⇔ * opstigning
lying on the crest of the steep / precipitous / sheer cliff .	* top * = / = / = (næsten lodret) * klippe
A steep / precipitous uphill path ascends part of the way	* = * op ad bakke ⇔ * sti * stige op
to the cliff top while, as the path grows steeper , a steep /	* klippe top * blive stejlere * stejl
precipitous flight of stairs / steps with ban(n)ister(s)	* = * trappeløb * gelænder (E& pl.)
takes them the rest of the way to the vantage point .	* udsigtspunkt
Their hearts are thumping as they ascend the last stairs.	* hamre * stige op ad (trin / trappe)
A fence bars them from the brink of the precipitous cliff ,	* spærre ng. fra ngt. * brink / kant * stejl * klippe af ngt. højt
and bars them from falling over the edge of the sheer cliff .	* forhindre ng. i at - * kant * stejl * = næsten lodret

1118 As they have a view of the **barren bluff**, an almost **vertical slope / inclination / precipice of limestone**,
with **not** a **scrap of** vegetation.

They can't help **shuddering at** the sight of the **steepness**.

Looking down the bluff **fills** them **with dread**,

as they **shudder at** the **thought** of { **tumbling over /**
a **tumble over** the **brink** (of the bluff) / the **cliff edge**.

Inevitably feeling a **pang** of **dread / fear** of **heights**,

they **instinctively clench** a **bar** of the **railing(s)**
in`stingtivli

10 until they feel relaxed enough to enjoy the awesome view

from the top of the **sheer cliff** down the bluff / the **sheer slope**.

Some people **dread / fear heights**.

Some people suffer from **acrophobia** as they suffer from

a pathological **dread / fear of** (being at) **high places**.

Dreading the **thought of** (going to) a high place,

they **dread** the **prospect** going to / a **climb** to a high place,

The **prospect / thought** of it **fills** them **with dread**.

They are **dreading / fearing** it.

They **dread / fear** situations like that.

20 They are **dreading / fearing** (**that**) they have to go to
a high place.

They **dread to think what** would happen if the support
under them suddenly **crumbled** (**away**).

They **dread / fear** falling down.

They also **dread** other people falling down.

Most people are **by nature** more or less

afraid / frightened / scared of heights.

They are **naturally afraid / frightened / scared** to **climb**
high up or near the **brink / edge** of a **precipitous slope**

30 such as the **brink of** (a **bluff / precipice of**) a **cliff**.

Even if they don't have to be **afraid / frightened / scared**,
even if there's **nothing to be afraid / frightened / scared of**,
people are instinctively **afraid / frightened / scared** (**that**)
the **support** under them might **crumble** (**away**)
and they would **tumble down**.

* bar * stejl skrænt
* lodret * hældning * = * stejl ... * lim- /
skråning, skrænt kalksten
* ikke en stump / tøddel af ngt
* gyse over ngt. * stejlhed
* fylde ng. med > * skræk
* gyse ved > * tanken om at > * tumle ud over ngt.
* tumlen ud over > * kant * klippe kant
* uundgåeligt * anfald af ngt. * højdeskræk
* instinktivt * klemme ngt. * stang * rækværk
*
* meget stejl * klippe * = * skråning
* frygte / grue / være bange for > * højder
* akrofobi
* en skræk for ngt. * høj * sted
= højdeskræk
* grue ved tanken om (at) ngt.
* ... udsigten til at - / ngt. * opstigning
* udsigten til / * fylde ng. med > * gru, frygt
tanken om ngt. angst
* grue for / frygte ngt.
* =
* grue for / frygte at -
*
* grue / blive angst ved at tænke på hvxx
* smuldre (væk)
* grue for / frygte at -
* ... at ng. gør ngt.
* naturligt / fra naturens hånd
* bange / skrækslagen / angst for > * højder
* ... for at - * klatre
* brink * stejl skrænt
* ... af > (* stejl skrænt) * klippe
* være bange / skrækslagen / angst
* intet at ...
* bange / skrækslagen / angst for at -
* underlag / -støttelse * smuldre (væk)
* falde tumlede ned

1119 At a point of the headland where the inclination / slope	* hældning skrænt	* =
is less steep, there's a downhill path ; a path that descends	* ned ad bakke ⇔	* sti * gå nedad >
precipitously / steeply to the foot of the cliff .	* stejlt * til >	* foden af > * klippe
It's a steep / precipitous descent to the bottom of the cliff .	* stejl * nedstigning til ngt.	* ~ foden * =
A sign warns against walking below the steep, precipitous	* stejl	* (meget) ...
and sheer inclinations as loose rocks may tumble down	* & næsten lodret	* tumble ned ad ngt.
the precipice .	* stejl skrænt	
Walking or climbing downhill a steep slope / inclination	* gå * klatre / med besvær komme	* ned ad bakke
may be more treacherous than walking or climbing uphill .	* forræderisk, ~ lumsk	* (klatre) op ad bakke
10 On their way back they take the downhill road to the left,	* ned ad bakke ⇔ (vej)	
winding downhill and down to the marsh.	* snoende sig	* - = - * ned til ngt.
The steep road winds down (the slope) in a number of	* slynge sig ned	
hairpin bends /A& turns before it runs through the town.	* hårnålesving	
People who drive, ride , or cycle downhill must take care	* ride / køre (f.eks. motorcykel)	* ned ad bakke
to brake in time so they don't gather too much speed.	* bremse	
An passing motorcycle banks (~ slopes to the side)	* overhalende * krænge	* hælde til siden
dangerously every time it rounds a bend eE/eA takes curve	* faretruende	* runde / tage et sving
in the road.	* i vejen	
It's dangerous to overtake eE/eA pass (another vehicle)	* overhale (ng&t.)	
20 on a bend /eA curve .	* på kurven, ~ i svinget	
Much of the town is build on the slope .	* på skråningen	

VISITING THE MARSH TOWN

1120 They park at a hotel where they check in to settle for some nights.	* slå sig ned *	
They can hear the whisper / <ing // murmur of the sea.	* ~ svag lyd af (havet)	
The hotel keeper tells them about the marshland.	*	
The region was once settled by Viking settlers .	* bosætte ngt.	* bosætter nybygger
There are signs of a Viking settlement .	* bosættelse	
The slopes of the plateau are a natural barrier between the inland farmland and the marshland.	* barriere mellem ngt. * inde i landet	
The aims of the people of the two areas often collide .	* mål for ng.	* støde sammen
Some people talk of cultivating the marsh.	*	
The marsh dwellers should hate that to happen.	* marskboer	* ~ hade at ngt. + v
10 The idea is hateful to them.	*	
They want to keep the marsh as a wildlife habitat .	* dyrelivet i naturlige omgivelser	* levested
The aristocracy living inland owned part of the marsh.	* inde i landet	
They came to hunt wildfowl / game birds with their hounds.	* fuglevildt	
The sight of the hunt was hateful to the marsh dwellers.	* jagt, -selskab	* afskyvækkende for ng.
The inhabitants of the marsh hated the aristocrats.	* indbygger	* hade ng.
Filled with hate (for the aristocrats), the marsh dwellers hated it when the aristocracy came to hunt on the marsh(es).	* fuld af had (overfor ng.) * hade (det) når -	
Full of hate / hatred (for the aristocrats), and their eyes full of hate (for their manners), the marsh	* fuld af had hadefuld * øjne ...	* mod ng. * =
20 dwellers had look at the hateful hunt with hatred .	* afskyelig	* med had hadefuldt
The hateful foxhounds startled the wildlife .	* afskyelig * art jagthund * opskræmme	* dyrelivet
The marsh dwellers hated the spiteful aristocrats disturbing the peace of the marsh.	* hade / se nødigt at -	* hade- / ondskabsfuld
They considered the hateful aristocrats to be lazy hounds .	* doven	* modbydelig * hund bæst
As Ollie and Sandra express their contempt for the old-time aristocracy, the hotel keeper feels no ill will against them when they reveal their family background.	* føle uvilje mod ng.	
The marsh dwellers want to live undisturbed , and hate to be troubled by people from outside the marsh.	* uforstyrret * hade at -	* fra udefor ngt.
30 As well as they hate being troubled by outsiders they hate to trouble other people.	* =	* udefrakommende
They hate troubling respectable people.	* =	
They hate respectable people from (the) outside to be troubled, but they don't want tourists to invade the marsh.	* ... ng. >	* udefra * at -

1121 In the evening the trio go down to the harbour.

A fisherman moves fish from the **well** in his **fishing boat** into a **well box** next to his boat.

They **enter into conversation with** a group of people who have been to sea, or who are otherwise **attached to** the harbour.

Seamen have their own **jargon** U/eA **lingo** (sg.)
often impossible for **outsiders** to understand.

Sailing ships used to **be / lie / ride at anchor** in the bay.

10 Some marsh dwellers had felt the **call of the sea**.

Both the **navy** and the **merchant navy** E/A **marine** often had a **manpower shortage**.

As the captains used to have need for trained as well as untrained **manpower**, skilled as well as unskilled **manpower**, many marsh dwellers had, in times of crisis, **looked for a berth** and **signed on on a ship**.

The working and living conditions onboard a sailing ship in the old day were usually extremely tough and dangerous.

Exposed to storm and rough sea, a ship was often

20 a **hateful place to be**.

Even though many seamen felt the **call of the marsh**, **servicing at sea** was often the **only way to earn a living** / the **only way of** earning a living.

Many ships were captured by **privateers** or pirates, or **blown / smashed to bits / smithereens** in sea battles.

Many sailors **were shipwrecked** and **lost at sea**.

Ships that **capsized** and **were wrecked** in a storm at open sea usually **went down with all hands**.

The ship **was lost with all hands**.

30 Even if a ship **was stranded** near the coast, it was very difficult to rescue the **shipwrecked** sailors if the weather was bad.

Every time a young man **went to sea** and every time a seaman **put (out) to sea**, their families **feared for** them.

As long as the seamen **were at sea / on the sea** their families **feared for** the seamen's **lives**.

Living in constant dread / fear of losing their husbands, the wives of the seamen **lived in dread / fear of** bad news.

*

* hyttefad

* fiskerbåd

* =

* falde / komme i snak med ngt.

* være tilknyttet til ngt.

*

* gruppesprog

* udenforstående

* ligge for anker

* havets kalden / dragen

* flåde

* handelsflåde

* arbejdskraft

* underskud
mangel

*

* arbejdskraft

* ~ søge hyre

* tage hyre

* på et skib

*

*

*

* afskyeligt

* sted at være

* marskens kald / dragen

* ~ sejle til søs

* eneste måde at -

* tjene til >
livets ophold

* =

* kaper

* sprængt / smadret

* ~ i stumper og stykker

* lide skibbrud

* ~ drukne

* kæntre

* blive slået til vrag

* gå ned med mus og mand

* =

* få ngt. til at strande

* skibbruden

*

* stikke til søs

~ blive sømand

* stå til søs

* være til søs / på havet

* frygte for ngs. liv

* leve >

* i frygt for at -

* ... for ngt.

1122 In the old days, wreckers plundered (ship >) wrecks especially after having exhibited false signals in order to mislead the ships and cause shipwrecks .	* vragplyndrer strandrøver * udstille ngt. * vildlede ng.	* (skibs-) vrag * skibsforslis
A wrecker today may be a person employed or a vessel used in salvage as in a salvage operation .	* bjærgningsfartøj / -arbejder * bjærgning	* bjærgnings- * operation
Wreckers or salvagers from a salvage company form a salvage team that work to save things that have been, or are likely to be damaged, destroyed or lost, especially in an accident or disaster.	* bjærgningsarbejder pl. -mandskab * bjærgningshols * *	* bjærgningsfirma
10 When they salvage wrecked or disabled ships, they recover / salvage as much as possible of a ship's equipment and contents (from the wreck).	* redde / genanvende ngt. * = * fra ngt. * assurandør * bjærgningsgods	* funktionsudygtig i stykker * odelægger
So it's for the owners or underwriters to decide what do to do about the salvage from the wreck .	* nedrivningsentrepanør * nedrivningsrester * bygherre	* rive ngt. ned * brokker * genbrugsmateriale
Other wreckers are housewreckers who demolish buildings and remove the wreckage and debris .	* vragopryddervogn * * figurativt, billedligt * ægteskabsødelægger	* redningsmand (pl. -skab) * ødelægger
A builder may use salvage material to build a building.	* til ophugning (til genbrugsdele) * autoophugger * ~ brugte reservedele * kranvogn * * i-stå-gået, motorstop-ramt	* ophugningsplads bilkirkegård * ophugge ngt.
Using a wrecker , other wreckers remove wreckage from railway E/A railroad tracks.	* gå i stå * undersøge * få > * bar (lokale) * forbyde ng. (at) ngt. * = * i > * udelukke ng. fra ng. * forbyde ng. fra at - * overse / se stort på > * se bort fra > * de hver især	* få ngt. til at ... * i gang * restaurationslokale * barlokale * fare / risiko ved ngt. * = * farlig for ngt.
20 Figuratively , a wrecker is someone who deliberately destroys something like a marriage wrecker .		
Old cars may be sold for scrap at a breakeryard where an auto or car breaker may scrap the car in order to sell the good salvage parts / used car parts .		
In the US a wrecker may be a tow car or tow truck , a vehicle equipped with an apparatus for hoisting and pulling, used to tow wrecked, disabled or stalled automobiles.		
If a car stalls , or if a driver stalls a car, he or she should check if there's anything they can do		
30 on their own to get the stalled car going .		
The trio eat / have dinner in a pub.		
People are barred from smoking in the dining room / restaurant .		
Afterwards they have a drink in the bar / barroom .		
Minors are barred from the barroom.		
The law bars minors from having alcohol served to them.		
Some people neglect the hazards of drink and smoking, others disregard / ignore the perils of both drink and smoking even if either is potentially hazardous / perilous to health.		

1123 There are two **bartenders** behind the **bar**,
 a **barmaid** quick at **repartee**, and a **bluff barman**
 with a surprisingly **becoming mane / shock / thatch / mop**
 of **rough** and **coarse sandy hair**.

A **pompous / pretentious `smart alec(k) / arse E/A ass**
shoots his mouth off (about this and that) at the bar.

As the bartenders artfully **shoot** him and his **pompous /**
pretentious smart-arse / -ass remarks **down in flames**,
 he manages to **salvage** the **situation** by **climbing down**.

10 He **doesn't even blink** as he manages to **salvage**
 his **pride**, and **salvage** a little **pride** by **changing his tune**.

Two **regulars /A& barflies** have a **game of billiards**.

A **billiard table** or **pool table** is covered with green cloth
 called **baize**, and has a **bank** or **cushion**
 which **throws back** the ball when you **bank it**.

A pool table and some billiard tables have holes
 with **pockets** in each corner and at the long sides.

Two players or pair of players use a **cue** to **make a shot**.

If you **play billiards** in Denmark, you **hit** a red **ball**
20 as you try to make it hit one or both of the two white balls.

Five **pins** with the **kingpin** at the centre may be placed
 in the middle of the table.

The table may have pockets at the long sides and corners
 into which you may try to **pocket / pot** the white **balls**.

A player gets points if the red ball hits both white balls,
 if the white balls hit each other, if a white ball **knocks** pins **over**,
 and if a white ball **rolls into** a hole.

Only the white balls are allowed to knock over the pins
 or fall into the holes.

30 A play proceeds until a player has **racked () up** an agreed
 number of points.

Deriving from billiards, using 22 balls, **snooker** arose
 among British officers in India (1875)

Two people **play snooker** in a **game of snooker**.

There are 1 white cue ball, 15 red balls (1 point each)
 and 6 coloured balls – yellow (2 points), green (3),
 brown (4), blue (5), pink (6), black (7).

' I'll finish the game **before** you **can blink**,' one player
brags humorously as there are three balls back.

* bartender * bag > * bar (-disk)
 * bartenderske * genmæle * bramfri * bartender
 kvik ordveksling
 * klædelig > * manke ~ hårsprag
 * stridt * groft * sandfarvet * hår
 * opblæst, indbildsk * karlsmart
 * lade munden løbe / være stor i munden * ved > * bar
 (om ngt.) ~ være indiskret / prale
 * skyde ng&t. > * opblæst
 * indbildsk * dumsmart (bemærkning) * ~ ned i ...
 ~ jorde ng&t.
 * redde > * situationen * ~ komme ned på jorden
 stikke piben ind
 * ikke engang blinke * redde >
 * selvrespekt * ... > * stolthed * skifte > * melodi
 ~ slå en anden tone an
 * stamgæster * få sig et spil billard
 * billardbord * pool...
 * filt * bande
 * tilbagekaste (bal) * ~ skyde ngt. i banden
 *
 * lomme
 * (billiard-) kø * lave et stød
 * spille > * billard * ~ skyde til > * bal
 *
 * pind * kongen
 *
 *
 * potte > * bal
 *
 * vælte ngt. omkuld
 * trille (ned) i (hul)
 *
 *
 * samle (points) sammen
 *
 * =
 *
 * spille ... * et spil ...
 *
 *
 *
 * før ng. kan blinke
 ~ på ingen tid
 * prale

1124 The object is to pocket a red ball and a coloured ball	* mål	* potte >	* bal
alternately, each time returning the coloured ball to	*		
its prescribed spot on the table.	* foreskrevet		* plet
The red balls are not replaced.	*		
When all the red balls have been potted, the colours	*		
are potted in order of numerical value.	*		
A scorer or scorekeeper records the score / keeps score	* regnskabsfører * registrere >	* scoring	* holde >
as he keeps a record of the score, the points or goals.	*		scoreregnskab
Pool is an American form of snooker.	* pool		
10 People play or shoot pool .	* spille >		* pool
A rack , a three-sided frame, is used to arrange the balls	* ~ balramme		
at the start of a game of snooker or pool.	*		
When the players have finished the game,	*		
and it's all over bar the shouting (E), the players	* kampen er afgjort bortset fra skrigeriet		
and their friends get into a political discussion.	*		
Every strand of political opinion fills the air .	* linie / retning i >	* holdning	* fylde >
Soon on the brink of losing their temper,	* på randen af ngt.		
the hotheads are making a nuisance of themselves .	* ~ gøre sig til en plage		
As outsiders, Otis, Ollie and Sandra, prudently choose	*		
20 to keep a low profile .	* holde lav profil		
Concerned about the well-being of his customers,	*		
the bartender orders the hotheads to stop that racket .	* spektakel		
Now, having overheard the overheated discussion,	* tilfældigvis høre ngt.		* overophedet
and drawn () together the strands of thought and argument ,	* føje sammen >	* tråd	* tanke
the prudent bartender gives the hotheads a short lecture	~ sammendrage		* argument
about politics, and on the art of arguing which totally	* give ng. >		* foredrag / lektion >
floors the hotheads.	* om ngt.	* ~ i kunsten at >	* argumentere
Feeling brilliantly entertained with the whole episode,	* glimrende		* underholde ng. med ngt.
Ollie stands a round of drinks.	strålende		
30 Exchanging stories, debating and joking in all directions ,	* give en omgang (af) ngt.		
everybody enjoys the jolly good company .	* i alle retninger, ~ på kryds og tværs		
Otis settles (up) with the bartender.	* munter	* god	* samvær
Before leaving, having had a splendid evening,	* ordne regnskab med ng.		
they catch the first bars of " God Save the Queen".	* strålende		
The bars or barlines on the stave E/eA staff	* glimrende		
mark the divisions between the measures or bars wherein	* fange / opfatte ngt.		* takt
the notes of a piece of music are written.	* taktstreg		* ~ nodelinierne
Walking home they strike up a jaunty melody / tune .	* takt		
	* node		
	* istemme >	* livlig	* melodi

1125 The next day, Otis has to draw money out of the bank / withdraw money from the bank .	* ~ hæve penge i banken * =
In the bank they get to talk with a fish farmer .	* ~ dambruger, fiskeopdrætter
Working at fish farming , he runs a fish farm .	* arbejde med > * ~ dambrug * drive > * dambrug fiskeopdræt
They breed / farm trout on the farm .	* opdrætte ngt. * ørred * på > * ~ dambrug forel
It seems bankable in the future even if nature conservation might bar them from enlarging his farm.	* ~ indbringende * forhindre ng. (officielt) i at - * udvide ngt.
Banking on the farm (turning / to turn a profit), they bank on (earning / making) a profit .	* stole på / sætte sin lid til (at) ngt. (give overskud) * stole på / sætte sin lid til (at skaffe) > * overskud
10 The farmer acquits quite well in business at the present, so the family work to deposit money in the bank .	* komme godt ud af det i ngt. klare sig * indsætte ngt. i ...
The future looks bright barring accidents so it's wise to have money in the bank .	* ~ hvis man udelukker / med mindre der sker ngt. * have penge i banken / & på kistebunden
A banker attends to the customers and their needs.	* bankansat
The fish farmer pays money into the bank every month.	* sætte penge i banken
For the time being, he banks in the town every month.	* ordne bankforretninger * inde i byen
He banks as much as possible.	* sætte ngt. banken indsætte ngt.
He banks with a reputable firm of bankers .	* have bankforbindelse med * velanset * bankselskab
He has banked at / with that bank all his life.	* =
20 He keeps an eye on his bank account / bank balance by means of his bank pass-book E/A bank-book .	* bankkonto * = * ved hjælp af * bankbog * =
Provided safe custody for valuables (pl.), people deposit articles of value with the bank in safe-deposit boxes .	* sikker * opbevaring for ngt. * værdi- * deponere > genstande * værdigenstand * ~ hos banken * i ~ privat bankboks
Outside working hours, money and other valuables like gold bars are kept in a safe or in the bank's strongroom .	* guldbarre * pengeskab * ~ bankboksrum
In England the banks deposit money with the Bank , i.e. the Bank of England .	* deponere (penge) > * ~ hos > * = ~ Englands nationalbank
The children save money , coins and banknotes , in a piggy bank " as safe as the Bank (of England) ".	* spare (penge) op * mønt * pengeseddel * sparebøsse * sikker som > * banken
30 Going to town to bank money , they must get to the bank within the banking hours .	* ~ sætte penge i banken * ~ bankens åbningstid
By mistake they once went to town on a bank`holiday (E).	* ved en fejltagelse * fridag
So they took the opportunity to go to the cinema.	*
It didn't break the bank .	* ~ ikke vælte økonomien
The film had make the main character the countrys most bankable stars bar none .	* ~ pengeindbringende * uden undtagelse
Being on / riding the crest of a wave , the film star laughs all the way to the bank .	* være succesombrust / ride på en bølge af success * grine hele vejen til banken

ON THE MARSH

1126 The fish farmer suggests that they visit his farm.	*			
' I bank on getting a profit from farming trout – I bank on it –	* stole på at -	* opdrætte (ørred)	* stole på det	
I bank on the trade and the future,' farmer says,	* stole på ngt.			
and goes on,' I bank on my wife to invite you for for lunch –	* stole på at ng. gør ngt.			
you can bank on my wife inviting you lunch –	* - = -			
you can bank on that .'	* stole på det			
The next day, they drive out to visit the fish farm.	*			
The road is build on an embankment .	* vold			
The marshland is intersected with ditches and trenches ;	* gennemskåret af >	* grøft (langs mark / vej)	* afvandings- kanal	
10 a network of ditches and trenches intersects the marsh .	* gennemskære >		* marsklandet	
The marshes have their own flora and fauna .	* marskområderne	* & planteliv	* & dyreliv	
On their way, they stop to study the wild birds.	*			
Using their binoculars they see geese, ducks, cranes	* trane			
snipes, grouses, lapwings / peewees, oystercatchers etc..	* sneppe	* rype	* vibe	* strandskade
When Otis, Ollie and Sandra reach the fish farm,	*			
the fish farmer is busy working on a steep thatch .	* stejl			* stråttækt tag
It has long been an unlivable ramshackle old cottage	* ubeboelig			* faldefærdig
with a tumbledown chimney on the ridge .	* faldefærdig			* tagryg mønning
The family plans to rent the thatched cottage out to tourists.	* stråttækt			
20 The fish farmer actually assists a thatcher .	* tækkemand			
Thatching the roof, they cover it with fresh thatch(ing) .	* tække ngt.			* tækkemateriale
The newly renovated old cottage with a thatched roof	* stråtag			
and slightly sloping walls looks very charming.	* let			* hældende
The marsh is perfect place for cutting reeds ,	* skære >			* (tag-) rør
which is in fact a better material than straw for thatch(ing) .	* tækning			
The farmer's wife is painting a window with window bars .	* sprosse			
It's a fiddly / finicky job .	* pillearbejde			
Having noticed the visitors, the fish farmer and his wife	*			
leave their work to bid them welcome .	* byde ng. >			* velkommen
30 Otis, Ollie and Sandra say hello to the farmer and his wife	*			
and all their children.	*			
They have bought a box of chocolates as a present for	* æske >			* ~ fyldte chokolader
the farmers wife and chocolate bars for the children.	* chokoladestang / -plade			
A toddler is testing his first few halting / hesitant steps.	* rolling			* tilbageholende tøvende
Parents are ever fearful for their children.	* ængstelig for ng.			
Some children ar shy and fearful , other are absolutely not.	* genert			* frygtsom

1127 The children have a home-made play ground

They show how they **play at** soldiers.

When the commanding child orders, '**Slope arms**, ' the **men** hold the toy rifle in a **sloping** position on the left shoulder.

The children have made a **rack** for **doing the high jump**.

They must not **knock** () **down** the **bar**.

Playing football, they hope to **kick a goal** by **hitting** the (football) **goal** in the **corner**

10 between the **goal post** and the (**cross**>) **bar**.

The **fish farm** has ten **fish ponds** surrounded by grassy **banks** of **earth**.

When they dug out the ponds years ago, they **banked** (up) earth into **banks** forming a pond.

So as they **banked** part of the river with **banks** of earth covered in **turf(s)** / **turves**, they eventually had ten ponds.

There is a **path** and a **feeding place** on each **bank**.

The farmer is waiting for a **contract** to be **won** / **awarded**.

The contract is still **undecided** / **unsettled** / **up in the air** / **20** (**hanging**) in the **balance** so can he **bank on it** ?

They are going to have four **trout** (pl.) cooked for dinner, and Otis, Ollie and Sandra learn how to **clean a trout**

There's an old **settle** to sit on in the kitchen.

' Lets **say grace**,' the father suggests so they **say grace**.

During the dinner they talk about the economic **hazards** **of fish farming** / **running a fish farm** / a trout **fishery**.

Polluted water sources are a **hazard to** the trout.

The fishfarmers **save** (**up**) **for** their children's education.

The Thatcher has a daughter **reading for the Bar**,

30 hoping one day to **be admitted as** a **solicitor** / **be called** E/A **admitted to the Bar** (as a **barrister** / **attorney**) (and **hang out** her **own shingle** A).

Poverty is often a **bar to** happiness, as well as lack of education may be a **bar to** success.

Lack of money is a **barrier to** educational progress.

Lack of education **raises a barrier between** the classes.

As they **bank on** (**getting**) support from their parents, many students **bank on** their parents (**helping** / **to help** them).

*

* lege man er ngt.

* gevær i hvil

* de menige

*

* stativ

* skubbe / vælte ngt. ned

* sparke >

* ramme > * (fodbold) mål
(= score)

* målstolpe

* dambrug

* jordvold

*

* dyngge ngt. op

* op- / inddæmme ngt.

* græstørv (tørvelag / -stykke)

* sti * fodringsplads

* kontrakt

* ikke besluttet / afgjort

* = * regne med / sætte sin lid til den (det)

* ørreder / foreller

* rense >

* slagbænk

* sige bordbøn

* fare / risiko >

* ved > * dambrug * at drive > * dambrug * =

* fare for ng&t.

* spare op til ngt.

* læse til sagfører

* få bestalling som advokat (forbereder sager)
/ advokatbeskikkelse

* ... som sagfører (fører sager ved højere domstole)

* hænge sit eget skilt ud (som advokat- / læge)
~ starte egen forretning

* hindring for ngt.

* =

* barriere / hindring for ngt.

* skabe en barriere mellem ng.

* stole på (at) ngt.

* stole på (at) ng. (gør ngt.)

* skrå
hældende

* springe højdespring

* overligger

* mål
(= lave mål / score)

* trekanten

* overligger

* fiskedam

* vold

* vold
bred

* vinde / tildele <

* =

1128 In the afternoon they go for a walk **on the marsh(es)**.

Marsh or marshland is low wet land, some of it periodically **inundated / flooded** by the sea.

Bog is wet soft ground formed of **decaying** plants.

Swamp(land) is ground that is very wet and covered with water and in which plants grow.

The marsh is a vast tract of low wet land mostly treeless and with bogs and swamps, characterized by **marsh plants**.

10 Some of the marshland has **peaty soil** and **peat bogs**.

They walk on the dry ground of the **banks** of the **ditches** and **trenches** where the **water's edge / waterside** is overgrown with grasses, **sedges**, **cattails (reed maces)**, **rushes**, **marsh marigolds** etc.

In parts of the marsh where it has **peat soil** the soil can be used for **cutting peat** for (peat) **turfs / turves**

Burning turfs / turves, the marsh-dwellers use **peat / turf** as **fuel** as an alternative to other **fuels**.

They **bank (up)** the **fire** to last a long time.

20 At times it has been profitable to deal in **peat / turf(s)**.

Peat is also used improve garden soil.

They **breed** and **farm sheep** on the marshes.

They eat **mutton**, and some still **spin** wool (**into thread**).

In the spring they **shear** the **sheep**.

Using a **card**, they **carded** (cleaned and combed) wool **into strands** (of wool) that could be **spun**.

Using a **spinning wheel** that could **spin / twist** strands of wool into **thread** *, they **spun** thread **from** wool.

There's not enough time to **traverse** the marsh,

30 so they turn around about **halfway through**.

Having thanked the fish farmer and his family for their hospitality, and invited them to **make a return visit** Otis, Ollie and Sandra go back to their hotel.

As they come home, the sun is just about to set behind a **bank** of **clouds**, leaving **bars** of red rising in the western sky, and a few **bars of light** penetrating the clouds.

' What **bars** us from staying a couple of more days ? '

Sandra asks as they having been to the beach yet.

* på marsken (marskområderne)

*

* oversvømme ngt.

* mose

* rådnende

*

*

*

*

* ~ sumpplanter

* tørvjord

* tørvemose

* vold

* vej- / markgrøft

* afvandingsgrøft

* vandkant

* stargræs

* dunhammer (tagrørs stridskolbe)

* siv

* engkabbeleje

* tørve-

* jord

* skære >

* tørvemuld

* tørv (-estykker)

* brænde

* tørv

* tørv

* brændsel
brændstof

* & brændselsart

* bunke brændsel på >

* ilden

* tørv

*

* opdrætte >

* holde >

* får

* fårekød

* spinde (uld)

* til tråd

* klippe >

* får

* karte

* karte ngt.

* til >

* fiber / tråd (-bundet)

* spundet

* spinde-

* rok

* spinde / sno ngt. til ngt.

* tråd (* see page 1200 !)

* spinde ngt. af ngt.

* krydse (et område)

* halvvejs igennem

*

* ~ komme på genbesøg

*

*

* banke ⇔ * sky-

* stribe

* stråle ⇔ * lys-

* holde ng. tilbage fra / hindre ng. i at -

*

GOING TO THE BEACH

<p>1129 So having decided to stay a couple of days more, they make preparation for an outing to the beach the next day.</p> <p>Walking north along the beach, they keep a watchful eye on the precipitous / steep cliff as they round the headland.</p> <p>Small and large rocks scattered all over the beach bear witness to the danger of rocks tumbling down the bluff.</p> <p>In places where the sea has eroded away an underlying rock formation, there's a danger of landfalls / landslides.</p> <p>10 On the other side of the promontory there's a vast stretch of sandy beach.</p> <p>So they decide to have a swim before having lunch.</p> <p>After her swim, Sandra takes a run along the strand.</p> <p>Suddenly, having been alarmed by a piercing shriek Otis and Ollie see Sandra coming rushing back.</p> <p>Deeply shocked and tense, she has just witnessed a body riding the crest of a wave, and washed ashore.</p> <p>Ill at ease at the situation, they all run back to take a look at the body washed ashore.</p> <p>20 While they tensely near the body, their attention is caught by the sound of a motorboat coming from behind them.</p> <p>Their muscles tense (up) as they see a man standing in the bow(s) of the boat pointing at them with a gun. <small>bau(z)</small></p> <p>They tense (up) as the man jumps out of the boat, and in an abrupt, brusque and curt tone of voice asks them who they are.</p> <p>Having heard Ollie and Sandra's family name, there's an abrupt change in the tone of the stranger's voice as he apparently calms down a little (bit) /eE a bit.</p> <p>30 Ollie, Otis and Sandra tense themselves (up) and tense their muscles (up) as the leader orders them to get the dead body into the boat.</p> <p>Subsequently, as he walks behind them, he abruptly commands them to gather their things and get into the boat.</p> <p>While his companion ties the hands of Ollie, Otis and Sandra together on their backs, the leader, in cliquey / cliquish and elitist inside terms, complains about the unjust and unbearable condition of the aristocracy.</p>	<p>* * * * holde nøje øje med ngt. * runde ngt. * * stejl skrænt * underliggende * (klippe-) formation * * * * strandkanten * gennemtrængende * skrig * * anspændt * ride på > * bølgekam * ~ skyllet i land * ubehageligt til mode * lig skyllet i land ~ strandvasker * anspændt * * muskel > * blive spændt * forstavn * blive anspændt * brysk * = * = * tonefald * * * pludselig / brat * forandring * en (lille) smule * spænde sig an * ... musklerne * * på brysk vis * * * klikepræget * elitær * & indforstået * udtryk *</p>
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1130 Fully aware of the **seriousness** of the **situation**, and **keeping** his **cool**, Ollie expresses his strong sympathy with the leader's views.

Keeping their **heads** too, Otis and Sandra agree strongly.

Stimulated by their **backup**, the leader feels **stimulated to** reveal the **circumstances behind** the **drowning accident** and their **wrecked** operation.

In his native country across the **estuary**, the aristocracy considers their rights to be outrageously encroached upon.

10 He speaks of his **fears for** the **future**.

He speaks of the **fear that** the nobility will lose all their inherited and **well-earned** privileges.

As the aristocrats' negotiations with the government have **come to a grinding halt**, it **impelled** some aristocrats **to** secretly work to overthrow / topple the government by **stirring up / instigating a rebellion**.

As they need arms, they smuggle illegal drugs across the **inlet** and smuggle illegal weapons the other way.

In the night, there has been an **abrupt change of weather** / **20 in the weather**, and their boat must have hit something rising from a **bank** as it has **come to an abrupt halt**.

Unfortunately, one of them was thrown overboard, and **swept out to sea**.

As he was impossible to spot in the darkness, the stream has **taken him where** it **willed**.

The accident **wrecked** their smuggling operation, and **brought** the operation **to a halt**, and **to an end**.

Brought to an abrupt halt, and an **abrupt end**, the operation **came to an abrupt halt**, and an **abrupt end**.

30 Coming to a halt, the operation had **come to an end**.

There had been an abrupt change of plan, as the **discovery** of the body would cause dangerous publicity.

So they have been searching for it all morning.

* alvor ⇔ situationens
 * ~ holde hovedet koldt
 *
 * <<
 * stimulere ng. * opbakning * tilskynde ng. til at -
 * drukneulykke
 * kuldsejlet
 * flodmunding
 *
 * frygt / bekymringer for > * fremtiden
 * frygt at -
 * velerhvervet / -fortjent
 *
 * komme til en kværnende standsning * tilskynde ng. >
 ~ køre fast
 * til at -
 * anstifte > * opstand
 *
 * fjord
 * pludselig / brat * forandring * vejr
 *
 * banke * komme til > * brat * standsning
 *
 * ~ skylle ng. til havs
 *
 * føre ng. hen som det passer ngt.
 * spolere ngt.
 * ~ satte ngt. i stå * ~ (gjorde) en ende på ngt.
 * bragt til en > * brat standsning * ... afslutning
 * kom til > * --- * ---
 ~ gik brat i stå * ~ fik en brat afslutning
 * ~ gå i stå * kommet til en afslutning
 * der være > * brat * ændring af > * plan
 * fund
 *

1131 Having reached the opposite coast, the smugglers untie	*		
Ollie and Otis' hands, and order them to bury the dead body.	*		
The smugglers now take them to a tumbledown cottage	* faldefærdig		
hidden in the wood near the coast.	*		
The cottage has a shingled roof.	* tækkespånbelagt		
The roof is covered with shingle(s) , small thin pieces	* takkespån		
of wood fastened in rows to cover a roof or wall.	*		
Sunlight barely penetrates the dirty windows.	* trænge gennem (vindue)		
Having immediately contacted the smuggling gang	* smugler-		* bande
10 on the other side of the inlet over their radio , the leader	* over >		* radio
is told by radio in a shrill and penetrating / piercing voice	* - = - * i (et) >	* skingert	* gennem-
to make a renewed attempt the same night.	*		* tonefald trængende
While the other smuggler has a much needed nap /	* få >	* en hårdt tiltrængt	* lur
takes a badly needed snooze,	* tage en ...		
the leader wills himself to keep awake.	* bruge al sin viljestyrke til at -		
Out of prudence, he wills his eyes to stay open	* ~ af forsigtighedshensyn		
to have control of the situation.	*		
Worried about their precarious situation,	* prekær		
Otis comes to think of the gem stone he got from Ollie,	* ædelsten		
20 and which he's always carrying in a locket,	* bære og opbevare i ngt. i ngt.		* medaljon
a small case he's wearing on a chain around his neck.	* bære (på kroppen) ngt.		
So in order to win the leader's confidence,	*		
Otis stresses that they have the same interests,	* fremhæve at -		
and suggests that they make common cause.	* gøre fælles sag		
To prove his spirit of self-sacrifice , he offers to give	* offervilje		
them the gem in the service of a good cause.	* i den gode sags tjeneste		
Having eventually convinced the leader of their loyalty,	*		
Otis, Ollie and Sandra have their hands untied.	* få hænderne bundet fri		

1132 Satisfied to have some extra backup , the smugglers	* opbakning
now show Otis, Ollie and Sandra down into a secret basement	*
that appears to be a provisional laboratory / lab	* laboratorium
la`bârêtri E/A `labrêtâri	
stuffed with primitive laboratory apparatus .	* appartur
The ramshackle cottage is in fact a well camouflaged	*
hiding place for the illegal production of drugs.	*
The drug is produced by dissolution of a substance	* opløsning af ngt. >
in a liquid, followed by (a) distillation of the solution ,	* i ngt. * destillation af ngt. * opløsning
and (a) precipitation of a substance from the distillate .	* udfældning af ngt. fra ngt. * destillat
`distêlit / -leit / dis`stilit	
10 So first they dissolve some substances in a liquid.	* opløse ngt. i ngt.
When the substance has dissolved ,	* gå i opløsning
they steep some matter in the solution.	* opbløde ngt. i ngt.
Then they distil(l) the solution.	* destillere ngt.
di`stil	
Next they precipitate the drug out by adding a substance	* udfælde ngt.
pri`sipiteit	
to the distillate.	*
The drug precipitates and sinks to the bottom .	* udfældes * synke > * ~ til bunds
When the drug has settled , they pour the liquid off ,	* bundfælde sig * hælde ngt. fra
and start draining and drying the precipitate .	* dræne, lede væsken fra ngt. * tørre ngt. * bundfald
pri`sipitit	udtørre / lade væsken løbe af ngt.
When the precipitate has drained and dried ,	* tørre ud * tørre
20 they have a white powder, a strong drug,	*
that can be sold on the illegal market.	*
Some pushers, dealers, drug pedlars E/A peddlers -	* narkohandler
and some drug traffickers make a lot of money.	* =
Some pleasure-seeking drug-trade king pins ,	*
live in a constant racket of enjoyment .	* hurlumhej af > * fornøjelse
Some rackety gangsters lead a rackety life.	* larmende * =
Racketing about many drug lords go on the racket .	* leve i sus og dus * gå på sold
When some pleasure-loving drug barons	*
are on the racket , they kick up no end of the racket .	* være på sold * ikke gøre nogen ende på løjerne
30 On drugs, some drug barons easily kick up a racket ,	* lave ståhej / postyr
and make an infernal racket if they get into trouble.	* lave > helvedes / frygtelig * rabalder / spektakel
Taking drugs, they are able to stand the racket	* holde ngt. ud * larm / ballad
As they are rolling in money / dough / cash / it ,	* vælte sig / svømme i penge
they stand the racket when the bill has to be paid.	* ~ betale gildet
Eventually most criminals have to stand the racket of	* modstå balladen for / tage skraldet for ngt.
their exposure .	* afsløring

1133 They must be ready to sail by dusk / twilight / nightfall.	* henad skumringstid	
At dusk / twilight / nightfall they are ready for sailing.	* ved ...	* afsejling
As night falls they set out under (the) cover of darkness.	* natten falder på	* under dække af / i skjul af ngt.
Midway / halfway across the inlet , something surprising	* midtvejs over >	* fjord
suddenly happens.	*	
Suddenly falling to the ground in loud pain, Sandra	*	
diverts the smugglers' attention (away from Ollie and Otis).	* aflede ngs. >	* opmærksomhed (bort fra ngt.)
As she distracts the smugglers' attention (from O and O),	* =	(fra ngt.)
Ollie and Otis hurl themselves at / against the two smugglers.	* kaste sig over ng.	
10 As they throw themselves on the smugglers, they succeed	* =	
in overpowering them by seizing the leader's gun.	*	
Ollie, Otis and Sandra's are happy to have bluffed it out	* bluffe sig igennem	
while the smugglers, their hands tied behind their backs ,	* bagbunden	
regret having fallen for their bluff.	* falde for ngs. >	* blufnummer
Otis doesn't forget to take back his gem in the locket.	*	
It has worked fine as a lucky charm.	* lykke-	* amulet
Bluffed / tricked into having confidence in Otis and co. ,	* bluffe ng. til at -	* og kompani
the smugglers have been bluffed / tricked into a trap.	* bluffe ng. til ngt.	
Having taking control of the boat, Otis, Ollie and Sandra	*	
20 now change / alter course so they are heading directly	* skifte >	* kurs
towards the port of the marshland town.	*	
The leader of the smuggling looks crestfallen and angry.	* modfalden / -løs	
He's furious /eA mad at / with himself for having acted	* rasende på ng. over at -	
precipitately / precipitously / hastily.	* overilet, forhastet / =	
pri' sipitétli pri' sipitésli		
He's furious /eA mad at his precipitate / precipitous /	* rasende over ngt.	* = * beslutning
hasty decision to trust in the strangers.	*	
He's furious (that) he has fallen for the strangers'	* rasende over at -	* falde for >
bluffing and fallen into their trap.	* bluffe	* falde i > * fælde
He's furious /eA mad about his precipitation.	* rasende over ngt.	* overilethed forhastelse
30 He bitterly regrets his precipitation.	* bittert	* fortryde ngt. * =
Tom, the other smuggler, looks thoughtful / pensive.	* tankefuld / = tænksom	
Carrying on a rather halting / hesitant conversation	* fremstammende / tøvende	
with Sandra, he suddenly pauses thoughtfully / pensively.	* <<	
' Well,' he goes on, ' I have really been on a slippery slope ,	* på et skråplan	
and I guess (that) I'm really in the soup now.'	* ~ antage / gå ud fra at -	* (være) i fedtefadet
The thought brings him to an abrupt halt until he goes on	* bringe ng. til >	* pludselig / brat * standsning
haltingly / hesitatingly , ' Please, understand my situation.'	* tøvende	

1134 So Tom explains the situation in his hometown where he used to work at the ship yard.

The local government failed to **halt** economic **decline**.

The area suffered from lack of investment and enterprise, and the ship yard suffered from lack of orders and **earnings**.

There has been **steep cuts** in **benefits** at the yard, and the **subsuppliers** and **subcontractors** suffered from **steep decreases / drops** in orders.

As the ship yard has suffered from lack of **maintainance** **10** and **upkeep**, there has been a lot of **industrial conflicts** legal as well as illegal at the ship yard.

Safety concerns have led some workers to **halt work** on a **new ship**.

The strikes **brought** the production to a (**grinding**) **halt** as work **came to** a (**grinding**) **halt**.

As production **ground to a halt** during the strike, the strikes eventually **led to a halt in** production.

When the new ship was eventually finished, the company and the government decided it was time **20** to **call a halt** to the **continuation** of the ship yard.

The **pricipitous closure** of the ship yard **precipitated** the area **into massive unemployment**.

The closure of the **ramshackle** ship yard **hastened / precipitated** the economic **decline**.

A whole new **pattern** in **trade and industries**, whether the decisions were **steeped in** economy or politics, has led to **steep / sharp increase** in powerty in the region.

People were **tied to / by** their **unsalable / unmarketable** houses even if there was a **steep decline / fall in** prices.

30 Hounded by their creditors **bankrupt of compassion**, many families **are on** the **brink / edge of a precipice**.

Looking dire as it had **repercussions for** most people, the situation **precipitated** many people **into** depression.

The region **is (teetering) on the brink / edge** of collapse.

Peaks as well as **troughs in** employment should be an issue for the government, but looking forward for the region to **step back from** the **edge** of an **abyss**, the locals hope for anyone to **pull** the region **back from the brink (of ruin)**.

*
*
* standse ngt. * nedgang
*
* indtægter
* brat, drastisk * nedskæring * frynsegoder
* underleverandør * =
* stejl / brat * nedgang * fald
* vedligeholdelse
* vedligeholdelse * arbejdsmarkedskonflikt
*
* sikkerhedsbetyrninger * stoppe arbejdet
* & nybygning
* bringe ngt. til > * (gradvis) ophør
* komme til > * =
* ~ komme gradvis til * ophør
* lede til > * standsning i ngt.
*
*
* sætte en stopper for ngt. * fortsættelse videreførelse
* pludselig * lukning * føre / kaste ngt. >
* ud i > * massiv * arbejdsløshed
* forfalden
* sætte gang i / fremskynde > * (økonomisk) nedtur
* mønster i ngt. * ~ næringslivet
* gennemsyret af ngt.
* brat / kraftig > * stigning
* (stavns-) bundet til ngt. * usælgelig / uomsættelig
* ~ voldsomt > * fald i ngt.
* jagtet af ng. * blottet for > * medfølelse
* være på afgrundens randen
* se svær ud * (have) ~ følgerikninger for ng.
* føre / tvinge ng. ud i ngt.
* være på randen af ngt. (bevæge sig faretruende / vakle på ...)
* toppe * ~ lavpunkter
*
* ~ bevæge sig væk fra > * rand ⇔ afgrundens-
* trække ng. væk fra > * (afgrundens) rand (~ faren for ngt.)

1135 Some aristocrats have taken advantage of the situation.	*	
Agitating among the desperate unemployed workers,	* agitere / opildne	
the aristocrats assert that it would be for their common good	* hævde / påstå at -	
if the workers made common cause with the aristocrats	* få / gøre >	* fælles sag med ng. >
against the government.	* mod ng.	
They advocated that the workers and the aristocrats	* tale for at -	
(E& should) join together to oppose the government.	*	
So I joined (with) the aristocrats to oppose / in opposing	* slutte sig til ng. for / med at -	
the government and its policies.	*	
10 ' Beguiled by money and glittering promises, some of us	* lokke ng.	
have fallen for the aristocrats' bluff,' the regretful smuggler	*	
admits and goes on,' I have closed / shut my eyes to	* lukke øjnene overfor >	
the fact that the campaign was meant to be violent and include	* det faktum at -	
the smuggling of drugs and weapon, but once in the clutches	* i kløerne (på ng.)	
of the aristocrats directing the campaign, we had been	* lede (kampagne)	
threatened to act as their pawns / tools .'	* bonde i skak	* redskab
Nobody had dared to call the aristocrats' bluff .	~ redskab / håndlanger	~ håndlanger
	* ~ udfordre ngs. >	* bluf, ~ påståede trusler
Now the regretful smuggler pleads , ' If you'll help me	* bønfalde	
getting off the hook , you can bank (up)on me doing / to do	* komme af krogen	* ~ stole på at ng. -
20 everything to help the police in catching the smugglers,	*	
and in revealing the plot.'	*	
' You can bank on that ' he assures them.	* stole på det	
Having reached port and come into port , Otis and Ollie	* nå havn	* komme i havn
guard the captives while Sandra calls the police.	* bevogte ng.	* fange
		tilfangetagen
The police constable on watch immediately calls	* betjent	
the chief constable who comes to the boat together with	* politimester	
the a sergeant constable as fast as they can.	* overbetjent	
Wasting no time, the chief constable together with Otis, Ollie	*	
and Sandra decide what to do.	*	
30 By means of the information of the regretful smuggler,	*	
they decide to carry on with the smuggling operation.	*	
Bluffing / tricking their way as far as possible,	* bluffe sig vej	
Otis and Ollie, the smuggler and the chief constable will try to	*	
bluff / trick their way to the smugglers' hideout on the beach	* - - - til (et sted)	* skjulested
while Sandra and the sergeant constable,	*	
and a group of police officers and volunteers	* frivillig	
will be ready to take action from inland .	* ~ landsiden	

1136 As it's **impressed on** everybody **that** no one should **take action hastily / precipitously**, the **smuggling boat** leaves port, and **sets a course for** the smugglers' secret meeting place.

The false smugglers **fear to** betray themselves.

They **dread / fear** betraying themselves.

They **dread** the real / true smugglers **finding them out**.

Nearing the landing point, the former smuggler signals to the smugglers inland who in turn signals back to the boat so they know exactly where to near land without getting

10 grounded neither **on a sandbank** nor on a **sandbar**.

Ready to exchange their **contraband** (goods), three smugglers wearing **waders** wade out into the water.

As the smugglers near the boat, the dark shadow who they believe to be the leader in the other gang suddenly stumbles and falls overboard in a splash.

The smugglers in the water **have** all their **attention attracted to** the accident, only to realize that when the man overboard **rises to the surface / comes up**, he's pointing at them with a gun.

20 Having **had** their **attention diverted away from / distracted from** the boat, they are very surprised and shocked suddenly to see three men on the boat pointing at them with **torches / flashlights** and guns.

So the smugglers have to surrender.

Having realized that the smuggling has failed the smugglers on the beach take flight.

They don't come far, though.

Bar one, who succeeds in escaping, they all run into the arms of the police and their helpers waiting **in ambush**.

30 A police man with his hound together with one of the helpers immediately start **hounding** the fleeing smuggler.

After a while, as the policeman **hounds his dog at / on** the fugitive, he surrenders too.

Trained to be **fearless**, a police dog **is no laughing matter**.

The smuggler **is rolled over to his front** and handcuffed.

* indskærpe ng. at -

* gå i aktion * forhastet * smuglerbåd

* sætte > * kurs (<en) mod ngt.

*

* frygte at -

* =

* frygte (at) ng. * ~ finde ud af hvad ng. er ude på

*

*

*

* sætte ngt. på grund på ngt. * sandbanke * sandrevle

* kontrabande

* waders

*

*

*

* få sin opmærksomhed >

* tiltrukket af ngt.

* dukke / komme op til overfladen

*

* få opmærksomheden afledt fra ngt.

* - - -

*

* lommelygte

*

*

*

*

* bortset fra (en)

* i baghold

*

* forfølge ng. med hunde

* pudse en hund på ng.

*

* frygtløs

* ~ ikke til at spøge med

* (blive) ~ vendt om på >

* ~ maven

1137 Making several arrests and making a seizure of	* foretage > * arrestation * ... beslaglæggelse af ng
drugs and weapons, the police make a good catch .	* gøre en god fangst
Even though the smugglers won't talk, some clues lead	*
the police on the track of the smugglers' headquarters.	*
Getting to a lonely valley, the police find their way to	* ensomt beliggende
an old country`house surrounded by a tall wall.	* ~ landejendom
Barring their way , a large gate bars the drive (<way).	* ~ spærre vejen for ng. * spærre > * indkørsel
Driving in the smugglers' car, the remorseful smuggler	*
together with a couple of plain-clothes policemen	* civilklædt
10 drive up to the gate while the rest of the force keeps hiding.	*
The gate has strong iron bars and is guarded by a guard,	* jern- * tremme * bevogte ng.
cradling a sub-machine gun in the crook of his arm .	* bære > * ~ maskinpistol * ~ i sin bøjede arm (forsigtigt)
Pretending to be one of the gang on their return from	*
a successful operation, the converted smuggler	*
bluffs / tricks the guard into opening the gate.	* bluffe ng. til at -
So by bluffing / tricking their way past the guard,	* bluffe sig vej + adv. / prep.
and bluffing / tricking their way through the gate,	* =
the false gang members bluff / trick their way into the estate	* =
Having bluffed / tricked their way through / in , the police	* =
20 easily arrest the guard, completely taken by surprise.	*
Now the rest of the force drive up to the house.	*
Having surrounded the building, they ascertain that	* konstatere at -
the house looks completely closed up .	* tillukket
All the windows are barred or covered with gratings .	* forsynet med træmmer * dække ng. med > * gitter (~ tilgitre)
The look of the house indicates that the people inside	*
have barred and shut themselves in by barring (up)	* stænge ng. inde * stænge ng.
all doors and windows.	*
Having crept up to the front door, a couple of policemen	* snige sig hen til ng.
armed with crowbars , break the door open as it's barred with	* koben * bryde ng. op * stænget med ng. brækjern
30 a horizontal bar , and two bar locks with sliding bars .	* vandret * bjælke * ~ skyde- * lås * skyde- * bom ~ slå
In an effort to force the door, they burst , smash and force	* forcere (dør) * bryde > * hamre > * tvinge >
the door open by giving it a hard push with their shoulders.	* (døren) åben
The gangsters have, however, barricaded themselves in	* barrikadere sig inde
so as the door is barricaded , the armed policemen have	* barrikadere ng.
to push the barricade in in order to push the door wide open .	* skubbe ng. ind * barrikade * skubbe (døren) op
The gangsters apparently seem to have chosen to flee.	*
The gangsters, just two of them, don't come far though	*
as they are caught by the men surrounding the building.	*

1138 So the smuggling gang is put behind bars ,	* sætte ng. bag tremmer
bar one who is taken to hospital badly / seriously hurt .	* på nær * slemt / alvorligt > * tilskadekommet
Unfortunately for him he fell down from the wall	* uheldigvis for ng.
and was badly / seriously / critically injured .	* alvorligt > * kvæstet
Reported to be hovering between life and death ,	* svæve mellem > * liv og død
he has been (teetering) on the brink of death / the grave .	* være (vakle) på dødens / gravens rand
Otis, Ollie and Sandra receive a hero's welcome	* få > * helts * velkomst (~ heltemodtagelse)
when they return to the marsh town.	*
The whole town is shocked bar none .	* uden undtagelse
10 Anything could have happened .	* hvadsomhelst kan ske
After their harrowing / nerve-racking / nerve-wracking	* nervepirrende (dage)
last couple of days, the trio can't wait to get home.	*
A sign on the reception desk at the hotel says,	*
' Please settle your bill before you leave the hotel,'	* betale > * regning
So when they check out of the hotel, Ollie pays the bill.	*
Settling up , he settles (up) with the receptionists for	* gøre regnskabet op og betale * < med ng. < for ngt.
rooms, meals, and services.	*
As soon as they get home Otis calls his parents.	*
As a reaction to Otis' shocking experiences, his mother	*
20 eventually asks him, ' When are you going to settle down ,	* falde til ro
get married and have kids ? ' as she finally adds,	*
' Never settle for the second best .'	* slå sig til tåls med ngt. * den / det næst- * bedste
' Just be a little patient,' Otis answers, and concludes,	*
' When things settle down , I'll come and visit you,'	* falde til ro
In spite of the events fraught with peril , none of them	* fuld af > * fare
experience(s) any traumatic after-effects / repercussions .	* eftervirkninger / følgevirkninger
After their perilous adventure, Ollie, Sandra and Otis are	* farefuld
inundated with / by requests for an interview by the media.	* oversvømmet * forespørgsel * interview af ng. med / af ngt. efter ngt.
Even though they are swamped with / by requests ,	* oversvømmet med / af ngt.
30 they try to elude the press.	* undgå / -vige ng.
A serious newspaper has an interview though	*
with the otherwise elusive trio.	* undvigende svær at finde
Kept in custody and interrogated by the police,	*
Tom, the regretful smuggler, makes a full confession	*
and tells everything he knows about the aristocrats' plot.	*
Feeling linked to Tom by strands of sympathy ,	* knyttet til ng. af ngt. * bånd af > * sympati
Ollie and Sandra make the police and Tom an offer	* give ng. et tilbud
as they offer to let Tom stay with them	* tilbyde at -
as an alternative to custody .	* forvaring

LEGAL SEQUELS

1139 The trial takes place in the city.

* følge, efterspil

Until and during the trial, the criminals are kept in a **lock-up**,
a small prison / jail / E& gaol

*

* varetægtsfængsel

The windows and doors of are **barred** or **armoured**.

* tilgitre ngt.

* armere /
forstærke ngt.

Through the **prison bars**, the aristocrat is just able
to **make** () **out** / distinguish the sky **barred with** clouds.

* fængselstremmer

* skelne ngt.

* stribet af ngt.

Facing a future **in prison uniform**, he hates to
imagine himself **in a uniform** with black and white **stripes** /
in a black and white **striped** uniform.

* i > (* fængsels-

* uniform)
~ fangedragt

* i en (uniform), ~ dragt

* stribe

* (sort-og-hvid) stribet

10 At the **bar of the public opinion**, the plot is **denounced**
without extenuating / mitigating circumstances.

* ~ overfor folkets domstol

* fordømt

Appearing in court to give evidence, Tom, Otis, Ollie,
. and Sandra, one after the other, tell **what happened**.

* uden formildende >

* omstændigheder

*

They tell **where, when** and **how** it happened.

* hvxx ske

* =

Tom **fighters to** recall details that have **eluded / escaped** him.

* kæmpe for at -

* unddrage sig ng.

Some tiny details have **eluded** his **vigilance**.

* ... >

* opmærksomhed

Under a lot of pressure, Tom feels very tired in the evening
but as **sleep** long **eludes** him, he has a hard time falling asleep.

*

* søvn >

* ~ ikke ville indfinde sig

For security reasons, the police **bar** the intrance to the court

* afspærre ngt.

20 to keep out reporters and other **unauthorized persons**.

* ~ uvedkommende

* personer

When a reporter tries to break through the **barrier**,
a police officer **bars / blocks** his **way** in an **abrupt** movement.

* afspærring

* spærre ng. vejen

* pludselig

Although charged with **cooperation in** smuggling,

* medvirken i at -

Tom looks forward to **appear at Bar** and to **be tried at Bar**.

* ~ komme for retten

* ~ være ...

When he **appears at the Bar**, he **admits** his **guilt**.

* - = -

* indrømme >

* sin skyld

At the **bar of his conscience**, he is **racked by / with guilt**

* foran sin samvittigheds domstol

* forpint af >

* skyld

As he is **tried at the Bar**, he is **relieved to unburden**

* ~ være i retten

* være lettet over at >

* lette >

his **conscience**, and hopefully **salvage** some of his **reputation**.

* (sin) samvittighed

* redde >

* omdømme

Conducting himself **with grace** and **dignity**,

* opføre sig med >

* velvillighed

* værdighed

30 and **having** the (**good**) **grace to** look embarrassed

* have den anstændighed at -

and apologize, Tom **makes** a **full confession** as he explains,

* ~ aflægge >

* fuld tilståelse

' I was **on my last legs** –

* ~ køre på pumperne / de sidste reserver

I saw no way of **saving** myself **from the wreck**

* ~ redde sig ud af ulykken

other than having faith in the aristocrats' promises.'

*

' As a **law-abiding citizen** I was **stranded**.

* lovlydig

* borger

* ~ i en hjælpeløs situation

I never had a chance to **settle** my **bills / accounts in full**.

* betale >

* enkeltregning

* opsamlingsregning

* helt

Depression **settled over** me **like** a **heavy black cloud**.

* ~ hænge over ng.

* som en tung mørk sky

1140 Going to the pub, I was easy prey in the need of money.	*
Having borrowed money from a loan shark, I couldn't	*
pay my debt in full before the deadline / within the time limit.	* betale ngt. > * ~ helt ud * ~ før sidste frist
Unable to settle with my creditor, I pinned my hopes / faith	* ~ komme overens med ng. * ~ sætte sin lid >
on the aristocrat and his glittering promises.	* til ng. / ngt.
As he manipulated me into believing that there	* manipuleren ng. til at -
was a coincidence of interests between him and me,	* sammenfald at ngt. mellem ng.
I was lured into a trap , and got involved in shady activities.'	* lokke ng. i > * en fælde * blive involveret i ngt.
People who move in the night life should be on the alert	* bevæge sig i > * natte- * liv * være på vagt
10 as they may associate with rather shady characters .	* pleje omgang med / omgås ng. * skummel * type
Naive, gullible and credulous people who fail to be wary of	* godtroende * på vagt overfor ng.
dodgy, questionable , and suspicious / suspect characters ,	* lusket * tvivlsom * mistænkelig * type
and fail to be on their guard against the many hazards	* på vagt overfor ngt. * fare / risiko (ved ngt.)
of night life easily fall prey to racketeers .	* blive bytte for ng. * kriminel slyngel
As the power of resistance eludes many people	* kraft ⇔ modstands- * forsvinde fra ng.
who have a weakness for shady deals, gambling,	* svaghed for ngt.
and all kinds of elusive pleasures,	* flygtig (glæde)
many people easily fall prey to racketeering .	* ~ blive > * (bytte) * slyngelkriminalitet ~ offer for ngt
People who have a weakness for playing gambling games	* spille > * ~ hasard- * spil
20 often ignore the hazards of gambling .	* fare / risiko ved ngt. * hasard, -spil
Playing any game of chance for a high stake is gambling.	* spille * ~ hasardspil for > * (høj) indsats
Shooting craps as playing hazard you throw two dice.	* ~ spille craps (et terningspil) * hazard (en form for <)
The result in throwing a dice /eA die is a hazard .	* tilfældighed
' The willpower to resist the temptation of gambling	* viljestyrke til at - * modstå > * fristelse ved ngt.
eluded me, so I was helpless prey to gambling,' Tom admits.	* forsvinde fra ng. * hjælpeløst * bytte for ngt.
All danger signals failed, however, to put me on my guard	* fare- * signal ~ * få ng. til at være på vagt
so as gambling seemed irresistible , I continued to gamble	* uimodståelig
at all hazards , and worked up a gambling debt .	* for enhver pris * ~ spille- * gæld
Given just a few days' grace E/A grace period to pay	* give ng. > * (få dages) frist
my debt, I had got into a tight spot .	* ~ komme i klemme
30 Ending up as weak-willed, unresistive, and unresisting	* viljesvag * modstandsløs * ~ ikke ydende modstand
prey to exploitation, I was easy prey for the racketeers.	* bytte for ngt. * let bytte for ng.
While the wrecks of the community licked their wounds ,	* de sørgelige rester af ng. * slikke sine sår
I pinned my hope on cooperation with the aristocrats	* samarbejde med ng.
in doing any odd job.'	* med at -
Testifying against the aristocrat, Tom racks his brain(s)	* vidne mod ng. * ~ bryde sin hjerne
trying to remember everything which could help	*
throwing light on all aspects of the crime.	* kaste lys over ngt.

IN THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY

1141 In the evening, the family, Otis and Tom

settle themselves comfortably **in(to)** their usual **seats**.

Settling (back) on the **sofa** or **in** their **chairs**,
they **settle (back) to** read the newspapers and have a talk.

The lord and lady often **settle down with** a book
and the lady often **settles down to** some needlework.

In the newspapers, the family follows every reaction
whether in their own country or in the neighbouring country.

' **What has happened / occurred –**

10 and what **happens / occurs next** ? ' they ask ,
every day when they get today's newspaper.

Many people suddenly recall strange, unusual
and mysterious **happenings / occurrences**.

As **the time was** already **out of joint**, people have
carried on as if **nothing** has **happened / occurred**.

The dissatisfied aristocrats **gambled on** an armed revolt
but success had been **elusive**; success had **eluded** them.

Having **eluded** the long arm of the law for too long,
most of the suspects still **on the loose** are arrested.

20 A gang member **at loose** managed to **elude** his pursuers
by escaping through a **secret passage**.

The **uprising** seemed **prevented / headed off / averted**
but otherwise it's impossible to **predict what will happen**.

One day the papers report that a dead body has been found.

Experts in **forensics** examine the scene of crime.

Forensic pathologists examine the body.

Forensic tests and **evidence** should settle the question of
whether the case deals with an accident or a murder.

As the police investigate the crime, they find out that

30 the dead person has been a **pawn in** the aristocrats' plot
who most likely has been murdered in order to prevent him
from **informing on / against** the plotters.

Those who **rat () `out** their friends (**to** the police) eA /
eE **rat on** their friends (E and **rat on** their **promises**),
risk to be punished or killed as **rats**.

- * sætte sig ... til rette i ngt. * siddeplads
- * sætte sig til rette (tilbagelænet) > * på sofa * i stol
- * - - - for at -
- * slå sig ned med ngt.
- * koncentrere sig om ngt.
- * hvad er der sket
- * hændelse
- * tiden er > * af lave
- * intet * ske
- * satse på ngt.
- * svært opnåelig * vise sig udenfor ngs. rækkevidde
- * undgå ng.
- * på fri fod
- * slippe fra ng.
- * ~ løngang
- * opstand * afværge <
- * forudsige hvxx - * (der) vil ske
- * kriminalvidenskab
- * kriminalteknisk * patolog (sygdomsmedicinere)
~ retsmedicinere
- * kriminalteknisk * prøve * vidnesbyrd
- * brik i ngt.
- * angive / stikke ng.
- * = (til ng.)
- * = * svigte > * løfte
- * rotte, ~ angiver, stikker

THE ARISTOCRAT AT THE BAR

1142 **By way of / in the way of introduction,**

by way of / in the way of his **introduction to** the case,
the judge **lectures** the accused **about** living in

a **community founded on** the **rule of law**.

The **boorish** aristocrat is **on** the **rack** when examined
`buêri\$ / bâ~
by the counsel of prosecution.

He is a **mere wreck of his former self**.

Bankrupt in good manners, the **boor flings / hurls** curses
buê / bâ~
left, ⇔ **right** and `centre.

10 Accusing the government of betraying the aristocracy,
the aristocrat **abruptly** complains about

the **worsened conditions** of the landed aristocracy.

He blames the government for the **decline of morals**
that encourages simple commoners to **rub shoulders with**
the aristocracy, and become **marriage wreckers**.

Visibly upset about having to **submit to** the **superiority**
of the judge, the aristocrat, time and time again, behaves
rudely / boorishly.

Filled with banked-up anger, the aristocrat

20 **has old scores to settle with** people **here and there**.

Filled with banked-down revengefulness,
he **has an account / a score to settle with**
everybody who witnesses against him.

As revenge seems to **banish** all other thoughts **from**
the aristocrat's **mind**, he **is feared** by his enemies.

All his enemies **fear** him as they **fear / dread** revenge.

The aristocrat has **put** the **fear of God into** his enemies.

As it has turned out, their **fears** are not at all **groundless**.

They **have everything to fear from** the aristocrat,
and his fellow conspirators still **at large**, the aristocrat's

30 enemies **live in dread** / (constant) **fear** of **retaliation**.

Nevertheless, the aristocrat **fears / dreads being** revealed

As he **fears / dreads to** be revealed,

he **fears / dreads** a revelation of the whole conspiracy.

So he **fears / dreads (that)** some witness will tell the truth.

As he **dreads** a witness revealing the conspiracy,

he **dreads** the conspiracy **being** revealed.

* ~ som indledning

* i form af / ved hjælp af / gennem ngt. * ... til ngt.
med ngt. som et middel
* belære ng. om ngt.

* ~ retssamfund

* bonderøvsagtig * ~ i svære vanskeligheder
ubehøvlet

* ~ kun en sørgelig rest af, hvad man plejer at være

* ~ blottet for ngt. * bonderøv * udslynge ngt.
grov, simpel person

* ~ til højre og venstre
i alle retninger

* i grove, enkle vedinger

* forværrede > * forhold

* forfald ⇔ * sædernes

* ~ mænge sig med ng.

* ægteskabs- * ødelægger

* synligt * bøje sig for > * overmagt

* grovkornet

* fuld af > * opsparet / indestængt (vrede)

* have > * gamle regnskaber * her og der
at gøre op ng.

* fuld af > * undertrykt * hævngherrighed

* have > * regnskab at gøre op med ng.

* fordrive (tanke) fra >

* sind * være frygtet

* frygte ng. * & grue for ngt.

* ~ jage ng. en skræk i livet

* frygt, bange anelser * grundløs

* have alt at - * frygte fra ng.

* ~ på fri fod

* live i frygt for ngt. * gengældelse

* frygte / & grue for at -

* =

* frygte / & grue for ngt.

* ... at -

* grue for / frygte at ng. gør ngt.

* ... ngt. ...

1143 So as the witnesses fear the worst ,	* frygte >	* det værste
they fear / dread to testify and fear / dread telling the truth.	* frygte / & grue for at -	
They dread the aristocrat managing to punish them.	* frygte / grue for at ng. gør ng.	
As they fear for their safety , they are reluctant to testify	* frygte for ng.	* sikkerhed
for fear of (incurring) retaliation.	* at frygt for > (* pådrage sig) * gengældelse være bekymret for >	
For fear of being punished by members of the conspiracy,	* af frygt for at -	
for fear (that) they might be victims of revenge,	* af frygt for at -	
the witnesses hesitate to give evidence.	*	
Being in fear of (incurring) reprisal , the witnesses	* ~ være bange for (at -) ng.	* repressalier gengældelse
10 are in fear of (being persecuted by) the aristocrat.	* =	
Fearful of (incurring) dread(ed) /eE dreadful reprisal(s) ,	* fuld af frygt for (at -) ng. * frygtelig * gengældelse (repressalier)	
fearful of (being punished by) the aristocrat,	* =	
the witnesses are fearful (that) the aristocrat will somehow	* fuld af frygt for at -	
be able to take (his) revenge on them.	* tage hævn over ng.	
A witness must be able to testify without fear	* uden frygt	
but as the witnesses seem very afraid / frightened / scared ,	* bange / skræmt	
they answer fearfully and evasively , giving evasive answers.	* frygtsomt * undvigende * =	
The witnesses' fearfulness is understandable.	* frygtsomhed	
A witness may go underground in fear of / for their life .	* gå under jorden * i / af frygt for sit liv	
20 Nevertheless Tom testifies fearlessly .	* frygtløst	
His fearlessness is remarkable.	* frygtløshed	
Having acted as a brave and fearless witness,	* frygtløs	
Tom has every reason to fear reprisal and dread retaliation.	* frygte ng.	* & grue for ng.
Having noticed Tom now and then glancing fearfully	* frygtsomt	
at the aristocrat, Ollie and Sandra's mother has had enough.	*	
' That settles it,' she bursts out / flings .	* afgøre ng.	* bryde ud
As she expresses her fears for his safety, she suggests	* frygt for ng.	
that he moves to their place to live and find work there.	*	
Having catalogued / listed all the aristocrat's offences,	* opregne ng.	
30 the prosecution ascertains that being a law unto himself ,	* ~ følge sine egne regler	
the aristocrat seems to regard himself as above the law .	* hævet over loven	
Questioned by the prosecution, the aristocrat tends to	*	
answer elusively giving only elusive answers.	* undvigende fatteevnen * = vanskelig opfattelig / forståelig	
The elusiveness of his answers leaves many questions	* svær tilgængelighed * efterlade ng. >	
hanging in the air so even if the aristocrat's answers don't	* hænge / svæve >	* i luften
elude the judge, incriminating facts elude / escape him.	* undvige ng. * belastende * undslippe ng.	
A disapproving frown settles on the judge's face .	* panderynken * fæstne sig i ngs. > * ansigt	

1144 Looking the prisoner at the bar full in the face,
the judge has to **call** the aristocrat **to order** time after time.

As the examination of witnesses proceeds though,
the full drama **unfolds**.

Finding out some years ago that he was **made a cuckold**
had **sown** the **seeds** of the aristocrat's criminal career.

All his **illusions** were **shattered**, when he had discovered
that he had been **cuckolded** by his wife and her lover,
a simple commoner whose cunning policy had been to
10 ingratiate himself **with** the **master** and **mistress**.

On top of the **ignominy**, the aristocrat had discovered that
the disgraceful government had disrespectfully passed a law
that prevented a man from **disinheriting** his unfaithful wife
at divorce.

So the aristocrat had to agree to a **divorce settlement**
unjust in his eyes.

END OF TRIAL

As Tom has only played a subordinate part
in the crime, he **is let off with** a **suspended sentence**
20 in return for his cooperation.

As a leading member of a gang of conspirators
and **racketeers**, the aristocrat is charged with having
conspired against the government,
of having smuggled and sold illegal drugs,
of having demanding **protection money** from local traders,
and **extorted** money **from** people they **had a hold on**.

As the aristocrat is found guilty of all charges,
he is **convicted of** conspiracy against the government,
and convicted of participation in **racketeering**
30 such as **running a drugs** and **smuggling racket**,
and being involved in **protection** and **extortion rackets**.

Some of his **accessories** both **before** and **after** the **fact**,
are charged with being **accessories to** a number of crimes.

Some of his **accomplices**, as **elusive** as ever,
are never caught and **taken to court**.

* se ng. > * arrestanten i retten * lige i > * ansigtet
* kalde ng. til orden
*
* folde sig ud
* gøre ng. til > * hanraj
* så > * frø af ngt.
~ lægge kimen til ngt.
* illusion > * blive knust
~ briste / brast
* gøre ng. til hanraj
*
* indynde sig hos ng. * herren og fru (i huset)
= herskabet
* vanære
*
* ~ gøre ng. arveløs
*
* skilsmisse- * afgørelse / -forlig
*
*
* lade ng. slippe med > * betinget dom
*
*
* berigelsesforbryder
kriminelt slyngel, gangster
*
*
* beskyttelses- * penge
* afpresse ngt. fra ng. * have > * ~ en klemme på ng.
*
* dømt for ngt.
* illegal berigelsesvirksomhed
gangstervirksomhed
* ~ drive > * narko- * smugler- * virksomhed
* beskyttelses- * (penge-) afpresnings- * =
* medskyldig * før * efter * hændelse
* medskyldig i ngt.
* medskyldig * undvigende, svær at få fat i
* bringe for retten

1145 Shocked about the plot, the government of	*
the neighbouring country admits that it's approach to	*
the problems of globalization has been haphazard .	* tilfældig, vilkårlig rodet, planløs
Having failed to ready itself (for globalization),	* berede sig (på ngt.)
the government has failed to ready itself to face the problem.	* - - - på at -
Even if a solution to the problem of globalization	* løsning på ngt.
is proving elusive , the government admits that it has been	* vise sig at være > * ~ vanskelig opnåelig
neglectful of the growing economic and social problems	* forsømmelig overfor ngt.
of the remote region.	*
10 As the subversive aristocrats are arrested,	* undergravende
their criminal orginzation proves ramshackle .	* skrøbelig
The aristocrats won't have any of their privileges back,	*
but their subversive activities have however brought	* undergravende * bringe ngt. >
the problems of the region into sharp focus .	* i (skarp) fokus
A solution to the problems of growing globalization as	*
driven by market forces has hitherto proved elusive .	* markeds- * hidertil * vise sig > * vanskelig opnåelig kræfter
There's pressure on the warring political parties to settle ,	* komme overens
and pressure on the factions to settle their differencies .	* fraktion * bilægge > * uoverensstemmelser stridegheder
Having reached a settlement of various disputes,	* nå til > * bilæggelse af ngt.
20 the disputing parties reach a settlement over former	* nå til > * overenskomst om ngt.
disagreements.	*
The government settles (down) to a plan to help	* gå i lag med ngt.
the hapless / unfortunate victims of globalization.	* uheldig
As it's settled that Tom is going to live at the manor,	* det ligger fast at -
he'll go back to his native country to settle all his affairs	* ordne > * sager
before he moves.	*
He has to settle / solve some differences with his parents	* ordne / løse > * uoverensstemmelser med ng.
before he settles abroad / in the neighbouring country /	* bosætte sig + adv. * udenlands * i ngt. i udlandet
with the lord and the lady, Ollie, Sandra and Otis.	* med ng.
30 A firm of (furniture) removers helps people move	* firma * ~ flyttemænd * flytte ~ flyttefirma
(E& house) with minimum disruption to themselves.	* ~ et minimum af > * forstyrrelse / ulejlighed for ng.
The removal men load the furniture / removal van (up)	* flyttemænd * flyttebil / -vogn
with Tom's furniture, packing cases (E) and other stuff.	* flyttekasser
As soon as possible Tom turns back to settles (down)	* falde til ro
(in his new home).	*
It takes him no time to settle into his new home.	* ~ finde sig til rette i ngt
' How are you settling in ? ' Ollie's mother asks him.	* falde til
' I'm settling in OK, ' Tom answers happily.	* =

HOME AGAIN

1146 One afternoon, they all settle down around a table	* slå sig ned		
in the flowery garden to have tea.	* blomsterfyldt / -dækket		
A easy and quiet atmosphere settles over the party.	* lægge sig over ng.		
On the outlook for crumbles, a flock of birds settle on	* slå sig ned på ng.		
the boughs , branches and twigs of a nearby tree.	* gren		
^{bauz} The family dog settles on the lawn to enjoy its bone.	* slå sig ned på ng.		* græsplæne
Its name eludes Tom for the moment as he's distracted by	* smutte for ng.		
flicking away a wasp trying to settle on a marmelade toast.	* vifte > væk	* hveps	* <<
A ladybird E/A <bug unfolds its wings and soars.	* ~ mariehøne	* ~ brede vingerne ud	* hveps
10 Many annoying insects are too elusive to hit.	* undvigende		
Having enjoyed their tea, the party settle (down) to	* gå seriøst i gang med ng.		
a discussion of the main issue; what about the future ?	*		
All the family members recognize that new initiatives	*		
are needed in order to run the estate.	*		
Sandra who has just finished her teacher training	* lærer-		* ~ uddannelse
has for some time been toying / flirting with the idea of	* lege / flirte med ideen om ng.		
establishing a boarding high school at the manor.	* ~ højskole		
As there is no longer a large staff of servants working on	*		
the manor, there's plenty of vacant space that can be con>	*		
20 verted into living quaters (pl.), classrooms and as many	* ~ beboelse		
of the old farm buildings around the farm yard are no longer	* ~ avls- * bygning		* bondegårdsplads
in use, they can be converted into workshops and a gym.	* værksted		
The lessee who leases / rents the farm from the lord	* forpagter		* lease / leje ng. af ng.
will still be living in the farm house and work (on) the farm .	* ~ drive landbrug / (on) arbejde på gården		
As lessors , the lord and the lady are going to lease (out) /	* udlejer		* lease / udleje ng.
rent (out) the wings of the manor house to Ollie and Sandra.	* =>	* sidefløj	* til ng.
The lord and the lady are not dismissive of the idea as they	* være afvisende overfor ng.		
will keep the mainbuilding and a large garden for private use .	* hovedbygning		* til (privat) brug
Ollie has studied at the university, and would be happy	*		
30 to be teaching natural science.	*		
Both Otis and Tom have a lot of experience as craftsmen	*		
so they would be happy to work at the project.	*		
A silence of eager expectation settles over the party	* hvile over ng.		
as everybody's eyes / gaze settle(s) on the lord and the lady.	* ngs. øjne / blik >		* hvile på ng.
' It's for you to decide,' the lady eventually tells the lord.	*		
' It's for the bank to decide, then,' the lord answers.	*		
So that settles the matter temporarily –	* afgøre >		* sagen
but nothing's settled yet.	* intet er >		* afgjort

1147 Prepared to hazard money and property, the Lord, Ollie, Sandra, and Otis consult (with) the bank about a loan.	* sætte ngt. på spil * konsultere ng. angående ngt. * risikabelt at - *
The bank will assess whether it would be hazardous to grant them a loan.	* `hazêdês
Going into partnership , based on mutual trust , Ollie, Sandre and Otis leases part of the manor.	* gå i partnerskab / kompaniskab * gensidig * tillid * lease ngt.
So as partners and tenants, they are jointly and severally liable for the repayment of the loan and the rent.	* fælles * hver for sig * ansvarlig for ngt. (= hæfte solidarisk)
As good friends, enjoying each other's company , 10 they have faith in their companionship .	* nyde > * ngs. selskab * tiltro til > * fællesskab, kammeratskab
As brother and sister, and companions , they have every / complete / absolute confidence in each other.	* gode venner * tillid til ng.
After a week they have a positive answer from the bank. It's settled then, so they settle (down) to a plan of action.	* afgjort * gå i gang med / koncentrere sig om ngt.
Having settled (up) on a plan of action, and decided which work and services to be put out to tender , the trio will invite bids for /A& on various contracts	* beslutte sig for ngt. * lægge ngt. ud til > * licitation * indhente > ~ udlicitere ngt. * tilbud på > * kontrakt ~ udlicitere >
// will invite tenders for various contracts to do major work, and get quotations / quotes / estimates for minor work.	* = * kontrakt om at - * få tilbud på ngt.
20 So they invite local firms to bid for /A& on contracts	* invitere ng. til at byde på > * kontrakt (~ udlicitere kontrakt til ng.)
// invite local firms to tender for contracts to do the work.	* =
In competition with other companies, a number of firms submit bids for /A& on the contracts	* afgive / levere tilbud på > * kontrakt
// submit tenders for the contracts on the work.	* =
As the firms bid for /A& on the contracts	* byde på > * kontrakt
// tender for the contracts , they bid to do the work described in the terms of the contracts .	* = * byde på at - * betingelser * kontrak-
Having studied the rival bids / tenders , the trio decides to agree a contract with a couple of firms.	* rivaliserende > * tilbud * sige ja til > * kontrakt med ng.
30 Entering into a contract with these firms, the trio will make a contracts with those of the firms having submitted the most promising and competitive bids / tenders .	* indgå > * = * lave > * = * konkurrencedygtig * bud
Each contractor having won / been awarded a contract reads the contract carefully before they sign the contract .	* kontrahent * vinde / få > * kontragt * underskrive > * =
If a party, having entered into / agreed / made a contract breaks the contract , fails to fulfil the contract , or wants to end / terminate the contract before { it expires / runs out // its expiry eE/eA expiration , they will be in breach of contract .	* ingå / sige ja til / lave > * kontrakt * bryde > * opfylde > * = * afslutte > * kontrakt * udløbe * udløb * være i > * ~ brud ⇔ * kontrakt- & ~ være kontraktbryder
ik`spaiêri ekspê`rei\$ñ	

THE CONVERSION

<p>1148 The manor is now yet more businesses rolled into one.</p> <p>The first part of the new business is to tear() ^{teê} down</p> <p>a lot of the old interior which has to be renewed.</p> <p>On some sites and in some workplaces</p> <p>people have to wear hard hats.</p> <p>Some machines make a terrible racket / awful din,</p> <p>so the workers have to wear hearing / ear protectors.</p> <p>Some work is dusty and raises (the) dust,</p> <p>so the (house>) wreckers wear respirators.</p> <p>10 (The) dust settles everywhere.</p> <p>A small old brick house, once used as a oratory</p> <p>but left to go rack and ruin, has to be demolished.</p> <p>A crack in the walls is caused by the ground settling.</p> <p>A ramshackle old car kept in the building for years,</p> <p>is towed away by a wrecker – a tow car or tow truck.</p> <p>Ollie, Sandra, Otis and Tom take part in some of the work.</p> <p>' How are you settling into your new job,? Ollie asks</p> <p>' We're settling in OK, they all answer,</p> <p>speaking with one voice.</p> <p>20 Sandra finds work and alcohol an inappropriate mixture</p> <p>so during the working hours, the workers have to</p> <p>settle for non-alcoholic drinks at their place of work.</p> <p>Some companies are paid monthly.</p> <p>On behalf of the partnership, Sandra is in charge of</p> <p>the accounts, and the settlement of bills and accounts.</p> <p>She may write out a cheque in settlement of an invoice for</p> <p>material and working hours.</p> <p>*</p>	<p>* ~ samlet under et</p> <p>* rive ngt. ned</p> <p>* det indvendige</p> <p>* på > * område (hvor ngt. * i > * arbejdsområde befinder sig / foregår)</p> <p>* ~ sikkerhedshjelm</p> <p>* lave > * vedvarende, ubehagelig støj</p> <p>* høre- / øre- * beskytter ~ høreværn</p> <p>* støvet * ~ hvirvle > * støv (<et) op</p> <p>* ~ nedriver * ~ åndedrætsværn</p> <p>* støv (<et) * sætte sig</p> <p>* bedehus (& bederum)</p> <p>* ~ gå i forfald</p> <p>* synke sammen, sætte sig</p> <p>* skrammelkasse</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>* falde til i > * arbejde</p> <p>* =</p> <p>* ~ samstemmende</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>* slå sig til tåls med ngt. * på > * ~ arbejdsplads</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>* regnskab * betaling af > * (enkelt-) * (opsamlings-) regning regning</p> <p>* til betaling af - * faktura for ngt.</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>
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AN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT

<p>30 No matter what we do, mishaps (will) happen.</p> <p>Even if we do our best to be spared from major accidents</p> <p>we all now and then have a mishap with something or other.</p> <p>One day the people in the workplace hear a terrible racket.</p> <p>Having rushed towards the place from where the noise</p> <p>came, they come to see Tom lying unconscious on the ground</p> <p>next to an iron bar.</p>	<p>* småuheld > * ske</p> <p>* blive forskånet for ngt.</p> <p>* have > * småuhels med > * et eller andet</p> <p>* spektakel</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>* jern- * stang</p>
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1149 They could only guess what has happened / occurred	* gætte hvad >	* (der er) sket
Something terrible must have happened / occurred .	* ngt. sker	
One of the workers gives Tom first aid .	* give ng. >	* førstehjælp
As he regains consciousness, his face is racked by pain.	* ansigt >	* forpint / martret af ngt.
The faces of all those who have hurried up	* =	* de tililende
are racked with horror, worry and pity.	* martret af ngt.	
When the ambulance arrives, the paramedics give Tom	* redder	
a painkilling drug , and put a collar around his neck	* smertestillende	* (læge-) middel
before they put him on the stretcher .	* bære	* krave
10 While Tom is given emergency treatment by one of	* nødhjælps -	* behandling
the paramedics, the ambulance tears off to (the) hospital,	* fræse afsted til ngt.	
with blue lights and the sirens on .	* ~ med fuld udrykning	
Taking statements and making a report , the police notice	* optage rapport (fra person)	* optage rapport
where and when the accident had happened / occurred ,	* hvor >	* hvornår ngt. >
as they try to find out exactly what had happened / occurred	* hvad sker	* ske finde sted
and how the accident had happened / occurred .	* hvordan ngt. >	* ske foregå
It's important to find out whether the accident had	*	
a technical cause or was due to human error .	* skyldes >	* menneskelig
Some accidents are the result of a slapdash piece of work.	* resultat af /	* skødesløst (stykke arbejde)
Everybody having witnessed Tom lying lifeless	* ~ skyldes >	
20 on the ground is racked by the shock.	* være forpint / martret af ngt.	
Working conditions bound up with a particular occupation	* forbundet med (beskæftigelse)	
may pose certain health and safety hazards to people	* ~ påføre ng. ngt.	* helbreds- * sikkerheds- * risiko fare
of this occupation // following / having this occupation	* i (denne) >	* beskæftigelse erhverv
So a variety of physical, psychical injuries as well as	*	
social misfortunes are occupational hazards / risks for	* erhvervs-	* risiko for (ng.) >
people of / engaged in different trades and professions .	* fra /	* erhverv, fag * profession (erhverv / fag beskæftiget i > branche m. længere uddannelse)
Much material and machinery are / represent	*	
a safety hazard for the workers if those responsible	* risiko / fare for ng.	
for the safety elude their obligations .	* ~ løbe fra >	* forpligtelse
30 Dust, hazardous chemicals, and poisonous fumes	* farlig	* dunst
represent a health hazard to industrial workers.	* sundheds-	* fare / risiko for ng.
Hazardous waste(s) must be treated separately.	* farligt >	* affald
A worldwide solution to the problem of waste disposal	* affalds-	* bortskaffelse
is proving elusive .	* vise sig at være >	* ~ svær at opnå
Some dangerous jobs need specially trained people	*	
who get danger money E//A hazard / danger pay .	* fare- * ~ tillæg	* risiko- / fare- * ~ tillæg
Some of them have been workers by occupation while	* være ngt. >	* qua sin beskæftigelse
others are craftsmen by trade and engineers by profession .	* =	* af erhverv
		* af profession

VISITING TOM AT (THE) HOSPITAL

1150 Ollie and Otis drive to the hospital, St John's infirmary , immediately after the accident.	* ~ hospital, ofte i navne *
They are racked with worry as anything could have happened to Tom.	* forpint af > * bekymring * hvadsomhelst * ske med ng.
A bad / heavy cold has settled in Sandra's head so she is not coming.	* sætte sig i ngt. *
It started as a virus settled in her throat.	* <<
A nurse settles Tom in his bed and settles a pillow behind his back.	* sætte ng. til rette i ngt. * ... ngt. ... > * bag ngt.
10 He can't recall what happened or how it happened .	* hvad (der) skete * hvorledes det skete
An unlucky series of slight mishaps may have led to the accident.	* lille > * uheld *
The police's investigation provides both inconclusive and conclusive findings, results, and evidence .	* ikke afgørende * afgørende * opdagelse * resultat * vidnesbyrd
In conclusion , the investigation provides conclusive proof that the accident was caused by an interaction between technical defects and human errors.	* ~ til slut * afgørende * bevis > * (for) at - * samspil mellem ngt. *
The investigation proves conclusively with whom the guilt for the accident lies .	* afgørende * hos ng. * skyld * for ngt. * ligge
20 As matters stand , there are differences of opinion between the manor's insurance company, and the insurance company of the firm of contractors over who is responsible for which part of the accident.	* som sagerne står * uenighed * * entreprenørfirma *
There are differences over what amount of money must be paid in compensation / redress for bodily harm , pain and suffering , and loss of earnings , and which indemnity must be paid for material damage (U), and delay (U) of work.	* uenigheder * i erstatning for ngt. * legemsbeskadigelse * svie og smerte * tab af > * indtjening ~ tabt arbejdsfortjeneste * erstatning for ngt. * materiel * skade * forsinkelse af ngt. * arbejde *
If the firm of contractors is guilty of the accident,	
30 Tom and Ollie can sue the company for damages (pl.).	* sagsøge ng. for > * erstatning (for forvoldt skade) *
If a court finds the company guilty, the court orders the company to pay damages .	* betale > * retsbestemt erstatning (<<) *
On behalf of Tom and Ollie, the manor's lawyer agrees with his counterparties to settle outside court .	* ~ finde en afgørelse udenfor retten
So the parties agree on an out-of-court settlement .	* blive enige om > * ~ forlig / ordning uden om retten
Tom and Ollie wanted £ 15,000 but settle for 10,000.	* stille sig tilfreds med x
The firm of contractors settles with their insurance company for an undisclosed sum.	* nå til enighed med ng. > * til gengæld for ngt. * ikke afsløret

WINTER HOLIDAY and SKIING HOLIDAY

1151 Taking / having a winter holiday February,	*
Otis and Sandra are going on a skiing holiday.	*
They wake up to a snowy morning.	* ~ med sne
The morning starts with a flurry of activity .	* væld af > * aktivitet
It's been snowing heavily all night, and the snow settles .	* sne > * kraftigt * sætte sig / blive liggende
Falling heavily , the snow settles on trees and buildings.	* falde tungt * sne > ... på ngt.
The area has had heavy snowfalls .	* kraftig > * snefald
It has had an average snowfall of two feet.	* snefald på x
They have at least two feet of snow .	* få x > * sne
10 Using their tractor with a mechanical sweeper ,	* fejjeanordning
Ollie has cleared the snow from the driveway /	* rydde ngt. fra ngt.
cleared the driveway of snow.	* ... ngt. for ngt.
They had the first snows of winter in December	* få / have > * sne
It's not unusual to have snow as late as in April.	* =
As a thaw set in and it has been sleeting occasionally,	* tøj (<vejr) <periode * det sludregner
there has been a period with melting snow and slush .	* ngt. smelter * sne * sjap
As it thawed / was thawing , snow and ice thawed (out) .	* være tøj (<vejr) * tøj
The sun thawed (out) much of the ice and snow	* tøj > * is * sne
while flurries of rain melted the rest of the snow and ice .	* kort, fejende regnbyge * smelte ngt.
20 Snowdrops and winter aconites peeped / peeked out .	* vintergæk * erantis * titte frem
Yesterday it was cold again, first with sleet showers	* slud > * byge
then with furries of snow and finally with snow showers .	* kort snefygning af * sne * sne- * byger
When they open a door a flurry of snow blows in.	* fygning af > * sne
Their eyes blink as they get snowflakes in(to) their eyes .	* øjne > * blinke * få > * snefnug * i øjnene
They screw up their eyes , and blink (their eyes)	* misse med øjnene * blinke (med øjnene)
as they blink () away the snowflakes hitting their eyes.	* blinke ngt. væk
Ollie drives / takes Otis and Sandra to the station.	* køre / bringe ng. til et sted
The car has a roof rack /eA luggage rack fixed to the roof.	* tagbagagebærer
The wind makes the snow drift , and form snowdrifts .	* fyge * snedrive
30 The wind has banked (usu. up) snow against the walls,	* dyngge ngt. op
and snow has banked (usu. up) on either side of the road.	* dyngge sig op
Even if the windscreen E/A windshield wipers move fast,	* ~ vinduesvisker
and quickly wipe the snowflakes off the window,	* viske > * snefnug * af (vindue)
snow flurries constantly blur their view .	* sne> * fygninger * sløre > * udsynet
Careless drivers hazard other people's lives .	* ~ bringe ngs. liv i fare
It's wise to use winter tyres E/A snow tires ,	* vinterdæk
or even snow chains / anti-skid chains in the winter.	* snekæder

1152 Once in a while when there's a lull in the snowstorm	* stilstand / pause i >	* snestorm
and a clear view, the travellers find themselves surrounded	* se sig omgivet >	
by a snowy landscape: snow-covered / -clad fields and hills.	* af ngt. * ~ snedækket / -klædt	* =
At a side road, a car and a driver are snowbound .	* indesneet	
As the road is snowed up in drifts of snow ,	* være sneet til * drive	* sne
the car is stranded in a bank of snow barring the road.	* strandet * vold * sne * spærre ngt.	
Stranded in the snow bank , unable to pass the barrier ,	* strande * sne- * vold * barriere	
the hapless driver has put on the hazard lights .	sidde fast spærring	
The unfortunate driver is waiting for a snowplough E/A	* uheldig * ~ katastrofe blink	
10 snowplow to make the road clear of snow .	* sneplov	
The villages are buried under three feet of snow ,	* = * få > * vej * rydde for ngt. * sne	
and many roads and houses are snowbound .	* begrave ngt. under >	* =
Many people are snowed in / up .	* tilsneet	
After a quiet spell late in the night at the emergency centre,	* være sneet inde	
there has been a flurry of phone calls in the morning.	*	
Some roads and paths are cleared by a snowblower .	* væld af ngt.	
(In the US it's a snow day when schools and businesses are	*	
closed because there's too much snow for people to travel.)	* ~ snefri	
On their way, they see kids playing in the snow.	*	
20 Some are rolling huge snowballs to make a snowman	* rulle >	* snebold
while others make snowballs while having snowball fight .	* snebolds-	* kamp
In the town men employed in snow clearance	* mandskab * hyret til > * sne-	* rydning
use road / street sweepers and snow scrapers to remove	~ sneryddere	
the snow from roads, streets and pavements E/A sidewalks.	* vej- / gade * fejmaskine * sne-	* skraber
The bicycle racks outside the station are covered in snow .	* cykel * stativ * dækket af >	* sne
Having found the right carriage / coach E/A car ,	* togvogn	
and boarded the train , they find their compartment .	* stige på > * tog	* kupe
Having put their luggage up on the luggage rack ,	* bagage-	* stativ (net, hylde)
they settle themselves in(to) their seats.	* sætte sig til rette i ngt.	
30 Their seats are opposite each other by the window.	* overfor ngt.	
so they sit opposit each other.	* ... ng.	
As Sandra sits in a seat opposite Otis' seat, Otis takes	* overfor ngt.	
the seat opposite (adj) and sits in the seat opposite	* overfor	* =
So sitting opposite Otis, she sits opposite (adv.).	* overfor ng.	* overfor
Soon the train pulls out (of the station),	* tog >	* køre afgang (fra station)
and they race towards the mountains.	* fare afsted mod ngt.	
As Sandra faces the direction of travel (<ling),	* ~ have udsyn i >	* ~ kørselsretningen
Otis sits with his back to the direction of travel (<ling).	* med ryggen mod ngt.	

1153 After some time, the passengers begin to thaw (out) .	* tøj op		
As the passengers get into conversation with each other,	* falde i snak med ng.		
an American complains about an American at home who had	*		
snowed (A) him with all his talk about Europe.	* stikke ng. blår i øjnene med ngt.		
His fellow-countryman had snowed (A) him into believing	* narre / overtale ng. til at -		
in his old `wives' tales about Europeans.	* ammestuehistorie		
The American used to live in in the Snow Belt .	* snebæltet		
In the winter some of the farmers drive a dog sled A/E	* køre >	* hunde-	* slæde
dog sledge pulled by a dog team .	* =	* hunde-	* ~ spand
10 A friend of his is a snowbird (A) , someone, especially	* " snefugl "		
an old person, who every year leaves their home in a cold part	*		
of the US to go and live in a warm part of the US for the winter.	*		
At a time when the train travels on a mountainside,	*		
there's brehtaking view of the valley running deep below.	* ~ betagende (syn)		* (dal) løbe
So they feast their eyes on the valley.	* (lade øjnene) nyde synet af ngt.		
As the train pulls / rolls in (at the station) ,	* ~ køre ind (på stationen)		
and they prepare to leave their seats,	* forberede sig til / gøre sig parat til at -		
Sandra crunches () up an empty pack and puts it in a bin.	* ~ kvase ngt. sammen		
An indiscreete youngster crunches (on) his apple noisily.	* knase (i) ngt.		
-`skr-it			
20 Having got ready to get off the train,	* gøre sig parat til at -		
people queue (up) to alight from the carriage E / A	* stille sig / stå i kø for at -		
they line up waiting to alight from the car.	* ... for at vente på at -		
The platforms, pavements and roads are cleared of snow ,	* ryddet for >		* sne
salted and gravelled only in places so depending on where	* saltet	* gruset	* sine steder
people walk, gravel or snow might crunch under their feet.	* knase		
A bus from the mountain hotel at the winter sports resort	* højfjeldshotel		* vintersportssted
is waiting to pick () up their guests at the station.	* ~ hente ng. (i køretøj)		
So its passengers crunch across the gravelled road.	* ~ bevæge sig knasende + adv. (over gaden)		
The crunch of gravel such as the crunch of feet or wheels	* knasen af (grus)	* kvasen af (fødder / hjul)	
30 on gravel easily catches people's attention.	* på grus		
The crunch of feet or wheels on snow is less penetrating.	* knasen af (fødder / hjul)		* på sne
The busses drives up and off with a crunch of gravel.	* køre til og fra	* med en knasen af (grus)	

AT THE HOTEL

1154 The hotel maintains traditional standards of elegance, style, and grace .	*		
As Sandra and Otis pass by the hotel lounge, they are	*		
confronted with an alarming and thought-provoking sight.	*	konfronteret med ngt.	* tankevækkende
A poor tourist with a leg in a (`plaster) cast / E& in plaster	*	i (gips) støbning, ~ gips	
sits reading conveniently close to a magazine rack	*	magasin-	* stativ
holding plenty of glossy magazines and newspapers,	*	indeholde ngt.	* ~ glittede (sg. glittet)
Plaster of Paris is calcined gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 - 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$)	*	gips (-pulver)	* brændt riste / udgløde ngt. * gips
which is crushed into (a) fine white powder .	*	knuse ngt. til >	* (et) pulver
10 Mixed with water, the powdered form dries fairly quickly,	*	puveriseret	* form
and is used for making plaster casts , and as a material	*	gips-	* afstøbning
for making ornamental casts .	*	udsmykings-	* =
Lying on a stretcher, he was stretched off from the piste	*	fragte ng. på bære væk fra ngt.	* pist
with a broken leg.	*		
Accidents like this (will) happen at a ski resort.	*	uheld, ulykke	* ske
Accidents are bound to happen .	*	~ ske uundgåeligt	
' As it happened , I acted like an overweening fool,'	*	som det skete	* indbildsk (fjols)
blinded by overweening ambition,' he admits.	*	overmodig (ambition)	
' It just so happened that I was stupid enough to	*	det traf sig således / der skete det at -	
20 show off in front of my girl friend before I really had	*	vise sig >	* foran ng.
learned to ski .	*	lære at -	* ~ stå på ski
It was hubris / hybris and nemesis when I was going	*	hybris	* nemesis
<small>hju~ hi~bris</small>		overmod	straf for overmod
so fast that I couldn't stop and avoid skiing into a fence.	*	løbe (på ski)	
In order to pass the time I spend a lot of time ploughing	*	~ fordrive	* tiden * pløje sig >
my way through all papers and magazines available ,	*	vej gennem ngt.	* tilgængelig
from end to end .	*	fra enden til anden	
News and speculation are fed to us by the media.	*	(budskaber) bliver leveret til ng. af ng.	
We are constantly fed news and speculations by the media.	*	ng. bliver leveret (budskaber) af ng. ~ fodret med	
' Wading through a lot of reading (matter) from one end	*	~ pløje sig igennem ngt.	* læsning (læsestof) * fra enden >
30 to the other , I become acquainted with a lot of slush ,'	*	til anden	* bekendt med > * (sjap) ~ bras
the unlucky skier admits.	*	skiløber	
The sight of the injured tourist doesn't dampen Sandra	*	lægge en dæmper på >	
and Otis' enthusiasm / spirits .	*	entusiasme / humør	
	*		

1155 Having **made their temporary arrangements**

in their hotel room, Otis and Sandra hurry out to get all the equipment they need for skiing.

They have **brought** most of their **ski outfits** such as **ski trousers E/A pants, ski jackets, ski gloves** and **ski goggles**.

Some skiers prefer to wear **mittens**.

They go to a shop dealing in equipment for

outdoor activities / pursuits to rent their **ski equipment**.

10 Each of them **tries** a pair of **slalom ski boots** for **size**.

Then they choose a pair of **slalom skis** (in) the right size and have the **ski bindings / fastenings / fasteners** adjusted.

Finally they get a pair of **ski poles / E& sticks** their **size**.

One of the shop assistants, an elderly man with **snowy** hair, is a former **skiing instructor**.

He **recommends** (**that**) they always bring sunglasses to prevent **snowblindness**.

He **recommends** sunglasses **to** everybody so they won't get **snowblind** when the snow reflects

20 the **glaring light** at its strongest at **high noon**.

During the season the locals are **snowed under with** work.

Popularity among the youth has had a **snowball effect on** the sales of snowboards.

General **interest** in snowboarding has been **snowballing**.

Provided / equipped with all the ski equipment they need, and **kitted out / up** (E) { **in / with** all the ski outfit they need, they look forward to **go skiing** immediately after breakfast.

They had **muesli** for breakfast.

Usually **ready mixed**, muesli is (a) **ready-mixed cereal**

30 consisting of grains, nuts, dried fruit, etc.

* ~ indrette sig (foreløbigt)

*

*

* medbringe ngt. * ski- * beklædning

* ski- * bukser * ski- * jakke * ski- * handsker

* ski- * briller

* luffe, vante

*

* udendørs * aktiviteter / * ski- * udstyr
friluftsbesæftigelser, sysler

* afprøve ngt. > * slalom * skistøvler * for størrelse
~ ngt. pasform * ski

* slalom-

* ski- * binding

* ski- * stav * (i) ngs. størrelse

* ~ snehvidt

* ski- * instruktør / lærer

* anbefale at -

* sneblindhed

* anbefale ngt. til ng. / ~ ... ng. ngt.

* sneblind

* strålende > * lys * ~ lige i middagen

* overlæst med (arbejde etc.)

* snebold- * effekt på ngt.

*

* interesse > * ~ vokse med stigende hast

* forsynet / udstyret med ngt.

* =

* ~ stå på ski

* müsli, mysli

* færdig- * blandet * færdigblandet * kornprodukt

*

1156 In the hotel lounge there's a picture of the **snow-capped** mountains in the summer.

In the **snowfields** above the **snowline** people can **ski** all (the) year round.

If there's **light** or **no snowfall**, **snow guns** / **E& cannons** make artificial snow and blow it onto the slopes.

As snowboarding had **snowballed**, the growing number of snowboarders on the pistes caused trouble for the skiers.

The problem **snowballed** until special pistes were made **10** for the snowboarders.

Relations between the two parties are now **thawing (out)**.

Some **adrenalin(e) addicts** do **extreme sports** such as **extreme skiing** and **extreme snowboarding** as a **pastime / a hobby**.

As their favourite **pastime** is to **get the adrenalin flowing**, some **extreme skiers** and **extreme snowboarders** **ski off-piste** down the steep **snows** of the mountain tops.

They know the **perils posed** by off-piste activities but seemed prepared to **put their lives in peril**.

20 They are taken to the mountaintops by a helicopter.

The adventurers ski or snowboard **at their (own) peril**.

Its a **perilous** trip down the steep **treacherous** slopes and the daredevils seem to get **periliously close to** disaster.

Off-piste skiing and snowboarding involve serious risks of **setting off** dangerous **snowslides / avalanches**; **masses of** snow and rocks falling down the mountain.

A **clock** in the lounge **chimes / strikes** every hour.

The clock **chimes / strikes** the **hour**.

When seven **o'clock chimes** dinner is served.

30 In the dining room there's a huge **wine rack**, holding a selection of wines.

They have a **sirloin** (steak) with **Béarnaise (sauce)** (Egg yolks, butter, **shallots**, **tarragon**, vinegar and sometimes chopped **chervil**) and chips E/A french fries and **mangetout** (E& **haricot vert** /A **snow peas**), **string beans** (**runner / French beans** E/A **green beans**), **haricots** (E& **haricot beans** /A **navy beans**), **kidney beans** and **wax beans** (A) as **accompaniment**.

*
 * ~ med sne på toppen
 * på > * snemark * snegrænsen * ~ stå på ski
 *
 * let / ringe * ingen * snefald * snekanon
 *
 * ~ udvikle sig med stigende hast
 *
 * <<
 *
 * forhold > * tø op
 * adrenalin * ~ narkoman * (dyrke) ekstremsport
 * ...skiløb * ...snowboarding * fritidsinteresse hobby
 * =
 * = * ~ få adrenalinsuset
 * ekstremskiløber * ...snowboarder
 * ~ stå (på ski) off- piste * sneområde
 * fare * frembyde >
 * bringe sit liv i fare ~ sætte livet på spil
 *
 * ~ under selvskabt fare
 * farefuld * forræderisk, lumsk
 * farefuldt * tæt på ngt.
 * off-piste- * skiløb
 * sætte ngt. i gang udløse ngt. * sneskred lavine
 * masser af (sne etc.)
 * ur * (kime) / slå
 * (kime) / slå > * timeslaget
 * kl. x > * (kime) / slås
 * vin- * stativ
 *
 * oksemørbradbøf * =
 * skalotteløg * estragon
 * kørvel
 * ~ haricot vert
 * ~ snittebønne (* pral-, have-, snitte- krybbønne)
 * ~ hvidfrøet bønne
 * ~ grøn bønne * voks- * bønne * tilbehør ~ garniture

1157 At the lift, they must show their lift pass at the barrier .	* lift >	* pas	* afspærring
While in the queue E/A line it happens that Sandra spots	* sker det at -		* få øje på ngt.
a face that seems familiar to her.	*		
It (just) so happens that she catches sight of a fellow	* der sker (lige) det at -		* få øje på ngt.
student from the teachers college.	*		
What chance – what an accident – what a coincidence –	* tilfælde	* =	* =
what a happenstance .	* sammentræf		
	* =		
She happens to meet her friend in an unexpected place.	* (komme ud for at -), ~ helt tilfældigt ⇔ (gøre ngt.)		
This kind of thing happens more often than expected.	* ~ sådan noget		* ske
10 People often happen on each other by chance .	* ~ støde ind i ng.		* ved et tilfælde
It happens all the time that people meet by accident /	* det>		* - - -
chance / (sheer) coincidence / happenstance .	* =		
It's bound to happen when people nowadays have	* ~ må ske		
a large circle of friends and acquaintances and travel widely .	* ~ komme vidt omkring		
Having said hello to each other, the two couples	*		
arrange to meet at a pub after skiing.	*		
An aerial lift / a cable car / a gondola lift takes them uphill	* ~ svævebane * ~ tovbane * gondollift * op ad bakke		
to the piste area where a system of ski lifts takes them	* skilift		
to the top of the pistes.	*		
20 The first times, whether they stand in a (cable) car /	* ~ kabine		
carrier / cabin / gondola hanging and gliding high above	* kabine * = * gondol * glide / svæve		
the ground or sit in a lift in midair , they can't help shuddering .	* ~ oppe i luften		* gyse
Inevitably they imagine what happens if the cable breaks.	* hvad (der) >		* ske, hvis -
There are ski slopes and pistes for downhill skiing	* ski- * bakke		* ~ styrtløb
marked with colours according to (degree of) difficulty.	*		
First they try out the easy pistes.	*		
Many pistes have difficult passages where many skiers	*		
lose their balance , bump together , fall over / wipe out ,	* miste > * balancen * støde sammen		* falde (skiløber etc.)
or get stuck in a snow bank.	*		
30 These things happen .	* disse ting >		* ske
Having had a mishap at a tricky point of a piste,	* have >	* uheld	* svær, drilsk
usually dampens the skiers boldness .	* dæmpe >		* dristighed vovemod
It puts a dampener on their courageousness .	* lægge >	* en dæmper på >	* =
So curbing / restraining their daring / audacity ,	* tøjle / begrænse >		* =
they snowplough / < plow carefully in order to	* plove		
get to the foot of the piste without further mishap .	* uden >	* yderligere	* uheld
As perspiration dampens / damps their skin,	* fugte ngt.		
they realize how much effort it takes even to ski downhill .	* stå (på ski) >		* ned ad bakke
The cold sometimes makes their faces tingle .	* ~ få det til at snurre / prikke i (ansigtet)		

1158 Having got used to a piste, they manage to reach the bottom without mishap / having any mishaps.	*		
So one of them says suggestingly, 'Let's take another piste, and see what happens. '	*	uden uheld / at have nogle uheld	
Still they shiver / shudder at the sight of skiers going down the black pistes knowing that they themselves wouldn't have a snowball's chance in `hell.	*		
They happen to see a bird of prey gliding high overhead.	*	se hvad >	*(der) sker
After skiing they meet with Sandra's friend and her friend.	*		
10 The bartender suggests a " snowball ", a cocktail that contains advocaat (a Dutch brandy made with brandy, sugar and eggs) and lemonade.	*		
As Sandra and her friend get talking about the mother of Sandra's friend, the friend of Sandra's friend keeps chiming in (with his own opinion).	*	~ ikke have en jordisk chance	
' She's been so nice to me,' he chimes in.	*	~ tilfældigvis (komme ud for at -)	* svæve * (højt) over ngs. hoveder
His views chimes (in) with Sandra's / those of Sandra.	*		
There's a stove in the pub.	*	=	
The bartender turns the damp to damp () down the fire.	*	~ falde i snak om ngt.	
20 On their way back to their hotel, Otis and Sandre suddenly hear the sound of jingling bells from behind.	*		
Tourists can go on a sleigh ride in a sleigh , a large sledge E/eA sled pulled by a horse.	*	bryde ind	* med ngt.
Sitting on the driver's seat in front of his sleigh, the driver controls the horse.	*	=	
The horse is provided / equipped with little bells so that when it trots , it jingles the bells / the bells jingle .	*	~ falde i samklang med ngt.	* uformel / formel sprogbrug
The jingle of the bells warns people in the way of the sleigh. They store their ski equipment in the basement of the hotel.	*	ovn	
30 The room smells damp / E& of damp.	*	spjæld	* dæmpe > * ild
The room is damp from melting snow and damp clothes.	*		
Their underwear clings damply to their skin.	*	ringle	* bjælde
There are marks of damp E on the walls.	*	slæde-	* ~ tur * slæde kane
To lessen the dampness , the room is aired E/A + () out.	*	slæde	
The room airs E/A+ out during the night.	*	~ kuske-	' sædet
They want to air E/A+ () out their damp clothes.	*	kusk	* styre > * hest
As they want their clothes to air E/A+ out , they hang (() up) their damp clothes above the radiator to give them an airing.	*	forsyne / udstyre ngt. med ngt.	* klokke bjælde
All the skiing has wiped () out both Otis and Sandra.	*	trave	* ringle med ngt. / ngt. ringler
	*	ringlen (bjældeklang)	* i vejen for ngt.
	*	fugtig	*(ubehagelig) fugt
	*	=	
	*	klæbe sig til ngt.	* fugtigt
	*	fugtighed	
	*	fugtighed	* rum * udlufte <
	*	~ få frisk luft	
	*	lufte >	* tøj
	*	luftes	
	*	en tur i frisk luft	
	*	helt udmatte ng.	

1159 There's a vending / E& slot machine in the lounge.	* automat		
In order to get a couple or refresing / soft drinks ,	* ~ læskedrik		
Otis puts a coin in the slot.	*		
Jingling the rest of the coins in one hand ,	* ringle med ngt.		* i den ene hånd
he presses the button with the other but nothing happens .	* intet >		* sker
So Otis applies to the reception where the receptionist,	* henvende sig til ng.		
jingling a bunch of keys, a promises to take care of the matter.	* ringle med ngt.		
While Otis has to go to the toilet, the receptionist	*		
addresses Sandra as she asks for the young man	* henvende sig til ng.		
10 who has just had trouble with the vending machine.	*		
That happens to be my husband you're talking about	* ~ det er tilfældigvis		
so you can just leave the drinks with me.	*		
Having been to the toilet / the men's room	*		
and dampened / damped his hair to make it lie flat ,	* fugte ngt.	* ligge >	* fladt
Otis returns to the lounge.	*		
One day, having decided to go on a skiing trip ,	* tage på >	* ski-	* tur
they go cross-country skiing .	* =		* langrend
Skiing cross-country , skiing on cross-country skis ,	* ~ løbe >	* langrend	* = - * ski
and wearing cross-country ski boots , they follow a ski run .	* = * ski- * støvle		* ~ (ski-) løjpe
20 As it's good skiing snow , their skis slide well.	* ~ skiføre		* glide
Still, Otis and Sandre look wiped out when they get back.	* helt udmattet		
On Sunday days there's a ski jumping contest .	* ski- * hop-		* konkurrence
Having slid down the ski jump to make a takeoff ,	* gledet * ski- * ~ hopbakke		* lave > * afsæt
the ski jumpers jump off the end of the slope at takeoff .	* ski- * hopper * hoppe af		* afsætssted / -øjeblik
Gliding through the air, they try to make the longest	* glide / svæve gennem (luften)		
(ski) jump before they land.	* (ski-) hop		
The competition is finished off with a display of fireworks.	*		
The exploding patterns of brightly and vividly coloured light	*		
on the sky is followed by a flurry of loud bangs and cracks .	* byge / væld af >	* brag	* knald
30 The fireworks cause a flurry of excitement .	* udbrud af >		* begejstring
At a place there's a toboggan and sledge E/eA sled run .	* kælke (e-) * =		* ~ bakke
Going sledding / E& slegding and tobogganing ,	(m. meder) (u. meder)		
children ride on toboggans and plastic sledges / sleds	* tage ud at > * kælke		* kælke
As their toboggans and plastic sleds slide over the snow ,	* ~ køre på / med >	* kælke	* =
the children toboggan and slide down the run.	* glide (hen) over >		* sne
The bells of the carillon in the belfry of the bell tower	* kælke		* glide
chime every hour.	* klokke * klokkespil		* klokke rum
The chimes from the church jingle in the breeze.	* kime / slå / ringe		
Tubular bells / chimes chime midday / (high) noon .	* klokkeslag		* ringle
	* rørklokker * kime / slå >		* middag

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL	*			
1162 Educational provision in the region is haphazard .	* uddannelses-	* forsyning	* tilfældig vilkårlig	
The school is meant for young people who want to	*			
take an extra year after their compulsory schooling	* tvungen		* skoleundervisning	
before they go to college or university, or students who want to	*			
change school before their school leaving examn ,	* skole -	* afgang-	* eksamen	
or dropouts who want to resume school attendance .	* genoptage ngt.	* skole-	* ~ gang	
Having advertized far and wide , the school receives	* vidt og bredt			
an avalanche of applications.	* lavine af (ansøgninger)			
While busy with their project, Ollie has for some time	*			
10 studied in a rather haphazard way / manner / fashion .	* på >	* tilfældig, vilkårlig rodet, planløs	* måde	
Having to teach only a reduced amount of hours ,	* & have reduceret undervisningspligt			
he will have more time to finish his studies.	*			
The quartet plan a curriculum , (<i>Look at page 1200!</i>)	* undervisningsplan			
and what should be on the syllabus for each subject .	* på >	* fagplan	* fag	
They need three more all-round /A -around teachers.	* alsidig (person)			
A number of applicants submit their applications	*			
together with their CV (curriculum vitae) and references .	* CV (~ levnedbeskrivelse)		* reference henvielse, anbefaling	
A versatile teacher must have all-round professional skills	* alsidig (person)		* alsidige (færdigheder)	
including all-round academic and pedagogical qualifications,	* = (kvalifikationer)			
20 and be good at getting on with young people as for	* ~ komme ud af det med ng.			
one thing they have to teach lessons of different subjects,	*			
and for another they have to look after the students	*			
outside class hours .	* udenfor >	* undervisnings-	* tiden	
The want the spirit of the school to be based on humanism .	* humanisme menneskelighed			
Many people are upset about man's inhumanity to man :	* menneskets * umenneskelighed mod >		* mennesket	
the inhumane treatment of men, women and children who, for	* umenneskelig >		* behandling	
reasons absurd to people of humane precept(s) / principles ,	* human, menneskeværdig	* forskrift princip	* princip forskrift	
fall into disfavour / disgrace with someone who has	* falde i unåde hos ng.			
the power to mete () out (a harsh) punishment (to them) ,	* udmåle >	* (hård / streng) straf & idømme (ng.) ...	(* til ng.)	
30 and impose / inflict (a) callous punishment on them.	* ~ påføre >	* hård / streng * straf	↔ * ng.	
Fortunately many societies have (been) humanized .	* blive menneskeliggjort			
Humanism is	* humanisme			
1) any system or mode of thought , or action in which	* måde	↔	* tænke-	
respect for the absolute value of human life , and a concern	* ubetinget >	* værdi	* menneske-	* liv
for human values, welfare, and dignity predominate	* menneskelig menneskekærlig		* have forrang	
2) devotion to or study of the humanities .	* humaniora			
3) the studies, principles or culture of the Humanists .	* humanist			

1164 As a Christian humanist and writer, *Desiderius Erasmus* (1466 – 1536 and born in Rotterdam) was perhaps the most influential of the Renaissance thinkers.

He opposed dogmatism and priestly power, yet remained **impartial** throughout the Lutheran conflict with the papacy.

The school will look for teachers who are familiar with all aspects of the **human condition**.

A teacher should have faith in **human nature**, and **tackle human problem with (a warmly) human understanding**.

10 They should **have an understanding of human nature**, of the **human body** and basic **human needs and desires**, of **human society** and **relationships**, of the character of the **human brain, mind and spirit**, of **human experience, behaviour, conduct, and activity**, and of **human frailty, weakness and failings**.

Humanness should oblige every teacher to treat everybody **humanely** / with **humaneness**.

As the school advocates **intellectual liberty**, and aims at a caring and **humane environment**, **20** a humanists or **humanitarian** must do all what is **humanly possible** to **humanize** a person who **does harm** rather than **punishing** them.

A teacher should **lecture inconsiderate** children for **inconsiderate** remarks and other kinds of **inconsiderateness**.

Condescending behaviour **originating from prejudice**, sexism, chauvinism, **membership of class** etc. must be met with **constructive criticism**.

The teachers must **consider it** their **mission to** encourage students who need to **build** their **self-esteem / -worth**, **30** and **consider it** their **business to** to **humanize** students who **bully** their surroundings.

Humanly speaking, it is **humanly certain** (that) many **violators** who are sentenced to therapy and treated with **humanity** really **humanize**.

So practising **discipline with a human face**, a teacher should **be** the **human face of** a difficult subject and teach science so it is science **with** a human **face**.

* ~ Erasmus af Rotterdam

*

*

*

* upartisk

*

* menneskelig * betingelser, tilstand, vilkår ~ det at være menneske

* menneskelig (menneskets) * natur * takle >

* menne- * problem med > * (varm) = * forståelse skeligt

* have > * forståelse af > * menneskelig * natur

* menneske- * kroppen * menneskelig * behov * drift lyst

* menneskesligt * samvær * forhold

* menneske- * hjerne * sind * åndsmod

* menneskelig * erfaring * opførelse * fremfærd * gøren

* = * skrønelighed * svaghed * fejltrin

* menneske(kær)lighed

* menneskekærligt * humanitet menneskekærlighed

* ~ åndsfrihed

* humant / menneskevenligt * miljø

* person, der arbejder for menneskers velfærd

* menneskeligt * muligt * gøre menneskekærlig

* gøre > * fortræd / skade * straffe ng.

* irettesætte ng. > * hensynsløse (børn) * for ngt.

* = (bemærkninger) * hensynsløshed

* opstå / udspringe fra > * fordomsfuldhed

* ~ tilhørsforhold ⇔ * klasse-

* konstruktiv * kritik

* betragte / se det (som) > * ngs. mission at -

* opbygge > * selvagtelse / -værd

* << (som) > * ngs. opgave at - * & venliggøre ng.

* tyrannisere ng.

* menneskeligt (talt) * = sikkert at -

~ efter al menneskelig beregning

* krænker

* menneske(kær)lighed * blive mere menneskekærlig

* & elevtugt * med et menneskeligt ansigt

* ~ være den, der gør ngt. forståeligt

* ~ til at forstå

1165 In the need of more teachers, the school advertises for qualified candidates.

A number of **applicants submit** their **applications**.

Having **been called / invited for** (a job) **interview**, a number of **selected** applicants **go for** (an) **interview**

Some applicants come a long way to **have an interview**.

Interviewing the applicants one by one, the quartet **conduct** several **interviews** each day.

At interview, the applicants are asked to **elaborate on** **10** their **portfolio** of **work**.

The quartet want to **conclude** not only **from** an applicants portfolio of work but just as well from the impression they get by personal contact.

A teacher must **have a human touch**.

Colleagues and students are attracted to teachers who **have the human touch**.

Processing the **applications**, the quartet, in some cases, immediately **concludes** (**that**) an applicant is **unsuited for** the job as he or she is **lacking in the human touch**.

20 The quartet sometimes **concludes from** an applicant's remarks **that** the applicant is certainly **not suited for** the job.

To conclude, Sandra asks the other members of the quartet if they have any more questions.

In conclusion / finally, she thanks the applicants for their interest and promises that they will have an answer very soon.

The quartet **conclude** each series of daily interviews **with** an **evaluation**.

So each series **concludes with a comparison of** the applicants' qualifications.

30 Sandra usually **concludes** their **evaluations by** making a few **concluding** remarks.

The quartet don't want to **jump / leap to conclusions**.

They don't want to **jump / leap to the conclusion that** an applicant is **unsuited for** the job as they know that some people **improve on acquaintance**.

A second interview may **point to, lead to or support** a different **conclusion**.

*
*
* ansøger * indlevere > * ansøgning
* indkalde / invitere ng. til > * (job-) interview samtale
* udvalgt * gå / komme til > * (et) interview (en) samtale * =
* få > * =
* interviewe / udspørge ng.
* ~ gennemføre > * =
* ved udspørgeren * ~ komme nærmere ind på > uddybe >
* ~ præsentationsmappe (angående) > * beskæftigelse
* konkludere fra ngt.
*
* have > * menneskekærligt * særpræg
*
* <<
* behandle > * ansøgning
* konkludere / afgøre / slutte at - * uegnet til ngt.
* mangle > * menneskevenligt * karaktertræk
* konkludere / afgøre fra ngt. >
* at - * ikke ennet til ngt.
* for at afslutte, afslutningsvis
*
* til slut, sluttelig
*
* afslutte ngt. med ngt.
* evaluering, samlet vurdering
* ende med ngt. * sammenligning af ngt.
*
* afslutte > * evaluering / bedømmelse * ved at -
* afsluttende
* ~ drage forhastede > * konklusioner
* ~ drage den forhastede > * konklusion at -
* uegnet til ngt.
* vinde ved > * (nærmere) bekendtskab
* pege på ngt. * lede til ngt. * understøtte ngt.
* konklusion, afgørelse

1166 When the first round of interviews conclude , a group	* slutte		
of candidates are called / invited for a second interview .	* indkalde / inviterengt til >		* interview, samtale
After a month or so , the quartet concludes its interviewing .	* ~ månedstid	* afslutte ngt.	* interview-udspørgen
The quartet discuss their impressions of the applicants	*		
in order to draw a conclusion (from the interviews).	* drage >		* konklusion (af ngt.)
Considering a number of suitable candidates,	*		
they take a number of arguments to their conclusion .	* føre >	* argumenter	* til > * konklusion
The concluding part of the evaluation is the most difficult.	* konkluderende, afsluttende		* evaluering
It takes some discussion to come to / reach a conclusion .	* komme til / nå >		* konklusion
10 Eventually they come to / draw / reach the conclusion	* komme til / drage / nå >		* = >
that two women and one man seem to be the most suitable.	* at -		
In conclusion , the interviews have given / provided	* i sidste ende		* give / bibringe >
interesting insights into the issues relating to	* indsigt i ngt.		
the applicant's perception of p(a)edagogics / p(a)edagogy .	* pædagogikvidenskab undervisningskunst		* undervisning undervisningskunst
	pede`gåd§iks `pedêgåd§i		
The interviews have shown that there is a wide variation	* variation >		
in some people's ideas of pedagogy.	* i ngt.		
Based on the interviews, it can be concluded that	* baseret på ngt.		* kan det konkluderes at -
among the applicants there are different schools of thought	* skole (af >)		* ~ tankesæt
about teaching, learning and discipline.	* omkring ngt.	~ åndsretning	
20 The extremes within the applicants' ideas of pedagogics	* undervisningslære / -kunst		
can be summarized as follows : one based on	* opsummeres >		* som følger
teacher-directed and teacher-controlled pedagogy	* lærerstyret	* -konrolleret (undervisning)	
and the other based on the students' own desires	* >		
and responsibility to learn .	* ~ elevstyret undervisning		
To sum up, it is concluded that except for	* for at summere		* er det konkluderet at -
corporal punishment and strictly academic school ,	* korporlig * afstraffelse * strikt * akademisk * skoletid		
there's still great difference of opinion about pedagogy.	*	(~ den sorte skole)	
In general , there's a tendency (among the applicants)	* i al almindelighed		* tendens (blandt ng.) >
to (< wards) a middle course .	* imod ngt.	* middel-	* ~ vej
30 Overall, there's a clear tendency (for the applicants)	* alt i alt	* klar	* tendens (for ng.) >
to take a middle course in their approach to pedagogy.	* til at -		
The interviews clearly lead to the conclusion that	* klart	* lede til >	* konklusion at -
there's a trend towards a middle course.	* tendens imod ngt.		
The main conclusion to be drawn from the interviews is	* hoved- * konklusion	* drage < fra ngt.	* er >
that there's a general trend towards taking a middle course.	* at -	* generel	* tendens imod ngt.
The growing trend is for teachers and p(a)edagogues	* voksende	* tendens for ng. >	* pædagog ~ skolemester
to take a middle course.	* til at -		

INAUGURATION OF THE SCHOOL

1167 Holding the inauguration speech,

Sandra **peppers** her speech **with** jokes.

Entertaining and **influencing** the audience,

she proves to be a brilliant **rhetorician**.

reté`ri\$ñ

Rhetoric as **eloquence** and **oratory** is the art of

using words expressively in **speech** or **writing**.

Used disapprovingly, **rhetoric** is speech or writing

that is intended to influence people

but that is not completely honest and sincere.

10 Using **rhetorical devices** such as metaphors and irony,

and **asking rhetorical questions** she answers herself.

Skewering some sacred cows of **antiauthoritarian**

`skju-êring

pedagogy, she **skewers** some **antiauthoritarian** pedagogues.

`skju-êz

So **picking holes** in their **flowery** but **empty rhetoric**,

she **pulls / tears** certain kinds of armchair pedagogues

to pieces / shreds by **pulling / tearing** their **fashionable**

p(a)edagogical and political slogans **to pieces / shreds**.

Her punch lines, **easy to understand**, are met with

a **bubbling** laughter, while her more **subtle** points,

20 usually after a short while, causes a **ripple** of laughter

and applause **to run through** the audience.

' The world **of tomorrow** depends on the youth **of today**,

Sarah concludes as she asks **rhetorically** ' Will the youth

of today help us to the toilet when we get old ? '

Having **sought funds**, and **raised funds for scholarships**,

the school **funds** a **set number** of **free places**.

In the **conclusion** of her speech, on behalf of the school,

Sarah praises all the **funders** who have made it possible

for a number of **scholars to win** a **scholarship**,

30 and **go to** the school **on a scholarship**.

Wearing a **flowery** summer dress, Sandra makes Otis

send her a shower of **amorous** glances.

Among other events at the inauguration, there is

a football match between the students and the teachers.

In the end, both teams have to **settle for a draw**.

* indvielse

*

* ~ krydre (tale) med (morsomheder)

* påvirke ng.

* retoriker

* retorik

* veltalenhed

* =

* tale

* skrift

* retorik

*

*

* retorisk

* afledning, påfund
udtryksform

* ~ stille >

* retorisk

* spørgsmål

* spidde ngt.

* antiautoritær

* ... ng.

* ~ gennemhulle > * florumvunden * tom * sprogbrug
floskelpræget

* ~ kritisere ng. >

* ~ skrivebords-

* ~ synder og sammen

* - - - >

* modepræget

* - - -

* ~ letforståelig

* ~ sprudlende (latter)

* subtil, spidsfindig

* (få) ~ et bølgeudbrud (af latter / bifald) >

* til at brede sig gennem (tilhørerskaren)

* morgendagens

* ~ nutidens

~ fremtidens

* retorisk

*

* søge >

* penge-
midler

* ~ skaffe >

* ... til >

* skole-
stipendier

* finansiere >

* fast / bestemt >

* antal

* fripladser

* afslutning på ngt.

* penge giver

* skolestipendiater

* vinde >

* stipendie

* komme til (skolen) >

* på et stipendie

* blomstret

* forelsket

*

*

* slå sig til tåls med ngt.

* uafgjort

THE **DAY-TO-DAY RUNNING** OF THE SCHOOL
& THE **DAY-TO-DAY LIFE** IN THE SCHOOL

1168 Most students **settle well in(to)** the school.
The students sometimes get into a **heated** discussion.
It's only human nature to sometimes get **heated (about**
a viewpoint that you **resent**, and **take exception to**).
Even if they may just **bicker about / over trifles**,
it usually takes the class a while to **settle down**
after the **settlement of** a dispute or some **bickering**.
Usually she **lets the dust settle**.
She **waits** a while **for the dust to settle**
10 until she finds it appropriate to **settle () down**) the class.
Some students find it hard to stop **bickering**,
and **settle (down) to** their work.
An important job for the teachers is to **be on the alert for**
any **conduct unbecoming / inappropriate of** the students,
and put a stop to any **conduct unbecoming / inappropriate**
to a teacher or a fellow student.
A student must learn to be tolerant even if he or she
finds another student's clothes **unbecoming / unflattering**.
20 Each class room has (book) **shelves** (pl.) / a **bookcase**.
The teacher tells the students to put the books back
on the shelves / in the bookcase in proper order,
and not leave **stacks** and **piles** of books **stacked (up)**
and **piled (up)** on a table **in a haphazard fashion**.
Human interest stories comprise part of the literature.
Anna Frank was the girl whose diary **put a human face on**
the Holocaust / **gave** the Holocaust a **human face**.
Having various **set ideas of** life, humans, and society,
various teachers suggest various lists of **set** books.

* daglige > * drift
* dagligliv
* ~ finde sig til rette / falde til (i / på et sted
* ophedet (diskussion)
* det er kun menneskeligt at - * ophidset (af ngt.)
* fortørnes / vredes / * tage afstand fra ngt.
krænkes over ngt. (& falde ng. for brystet)
* mundhugges over ngt. * trivialitet, bagatel
ubetydelighed
* falde til ro
* afgørelse / bilæggelse af ngt. * mundhuggeri
* lade støvet lægge sig
* vente (lidt) på > * støvet * at sætte sig
~ at støvet sætter sig
* bringe ng. til ro
* mundhugges
* koncentrere / samle sig om ngt.
* være årvågen / på vagt overfor ngt.
* opførelse * utilbørlig / utilstødelig / upassende for ng.
* ... >
* overfor ng.
*
* usmart
* hylde (pl. ~ bogreol) * bogreol
*
* på hylderne / i reolen
* stabel, stak * stabel, dyng * stable ngt. (op)
* stable / dyng ngt. (op) * på > * tilfældig / * måde
rodet >
* ~ fortælling af almen menneskelig > * omfatte /
interesse udgøre ngt.
* sætte en personlig synsvinkel på ngt.
* give ngt. ...
* faste / bestemte > * ideer om ngt.
* ... (bøger)

A HISTORY CLASS

1169 Sir Isac Newton (1642 – 1727) was a British physicist and mathematician .	* fysiker * matematiker	
He was a professor at Cambridge University (1669 – 1701),	*	
MP for the university (1689 – 90), and Master of the Mint (1699 – 1727)	* mester, leder *	* møntvæsnet
One of the greatest scientists of all time, Newton did much of his original work in his parents' Lincolnshire home immediately after his graduation, while the university was closed during the Great Plague.	* * * *	
10 His first discovery was the law of gravitation, apocryphally inspired by the realization that an apple falling from a tree is attracted by the same force that holds the moon in orbit .	* fejlagtigt troet / opdigtet * * kred- / omløbsbane *	
Gravitation required a precise definition of force, this Newton also supplied in his laws of motion .	* ~ bevægelseslove	
Newtonian mechanics is the branch of mechanics concerned with systems in which the results of quantum theory and the theory of relativity by <i>Einstein</i> ($e = m c^2$) can be ignored.	* newtonsk > * kvante- * ~ relativitetsteorien *	* mekanik bevægelseslære * teori
Planck assumed that electromagnetic radiation is emitted	*	
20 and absorbed in discrete amounts, which he called quanta.	* afgrænset / særskilt (mængde) *	
<i>Niels Henrik David Bohr</i> (1885 – 1962) was a Danish physicist., who made an immense contribution to atomic theory by combining Rutherfords's nuclear model with Planck's quantum theory.	* * (atom-) kerne *	
The model of the atom he proposed (the Bohr atom) is essentially the basis for modern atomic theory.	* *	
The model of the atom, put forward by Bohr in 1913, assumes that electrons move round a central nucleus in orbits .	* fremsætte (teori) * orbital, ~ omløbsbane	
The electrons are confined to fixed orbits with fixed	* være begrænset til ng.	
30 distances from the nucleus, each orbit corresponding to a specific energy level.	* *	
Closer electrons are stronger bound, and has less energy.	*	
If an electron loses or gains the right amount of energy, in the form of a photon of electromagnetic radiation ,	* foton	* stråling
the electron falls into an inner orbit , or jumps into an outer.	* falder ind i > * spring	* orbital * springer ~ ud i ...
The jumps are quantized , the energy associated with each jump (e) being equal to hf , where h is the Planck constant and f is the frequency of the radiation.)	* Planks konstant *	* kvantebestemt ng.

1170 Also known as **classical mechanics**, Newtonian mechanics is based on Newton's three **laws of motion**.

The first law which defines the **concept of force** states that a body remains at rest or moves with constant **velocity** in a straight line unless **acted upon** by a **force**.

The second law, which defines mass, states that the **acceleration** ($a = \text{rate of change of velocity}$) of a body is **proportional to** the force (f) causing it.

The constant of **proportionality** is the mass (m) of the body: $f = ma$.

The third law states that the action of a force always produces a reaction in the body.

The reaction is of equal **magnitude** but opposite in direction to the action.

Newton's second major work in this period was the invention of **the calculus**.

Liebniz and Newton **bickered unbecomingly** for some years **over / as to** who had the idea first.

Probably they both invented the method independently.

20 His third **contribution** was in optics: he recognized that white light – light visible to the **human eye** - is a mixture of coloured lights, which can be separated by **refraction**.

Newton's principal publications were Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica (1686) and **Optics** (1704).

Alexander Pope, the poet, wrote of Isac Newton's work:

' Nature, and Nature's Laws lay hid in Night:

God said, Let Newton be ! and all was Light.'

The nature of light has been in dispute, Newton supporting a **corpuscular** theory in which a **luminous** body was believed **30** to emit particles of light.

People had long been familiar with the **rainbow** colours produced when light **shone** through a **chandelier**. as the prisms **refract** the light when it passes the prisms.

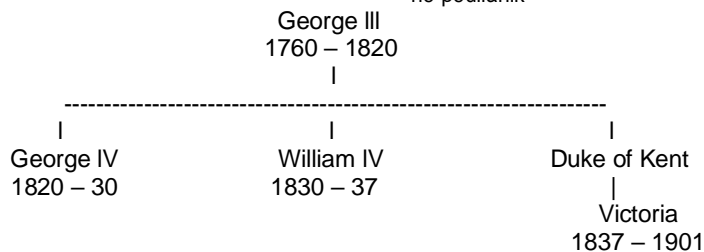
Newton wrote, ' In the year 1666 (at which time I **applied myself to the grinding of optic glass or other figures than spherical**) I procured me a **triangular glass prism**, to **try the celebrated** phenomina of sunlight.

- * klassisk
- * mekanik, bevægelseslære
- * ~ bevægelseslove
- * ~ kraftbegreb
- * hastighed
- * påvirket af ngt. * kraft
- *
- * acceleration * ~ graden af > * ~ hastighedsforandring
- * proportional med ngt.
- * proportionalitet
- *
- *
- *
- * størrelse
- *
- *
- * regnemetoden ~ infinitesimalregning (differential- & integralregning)
- * mundhugges * usømmeligt småskændes
- * over ngt.
- *
- * bidrag
- * menneskelige øje
- * brydning
- *
- * optik (lys- og synslære)
- *
- *
- *
- * smålegeme, partikulær * (selv-) lysende
- *
- * regnbue
- * skinnede * prismelysekrone
- * bryde (lys)
- *
- * give sig hen til at - * slibe ngt. * optisk
- * sfærisk, kugleformet * trekantet * prisme
- * afprøve > * berømte (fænomener)

1171	By means of beams of light refracted in prisms,	*	
	Newton had performed the crucial experiment because it had	*	
	been assumed previously that light was basically white,	*	
	and that colours could be added to it.	*	
	Now it was clear that white light was a mixture of	*	
	the colours of the rainbow.	*	
	The prism simply split () up the colours as it refracted	*	splitte ngt. ad
	the light in the colour of the spectrum.	*	
	A second prism could not 'split' them up further.	*	
10	Newton's theory adequately explained reflection	*	
	and geometric optics but failed to explain interference	*	interferens
	and polarized light .	*	polariseret > * lys
	In ordinary light and all other types of electromagnetic	*	
	radiation, the transverse vibrations of the electric	*	tværgående / -stillet * vibration
	and magnetic fields are in right angles to each other	*	
	in all possible planes.	*	
	In plane-polarized light the vibrations of the electric field	*	planpolariseret
	are confined to one plane and the vibrations of the magnetic	*	
	fields to one at right angles to it.	*	
20	Polarized light can be produced by reflection	*	
	at a certain angle.	*	
	White light to which the human eye is sensitive forms	*	
	the part of the electromagnetic spectrum from	*	elektromagnetisk * spektrum
	740 nanometres (red light) to 400 nm (blue light).	*	nanometer (1 / 1000.000.000 m)
	Although Newton became a Whig MP, he made little impact	*	= * virkning
	in politics; he did, however, reform the coinage when he was	*	møntsystem
	the Master of the Mint.	*	
	A Whig in Great Britain was a member of a political party	*	=
	which upheld the authority of parliament against	*	støtte ng. mod ng.
30	the sovereign during the 17 th and 18 th centuries,	*	
	their place being taken in the 19 th century by the Liberals.	*	
	(A Tory is an upholder of conservative principles.	*	= * opretholder * konservativ
	As a conservative or Conservative , perhaps as a member	*	= støtte, vogter
	of the Conservative Party , he upholds the old traditions.	*	konservative parti * opretholde / støtte / vogte ngt.
	In American history a Whig was a supporter of	*	=
	the Revolution, eventually as a member of the Patriotic Party	*	" fædrelandspartiet "
	during the Revolutionary period, and a Tory or loyalist	*	
	was here a person who supported the British cause.)	*	

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEONIC WAR 1783 – 1830

nê`pêuliânik



1172 The England of 1784, when Johnson died, was not so different from the England of his youth.

*
*

There were more people, of course, some seven million perhaps instead of six, but their **way of life** had not greatly **altered**.

*
* ~ livsstil * forandre sig

There were no big manufacturing towns, and the unit was still the village, where crafts were practised in the home, women spinning and men weaving on their hand **looms**.

*
*
* væv

Most families, therefore, owed some means of making a living: land, or the right of **common pasture**, or simple wooden machines.

*
* fælles- * græsning

10 In the ports ships were much the same as those of Pepy's day, and even the art of poetry was a **perpetuation** of the **couplets** of Dryden and Pope.

*
* forlængelse af > * kuplet
rimende verseliniepar

Coal, where available, was for domestic use, almost the only sources of power, apart from a primitive steam pump, being wind and water, and men knew little more about the laws of nature than Newton had taught them.

*
*
*

There had been some agricultural improvement in the middle years of the century, and some conversion of medieval open fields into **consolidated holdings** where better farming could be practiced;

*
*
* sammenlagte * forpagtning

but improvement became revolution in the 1780s when Thomas Coke of Norfolk began the scientific farming of his Holkham estates,

*
*

20 raising their annual value **tenfold**, and Athur Young, from 1784 onwards, **disseminated** the new techniques in his *Annals of Agriculture*.

* tifold
* udbrede ngt.

The Midlands, scarcely affected by Tudor enclosure for sheep pasture, were rapidly enclosed for **arable** farming.

*
* dyrkningsmulig

This led to far greater yields, but it also meant that wealthy landowners bought out the small men and **deprived cottagers of** their rights of pasture on the common, reducing them to landless labourers.

*
* fratage ng. ngt. * husmand

Even in the Middle Ages a serf had held some thirty **acres** of land.

* = ~ 12.000 m³ = 120 m x 100 m

Meanwhile mechanical invention was revolutionizing the **cotton** and **woollen** industries.

* bomuld
* uld-

Woollens (pl.) are clothes made of wool, and usualle knitted.

* uldtøj

1173 The **spinning machine patented** by Arkwright in 1769 could do the work of a dozen women, and as it was driven by water power, factories were built beside the rapid Pennine streams of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

* spinde- * maskine * patentere ngt.

Cartwright invented a **power loom** in 1785, but weaving remained primarily a domestic industry until the machine was perfected some thirty years later, when like their wives and children before them, **weavers** became factory employees, divorced from the **agents of production** which they could no longer afford or work in their homes.

*
*
* ~ maskin- * væv
* væver
* middel ⇔ produktions-

These early machines were made of wood, but they were transformed **10** into iron after Cort's invention of 1783-4, which by using **coal** instead of **charcoal** revolutionized the manufacture of iron.

*
* kul

The industry therefore moved from the **depleted** forest areas to the **coalfields** on which, now that Watt had discovered how to make the steam engine turn a wheel, the industry towns of the north **sprang up**.

* trækul
* udtyndet
* kuldistrikt
* skyde op

The industrial revolution involved a revolution in transport, and the late eighteenth century saw the making of canals that, **in conjunction with** the rivers, linked the main ports of England: Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, London.

*
* i sammenhæng med ngt.

Roads, almost impassable in winter, were also improved, and in 1784 Samuel Palmer was able to start a service of mail **coaches**.

*
* diligence

20 After 1780, therefore, large-scale production of food and manufactured goods began rapidly to **supersede** inefficient small-scale farming and the domestic system, **dislocating** the old way of life much as the decay of manor and **guild** had dislocated life in Tudor times.

*
* fortrænge / afløse / erstatte ngt.
* ~ bringe forstyrrelse i ngt.
* gilde, lav

The Tudors had dealt with the problem by legislation, but it was now two hundred years out of date, and the eighteenth century believed in *laissez-faire*, non-interference in trade and industry, as **expounded** by Adam Smith and the new science of Political Economy.

*
*
* ud- / fremlægge / forklare ngt.

Thus, though the wealth of the few was **multiplying**, the poverty and misery of the many, unprotected by the state, **30** deprived of the **means of production**, and **driven to** live in slums and work **appaling** long hours for **pitifully** low wages in factories and mines, young children as well as men and women, were increasing equally rapidly.

* flerdobles
* ~ produktionsmiddel * drevet til at -
* forfærdelig * skammeligt

The country was **splitting into** two nations of owners and workers, rich and poor.

* splitte sig op i ngt.

There was, however, a new spirit abroad.

*

1174 Wesley's preaching had led to an Evangelical movement,	* evangelisk
whose members believed that religion should be expressed in good works .	* ~ i gode gerninger
Among these humanitarians were John Howard, the prison reformer ,	* fængsels- * reformator
and William Wilberforce, who devoted his life to the abolition of slavery .	* afskaffelse af ngt.
Perhaps this humanitarianism was not unconnected with the new spirit of	*
liberty in literature; yet, Johnson was an anti-slavery man, one cannot help	*
wondering what he would have made of the poems of Burns and Blake,	* få ud af ngt.
published shortly after his death.	*
Unhappily, the reforming party, the Foxite Whigs, was condemned to	*
10 half a century of opposition, and the early legislation of Pitt and the new	*
Tory oligarchy was concerned mainly with finance and the colonies.	* fåmandsvælde
In India the British government assumed control of the administration,	*
leaving the Company to manage commercial affairs.	*
Canada was divided into two provinces: Quebec whose colonists were	*
mainly French, and Ontario, where most of the Loyalists who had left	*
the United States had settled, each being given a large measure of	* vidt mål / udstrakt grad af ngt.
self-government.	*
In Australia Pitt's policy was less enlightened; the new colony at the far	*
side of the world was to be a convict settlement, and in 1788 the first batch	* sending, serie, hold
20 of these unfortunate men and women arrived in Botany Bay.	*
There were soon to be ample reinforcements .	* vidtstrakte * tilskyndelser vidtfavnende forstærkende faktorer
In the following year the French Revolution broke out, and Fox rejoiced,	*
' How much the greatest event has happened in the world,	*
and how much the best.'	*
Burke, however, expressed his fears eloquently in Reflections	* udtryksfuldt
on the French Revolution, to which the radical republican Tom Paine	*
replied in his <i>Rights of Man</i> , ' Not one glance of compassion ...	*
has he bestowed on these who lingered out the most wretched of lives ...	* skænke * henslæbe > * (det mest) ngt. til ng. ~ elendige liv
He pities the plumage , but forget the dying bird.'	* fjerdragt
30 The book had an enormous circulation , but Burke's fears appeared	* omløb, udbredelse
to be justified by the September Massacres of 1792 and execution of	*
the French king.	*
Burke and his followers joined the Tories, thus splitting the Whig party,	*
and the government, thoroughly frightened, embarked on a course of	* begynde på > * kurs / forløb af >
ferocious repression and persecution .	* forfølgelse

1175 The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, which meant that people could be imprisoned without being brought to trial, a new law of treason was passed, public meetings were banned, cheap newspapers suppressed by the imposition of **stamp duties**, and the flow of convicts to Australia increased.

*
*
*
* stempel- * afgift
*

There was some reason for alarm, for the **exultant** revolutionaries promised help to all peoples oppressed by kings, and by the beginning of 1793 the French Republic was at war with Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, and in occupation of the Netherlands.

* jublende, triumferende
* hoverende
*
*

10 War with Britain followed as a matter of course, for it was to prevent the occupation of the Netherlands by a great power that England had fought under Elizabeth and Anne, and was to fight again in the twentieth century.

*
*
*

The position of France seemed hopeless, yet four years later Britain stood alone: Prussia and Austria had surrendered, and Holland and Spain were allies of the French.

*
*
*

The year 1797 was one of the most **perilous** in the history of England.

* farlig, farefuld

Pitt was no war minister like his father, though he tried to **emulate**

* efterligne ngt.

his policy: as Canada had been won in Germany, so the West Indies, then thought to be the most valuable of all possessions, were to be won in Europe.

*
*

20 So he paid his allies to fight France in Europe and sent troops to the West Indies, where 40,000 of them **perished**.

*
* omkomme

Ireland was again on the verge of rebellion, there was danger of French invasion, and **mutinies broke out** in the fleet.

*
* mytteri * bryde ud

At home, there was financial crisis, and the food shortage and rise in prices added to the **misery** of the poor.

*
* armod

As wages were so low and the state enforced no minimum, it became the practice of local authorities, following those of Speenhamland, to supplement wages out of rates, **recipients** being forced to work for a **pittance** and their children 'apprenticed' to factories.

*
*
* modtager
* ubetydelighed
* ussel sum / løn

30 The only action taken by the government was to pass the Combination Acts, which made unions of workers for **bettering** their **lot** punishable as unlawful conspiracies.

*
* forbedre > * lod, skæbne
*

1176	Dispite the mutineers , Britain was saved by the sailors,	* mytterist	
	who defeated the Spaniards at Cape St Vincent,	*	
	the Duch at Camperdown, and the French at the battle of the Nile ,	* Nilen	
	Nelson's great victory that forced General Buonaparte to abandon	* opgive >	
	his advance on India and restored British supremacy at sea.	* fremrykning mod ngt.	
	As a result Pitt was able to form a second Coalition, paying Austria and	*	
	Russia to fight Napoleon, who in 1799 established himself as First Consul.	*	
	The coalition did not last long: Napoleon routed the Austrians at Marengo,	* udrudere ng.	
	and Russia formed an armed Neutrality with Denmark and Sweden	*	
	10 against Britain, who once again stood alone.	*	
	Again she was saved by Nelson, whose destruction of the Danish fleet	*	
	off Copenhagen broke up the Armed Neutrality, and in 1801 the exhausted	*	
	protagonists made peace.	* fortaler, -kæmper	
	It was at this time that Pitt, after the rebellion of 1798, tried to solve	frontkæmper, -figur	
	the Irish problem by passing an Act of Union, similar to that with Scotland	*	
	a hundred years before whereby Ireland returned members	*	
	to the British Parliament.	*	
	But these members were Protestants, for though Irish Catholics,	*	
	unlike those in England, could vote, they could not themselves	*	
	20 sit in Parliament, and Pitt's attempt to give them the right was defeated	*	
	by the obstinacy of the King.	* genstridighed	
	The Irish Parliament had been bribed to accept the Union and dissolve	*	
	itself, and now the country was governed by the Protestant Parliament	*	
	of the newly formed United Kingdom at Westminster.	*	
	For Napoleon the Peace of Amien was merely a breathing space in which	* (ånde), ~ puste-	* rum
	to consolidate his position, and the war with England was renewed in 1803.	*	
	In 1804 he became Emperor, but his plan to add Britain to his European	*	
	Empire was finally shattered by Nelson's crowning victory at Trafalgar.	*	
	Thwarted at sea, Napoleon turned on Pitt's allies of the Third Coalition	* sætte en stopper for ng.	
	30 and with a series of hammer blows knocked them out one by one,	* hammer-	* slag
	and in 1807 Britain was again alone.	*	
	In these years death claimed Nelson and Pitt, then Fox, but not before	* døden >	* kræve ng.
	he had carried his motion for the abolition of the slave trade, an even better	*	
	event, perhaps, than the fall of the Bastille and French despotism.	*	

1177 The war now entered a new phase under new leaders: Castlereagh and Wellington.

Napoleon was **master of the land**, and by his Continental System tried to ruin Britain by excluding her goods from Europe; but Britain was

mistress of the sea, and replied by declaring a **blockade of** all ports from which her trade was excluded, a policy that involved her in an unhappy war with the United States.

But the Continental System was Napoleon's **undoing**, for to enforce his decrees he was compelled to occupy or annex most of the countries of **10** Europe, and thus raised their peoples, far more formidable than governments, against him.

His occupation of Spain and Portugal gave Britain her chance of intervention, and by 1810 Wellington was firmly established behind the lines of Torres Vedras near Lisbon, **whence** he was able to advance and help the Spanish nationalists.

Then in 1812, to **bring the Czar to heel**, Napoleon occupied Moscow, but only to be **fired out** by patriots into the Russian winter which destroyed his army.

In 1813 the **revolted** nations defeated him at Leipzig; Wellington **routed** a French army at Vitoria and crossed the Pyrenees, and in 1814 Napoleon abdicated.

There followed the epilogue of the Hundred Days, from March to June 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, raised his last army and fought his last battle at Waterloo.

The Twenty Years War was over.

The statesmen who met at Vienna to make the peace showed little appreciation of the popular forces of liberty and nationalism that had been released by the war, and tried to **put the clock back to** 1789.

The eighteenth century was to go on for ever, and there were to be **30** no more revolutions.

The old line of French kings was restored, reaction descended on Europe, and Germany, Italy and Poland were **carved up** without any consideration for their peoples, making further wars and revolutions inevitable.

*
*
* ~ herre til lands
*
* (regerende frue) * blokade
~ herre til søs
*
*
* undergang
ruin
*
*
*
*
* hvorfra
*
* ~ tvinge > Zaren * (til hæl)
~ i knæ
* beskyde ng. ud
*
* ~ bragt til oprør * udradere ng.
*
*
*
*
*
*
* ~ bringe tiden tilbage til x
*
*
* ~ dele ngt. op
*

1179 The people had their **champions**, however.

* forkæmper

There was Jeremy Bentham, the crusader for reform of the law and critic of all established institutions, with his **utilitarian** philosophy of 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number'; Robert Owen, the philanthropic factory owner and **father** of **socialism**; William Cobbett, a Tory turned Radical, who looked back nostalgically to the old England of contented village life, thundered against the exploitation of agricultural and factory workers, and taught them that the right to vote was the key to reform.

*

* utilitaristisk, nyttefunderet

*

* ~ fadder til >

* socialisme

*

*

*

The poets, too, were on their side: Shelly whose *Prometheus Unbound* **10** appeared in the year of Peterloo, and Byron, soon to lose his life fighting for the liberty of Greece.

*

*

*

The **convulsion** of the French Revolution and the **ensuing** war involved a revolution in the arts, and the high hopes and heroism of the period inspired a **galaxy** of writers comparable to those of the age of Elizabeth, the Armade and twenty years' war with Spain.

* omvæltning

* deraf følgende

*

* galaxe (~ utal, væld)

*

Breaking with the **effete** classical tradition of the eighteenth century and **discarding** its artificial poetic **diction**, the poets turned for inspiration to nature and wrote in a language more nearly resembling that of everyday life.

* udlevet, udtjent, afsvækket

* kassere ngt.

* udtale

*

The first of these revolutionary poems were the Lyrical Ballads of **20** Wordsworth and Coleridge, published in 1798, at the time of the Battle of the Nile, and all their best work was done during the war.

*

*

*

That of Byron, Shelly and Keats was concentrated within the seven years of Tory reaction after Waterloo, and by 1824 all of them, so young, were dead.*

*

Scott's poetry belongs to the last half of the war, and his novels, beginning with Waverley, to the peace.

*

*

Jane Austen, however, was not carried away by the Romantic Movement, romance for her being the unsensational adventures of young lovers in country houses during the war, of which they seem to be quite unaware, and Northanger Abbey is a **skit on** the excesses of the moment, the romantic

*

*

*

* parodi, satire på ngt.

30 horrors of the Gothic novel and **sham** Gothic buildings such as Fonthill Abbey.

* imiteret, efterlignet

*

1180 Painters were also turning to nature, away from the grandiose classicism and fashionable **portraiture** of Reynolds and his school.

*
* portrætmaleri / -kunst
* samtidig af ng.

The landscapes of Richard Wilson, a **contemporary** of Johnson, were unappreciated by the elegant town dwellers of the eighteenth century, but Constable and Turner were more fortunate in their age, and did for painting very much what Coleridge and Wordsworth did for poetry:

*
*
*

' choose incidents from common life', as Wordsworth wrote, ' and throw over them a certain colouring of imagination, whereby ordinary things should be presented to the mind in an unusual aspect '.

*
*
*

10 These were also great years for British science, when Dalton was **expounding** his atomic theory, Davy discovering new metals and inventing the miner's safety-lamp, and Faraday beginning his work on electricity, which led to the invention of the **dynamo**.

*
* udlægge / forklare ngt.
*
*

`dainênu

1181 The old king died in 1820, blind, insane and **unlamented**, * ikke sørget over
 and was succeeded by the **deplorable** George IV, who for the last nine years * afskyelig, beklagelig, jammerlig
 had been Regent Prince. *

In 1822 Castlereagh committed suicide, the Tory ministry was reorganized *
 to include more liberal members – Canning, Robert Peel and Huskisson – *
 and the post-war period of reaction ended. *

It was Canning who ' called a New World into existence to **redress** * genoprette >
 the **balance** of the Old ', by supporting the independence of Spain's revolted * balancen
 South American colonies, and encouraging President Monroe to pronounce *
10 his ' doctrine ' that any interference in American affairs by European *
 powers would be opposed by the United States. *

And it was largely owing to Canning that Greece, long subject to Turkey, *
 regained her independence. *

At the same time Peel was **revising** the **penal code**, Huskisson the tariffs, * revidere > * strafferetslig * kodeks
 and in 1824 Pitt's Combination Acts, which had made Unions illegal, * pi-nl * regelsæt
 were **repealed**. * ophæve (en lov)

Even under the ultra-Tory Wellington, who became Prime Minister in 1828 *
 after Canning's death, some reforms were made. *

Peel, the Home Secretary, created the first efficient police force, *
20 the London ' Peelers ' or ' Bobbies ', and the Test Act, which since 1673 *
 had excluded Catholics and Dissenters from state and municipal office, *
 was abolished. *

Wellington and Peel, however, were opposed to Catholic emancipation, *
 the right to sit in Parliament, but they had either to submit to the demand of *
 Daniel O'Connell, leader of the Irish Catholic Association, or face civil war *
 in Ireland, and in 1829 the Catholic Act was passed. *

This and other reforms split the Tory Party, and in 1830, the Whigs, *
 after sixty years in opposition, were returned with a majority. *

It was one of the major crises in British history, for the Whigs were *
30 pledged to parliamentary reform, while Wellington and his Tory followers * forpligtet til ngt.
 were **pledged to** oppose it by all means in their power. * ... til at -

The **electoral franchise** and distribution of seats in Parliament were * valgmæssig * stemmeret
 the **accumulated muddle** of the centuries. * ophobet * forvirring
 roderi, kludder

1182 Since 1430 the forty shilling freeholders had elected county members, but there were no standard qualification for the **boroughs**.

*
* købstad

Many of them were **pocket** or **rotten boroughs**: six peers nominated forty-five members, and sometimes a single voter returned two for the Cornish **hamlet** of Bossiney.

* lomme- * rådden * =
* ~ i lommen på en privilegeret gruppe
* smålandsby (i UK uden kirke)

Only one person in a hundred had the vote, and new industrial towns like Manchester and Birmingham were unrepresented in Parliament.

*
*

This was the 'system' that the Iron Duke considered incapable of improvement and was prepared to defend to the last.

*
*

10 The year 1830 was one of revolution in Europe, and of great distress in England, of strikes in towns and riots in the countryside.

*
*

Reform was essential, and Lord Grey's Whig government, which included Lord Durham and Lord John Russel, drew up a Bill that abolished rotten boroughs and gave their seats to new towns, **enfranchised** ten pound householders in boroughs and fifty pound tenants in the counties.

*
* givet stemmeret til
*

It was thrown out by the Lords, but eventually forced through by the King's agreeing to create a majority of Whig peers, and in 1832 it became law.

*
*

It was one of the most important event in British history, and may have saved the country from revolution: instead of an order imposed by the king or an aristocracy, the people themselves were to create a new order; or rather, some of the people, for it was only the middle classes, and only men, who had received the vote, but it was the necessary first step towards democracy.

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*

The Whig aristocrats still formed the government, but many of the members of the newly elected Commons were **plebeian**, and out of this alliance of the aristocratic Whigs with the middle classes the democratic Liberal party was to evolve.

*
* plebejerisk, almindelig borgerlig
*
*

The reformed parliament lost no time, and in 1833 passed a series of revolutionary measures.

*
*

30 The slave trade had been abolished in 1807, and now the work of Wilberforce was triumphantly completed in the year of his death by the abolition of slavery, £ 20,000,000 being voted to compensate slave owners in the colonies.

*
*
*
*

1183 Then, largely owing to Lord Shaftesbury, the first effective Factory Act *
 was passed, limiting the hours worked by children in cotton factories to nine, *
 prohibiting their employment under nine years of age and, very important, *
 appointing inspectors to see that the **provisions** were **enforced**. * bestemmelse * sætte ngt. i kraft

It was a modest beginning, as was the Treasury grant of £ 20,000 a year *
 to the Church societies who were educating young children, but it was *
 a **recognition that** the State was responsible for the conditions of * ermerkendelse af at -
 employment and education of its citizens. *

The State also **assumed responsibility** for the poor, a duty so long * påtage sig > * ansvar for ngt.
10 neglected since the breakdown of the Tudor Poor Law. *

As the Speenhamland system of subsidizing wages out of rates had *
 prevented a rise in wages and demoralized the labourers, the poor Law of *
 1834 **enacted that** the **able-bodied** poor must go to **workhouses** for relief, * lovgive at - * fysisk duelig * ~ fattig-
 where conditions were to be less attractive than those of the worst-paid * gård
 free labour. *

Although some such reform was essential, the Act was **unimaginatively** * ud over ens forestillingsevne
 harsh, and lost the Whig government much of its popularity with the working *
 classes. *

For the Municipal Act, however, there could be nothing but praise, for it *
20 made towns above a certain size responsible for their own affairs through *
 municipalities elected by all ratepayers, an **invaluable** training in democratic * uvurderlig
 government. *

Meanwhile, Grey's ministry had supported the Belgians of the Netherlands *
 in their revolt against the Dutch, to whom they had been joined aftr the war, *
 and it was largely owing to Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary, that the new *
 kingdom of Belgium was established and its neutrality guaranteed. *

Britain had fought three long wars to keep a great power out of *
 the Netherlands, and for nearly another century she had nothing to fear *
from that quater. * ~ fra den afdeling ~ side / kant

30 In 1834 Grey resigned to make way for a new Prime Minister, *
 Lord Melbourne. *

By this time the reforming **zeal** of the Whigs had **slackened**, and when * iver * slappes
 Victoria came to the throne in 1837 – the year of *Pickwick Papers* – * ~ tage af
 Melbourne devoted himself to teaching the Queen the duties of *
 a constitutinal sovereign, lessons that she was never to forget. *

1184 The Queen's accession came at an unhappy time, however.

The government, frightened of the **incipient** Trade Unions, had prosecuted six labourers who had **formed a lodge** at Tolpuddle in Dorset and been **transported** on a charge of **sedition**, and the working classes, infuriated by this injustice and the inhumanity of the Poor Law – Oliver Twist, Dicken's protest against the workhouses, was appearing in serial form – had lost faith in the Whigs and their middle-class allies, and were clamouring for far more radical reform as a means of **redressing** their **wrongs**.

A people's **Charter** was drawn up demanding universal suffrage, **10** and a **monster petition** presented to Parliament.

Its rejection was followed by riots at Newport, the transportation and imprisonment of **Chartist** leaders, and by 1840 the movement was, for the first time being, defeated.

A more **enlightened** policy was being pursued in the colonies.

In 1837 there were rebellions in the two Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the one with its English settlers, the other mainly French, and it looked as though the colony was going the way of the thirteen American States; but Lord Durham's recommendations were **embodied** in the Canadian Act which united the two, and by 1846 the colony was **20** completely self-governing.

This was a new concept of Empire: the colonies were to be bound to the mother country by freedom, and a few years later those in Australia were given internal self-government.

Moreover, Gibbon Wakefield persuaded the British government to assist emigration to Australia and New Zealand, which was annexed in 1840.

A more liberal policy was also adopted in India, where 'no native, or any natural-born subject of His Majesty, shall be disabled from holding any place, office or employment by reason of his religion, place of birth, **descent** or colour,' and, for good or ill, English was to become the official language.

30 In South Africa, however, thousands of Boer farmers, angered by inadequate protection from native tribes, set out from Cape Colony on their Great Trek to settle in the territory north of the Orange and Vaal rivers.

- *
- * frembrydende / -voksende
- * danne > * loge
- * deportere ng. * oprørstilskyndelse
- *
- *
- * råde bod på > * fejlhandling
- * & pagt
- * kæmpe * begæringsdokument
~ med enormt mange underskrivere
- *
- * chartist
- *
- * oplyst (politik)
- *
- *
- *
- * indlejre ngt. i ngt,
- *
- *
- *
- *
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- *
- * afstamning
- *
- *
- *

1185 The Hungry Thirties passed into the Hungry Forties;
 the Queen married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, and in 1841
 Melbourne's ministry fell, the Poor Law having lost the Radical support,
 and the Factory Act that of the Liberal manufactures.

The condition of the workers was appalling: agricultural wages were ten
 shillings a week, as were those in cotton factories, and thousands of city
 dwellers had only a shilling a week to live on, the price of a loaf of bread.

The Chartist movement was revived, and Cobden and Bright,
 two cotton manufactors, founded an Anti-Corn Law League.

10 Fortunately there was an alternative to the Whigs in the new Conservative
 party that Peel had created out of the ruins of the old Tory party.

Although pledged to **retain** the Corn Laws, Peel was impressed
 by the free trade arguments of Cobden and Bright: We must make
 this country a cheap country for living, he wrote, and in 1842 abolished
 hundreds of import duties, making up the defecit with an income tax,
 a temporary measure that was never to be removed.

The weakness of the Whigs had been the lack of a great finance minister,
 but Peel's financial reforms gave the country the stimulus that it needed,
 and in 1846, when a potato **famine** threatened Ireland with starvation,
20 he crowned his life's work by abolishing the Corn Laws.

It broke the Conservative party, but may have saved England from
 revolution in the **perilous** year of 1848, for by that time the country was
perêlê's
set fair (E) to prosper / for prosperity.

The new policy for free trade instead of protection meant cheap food
 and more exports from ' the workshop of the world ', for the Industrial
 Revolution had scarcely begun outside Britain; a Mines Act and another
 Factory Act improved the shoching working conditions, and the developing
 network of railways gave employment to thousands of ' inland navigators '
 or **navvies**.

30 The Whigs inherited the benefits of Peel's reforms and, while Disraeli
 was **resurrecting** the Conservative party, enjoyed a further twenty years of
 scarcely interrupted power, the heyday of mid-Victorian prosperity,
 when social problems were largely forgotten and the main interest was
 in the foreign policy of Palmerston.

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 * beholde ngt.
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 *
 * hungersnød
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 * farlig, farefuld
 * sætte ng&t. i stand til at -
 / til at opnå ngt.
 *
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 *
 *
 *
 * jord og beton- / vej- /
 jernbanearbejder
 *
 * genrejse ngt.
 *
 *
 *

1186 When, therefore, in 1848, most of Europe was **convulsed** in revolution, * forkrampet
the worst that Russell's ministry had to face was another Chartist petition *
and another hopeless rebellion in Ireland. *

Chartism died a natural death, and political agitation gave place to *
a constructive trade unionism – the first great national union, *
the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was founded in 1851 – but many *
thousands in Ireland had died of starvation during the famine, and thousands *
more sailed for America, carrying in their hearts a **destestation** of England. * afsky for ngt.

Nothing of this Irish misery, or that of the working classes, *
10 now championed by Charles Kingsley and other Christian Socialists, *
was to be seen at the great Exhibition of 1851, the triumphant expression *
of British supremacy and middle-class prosperity. *

The new **Poet Laureate**, Tennyson, wrote an Ode: * hofpoet (æresbevist)

Lo ! the long **laborious** miles * omstændelig, besværlig

Of Palace; lo ! the giant **aisles**, * midtergang

Rich in model and design. *

Whatever we may think today of these Victorian ' shapes and **hues** of * afskygning af ngt.
Art divine ', Britain could at least congratulate herself on her writers. *

The poetry of the age was dominated by Tennyson and Browning – *
20 *In Memoriam* was published in 1850; *Carlyle* was writing his *Frederick* *
the Great, and *Macaulay*, a member of Russell's Government, his *History of* *
England; *David Copperfield* (*Charles Dickens*), *
Vanity Fair (*William Makepeace*), *Wuthering Heights* (*Emily Brontë*), *
and *Jane Eyre* (*Charlotte Brontë*) were all new novels in 1851, *
the year of *Ruskin's Stone of Venice*, *

For Ruskin the thirteenth century was the great period in European art – *
the Houses of Parliament, burned down in 1834, were being rebuilt in *
the late **perpendicular** style – and he warmly supported the only revolution * lodret lineær
in England in 1848, that of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood of Holman Hunt, *
30 Millais and Rossetti, with its aim of returning to the simplicity of *
early Italian Painting. *

Another form of return to Italy was the going-over to Rome of Newman, *
Manning and other members of the Oxford Movement, which encouraged *
the Pope once again to appoint Roman Catholic bishops in England, *
despite the protests of Russell. *

1187 The Great Exhibition in Hyde Park was the economic counterpart of	*	
the political exhibition at the Foreign office, where Palmerston, flaunting	*	stille ngt. til skue
the power of Britain, recklessly displayed his sympathy for the liberal cause	*	skilte / prale med ngt.
in Europe and his destestation of foreign despotism, even being prepared	*	afsky for ngt.
to use the fleet to right the wrongs of a British subject in Athens,	*	
a Portuguese Jew who had been born in Gibraltar.	*	
His jaunty jingoism led at length to his dismissal, but he soon had	*	kæk, selvtilfreds
his revenge, when he carried an amendment to a Militia Bill which forced	*	selvbevidst
Russell to resign.	*	få gennemført >
	*	* nationalglæde
	*	* tilføjelse til ngt.
10 The Whig party was now split as well as the Conservative,	*	
and neither could command a majority without Peel's followers,	*	
the Conservative free traders.	*	
Peel had just died, but Lord Aberdeen formed a Coalition government	*	
with the Whigs, the other Peelite being Gladstone at the Exchequer .	*	Peeltilhænger * ~ finansministeriet
Palmerston accepted the Home Office.	*	
It was this government that went to war with Russia in 1854, in support of	*	
the tottering Turkish empire in the Balkans, which Palmerston saw as	*	vaklende (imperium)
a bulwark against Russian expansion.	*	bolværk mod ngt.
^{bulwék}	*	Krim (-halvøen)
The campaign was fought, in alliance with France, in the Crimea ,	*	tåbelig fejl
20 where the incompetent command that allowed the heroic blunder of	*	
the Light Brigade's charge and the loss of the lives of thousands of	*	
wounded men swept Palmerston into Aberdeen's place as Prime Minister,	*	
where he remained for the next ten years.	*	
He brought the war to a victorious conclusion in 1856, but the peace	*	
settled nothing, and the real victory was that of Florence Nightingale, who,	*	
by her devotion to the wounded and genius for organizing, reduced deaths	*	
in the military hospitals to a fraction of what they had been, thus inspiring	*	
a new conception of the capacity of women, which ultimately brought about	*	
their emancipation.	*	
30 The Crimean War was followed in 1857 by the Indian Mutiny.	*	~ krimkrigen
^{kr(a)j`miên}	*	
Dalhousie's annexation of Oudh and his over-rapid introduction of western	*	
ways had caused a general unease, which crystallized into mutiny when	*	
the sepoys were issued with cartridges greased with the fat of	*	indisk soldat * patron * smøre ngt.
the sacred cow and abominable pig.	*	(udenlandsk hvervet)
	*	afskyelig (gris, svin)

1188 Fortunately the trouble was confined mainly to one area, the upper Ganges, from Delhi to Cawnpore and Lusknow, and by the autumn of 1858 it was over.

As a result, the East India Company was abolished, the British government assuming complete control, and the policy of annexing protected native states was abandoned.

One foreign crisis followed another, and Palmerston, darling of the people, **was in his element**.

In 1859–60 came Italy's struggle for Unity, and it was partly owing to **10** Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone, who encouraged the Italian nationalists and prevented interference by the reactionary powers, that Garibaldi and his Thousand were able to overthrow the foreign despotism in Sicily and Naples and add southern Italy to the North.

The American Civil War was the **reverse of** this: the attempt of the slave-owning southern states to break away from those of the north.

Despite a cotton famine, the British working classes never **wavered in** their **support of** Lincoln and the North, but the upper classes favoured the southern gentry, and though the British government behaved correctly on the whole, relations with the victorious North were strained.

20 Partly as a result of this, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formed a federation in 1867, so becoming the first self-governing Dominion, the Dominion of Canada.

The last episode in Palmerston's diplomacy ended in humiliation, Bismarck was determined to seize the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark, and add them to Prussia.

Palmerston **blustered**, but Bismarck **called** his **bluff** and **annexed** them with the great harbour of Kiel.

Within a year Prussia had **routed** Austria, and was master of Germany.

Perhaps it was just as well that Palmerston died before Bismarck's triumph,

30 for **brinkmanship** practised against the Iron Chancellor might have ended in something worse than humiliation.

Palmerston had had his day, a formidable new European power had appeared, and an era was over.

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* ~ være i sit (rette) element

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* modsatte af ngt.

*

* vakle i >

* støtte til ng.

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*

* buldre, bralde op * afsløre ngs. bluf brovte, true

* annektere ngt.

* besejre og drive ng. på spredt flugt (to rout spl.)

*

* ~ vovemod, prøven grænser af

*

*

*

1190 The **Ballot Act** made voting secret; the army was reorganized and **purchase of commissions** abolished: trade unions were given a legal status, the universities opened to men of all **creeds**, and in Ireland the Anglican Church was disestablished and a Land Act protected the tenants from exploiting landlords.

* valgløv
 * køb af ng. * officersstilling
 * trosretning
 *
 *

Then, most important of all, the Education Act of 1870 established primary schools where there were no Church schools.

*
 *

Education was neither compulsory nor free, but it was the long **overdue** beginning of a national system of education, the foundation on which modern **10** society must be built.

* forsinket
 *
 *

These reforms **lost** the government the support of many **vested interests**, and when a dispute with the United States was settled in a civilized way by arbitration, damages being awarded against Britain, there was a further decline in popularity in a country accustomed to Palmerstonian **bluster**.

* koste. * retssikrede interessanter
 ng. ngt
 *
 *
 * buldren

Disraeli, therefore, could **taunt** Gladstone with betraying British interests and compare his ministry to 'a rage of **exhausted** volcanoes', and at the election of 1874 the Conservatives were returned with a triumphant majority for the first time for thirty years.

* håne / spote ng.
 * udmattet
 *
 *

There were, however, significant additions to this Parliament: two miners **20** whose expenses were paid by their trade union, while fifty-eight Irish members formed an independent party of 'Home Rulers'.

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Despite Disraeli's **gibe**, Gladstone was by no means an **exhausted** force though he was an **exhausting** one, as Queen Victoria had discovered: 'He speaks to me as if I were a public meeting,' she complained.

* hån, spot * udtømt, udmattet
 * udmattende
 *

Since the death of the Prince Consort she had withdrawn from her people, and her **cloistered** widowhood so reduced the popularity of the Crown that a wave of republicanism **swept** the country, particularly after the establishment of the Third Republic in France in 1870.

*
 * indelukket
 * feje (henover) (landet)
 *

Gladstone loyally defended his royal mistress, but Disraeli understood her: **30** he flattered, cajoled, drew her again into society and ceremonial, called her 'the **Faery**', and in 1877 presented her with the title of Empress of India.

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 * fe (glds. = fairy)
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The Bill conferring the new title was strongly opposed in Parliament, but the Queen protested that 'it was *her* wish, as people *will* have it, that it has been *forced upon her!*'

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1191 For Disraeli, a Jew, was a **romantic** with visions of oriental grandeur, and his main object was to quicken the interest of the British people in their scarcely regarded empire.

* romantiker

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He did not neglect home affairs, for, wishing to attach the working class to the Conservative party, he busied himself with slum clearance, public health and the adequate protection of the trade unions, but his principal theme was the imperial one.

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Thus, in 1875 he bought the Suez Canal shares of the **improvident Khedive** of Egypt.

* uforudseende

* = (tyrkiske vicekonge i Ægypten)

10 ' Four million sterling ! ' he wrote to the queen, ' the entire interest of the Khedive is now ours, Madam, ' which meant that Britain had a controlling interest in the new short route to India.

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Two years later the government annexed the Boer province of Transvaal, and when the Eastern Question again became acute, Disraeli, now Earl of Beaconsfield, resumed the Palmerstonian policy of supporting Turkey against Russia.

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After the Turkish massacre of Bulgarians Gladstone demanded the expulsion of the Turks from Europe ' bag and baggage ', but Disraeli sent a fleet to defend them, and music halls echoed to the refrain,

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20 ' We don't want to fight; but, by Jingo, if we do,

*

We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too.'

*

Before Britain could intervene, however, the Russians had defeated the Turks, but Disraeli forced a revision of the terms of peace, and a grateful Turkey, left in possession of much of the Balkan peninsula, **ceded** Cyprus to Britain.

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* afstå ngt. til ng.

Disraeli called it ' Peace with Honour'.

*

Less fortunate adventures in Zululand and Afghanistan ended Disraeli's Ministry, and in 1880 Gladstone and the Liberals were again in office.

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The flood of reform was resumed; employers were made responsible for **30** accidents to their workpeople, all young children had to go to school, wives could keep their property from their husbands, and in 1884 came the third Reform Act, which gave the vote to agricultural labourers.

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1192 Reform, however, was **hampered** by the consequences of Disraeli's foreign adventures: the attempted occupation of Afghanistan was followed by withdrawal; the annexation of the Transvaal by a revolt of the Boers, a British defeat at Majuba, and the granting of self-government to the Republic; financial intervention in Egypt by political intervention, the crushing of a nationalist revolt, and disaster in the Sudan, where the fanatical General Gordon was killed at Khartoum by fanatical natives.

Then there was the Irish problem.

By their obstructive tactics the Irish Home Rulers were making **10** parliamentary government almost impossible, and Gladstone tried to **conciliate** them by another Land Act, and persuaded their leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, to use his influence to prevent the outrages of Fenians and other extremists.

His plans were wrecked, however, by the murder of the new Chief Secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish, in Dublin in 1882.

Order had to be preserved by force, but Gladstone had become convinced that the Irish must be given Home Rule, and in 1886 introduced a Bill that would restore the Parliament they had lost by the Union with England in 1801, and given them control of most of their internal, though not external affairs.

20 Nearly a hundred Liberals rebelled and voted against the Bill.

Most of the old-fashioned Whigs and even some of the new Radicals, including Joseph Chamberlain, supported the Conservatives and at the election the combined forces of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists overwhelmed the Liberal Home Rulers and Irish Nationalists.

The Liberal party was broken, and another era was over.

Except for one brief period (1892–95) the Conservatives, who gradually absorbed the Liberal Unionists, were in power for the next twenty years, and for twelve of them the Marquis of Salisbury was Prime Minister.

The Europe, and indeed the world, of 1886 was very different from that of **30** twenty years before, at the end of the Palmestonian era.

For the fifty years 1815–65 Britain had been the undisputed mistress of the world.

Secure behind the Channel, her fleets dominated the seas, linking every part of her vast Empire, from Canada to India and Australia.

1193 While Europe and the United States had suffered war and revolution, Britain had remained politically stable and been involved in no more serious than a campaign in the Crimea and a mutiny in India.

Then, because these upheavals had **retarded** her competitors at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, Britain had become literally the workshop of the world from whom all countries were eager to buy, and because of her free trade policy since Peel's reforms of the '40s, her imports of raw materials were cheap as were her manufactured exports, which her merchant fleet carried to the ends of the earth.

10 And London was the world's financial centre.

In 1886 Britain was still the greatest power, but her position was no longer undisputed.

Since the end of the Civil War in 1865 the United States had rapidly progressed, and the wheat of her fertile prairies, carried to the coast by her new railways, flooded free-trade England and precipitated the great agricultural depression 1870s and '80s.

By 1870 Prussia had **forged** Germany **into** a powerful united nation, and Italy, too, was at length united.

For the moment wars and revolutions were over, and the nations of **20** Europe and the New World, protecting their **infant** industries

behind high tariff walls, were fast becoming rivals of Britain.

They also looked with jealous eyes on her colonial sources of raw materials.

The new European powers had no imperial possessions, but a great continent, only recently explored, was **ripe for** exploitation, and the scramble for tropical and **equatorial** Africa began with the Belgian penetration of the Congo in 1879.

It was a return on a bigger and more dangerous scale to the **expansionist** nationalism and imperial rivalry of the previous centuries of England's

30 struggle with Spain, Holland and France.

Britain herself was not slow to profit from the partition of Africa, and by the end of the century had added almost another three million square miles to her empire, including Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

The Sudan was reconquered and administered jointly by Britain and Egypt, and only German East Africa (Tanganyika) blocked a route through British or British-controlled territory from Cape Town to Cairo.

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* sinke ng.

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* smede ngt. sammen til ngt.

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* ~ på begynderstadiet

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* moden til (udnyttelse)

* ækvatorial

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* expansionistisk
udvidelsesorienteret

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1195 Gladstone's campaign for Home Rule was strengthened when Parnell
 was proved to be the innocent victim of a forged letter professing to show
 that he was responsible for the outrages in Ireland, though his subsequent
 appearance in a divorce case **alienated** many of his supporters.

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 *
 * fremmedgøre / støde ng. fra sig

He died shortly before the election of 1892, when the combined
 Gladstonian Liberals and Irish Home Rulers gained small majority.

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Gladstone introduced a second Home Rule Bill but it was rejected by
 the Lords and he retired, leaving the premiership to Lord Rosebery.

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Effective Liberal government was impossible, however,
10 with a conservative House of Lords in constant opposition,
 and by 1895 Salisbury was back with a powerful Conservative majority.

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By this time European situation had seriously deteriorated.

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The international struggle for colonies had degenerated into
 an international arms race, and the great powers of Europe were split
 into two rival camps, the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy,
 and the Dual Alliance of France and Russia.

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Britain **stood aloof** in 'splendid isolation', though she was almost
 involved in war in 1898 when the French planted their flag at Fashoda
 in Sudan, just reconquered by Kitchener.

* stå > * for sig selv
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20 In the same year Germany began the building of a fleet whose mission
 was to wrest command of the seas from Britain, and encouraged the Boers
 in their resistance to British demands.

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In 1886 the great gold fields of Witwaterstrand in the Transvaal had been
 discovered, and their country was invaded by a **host** of adventurers,
 most of them British, who quite changed the character of the Boer Republic
 of conservative farmers, and president Kruger refused to grant them
 the political rights they demanded.

*
 * hærskere
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In 1895 Dr Jameson led a disasterous revolt of the 'Uitlanders', in 1899
 the british government demanded that they should be given the vote,

*
 *

30 and the Boers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State declared war.

*

World sympathy was with the Boers, who held out until 1902, when the two
 states were annexed to the British Crown.

*
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The wearer of the crown was Edward VII, for Queen Victoria, his mother,
 had died in the very beginning of the century, in January 1901.

*
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1196 Few of the famous, familiar Victorians survived her; Gladstone, Tennyson, Ruskin had recently gone, and Salisbury retired and died soon afterwards.

He was succeeded as Prime Minister by A. J. Balfour, under whom the important Education Act of 1902 was passed, making the new County Councils responsible for both elementary and secondary education.

The age of Conservative dominion was almost over, however.

In 1903 Joseph Chamberlain, Radical-Unionist-Imperialist, began his campaign for Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference, which meant a return in some measure to the Tory protectionism of the early 1840s, before Peel **10** broke his party by embracing free trade and abolishing the Corn Laws.

But in the last half century Britain had grown rich on free trade, its people were not yet convinced of the advantage of change, and Chamberlain split the Conservative party again.

Balfour had to resign, and at the election of 1906 the Liberals, as champions of free trade, gained 230 more seats than the Conservatives.

The last two decades of the nineteenth century had been a period of revolutionary scientific discovery and invention: the invention of new methods of communication in the telephone, wireless telegraphy and cinematography, of new sources of power in the petrol engine and electricity, **20** of a new mode of transport in the motor car.

At the same time Joseph Lister was developing his antiseptic surgery, Huxley **vindicating** Darwin's **theory of evolution** and J.J. Thompson **probing** the structure of the atom.

* bekræfte ngt. * teori ⇔ * evolutions-undersøge ngt.

In 1903 the Wright brothers' aeroplane made the first petrol-driven flight of 59 seconds, and in 1905 Einstein published his *Restricted Principles of Relativity*.

The new science and technology, as well as other movements of the period were inevitably reflected in its literature: Huxley's agnosticism in the novels and poetry of Thomas Hardy, socialism in Morris's **30** *News from Nowhere* and the early plays of Bernard Shaw, Imperialism in the poetry of Kipling, while Oscar Wilde mocked middle-class standards and the young H.G. Wells wrote optimistically about *The First Men in the Moon*.

(English History continues on page 1201)

1197 Charles Darwin (1809 – 82) inferred an evolutionary process in nature from observations of natural history on an expedition to South America and the Pacific 1831 – 36.	* udlede / slutte sig til ngt. (>)
He drew inferences from a variety of subspecies .	* fra ngt.
The inference from this was that individuals best fitted to the environment had survived.	* drage slutninger fra ngt. * underart
He inferred the principle, “ The Survival of the Fittest. “	* slutning fra ngt.
By inference , this principle, in various forms, has been applied to all species of living organisms	* egnet / tilpasset til ngt.
10 published in his famous Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection (1859).	* slutte sig til / udlede ngt. * overlevelse * mest egnet bedst tilpasset
His views aroused bitter controversy because they conflicted with the biblical Creation .	* ved > * følge- / fornuftsslutning
In the Descent of Man (1871), Darwin applied his theories to mankind, and – slowly – this fundamental principle of biology gained widespread acceptance.	* anvende ngt. på ngt.
About the same time <i>Karl Marx</i> (1818 – 83), too, reached inferential / deductive conclusions.	* arternes oprindelse
Karl Marx inferred / deduced an economical 20 and revolutionary process in society from practical and theoretical premises.	* ved mekanismen * naturlig udvælgelse ~ på grundlag af
While studying at the University of Berlin, Marx became a member of the <i>Young Hegelians</i> , an antireligious radical group.	* skabelse
Unable to obtain a university post because of his radical views, Marx turned to journalism, becoming the editor of a radical paper in 1842.	* nedstamning
After its suppression Marx left Germany and spent the rest of his life in exile.	*
30 He stayed first in Paris (until his expulsion in 1845), where he met several leading socialists including <i>Friederich Engels</i> , who later collaborated in many of Marx’s writings and provided him with substantial financial support.	*
While in Brussels, Marx’s association with a group of German handicraftmen led to the writing of The Communist Manifesto (1848).	* som kan slutes
	* udlede / slutte sig til ngt. >
	* fra ngt.
	*
	*
	*
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	*
	* udvisning
	*
	* samarbejde i ngt.
	*
	*
	* Det Kommunistiske Manifest

1198 In 1849 Marx moved to London, where he remained for the rest of his life, publishing *The Class Struggles in France* and *A Contribution to the Critique of political Economy*.

The first volume of **Das Capital** was published in 1867 but the rest of his work didn't appear until after his death.

Marxism is the theory of scientific socialism introduced by Marx and *Engels*, which explains the origin, historical development and **demise** of the capitalist economic system.

It relies heavily on the philosophy of Hegel's thesis that

10 change has to be explained in terms of **contradiction** so called **dialectical materialism**.

Class analysis, the central component of Marxism, is not peculiar to Marx but was shared by contemporary political economist, such as Adam Smith and Ricardo.

Marxism is distinct in that it developed the theory of the **proletarian revolution**.

The **transition to** a socialist and eventually a classless society would not be a gradual evolution but would involve the violent overthrow of the state power (army, police, **20** bureaucracy, etc.) of the bourgeois class.

The working class would have to establish its own state power, which would be more democratic because it would be the rule of the majority of the population, the working class.

As classes gradually disappeared, however, state power would also **wither away** since the state was fundamentally an instrument by which one class ruled over the other classes.

The classless society of the future world allows the fullest developments of individuals through social cooperation.

Many different versions of Marxism have been **expounded**. **30** (Leninism; Maoism)

In 1867 the Second reform Bill was passed in Britain. **giving the vote to** men of the working classes in towns.

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* kapitalen

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* ophør, forsvinden

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* modsigelse

* dialektisk

* materialisme

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* proletarisk

* overgang til ngt.

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* visne bort

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* fremstille / redegøre for ngt.

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* give >

* stemmeret til ng.

1199 Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939) was an Austrian	*			
psychiatrist and pioneer (in the field) of psychoanalysis.	*	pioner indenfor (området) >		* psykoanalyse
Although subsequently modified, Freud's theories shed light	*			
on the workings of the unconscious (mind) and the motives	* ubevidst	* sind tanke		* & bevæggrund drivkraft
and desires , and conflicts in human behaviour.	* ønske			* konflikt modsætningsforhold
In psychology, the ego is the part of the mind that is	* ego, jeg			
closely in touch with the demands of external reality	* krav	* ydre omgivende		* virkelighed
and operates rationally.	* fungere			* fornuftsbestemt
It includes such physical and mental motives as hunger	* kropsbestemt	* tankebestemt		* bevæggrund drivkraft
10 and ambition, the individually learned responses	* tillært			* svar, reaktion
and a persons individual conscious thoughts.	* bevidst			* tanke
The ego has to reconcile the conflicting demands of the id ,	* forlige / forsoning	* forlangende krav		* id det
the superego , and the outside world.	* overjeg			* ydre verden omverdenen
Depending on the actual demands and the degree of	* krav, behov			
their fulfilment , a person reacts with emotions of satisfaction,	* opfyldelse tilfredsstillelse			* følelse af ngt.
happiness and love or disappointment, dissatisfaction,	*			
unhappiness, sadness, anger, hate etc.	*			
The id is the part of the unconscious mind that is governed	* id, det	* ubevidst		* sind
by instinctive forces such as libido, inborn sympathies	* instinktive	* kraft	* parringsdrift seksuel lyst	* medfødt * sympati tiltrækning
20 and antipathies , which may make a person react	* antipati frastødning			
with friendliness or aggression.	* venlighed			* angrebstrang kamplyst
These forces motivates a person to seek immediate,	*			
actual or symbolic relief and the id is therefore said to be ruled	* forløsning, udløsning ~ tilfredsstillelse			
by the pleasure principle and not by reason, reality or logic.	* lyst-			* princip
The superego is the part of the mind that consciously	* & overjeg			* bevidst
or unconsciously acts as a (moral) conscience.	* ubevidst			* samvittighed (moralsk bevidsthed)
It was believed by Freud to result from the incorporation of	* indlejring af ngt. >			
the parent's and the society's instructions into a child's mind.	* i ngt.			
30 It gives a person an individual feeling of right and wrong,	*			
so when they feel that they have done right or wrong ,	* handle >	* (moralsk) rigtigt		* forkert
they will have a clear or guilty conscience.	* ren >	* skyldig (dårlig >)		* samvittighed
The superego is impressionable all through a person's life	* påvirkelig			* gennem hele ngs. liv
so a person whose behaviour is governed by a dysfunctional	* dysfunktionel			
mind may have their pattern of behaviour changed by	*			
psychotherapy rather than by giving them drugs.	* psykoterapi			
Psychotherapy aims at making a person more functional	*			
by making them conscious of working to influence the strenght	*			
of and balance between their id, their ego and superego.	*			

1200 ad 1128)

Several threads may be twisted together to form a string .	* tråd	* (blive) snoet (sammen)	* snor
Thread and string may be wound around a reel E/eA spool ,	* (blive) viklet rundt om ngt.		* rulle, trisse
or rolled into a ball .	* (blive) oprullet til ngt.		* kugle
Several strings may be twistet together to form a rope .	* reb		
Tied (together) with thread, string, or rope (U),	* bundet (sammen) med >	* tråd	* snor * reb
things are tied (together) with a thread, a string or a rope	* en tråd	* en snor	* et reb
as a (short / long / strong) (piece of) thread, string or rope /	* (stykke >)	* tråd	* snor * reb
a (short / long) (length of) (strong) thread, string, or rope .	* (stykke >)	* =	* = * =
Things may hang on a thread, a string, or a rope	* hænge i >	* =	* = * =
10 A string may be a piece / length of wire, nylon, or catgut	* streng	* stykke	* metaltråd * kattetarm
meant for a musical instrument, and that produces a note	*		
when it is stretched , and the instrument is played on.	* (blive) strukket / spændt		
A tennis, squash, or badminton racket / racquet	*		
has a round frame with strings stretched across and down it.	* streng		* strukket / spændt tværs over (og) nedad ngt.
If a stretched string breaks, it bursts or snaps .	* springe		* ... med at smæld

ad 1162)

A large diversity / variety of coming students represents	* mangfoldighed af ng.		
a large diversity / variety of educational qualifications	* forskellighed / = af > mangfoldighed		* kvalifikationer ~ forudsætninger
and opinion(s) so, in order to take account of	* ~ tage hensyn til / regne med ngt.		
the culturel and educational diversity of the students,	* (kulturel etc.) forskellighed / spredning ⇔ ngs.		
there are a wide range of subjects on E/A in the curriculum .	* undervisnings- / læseplan, pensum		
There's a need for greater diversity and choice	* bredde		* valgmulighed
in education in general.	*		

