

**1101** The Queen refused to **stoop so low as to** eat and drink to excess, and to participate in the **adulation of** the King.

Having **scorned to stoop to** ( participate in ) the **debauchery of** the King and his **drinking companions**, she had **scorned** any invitation whenever possible.

One night, the younger brother had **exceptionally** participated in one of the King's frequent **carousals / <ses / drinking bouts / drunken orgies**.

**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**.

As usual, their views had **conflicted**, and for a while it had **taken** all the **willpower** of the younger brother to stay calm.

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**.

**In defiance of** his **inborn aversion to** conflict (U), the younger brother had eventually been **stirred** into **action**

**20** by a **snidely provocative, insinuating** remark.

In spite of his **inbred reluctance to come into conflict**, he had been **stirred to react** by an especially **snide** remark.

His **fists clenched** as he had **got up in an act of defiance**.

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**.

With a **contemptuous** and **scornful** **airof forbearance**, **30** mixed with a **derisive** laughter, the elder brother had **stroked** a ( **supercillious, haughty and sniffy** ) **pose**.

**Bursting with confidence**, expecting an easy win, he **stroke** an ( a **superior condescending** ) **attitude**.

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, then in a **surprising and astonishing** shower of blows.

\* synke så dybt som at -

\* tilsmigring af ng.

\* hånligt afvise at - \* nedværdige sig til ( at ) ngt.

\* skørlevned \* drukvenner

\* hånligt afvise ngt.

\* for en sjælden gangs skyld

\* drikkelag

\* = \* druk- \* orgie

\* holde drikkelag / svire med ng.

\* smigre ng. \* smigrer \* slesk

\* gøre nar ad / hane ng.

\* hane ng. for ngt. \* mandighed

\* ~ komme i konflikt

\* tage / kræve > \* viljestyrke

\* have fået nok af at - \* spydighed  
pl. hån, spot

\* knytte > \* næverne \* i trods

\* på trods af ngt. \* medfødt \* modvilje mod ngt.

\* vække ng. til dåd

\* spydigt \* provokerende \* insinuerende

\* medfødt \* modvilje mod at - \* komme i konflikt  
( ~ konfliktskyhed )

\* vække ng. til at - \* spydig

\* næver \* knyttes \* rejse sig \* i ( en handling af ) trods

\* springe op \* i en gestus af > \* trods

\* gå hen lige foran ng.

\* gribe ng. ved ngt. \* halslinning \* halsklud

\* firkantet, foldet halstørklæde \* & kravat \* kalvekrøs

\* udfordre ng. til ngt.

\* foragtende \* hånlig \* mine af > \* overbærenhed

\* hånlig, spottende  
ironisk

\* anstille en ( storsnudet \* = \* = ) > \* positur  
~ stille sig ( = ) an

\* strutte af ngt. \* selvtilid

\* anstille > ( \* overlegent \* nedladende ) \* attityde

\*

\* i samme øjeblik som - \* frygtløst

\* & uforfærdet

\* forsigtig \* & tilbageholdende \* afprøvende

\* overraskende \* & overrumplende

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

<b>1103 Shocked that</b> the fight had ended in a killing,	* chokeret over at -		
and <b>shocked to</b> realize that his favourite son had been killed,	* =		
the King had turned to his second son accusing him of	*		
having <b>committed</b> ( a <b>nefarious</b> ) <b>fratricide</b> .	* begå>	* skændigt forbryderisk	* søskendemord
So having thus <b>proclaimed on</b> the <b>spot that</b> his son	* på stedet / stående fod		* udråbe at -
had <b>committed</b> ( a brutal ) <b>murder of</b> his own brother,	* begå >		* mord på ng.
the King had <b>proclaimed</b> him <b>to</b> be an infamous <b>fratricide</b> .	* brodermorder		
As his younger son kept whining, ' He <b>drew a knife</b> ,'	* trække >		* kniv
the King had asked the bystanders if they had seen a knife.	*		
<b>10</b> Smiling <b>ingratiatingly</b> , smiling an <b>ingratiating</b> smile,	* indsmigrende		
<sup>in`grei\$ieitingli</sup> everybody had, however, denied any sign of a knife.	*		
<b>Furious at / with</b> his second son,	* rasende på ng.		
<b>furious that</b> he had <b>cold-bloodedly</b> murdered his brother,	* ... over at -		* koldblodigt
the King had thundered that no punishment could be too harsh.	*		
Merciless with grief and anger, the King had ordered that	*		
his son was taken to the <b>dungeon</b> as he wanted him	* fangehul		
to be executed in public as soon as possible.	*		
Taking the younger brother <b>by</b> the <b>scruff of</b> the <b>neck</b> ,	* tage ng. i nakkeskindet		
a couple of guards had <b>driven</b> him <b>down</b> to the dungeon,	* drive ng. ned		
<b>20</b> a dark <b>dismal underground</b> room <b>used as a prison</b> .	* dystert, trist trøstesløs	* underjordisk	* brugt til fængsel
<sup>`dizmêl</sup> The ceiling was so low that he had to <b>stoop</b> .	* gøre sig krumbøjede		
The Queen was of course shocked at the <b>dismal</b> news	* & bedrøvelig, sørgelig		
but for a reason different from that of the King.	*		
<b>Appalled</b> and <b>dismayed at / by</b> his <b>summary</b> judgement,	* bestyrtet forfærdet	* & fortvivlet / utilfreds med ngt.	* summarisk
<sup>dis`meid</sup> the Queen was <b>dismayed to</b> learn about his rash decision.	* ... over at ( opleve ngt. )		
Great <b>sobs</b> had <b>racked</b> the Queen's <b>body</b> .	* hulk	* forpine >	* krop
<b>Dismayed that</b> nobody around the King dared tell the truth,	* & skuffet over at -		
the Queen had <b>interceded</b> ( <b>with</b> the King ) ( <b>for</b> her son /	* gå i forbøn	* hos ng.	* for ng.
<b>on behalf of</b> her beloved son ).	* på ngs. vegne		
<b>30</b> In <b>dismay</b> she had <b>begged</b> mercy of him.	* i fortvivlelse / skuffelse		* bede ng. om nåde
<sup>dis`mei</sup> As she had <b>beseeched / besought</b> the king <b>to</b> show mercy,	* trygle ng. om at -		
her <b>intercession</b> , though, <b>only yet more intensified</b> his fury.	* kun / blot >	* yderligere	* forstærke >
His <b>anger at</b> his son just <b>intensified</b> .	* vrede mod ng.		* forstærkes vokse
So <b>to</b> the Queen's <b>dismay</b> , he had <b>stuck to</b> his <b>decision to</b>	* til ngs. >	* forfærdelse, bestyrtelse	* holde fast i sin >
have his son <b>summarily executed / dispatched</b>	* om at -	* summarisk	* beslutning om at - * henrettet
as an <b>awful warning</b> .	* & afskrækkende eksempel		
The thought of her son's fate <b>filled</b> the Queen <b>with dismay</b> .	* fylde ng. med >		* forfærdelse, fortvivlelse skuffelse, bekymring
The future couldn't look more <b>dismal</b> .	* håbløs sørgelig		
<sup>`dizmêl</sup>			

**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 \* skarpretter
      - \* 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  
\* spytslikkeri \* bestikkelighed \* være at finde  
gælde, herske  
\* sande > \* omstændigheder omkring  
\*  
\* formålstjenligt / \* holde det som en velbevaret  
hensigtsmæssigt at - hemmelighed hvxx  
\* ... 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,  
the **court jester** had succeeded in having someone  
**passing ( ) on / relaying a message to** the Queen.

The message had told her that her oldest son had, in fact,  
pulled a knife, but in order to **make up to** the King,  
one of the King's **crawlers** had **expediently** stooped ( down )  
to remove the knife, whereafter the rest of the gang of **toadies**  
had all together found it **expedient to keep ( ) back** the truth /  
**withhold** the truth **from** the King.

**10 Bowing and scraping** always **toadying ( to the King )**,  
and never wasting a chance to **fawn ( on / over him )**,  
they knew that it would be **inexpedient to** tell truth.

**Acting from expediency / <ce** rather than principle  
each of the **bootlickers** were **disposed to** please the King  
**by the simple expedient of** lying and spreading  
the **baseless / groundless rumour of wilful murder**.

The Queen had told the truth to the King,  
but he had **refused to face facts**.

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**.

The King had, of course, at once taken steps to formally  
**exclude** his oldest son **from the succession**.

He **disinherited** his son by **taking away all rights of** him  
to **inherit**

**Disinherited** and **heirless**, the son was, above all,  
happy to be alive.

As the **heir apparant** had been killed, and number two  
in the **order of succession** has been **disinherited**,

**30** and **made heirless**, the King was now **without male heirs**.

So he **made** his daughter **heir to** the throne.

So as the King **made** her his **heir**, an **heiress** was then  
entitled to **receive the throne by inheritance**.

As an **heir presumptive** she was **heir of** the King  
but only **heir to** the throne and **heir to** the title as long as  
no one else with a stronger **claim to the throne** was born.

\*  
\* & se sit snit til at -  
\* hofnar  
\* viderebringe > \* budskab til ng.  
\*  
\* indynde sig hos / fedte for ng.  
\* kryb \* formålstjenligt  
\* fedterumpe, spytslikker \* belejligt  
\* hensigtsmæssigt / opportunt \* holde ngt. tilbage >  
formålstjenligt / belejligt at -  
\* tilbageholde ngt. > \* overfor ng.  
~ forholde ng. ( sandheden )  
\* bukke og skrabe ( fig.) \* fedte / sleske ( for ng. )  
\* - = -  
\* uhensigtsmæssigt at -  
\* handle udfra > \* fomålstjenlighed  
hensigtsmæssighed  
\* spytslikker \* indstillet på at -  
\* ved > \* simpel \* middel / ( nød- ) udvej at -  
\* grundløs \* rygte om ngt. \* overlagt mord  
\*  
\* adslå at - \* se sandheden i øjnene  
\*  
\* se sandheden i øjnene  
\*  
\* udelukke ng. fra > \* arvegangen / -følgen  
\* gøre arveløs \* fjerne ngs. ret >  
\* til at - \* arve  
\* arveløs \* =  
\*  
\* tronarving  
\* kronprins  
\* uden ( mandlige ) arvinger  
\* gøre ng. til arving til / af ngt.  
\* gøre ng. til ( sin ) arving \* kvindelig arving  
\* overtage tronen \* ved / i arv  
\* foreløbig arving \* ngs. arving  
kronprins ( -esse )  
\* være arving til ( tronen ) \* ... til ( titlen )  
\* krav på > \* tronen

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

**1108** The manor is part of a cultural **heritage / inheritance**.

Having **graced** the lord and the lady **with** their visits,  
royals have **graced** the manor and its **graceful** surroundings  
**with** their presence **down through** the **ages**.

Everytime the lord or lady of the manor have died,  
they have **bequeathed / left** ( their children ) their **estate**.  
-dd / -#t  
They have **bequeathed / left** their **property** and **money**  
( **to** their children ).

**On** the death of the **surviving** lord or lady of the manor,  
**10** all the children had **expectations from** their parents.

**Acquiring / receiving** their parents' **estate by inheritance**,  
they children **acquired / received** property and money  
**by inheritance**.

Entitled to **succeed to** the **title of** lord or lady of the manor,  
the **heir apparant** or **heir presumptive** has **inherited**  
the **hereditary title** together with the ( **in>** ) **heritable** manor.

As heirs / inheritors of the lord or lady of the manor,  
the other children have usually **been left an inheritance**.

Having **entered upon the inheritance**,  
**20** they have **taken a share of the inheritance**.

Having **inherited from** their parents, the children have  
sometimes **inherited** a fortune **from** their parents.

Having **been left** a fortune, they have **come into** a fortune.

So the children have had an **heretage** of welth.

A variety of family **heirlooms** have been **passed on /**  
**transmitted from** generation **to** generation.

When an heir **takes over** the manor, they must  
**accept** their **inheritance with assets and liabilities**.

Its been a family **steeped in** tradition.

**30** Every generation has **passed ( ) down** traditions  
( **from** their parents ) **to** their children.

(**In**)**heritability** relating to **hereditary** titles  
and (**in**)**heritable** property is **prescribed / defined by**  
the **Inheritance Act**, the **law of wills** and **succession**,  
the **rules of succession**, the **rules of inheritance**  
the **right of succession** and **right of inheritance**.

\* arv  
\* beære ng. med ( besøg )  
\* kaste glans over ngt. > \* yndefuld  
\* med ( tilstedeværelse ) \* gennem tiderne  
\*  
\* efterlade sig ngt. ( til ng. ) \* arvemasse  
\* = \* ejendele \* penge  
\*  
\* ved ngs. død \* ~ efterladte  
\* forventninger efter ng. , ~ håb om at arve  
\* få ngt. > \* arvemasse \* i arv  
\* =  
\* =  
\* efterfølge / arve > \* titel af ngt.  
\* førstearving \* foreløbig førstearving \* arve >  
\* arvelig \* titel \* arvelig  
\*  
\* få efterladt ng. > \* arv  
\* ~ stede til arv  
\* få en del af arven  
tiltræde arven  
\* arve fra ng.  
\* arve ngt. fra  
\* være efterladt ngt. \* komme til ngt. ( ved arv )  
\* arv ~ vuggegave  
\* arvestykker \* lade ngt. gå videre  
\* overføre ngt. \* fra ng. til ng.  
\* overtage / arve ngt.  
\* vedgå > \* arv \* med aktiver og ansvarsforpligtelser  
~ vedgå arv og gæld  
\* gennemsyret af ngt.  
\* videregive ngt.  
\* fra ng. til ng.  
\* arvelighed \* arvelig  
\* arvelig  
\* Arveloven \* lov om > \* arv \* arvefølge  
\* arvefølgeregler \* arveregler  
\* retten til efterfølgelse \* ... arv



**1109 Descending from** the disowned queen, Ollie hopes to **pass** ( ) **on** her good **hereditary** characteristics **to** his own children.

(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.

\* nedstamme fra ng.  
\* videregive ngt. > \* arvelig \* til ng.  
\*  
\* arvelighed \* arvelig  
\* ~ arvelighedsregler  
\* arv ( bio. ) \* arveligheds-  
-elighed  
\* teori \* lov om > \* arvelighed  
( arvelighedslov )  
\* ~ formes af >  
\* samspil mellem ngt. og ngt.  
\* ( på- ) virkning af ngt. \* miljømæssig  
\* arv  
\* miljø  
\* er bestemt af > \* arvet \* erhvervet  
tillært, tilegnet  
\*  
\* betænke ( en institution )  
\* lave / oprette > \* testamente  
\*  
\* testamentere  
\*  
\* ... ng. ngt. \* en mindre formue  
/ hel del penge  
\* arvegave  
\* gestus af > \* god vilje,  
venlig indstilling \* velgerning  
\* efter behag  
\* rideskole  
\* forhindringsbane \* forhindringsløb  
\* villig til at - \* & gode omdømme  
\* overdragelsesdokument for /  
skøde på ngt.  
\* ride \* på hest  
\* ( heste- ) \* ridning  
\* ride- \* skole  
\* ridehest \* blevet vænnet til at -  
\* tage / være på > \* ridetur  
\* ride- \* ~ hjelm \* hjelm  
\* stejle \* kaste ng. af  
\* komme ud et fald til hest / fra en hest

**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 **greets** 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

## GOING TO TOWN

<b>1111</b> After a couple of days <b>in</b> the <b>bosom of</b> the <b>family</b> ,	* i familiens skød
Sandre and Otis are going to town.	*
Part of the way they drive alongside a <b>railway embankment</b> .	* jernbanedæmning
It's <b>banks</b> are a <b>habitat</b> for certain kinds of <b>vegetation</b> .	* vold * & voksested * & planteliv / -vækst skråning bevoksning
Between the stations people can get on and off at a <b>halt</b> .	* trinbræt
The railway E/A railroad forms a traffic <b>barrier between</b>	* barriere / spærring mellem ngt.
the areas on either side.	*
They road crosses the railway / railroad a couple of times	*
at <b>level E/A railroad crossings</b> .	* jernbaneoverskæring
... \ ...	
<b>10</b> A crossing at a less <b>busy road</b> is us <b>unguarded</b> .	* ubevogtet
More busy roads have a <b>guarded level crossing</b>	* bevogtet * overskæring
some in the form of a level crossing sign,	*
a <b>flashing light</b> and a sound signal to warn the traffic.	* blinkende lys
Other crossings have <b>level-crossing barriers</b> in the form	* jernbanebom
of either a simple <b>arm</b> or a <b>skirted level-crossing barrier</b>	* arm * besat med bort / skørt * =
on either side of the track to keep back the traffic.	*
A skirted barrier consists of a long <b>bar</b> with a row of	* * stang
smaller <b>bars</b> hanging down from the <b>underneath</b> E/A < <b>side</b> .	* = * underside
The <b>barrier</b> goes down some time before the train passes,	*
<b>20</b> so the barrier is down <b>in good time</b> .	* i god tid

## 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 ng.

\*

\* 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

<b>1113</b> On their way back, <b>banks of fog</b> come <b>creeping in</b> 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 <b>screeching</b> and <b>squealing racket / din</b> .	* hvinende * =		* støj
As Sandra slams on the brakes, the car <b>screeches to a halt</b> .	* ~ standse med en hvinen		
Having stopped with a <b>screech / squeal of brakes / tyres</b> ,	* hvin af ngt.		
Sandre and Otis look <b>with dread / fear</b> at each other.	* med skræk / frygt		
After a <b>brief moment of dead / death-like / deathly silence</b> ,	* kort >	* øjeblik	* dødlignende >
<b>piercing screams, shrieks, screechs</b> and <b>squeals of</b>	* ~ gennemtrængende	* skrig	* = * hvin * =
<b>10</b> pain and horror <b>cleave / rent</b> the air.	* gennemtrænge / flænse >		* luften
Sandra and Otis <b>dread to think</b> what has happened.	* ~ grue ved tanken om hvxx -		
They <b>dread</b> the <b>thought of</b> what might have happened.	* =		
They <b>dread / fear ( that )</b> something terrible has happened.	* frygte / være stærkt bekymret for at -		
Having got out of the car, they rush <b>in fear ( of a disaster )</b>	* i frygt ( ~ fuld af ... ) ( for ngt. )		
through the thick fog in the direction of the screaming	*		
and shrieking, the screeching and squealing.	*		
The sounds <b>fill</b> them <b>with dread / fear</b> .	* være fuld af frygt / bekymring		
<b>Filled with dread / fear</b> Sandra and Otis <b>fear the worst</b> .	* fuld af bange anelser		* frygte det værste
They are <b>dreading / fearing ( that )</b> something terrible	* grue for / frygte at -		
<b>20</b> has happened.	*		
Coming close enough, they are met with a terrible sight.	*		
Their <b>worst fears</b> are <b>confirmed / become a reality</b> .	* værste frygt / bange anelser	* blive bekræftet / til virkelighed	
A train has <b>collided with</b> a car in the <b>crossing</b> .	* kolliderer / støde sammen med ngt.		* overskæring
Pushed along the track, the <b>wreck</b> of the car in front of	* vrag		
the train, bears witness to a terrible <b>collision</b> .	* kollision		
' Help – help ! ' victims of the accident <b>scream and shriek</b> ,	* skrig >	* =	
<b>screech</b> , and <b>squeal with</b> pain and horror as they try to	* hvine >	* =	* af ngt.
get out of the train.	*		
The passengers were <b>frightened / scared to death</b>	* skræmt		* til døde
<b>30</b> when the <b>infernal noise</b> from the accident	* infernalsk >		* larm
<b>drowned ( out )</b> the <b>cries of mortal dread / fear</b>	* overdøve ngt.	* skrig	* ~ dødsangst
Having <b>jumped down from the steps</b> ,	* hoppe ned fra ngt.		* trinbræt
the passenger are still <b>very afraid / frightened / scared</b> .	* meget >	* bange	* & skræmt * & skræmt
Having <b>been in fear of / for</b> their <b>lives</b> , some victims stand	* være i frygt for at miste livet		
<b>shivering / shuddering / trembling / shaking with fear</b> .	* skælve	* =	* ryste * = * af skræk
<b>Screwing ( ) up</b> their <b>faces with</b> pain,	* fortrække ansigtet af ngt.		
some victims stand <b>paralysed with fear</b> ,	* lammet af >		* angst, frygt
Their <b>eyes full of fear</b> , they stand paralysed	* øjnene fulde af >		* =
and unable to <b>blink ( ) away / back</b> their <b>tears</b> .	* 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 <b>barred</b> and the traffic <b>brought to a halt</b> ,	* spærre ngt.	* bringe ngt. til standsning	
Sandra has to <b>make a detour</b> to pass another crossing.	* ~ køre >		* omvej
The police <b>halt</b> 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 <b>affected</b> by the experience.	*		
<b>In the case of</b> Otis for the second time,	* påvirke ng.		
10 and of Sandra for the first time as bad as this,	* ~ for ngs. vedkommende		
they realize how the <b>effect</b> of the shocking experience after a while comes <b>creeping up on</b> them.	*		
Everyone is shocked as they reach home and tell what has happened.	* virkning af ngt.		
The next day they read about the disaster in the paper.	* krybe op i ng.		
The <b>wreckers</b> have <b>recovered</b> the driver's body <b>from</b> the <b>wreck</b> and the police have <b>ascertained / established</b> driver's <b>identity</b> .	*		
The farmer and his wife, and passengers interviewed	* befri ngt. fra ngt.		
20 by the press praise the formidable rescue effort done by an unknow young couple.	* bilvrag		* fastslå >
Otis and Sandra talk about <b>making</b> themselves <b>known</b> , but agree that they'd rather stay out of public attention.	* identitet		
The paper reports how the <b>life</b> of the driver has <b>come to</b> an <b>abrupt end</b> , and how the rescuers have search the <b>wreckage</b> of the wagons for <b>injured</b> passengers.	*		
Fortunately no one else was <b>fatally / mortally</b> injured.	*		
When the train had <b>smashed into</b> the car, the train had <b>derailed</b> and <b>shuddered to</b> an abrupt <b>halt</b> .	* ~ give sig til kende		
30 So both train and level-crossing were badly <b>wrecked</b> too.	*		
The <b>wreckage</b> will <b>bar</b> the crossing for several days, and the level-crossing will need a lot of repairment.	* ngs. liv får >		
The <b>guard</b> E/A <b>conductor</b> had a ( <b>nervous</b> ) <b>breakdown</b> .	* brat, pludselig og uventet >		* afslutning
The accident has <b>left</b> him a <b>nervous wreck</b> .	* vragrester		* tilskadekommet kvæstet
<b>Suffering from amnesia</b> , he can't help the police in <b>elucidating</b> the <b>circumstances surrounding</b> the accident.	* dødeligt		
People are suggested to <b>give / donate blood</b> .	* smadre ind i ngt.		* løbe af sporet
<b>Banking</b> the <b>blood</b> , the hospital keeps it in a <b>blood bank</b> .	* komme rystende til >		* standsning
	* ødelægge ngt.		
	* ødelæggelse, tilintetgørelse vragdele, -rester		* spærre ngt.
	* få>	* nervesammenbrud	* togfører
	* efterlade ng. som ngt.		* nervevrag
	* ~ gøre ng. til ngt		
	* lide af >		* hukommelsestab
	* belyse >	* omstændighederne omkring ngt.	
	* give >		* blod
	* gemme / opbevare >	* =	* blodbank

	* ~ tage på	* en udflugt
<p><b>GOING ON A JAUNT</b> [ dʒɑ~nt ]</p> <p><b>1116</b> One day when the forecast says <b>settled</b> weather, and it's a lovely day with clear sky and radiant sun, the young ones decide to <b>go on a jaunt</b>.</p>	<p>* stabilt</p> <p>*</p> <p>* &lt;&lt;&lt;</p> <p>*</p>	
<p>When Ollie's and Sandra were children, the whole family used to <b>jaunt</b>.</p>	<p>* ~ tage på ( en ) udflugt</p>	
<p>They sometimes <b>jaunted to</b> the countryside to wander <b>at will</b> through the countryside.</p>	<p>* - - - til et sted</p> <p>* ~ som de vil, efter for godtbeholdende</p>	
<p>Sometimes when they <b>went on a jaunt to</b> the countryside, they enjoyed to walk along the <b>strand of the sea</b> <b>10</b> or get to the <b>strand of a lake or river</b>.</p>	<p>* tage på en udflugt til et sted</p> <p>* ~ strandbred</p> <p>* ~ sø- / flodbred</p>	
<p>Walking along a beach, they preferred a <b>sandy beach</b>, as walking on a <b>shingle or shingly, pebble or pebbly beach</b> as well as on a <b>muddy beach</b> can be quite uncomfortable.</p>	<p>* ~ sandstrand</p> <p>* småstenet ...</p> <p>* mudret ...</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>	* =
<p>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.</p>	<p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>	
<p>The <b>road</b> towards the coast <b>runs on a plateau</b>, an <b>elevated</b> flat part of the land.</p>	<p>* vej &gt;</p> <p>* hævet</p>	<p>* løbe på ngt.</p> <p>*</p>
<p>To their right at a distance, the fields <b>slope away gently</b> <b>20</b> <b>towards a steeper</b> landscape.</p>	<p>* hælde &gt;</p> <p>* mod ngt.</p>	<p>* svagt</p> <p>* stejlere</p>
<p><b>Further away</b> the land <b>inclines / slopes</b> more <b>steeply up</b> <b>to a hilly</b> area where there are <b>grassy, scrubby</b> and <b>woody</b> <b>banks, mounds</b> and <b>hills</b>, with <b>grassed</b>, scrubby and woody <b>slopes</b>.</p>	<p>* længere væk</p> <p>* bakket</p> <p>* vold</p> <p>* skråning</p>	<p>* hælde &gt;</p> <p>* stejlt</p> <p>* op mod ngt.</p> <p>* græsklædt</p> <p>* buskbevokset</p> <p>* skovklædt</p> <p>* småbakke</p> <p>* bakke</p> <p>* græsklædt</p>
<p>Having <b>gentle</b> or <b>steep inclines, hillsides</b>, and <b>slopes</b>, <b>gentle hills</b> and <b>steep hills</b>, more or less easy to <b>breast</b>.</p>	<p>* svag</p> <p>* bløde</p> <p>* klippe</p>	<p>* hældning</p> <p>* bakker</p> <p>* stejle</p> <p>* =</p> <p>* bestige ( bakke )</p>
<p>Some <b>cliffs</b>, slopes and hillsides form a <b>bluff</b>, a steep cliff, slope or hillside that <b>declines</b> or <b>rises steeply</b>.</p>	<p>* hælde nedad</p> <p>* række af &gt;</p> <p>* kæde af &gt;</p>	<p>* stejl skråning</p> <p>* stige op</p> <p>* stejlt</p>
<p>When there's a <b>range of ( serried ) hills</b>, <b>30</b> ( a <b>chain of hills</b> closely together ) the <b>hilltops</b>, in the form of <b>brows</b> or <b>crests</b> of the <b>hills</b> form a <b>ridge</b>.</p>	<p>* kam</p> <p>* ~ bølgede</p> <p>* skråne ned &gt;</p>	<p>( på hinanden følgende )</p> <p>( ~ bakkedrag )</p> <p>* bakke</p> <p>* bakkedrag</p> <p>* højderyg, ås</p>
<p><b>Rolling hills</b> have long gentle slopes. Along the river, the hills and hillsides <b>slope down</b> gently or steeply <b>to</b> the gentle and steep <b>river banks</b></p>	<p>* nedad</p> <p>* mod ngt.</p> <p>* skråne / hælde &gt;</p> <p>* nøgen</p>	<p>* flodbred</p> <p>* nedad</p> <p>* slugt</p>
<p>At some places, where the hillsides <b>slopes down steeply</b>, the river runs between <b>barren bluffs</b> of a <b>gorge / canyon</b>, a deep narrow valley with very steep sides.</p>	<p>*</p>	



1117 Sometimes there are **ditches** at the side the road.

A great variety of plants grow **by** the **side of** the **road** /

**on / by / at** the **roadside** and **on** the **edge** of the **ditch**.

To their left, the fields and grassy land ( **are** ) **spread ( out )** 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 the sea in one direction and **as far as** the **eye can see** in the other direction.

**10 Bordering** the vast marsh, gentle and steep **inclines** of the plateau **slope down to** the marsh.

The **slopes fall away to** the marsh, **gently** at most places, quite **sharply / steeply** at other places.

**Bushes, shrubs** and **scrub** (U) including **blackberries** / E& **brambles** are growing **haphazardly** here and there.

In the autumn people **go blackberrying** as they **pick blackberries** / E& **brambles** from the thorny bushes.

The **bluffs**, the steepest **slopes** are **vegetationless**.

Suddely Otis and Ollie **are thrust** roughly **forward(s)**

**20** as Sandra **jams on / slams on** the **brakes**.

As the car **skids to a halt**, Ollie and Otis catch sight of a **partridge**, nearly hit and **flapping** its **wings** as it flees frightened out over the fields.

## ON THE HEADLAND

The road parts at the point where the plateau **narrows** into a **headland**.

They want to **admire** the **view** from the extreme point of the **promontory** so they take the **uphill** road straight ahead.

As the road **steepens**, they have to walk **uphill** the last part

**30** of the way to **crest** the headland, and **reach** the **crest**.

It's a **steep / precipitous uphill climb** to the viewpoint lying on the **crest of** the **steep / precipitous / sheer cliff**.

A **steep / precipitous uphill path ascends** part of the way to the **cliff top** while, as the path **grows steeper**, a **steep / precipitous flight of stairs / steps** with **ban(n)ister(s)** takes them the rest of the way to the **vantage point**.

Their hearts are **thumping** as they **ascend** the last stairs.

A fence **bars** them **from** the **brink of** the **precipitous cliff**, and **bars** them **from** falling over the **edge** of the **sheer cliff**.

\* grøft

\* i vejsiden

\* på / ved > \* vejkanthen \* på kanten af grøften i grøftekanthen

\* strække sig + adj.

\*

\*

\* strække sig + adj.

\* ~ så langt øjet rækker

\*

\* afgrænse ngt.

\* hældning

\* hælde ned mod ngt.

\* skråning \* hælde ned mod ngt. \* svagt

\* stejlt

\* busk \* lille busk \* lav træ- & buskbevoksning \* brombær

\* = \* tilfældigt

\* ~ tage ud at plukke brombær

\* plukke >

\* =

\* skrænt \* skråning \* vegetationsløs

\* kaste ng. ( brutalt ) forover

\* hugge bremsene i

\* skride i stå

\* agerhøne \* baske ( med ) > \* vingerne

\*

\* smalle ind

\* forbjerg

\* nyde udsigten

\* forbjerg \* op ad bakke ⇔ ( vej )

\* blive stejlere \* ( gå ) op ad bakke

\* bestige ngt. \* nå toppen

\* stejl \* op ad bakke ⇔ \* opstigning

\* top \* = / = / ( næsten lodret ) \* klippe

\* = \* op ad bakke ⇔ \* sti \* stige op

\* klippe top \* blive stejlere \* stejl

\* = \* trappeløb \* gelænder ( E& pl. )

\* udsigtspunkt

\* hamre \* stige op ad ( trin / trappe )

\* spærre ng. fra ngt. \* brink / kant af ngt. højt \* stejl \* klippe

\* 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

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

\* fuld af had ( overfor ng. )

**hated it when** the aristocracy came to hunt **on** the marsh(es).

\* hade ( det ) når -

**Full of hate** / **hatred** ( **for** the aristocrats ),

\* fuld af had  
hade fuld

\* mod ng.

and their **eyes full of hate** ( **for** their manners ), the marsh

\* øjne ...

\* =

**20** dwellers had look at the **hateful** hunt **with hatred**.

\* afskyelig

\* med had  
hade fuldt

The **hateful foxhounds** startled the **wildlife**.

\* afskyelig

\* art jagthund

\* opskræmme

\* dyrelivet

The marsh dwellers **hated** the **spiteful** aristocrats

\* hade /  
se nødigt at -

\* hade- / onskabsfuld

distrubing the peace of the marsh.

\*

They considered the **hateful** aristocrats to be **lazy hounds**.

\* doven

\* modbydelig

\* hund

As Ollie and Sandra express their contempt for the old-time

\*

hade fuld / -værdig

bæst

aristocracy, the hotel keeper **feels** no **ill will against** them

\* føle uvilje mod ng.

when they reveal their family background.

\*

The marsh dwellers want to live **undisturbed**,

\* uforstyrret

and **hate to** be troubled by people **from outside** the marsh.

\* hade at -

\* fra udefor ngt.

**30** As well as they **hate being** troubled by **outsiders**

\* =

\* udefrakommende

they **hate to** trouble other people.

\*

=

They **hate** troubling respectable people.

\*

=

They **hate** respectable people **from** ( the ) **outside to** be

\* ... ng. >

\* udefra

\* at -

troubled, but they don't want tourists to invade the marsh.

\*

**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.)  
`dʒɑ~gɛn  
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**, **serving 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 ng.

\* 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.

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

\* bartender                      \* bag >                      \* bar ( -disk )

\* bartenderske    \* genmæle                  \* bramfri    \* bartender  
kvik ordveksling

\* klædelig >                                      \* manke ~ hårpragt

\* stridt                      \* groft                      \* sandfarvet                      \* hå

\* 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

\* (illiardi- ) kø                                      \* lave et stød

\* spille >                      \* illardi                      \* ~ skyde til >                      \* bal

\*

\* pind                                      \* kongen

\*

\*

\* potte >                                      \* bal

\*

r,\* vælte ngt. omkuldd

\* trille ( ned ) i ( hul )

\*

\*

\* samle ( points ) sammmen

\*

\* =

\*

\* spille ...                                      \* et spil ...

\*

\*

\*

\* før ng. kan blinke  
~ på ingen tid

\* prale

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



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

## ON THE MARSH

<b>1126</b> The fish farmer suggests that they visit his farm.	*			
'I <b>bank on</b> getting a profit from <b>farming</b> trout – I <b>bank on</b> it –	* stole på at -	* opdrætte ( ørred )	* stole på det	
I <b>bank on</b> the trade and the future,' farmer says,	* stole på ngt.			
and goes on,' I <b>bank on</b> my wife <b>to</b> invite you for for lunch –	* stole på at ng. gør ngt.			
you can <b>bank on</b> my wife <b>inviting</b> you lunch –	* - = -			
you can <b>bank on that</b> .'	* stole på det			
The next day, they drive out to visit the fish farm.	*			
The road is build on <b>an embankment</b> .	* vold			
The marshland is <b>intersected with ditches</b> and <b>trenches</b> ;	* gennemskåret af >	* grøft ( langs mark / vej )	* afvandings- kanal	
<b>10</b> a network of ditches and trenches <b>intersects</b> the <b>marsh</b> .	* gennemskære >		* marsklandet	
The <b>marshes</b> have their own <b>flora</b> and <b>fauna</b> .	* marskområderne	* & planteliv	* & dyreliv	
On their way, they stop to study the wild birds.	*			
Using their binoculars they see geese, ducks, <b>cranes</b>	* trane			
<b>snipes, grouses, lapwings / peewees, oystercatchers</b> etc..	* sneppe	* rype	* vibe	* strandskade
When Otis, Ollie and Sandra reach the fish farm,	*			
the fish farmer is busy working on a <b>steep thatch</b> .	* stejl			* stråetækt tag
It has long been an <b>unlivable ramshackle</b> old cottage	* ubeboelig			* faldefærdig
with a <b>tumbledown</b> chimney on the <b>ridge</b> .	* faldefærdig			* tagryg mønning
The family plans to rent the <b>thatched</b> cottage out to tourists.	* stråetækt			
<b>20</b> The fish farmer actually assists a <b>thatcher</b> .	* tækkemand			
<b>Thatching</b> the roof, they cover it with fresh <b>thatch(ing)</b> .	* tække ngt.			* tækkemateriale
The newly renovated old cottage with a <b>thatched roof</b>	* stråtag			
and <b>slightly sloping</b> walls looks very charming.	* let			* hældende
The marsh is perfect place for <b>cutting reeds</b> ,	* skære >			* ( tag- ) rør
which is in fact a better material than straw for <b>thatch(ing)</b> .	* tækning			
The farmer's wife is painting a window with <b>window bars</b> .	* sprosse			
It's a <b>fiddly / finicky job</b> .	* pillearbejde			
Having noticed the visitors, the fish farmer and his wife	*			
leave their work to <b>bid</b> them <b>welcome</b> .	* byde ng. >			* velkommen
<b>30</b> Otis, Ollie and Sandra say hello to the farmer and his wife	*			
and all their children.	*			
They have bought a <b>box</b> of <b>chocolates</b> as a present for	* æske >			* ~ fyldte chokolader
the farmers wife and <b>chocolate bars</b> for the children.	* chokoladestang / -plade			
A <b>toddler</b> is testing his first few <b>halting / hesitant</b> steps.	* rolling			* tilbageholende tøvende
Parents are ever <b>fearful for</b> their children.	* ængstelig for ng.			
Some children ar <b>shy</b> and <b>fearful</b> , 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

\*

\* dyngte 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

\* tørvejord

\* 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 ( -bundt )

\* 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

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

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

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



1133 They must be ready to sail <b>by dusk / twilight / nightfall</b> .	* henad skumringstid		
At dusk / twilight / nightfall they are ready for <b>sailing</b> .	* ved ...		* afsejling
As <b>night falls</b> they set out <b>under</b> (the) <b>cover</b> of <b>darkness</b> .	* natten falder på		* under dække af / i skjul af ngt.
<b>Midway / halfway across</b> the <b>inlet</b> , something surprising	* midtvejs over >		* fjord
suddenly happens.	*		
Suddenly falling to the ground in loud pain, Sandra	*		
<b>diverts</b> the smugglers' <b>attention</b> ( <b>away from</b> Ollie and Otis ).	* aflede ngs. >		* opmærksomhed ( bort fra ngt. )
As she <b>distracts</b> the smugglers' <b>attention</b> ( <b>from</b> O and O ),	* =		( fra ngt. )
Ollie and Otis <b>hurl</b> themselves <b>at / against</b> the two smugglers.	* kaste sig over ng.		
10 As they <b>throw</b> themselves <b>on</b> the smugglers, they succeed	* =		
in overpowering them by seizing the leader's gun.	*		
Ollie, Otis and Sandra's are happy to have <b>bluffed it out</b>	* bluffe sig igennem		
while the smugglers, their <b>hands tied behind</b> their <b>backs</b> ,	* bagbunden		
regret having <b>fallen for</b> their <b>bluff</b> .	* falde for ngs. >		* blufnummer
Otis doesn't forget to take back his gem in the locket.	*		
It has worked fine as a <b>lucky charm</b> .	* lykke-		* amulet
<b>Bluffed / tricked into</b> having confidence in Otis <b>and co.</b> ,	* bluffe ng. til at -		* og kompani
the smugglers have been <b>bluffed / tricked into</b> a trap.	* bluffe ng. til ngt.		
Having taking control of the boat, Otis, Ollie and Sandra	*		
20 now <b>change / alter course</b> so they are heading directly	* skifte >		* kurs
towards the port of the marshland town.	*		
The leader of the smuggling looks <b>crestfallen</b> and angry.	* modfalden / -løs		
He's <b>furious</b> /eA <b>mad at / with</b> himself <b>for</b> having acted	* rasende på ng. over at -		
<b>precipitately / precipitously / hastily</b> .	* overilet, forhastet / =		
priˈsɪpɪtɛtli priˈsɪpɪtɛsli			
He's <b>furious</b> /eA <b>mad at</b> his <b>precipitate / precipitous /</b>	* rasende over ngt.	* =	* beslutning
<b>hasty decision</b> to trust in the strangers.	*		
He's <b>furious</b> ( <b>that</b> ) he has <b>fallen for</b> the strangers'	* rasende over at -		* falde for >
<b>bluffing</b> and <b>fallen into</b> their trap.	* bluffe	* falde i >	* fælde
He's <b>furious</b> /eA <b>mad about</b> his <b>precipitation</b> .	* rasende over ngt.		* overilethed forhastelse
30 He <b>bitterly regrets</b> his <b>precipitation</b> .	* bittert	* fortryde ngt.	* =
Tom, the other smuggler, looks <b>thoughtful / pensive</b> .	* tankefuld / = tænksom		
Carrying on a rather <b>halting / hesitant</b> conversation	* fremstammende / tøvende		
with Sandra, he suddenly pauses <b>thoughtfully / pensively</b> .	* <<		
' Well,' he goes on,' I have really been <b>on a slippery slope</b> ,	* på et skråplan		
and I <b>guess</b> ( that ) I'm really <b>in</b> the <b>soup</b> now.'	* ~ antage / gå ud fra at -		* ( være ) i fedtefadet
The thought <b>brings</b> him <b>to</b> an <b>abrupt halt</b> until he goes on	* bringe ng. til >	* pludselig / brat	* standsning
<b>haltingly / hesitatingly</b> , ' 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  
\*  
\* sikkerhedsbekymringer \* stoppe arbejdet  
\* & nybygning  
\* bringe ngt. til > \* ( gradvis ) ophør  
\* komme til > \* =  
\* ~ komme gradvis til \* ophør  
\* lede til > \* standsning i ng.  
\*  
\*  
\* sætte en stopper for ng. \* fortsættelse  
\* pludselig \* lukning \* videreførelse  
\* ud i > \* massiv \* føre / kaste ngt. >  
\* forfalden \* arbejdsløshed  
\* sætte gang i / fremskynde > \* ( økonomisk ) nedtur  
\* mønster i ng. \* ~ næringslivet  
\* gennemsyret af ng.  
\* brat / kraftig > \* stigning  
\* ( stavns- ) bundet til ng. \* usælgelig / uomsættelig  
\* ~ voldsomt > \* fald i ng.  
\* jagtet af ng. \* blottet for > \* medfølelse  
\* være på afgrundens randen  
\* se svær ud \* ( have ) ~ følgevirkninger for ng.  
\* føre / tvinge ng. ud i ng.  
\* være på randen af ng.  
( bevæge sig faretruende / vakle på ... )  
\* toppe \* ~ lavpunkter  
\*  
\* ~ bevæge sig væk fra > \* rand ⇔ afgrundens-  
\* trække ng. væk fra > \* ( afgrundens ) rand  
( ~ faren for ng. )

1135 Some aristocrats have taken advantage of the situation. \*

**Agitating** among the desperate unemployed workers,  
the aristocrats **assert that** it would be for their **common good**  
if the workers **made common cause with** the aristocrats  
**against** the government.

\* agitere / opildne

\* hævde / påstå at -

\* få / gøre >

\* fælles sag med ng. >

\* mod ng.

They **advocated that** the workers and the aristocrats  
( E& should ) **join together to** oppose the government.

\* tale for at -

\*

So I **joined ( with )** the aristocrats **to** oppose / **in** opposing  
the government and its policies.

\* slutte sig til ng. for / med at -

\*

10 ' **Beguiled** by money and glittering promises, some of us  
have fallen for the aristocrats' bluff,' the regretful smuggler  
admits and goes on, ' I have **closed / shut** my **eyes to**

\* lokke ng.

\*

\* lukke øjnene overfor >

the **fact that** the campaign was meant to be violent and include  
the smuggling of drugs and weapon, but once **in the clutches**  
of the aristocrats **directing** the campaign, we had been  
threatened to act as their **pawns / tools**.'

\* det faktum at -

\* i klørne ( på ng. )

\* lede ( kampagne )

\* bonde i skak  
~ redskab / håndlanger

\* redskab

~ håndlanger

\* ~ udfordre ngs. >

\* bluf, ~ påståede trusler

Nobody had dared to **call** the aristocrats' **bluff**.

Now the regretful smuggler **pleads**, ' If you'll help me  
**getting off** the **hook**, you can **bank (up)on** me doing / **to** do  
20 everything to help the police in catching the smugglers,  
and in revealing the plot.'

\* bønfalde

\* komme af krogen

\* ~ stole på at ng. -

\*

\*

' You can **bank on that** ' he assures them.

\* stole på det

Having **reached port** and **come into port**, Otis and Ollie  
**guard** the **captives** while Sandra calls the police.

\* nå havn

\* komme i havn

\* bevogte ng.

\* fange  
tilfangetagen

\* betjent

The **police constable** on watch immediately calls  
the **chief constable** who comes to the boat together with  
the a **sergeant constable** as fast as they can.

\* politimester

\* 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,  
Otis and Ollie, the smuggler and the chief constable will try to  
**bluff / trick** their **way to** the smugglers' **hideout** on the beach  
while Sandra and the sergeant constable,  
and a group of police officers and **volunteers**  
will be ready to take action from **inland**.

\* bluffe sig vej

\*

\* - - - til ( et sted )

\* skjulested

\*

\* frivillig

\* ~ 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 /eA 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

drugs and weapons, the police **make** a good **catch**.

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 an old **country`house** surrounded by a tall wall.

**Barring** their **way**, a large gate **bars** the **drive** (<way).

Driving in the smugglers' car, the remorseful smuggler together with a couple of **plain-clothes** policemen

**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, **cradling** a **sub-machine gun** in the **crook of** his **arm**.

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.

So by **bluffing / tricking** their **way past** the guard, 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** the house looks completely **closed up**.

All the windows are **barred** or **covered** with **gratings**.

The look of the house indicates that the people inside have **barred** and **shut** themselves **in** by **barring ( up )** all doors and windows.

Having **crept up to** the front door, a couple of policemen armed with **crowbars**, **break** the door **open** as it's **barred** with **30** a **horizontal bar**, and two **bar locks** with **sliding bars**.

In an effort to **force** the door, they **burst**, **smash** and **force** the door **open** by giving it a hard push with their shoulders.

The gangsters have, however, **barricaded** themselves **in** so as the door is **barricaded**, the armed policemen have to **push** the **barricade in** in order to **push** the door wide **open**.

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.

\* foretage > \* arrestation \* ... beslaglæggelse af ng

\* gøre en god fangst

\*

\*

\* ensomt beliggende

\* ~ landejendom

\* ~ spærre vejen for ng. \* spærre > \* indkørsel

\*

\* civilklædt

\*

\* jern- \* tremme \* bevogte ng.

\* bære > \* ~ maskinpistol \* ~ i sin bøjede arm  
( forsigtigt )

\*

\*

\* bluffe ng. til at -

\* bluffe sig vej + adv. / prep.

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* konstatere at -

\* tillukket

\* forsynet med træmmer \* dække ng. med > \* gitter  
( ~ tilgitre )

\*

\* stænge ng. inde \* stænge ng.

\*

\* snige sig hen til ng.

\* koben \* bryde ng. op \* stænget med ng.  
brækjern

\* vandret \* bjælke \* ~ skyde- \* lås \* skyde- \* bom  
~ slå

\* forcere ( dør ) \* bryde > \* hamre > \* tvinge >

\* ( døren ) åben

\* barrikadere sig inde

\* barrikadere ng.

\* skubbe ng. ind \* barrikade \* skubbe ( døren ) op

\*

\*

\*

**1138** So the smuggling gang is **put behind bars**,  
**bar** one who is taken to hospital **badly / seriously hurt**.

**Unfortunately** for him he fell down from the wall  
 and was **badly / seriously / critically injured**.

Reported to be **hovering between life** and **death**,  
 he has been ( **teetering** ) **on the brink of death / the grave**.

Otis, Ollie and Sandra **receive a hero's welcome**  
 when they return to the marsh town.

The whole town is shocked **bar none**.

## **10 Anything could have happened.**

After their **harrowing / nerve-racking / nerve-wracking**  
 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,'

So when they check out of the hotel, Ollie pays the bill.

**Settling up**, he **settles** ( **up** ) **with** the receptionists **for**  
 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**,  
 get married and have kids ? ' as she finally adds,

' Never **settle for** the **second best**.'

' Just be a little patient,' Otis answers, and concludes,  
 ' When things **settle down**, I'll come and visit you,'

In spite of the events **fraught with peril**, none of them  
 experience(s) any traumatic **after-effects / repercussions**.

After their **perilous** adventure, Ollie, Sandra and Otis are  
**inundated with / by requests for** an **interview by** the media.

Even though they are **swamped with / by requests**,

## **30** they try to **elude** the press.

A serious newspaper has an interview though  
 with the otherwise **elusive** trio.

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**,  
 Ollie and Sandra **make** the police and Tom an **offer**  
 as they **offer to** let Tom stay with them  
 as an alternative to **custody**.

\* sætte ng. bag tremmer

\* på nær \* slemt / alvorligt > \* tilskadekommet

\* uheldigvis for ng.

\* alvorligt > \* kvæstet

\* svæve mellem > \* liv og død

\* være ( vakle ) på dødens / gravens rand

\* få > \* helts \* velkomst  
 ( ~ heltemodtagelse )

\* uden undtagelse

\* hvadsomhelst kan ske

\* nervepirrende ( dage )

\*

\*

\* betale > \* regning

\*

\* gøre regnskabet op og betale \* < med ng. < for ngt.

\*

\*

\*

\* falde til ro

\*

\* slå sig til tåls med ngt. \* den / det næst- \* bedste

\*

\* falde til ro

\* fuld af > \* fare

\* eftervirkninger / følgevirkninger

\* farefuld

\* oversvømmet \* forespørgsel \* interview af ng.  
 med / af ngt. efter ngt.

\* oversvømmet med / af ngt.

\* undgå / -vige ng.

\*

\* undvigende  
 svær at finde

\*

\*

\*

\* knyttet til ng. af ngt. \* bånd af > \* sympati

\* give ng. et tilbud

\* tilbyde at -

\* forvaring

## LEGAL SEQUELS

1139 The trial takes place in the city.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Although charged with **cooperation in** smuggling,  
Tom looks forward to **appear at Bar** and to **be tried at Bar**.

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

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

As he is **tried at the Bar**, he is **relieved to unburden**  
his **conscience**, and hopefully **salvage** some of his **reputation**.

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

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

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

' I was **on my last legs** –

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

other than having faith in the aristocrats' promises.'

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

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

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

\* følge, efterspil

\*

\* varetægtsfængsel

\*

\* tilgitre ngt.

\* armere /  
forstærke ngt.

\* fængselstremmer

\* skelne ngt.

\* sribet af ngt.

\* i > ( \* fængsels-

\* uniform )  
~ fangedragt

\* i en ( uniform ), ~ dragt

\* stribe

\* ( sort-og-hvid ) sribet

\* ~ overfor folkets domstol

\* fordømt

\* uden formildende >

\* omstændigheder

\*

\* hvxx ske

\*

=

\* kæmpe for at -

\* unddrage sig ng.

\* ... >

\* opmærksomhed

\*

\* søvn >

\* ~ ikke ville indfinde sig

\* afspærre ngt.

\* ~ uvedkommende

\* personer

\* afspærring

\* spærre ng. vejen

\* pludselig

\* medvirken i at -

\* ~ komme for retten

\* ~ være ...

\* - = -

\* indrømme >

\* sin skyld

\* foran sin samvittigheds domstol

\* forpint af > \* skyld

\* ~ være i retten

\* være lettet over at >

\* lette >

\* ( sin ) samvittighed

\* redde >

\* omdømme

\* opføre sig med >

\* velvillighed

\* værdighed

\* have den anstændighed at -

\* ~ aflægge >

\* fuld tilståelse

\* ~ køre på pumperne / de sidste reserver

\* ~ redde sig ud af ulykken

\*

\* lovlydig

\* borger

\* ~ i en hjælpeløs situation

\* betale >

\* enkeltregning

\* opsamlingsregning

\* helt

\* ~ hænge over ng.

\* som en tung mørk sky

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



## 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 ( sygdomsmedicin )  
~ retsmedicin

\* 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  
by the counsel of prosecution.

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

**Bankrupt in** good manners, the **boor flings / hurls** curses  
**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 \* hævngrerrighed

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

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

# HOME AGAIN

**1146** One afternoon, they all **settle down** around a table in the **flowery** garden to have tea.

A easy and quiet atmosphere **settles over** the party.

On the outlook for crumbles, a flock of birds **settle on** the **boughs**, branches and twigs of a nearby tree.

The family dog **settles on** the **lawn** to enjoy its bone.

Its name **eludes** Tom for the moment as he's distracted by **flicking away** a **wasp** trying to **settle on** a marmelade toast.

A **ladybird** E/A <bug **unfolds** its **wings** and soars.

**10** Many annoying insects are too **elusive** to hit.

Having enjoyed their tea, the party **settle ( down ) to** 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** has for some time been **toying / flirting with** the **idea of** establishing a **boarding high school** at the manor.

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 of the old **farm buildings** around the **farm yard** are no longer in use, they can be converted into **workshops** and a gym.

The **lessee** who **leases / rents** the farm **from** the lord will still be living in the **farm house** and **work (on)** the **farm**.

As **lessors**, the lord and the lady are going to **lease ( out ) / rent ( out )** the **wings** of the manor house **to** Ollie and Sandra.

The lord and the lady **are** not **dismissive of** the idea as they will keep the **mainbuilding** and a large garden **for** private **use**.

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 as everybody's **eyes / gaze settle(s) on** the lord and the lady.

' 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 – but **nothing's settled** yet.

\* slå sig ned

\* blomsterfyldt / -dækket

\* lægge sig over ngt.

\* slå sig ned på ngt.

\* gren

\* slå sig ned på ngt.

\* græsplæne

\* smutte for ng.

\* vifte > væk

\* hveps

\* <<

\* ~ mariehøne

\* ~ brede vingerne ud

\* hveps

\* undvigende

\* gå seriøst i gang med ngt.

\*

\*

\*

\* lærer-

\* ~ uddannelse

\* lege / flirte med ideen om ngt.

\* ~ højskole

\*

\*

\* ~ beboelse

\* ~ avls-

\* bygning

\* bondegårdsplads

\* værksted

\* forpagter

\* lease / leje ngt. af ng.

\* ~ drive landbrug / (on ) arbejde på gården

\* udlejer

\* lease / udleje ngt.

\* =>

\* sidefløj

\* til ng.

\* være afvisende overfor ngt.

\* hovedbygning

\* til ( privat ) brug

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* hvile over ngt.

\* ngs. øjne / blik >

\* hvile på ngt.

\*

\*

\* afgøre >

\* sagen

\* intet er >

\* afgjort

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

## THE CONVERSION

**1148** The manor is now yet more businesses **rolled into** one. \* ~ samlet under et

The first part of the new business is to **tear()** <sup>teê</sup> **down**  
a lot of **the old interior** which has to be renewed.

**On some sites and in some workplaces**  
people have to wear **hard hats**.

Some machines **make** a terrible **racket** / awful **din**,  
so the workers have to wear **hearing** / **ear protectors**.

Some work is **dusty** and **raises** ( the ) **dust**,  
so the ( **house**> ) **wreckers** wear **respirators**.

**10** ( The ) **dust settles** everywhere.

A small old brick house, once used as a **oratory**  
but left to **go rack** and **ruin**, has to be demolished.

A crack in the walls is caused by the ground **settling**.

A **ramshackle** old car kept in the building for years,  
is towed away by a wrecker – a tow car or tow truck.

Ollie, Sandra, Otis and Tom take part in some of the work.

' How are you **settling into** your new **job**,? Ollie asks

' We're **settling in** OK, they all answer,

**speaking with one voice.**

**20** Sandra finds work and alcohol an inappropriate mixture  
so during the working hours, the workers have to

**settle for** non-alcoholic drinks **at their place of work.**

Some companies are paid monthly.

On behalf of the partnership, Sandra is in charge of  
the **accounts**, and the **settlement of bills** and **accounts**.

She may write out a cheque **in settlement of** an **invoice for**  
material and working hours.

\*

\* rive ngt. ned

\* det indvendige

\* på > \* område ( hvor ngt. \* i > \* arbejdsområde  
befinder sig / foregår )

\* ~ sikkerhedshjelm

\* lave > \* vedvarende, ubehagelig støj

\* høre- / øre- \* beskytter

\* støvet \* ~ hvirvle > ~ høreværn \* støv (<et ) op

\* ~ nedriver \* ~ åndedrætsværn

\* støv (<et ) \* sætte sig

\* bedehus ( & bederum)

\* ~ gå i forfald

\* synke sammen, sætte sig

\* skrammelkasse

\*

\*

\* falde til i > \* arbejde

\* =

\* ~ samstemmende

\*

\*

\* slå sig til tåls med ngt. \* på > \* ~ arbejdsplads

\*

\*

\* regnskab \* betaling af > \* ( enkelt- ) \* ( opsamlings- )  
regning regning

\* til betaling af - \* faktura for ngt.

\*

\*

## AN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT

**30** No matter what we do, **mishaps** ( will ) **happen**.

Even if we do our best to **be spared from** major accidents

we all now and then **have a mishap** with **something** or **other**.

One day the people in the workplace hear a terrible **racket**.

Having rushed towards the place from where the noise  
came, they come to see Tom lying unconscious on the ground

next to an **iron bar**.

\* småuheld > \* ske

\* blive forskånet for ngt.

\* have > \* småuhels med > \* et eller andet

\* spektakel

\*

\*

\* jern- \* stang



<b>1149</b> They could only <b>guess what</b> has <b>happened / occurred</b>	* gætte hvad >	* ( der er ) sket
Something terrible must have <b>happened / occurred</b> .	* ngt. sker	
One of the workers <b>gives</b> Tom <b>first aid</b> .	* give ng. >	* førstehjælp
As he regains consciousness, his <b>face</b> is <b>racked by</b> pain.	* ansigt >	* forpint / martret af ngt.
The <b>faces</b> of all <b>those who</b> have <b>hurried up</b>	* =	* de tililende
are <b>racked with</b> horror, worry and pity.	* martret af ngt.	
When the ambulance arrives, the <b>paramedics</b> give Tom	* redder	
a <b>painkilling drug</b> , and put a <b>collar</b> around his neck	* smertestillende	* ( læge- ) middel
before they put him on the <b>stretcher</b> .	* bære	* krave
<b>10</b> While Tom is given <b>emergency treatment</b> by one of	* nødhjælps -	* behandling
the paramedics, the ambulance <b>tears off to</b> ( the ) hospital,	* fræse afsted til ngt.	
with <b>blue lights</b> and the <b>sirens on</b> .	* ~ med fuld udrykning	
<b>Taking statements</b> and <b>making a report</b> , the police notice	* optage rapport ( fra person )	* optage rapport
<b>where</b> and <b>when</b> the accident had <b>happened / occurred</b> ,	* hvor >	* hvornår ngt. >
as they try to find out exactly <b>what</b> had <b>happened / occurred</b>	* hvad sker	* ske finde sted
and <b>how</b> the accident had <b>happened / occurred</b> .	* hvordan ngt. >	* ske foregå
It's important to find out whether the accident had	*	
a technical cause or was <b>due to human error</b> .	* skyldes >	* menneskelig
Some accidents are <b>the result of a slapdash</b> piece of work.	* resultat af /	* skødesløst ( stykke arbejde )
Everybody having witnessed Tom lying lifeless	* ~ skyldes >	
<b>20</b> on the ground <b>is racked by</b> the shock.	* være forpint / martret af ngt.	
Working conditions <b>bound up with</b> a particular occupation	* forbundet med ( beskæftigelse )	
may <b>pose</b> certain <b>health</b> and <b>safety hazards to</b> people	* ~ påføre ng. ngt.	* helbreds- * sikkerheds- * risiko fare
<b>of this occupation // following / having this occupation</b>	* i ( denne ) >	* beskæftigelse erhverv
So a variety of physical, psychical injuries as well as	*	
social misfortunes are <b>occupational hazards / risks for</b>	* erhvervs-	* risiko for ( ng. ) >
people <b>of / engaged in</b> different <b>trades</b> and <b>professions</b> .	* fra /	* erhverv, fag * profession ( erhverv / fag beskæftiget i > branche m. længere uddannelse )
Much material and machinery are / represent	*	
a safety <b>hazard for</b> the workers if those responsible	* risiko / fare for ng.	
for the safety <b>elude</b> their <b>obligations</b> .	* ~ løbe fra >	* forpligtelse
<b>30</b> Dust, <b>hazardous</b> chemicals, and poisonous <b>fumes</b>	* farlig	* dunst
represent a <b>health hazard to</b> industrial workers.	* sundheds-	* fare / risiko for ng.
<b>Hazardous waste(s)</b> must be treated separately.	* farligt >	* affald
A worldwide solution to the problem of <b>waste disposal</b>	* affalds-	* bortskaffelse
is <b>proving elusive</b> .	* vise sig at være >	* ~ svær at opnå
Some dangerous jobs need specially trained people	*	
who get <b>danger money</b> E//A <b>hazard / danger pay</b> .	* fare- * ~ tillæg	* risiko- / fare- * ~ tillæg
Some of them have <b>been</b> workers <b>by occupation</b> while	* være ngt. >	* qua sin beskæftigelse
others <b>are</b> craftsmen <b>by trade</b> and engineers <b>by profession</b> .	* =	* 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.

They are **racked with worry** as **anything** could have **happened to** Tom.

A **bad / heavy cold** has **settled in** Sandra's head so she is not coming.

It started as a virus **settled in** her throat.

A nurse **settles** Tom **in** his bed and **settles** a pillow **behind** his back.

**10** He can't recall **what happened** or **how it happened**.

An unlucky series of **slight mishaps** may have led to the accident.

The police's investigation provides both **inconclusive** and **conclusive findings, results, and evidence**.

**In conclusion**, the investigation provides **conclusive proof** **that** the accident was caused by an **interaction** between technical defects and human errors.

The investigation proves **conclusively with** whom the **guilt** **for** the accident **lies**.

**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.

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**.

If the firm of contractors is guilty of the accident,

**30** Tom and Ollie can **sue** the company **for damages** (pl.).

If a court finds the company guilty, the court orders the company to **pay damages**.

On behalf of Tom and Ollie, the manor's lawyer agrees with his counterparties to **settle outside court**.

So the parties **agree on** an **out-of-court settlement**.

Tom and Ollie wanted £ 15,000 but **settle for** 10,000.

The firm of contractors **settles with** their insurance company **for an undisclosed** sum.

\* ~ hospital, ofte i navne

\*

\* forpint af >

\* bekymring

\* hvadsomhelst

\* ske med ng.

\* sætte sig i ngt.

\*

\* <<

\* sætte ng. til rette i ngt.

\* ... ngt. ... >

\* bag ngt.

\* hvad ( der ) skete

\* hvorledes det skete

\* lille >

\* uheld

\*

\* ikke afgørende

\* afgørende

\* opdagelse

\* resultat

\* vidnesbyrd

\* ~ til slut

\* afgørende

\* bevis >

\* ( for ) at -

\* samspil mellem ngt.

\*

\* afgørende

\* hos ng.

\* skyld

\* for ngt.

\* ligge

\* som sagerne står

\* uenighed

\*

\* entreprenørfirma

\*

\* uenigheder

\* i erstatning for ngt.

\* legemsbeskadigelse

\* svie og smerte

\* tab af >

\* indtjening

~ tabt arbejdsfortjeneste

\* erstatning for ngt.

\* materiel

\* skade

\* forsinkelse af ngt.

\* arbejde

\*

\* sagsøge ng. for >

\* erstatning ( for forvoldt skade )

\*

\* betale >

\* retsbestemt erstatning ( << )

\*

\* ~ finde en afgørelse udenfor retten

\* blive enige om >

\* ~ forlig / ordning uden om retten

\* stille sig tilfreds med x

\* nå til enighed med ng. >

\* til gengæld for ngt.

\* ikke afsløret

# WINTER HOLIDAY and SKIING HOLIDAY

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

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

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

## AT THE HOTEL

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

\* overlæsset 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  
ê`drenêlin  
**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** The are taken to the mountaintops by a helicopter.

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

Its a **perilous** trip down the steep **trecherous** 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



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

1158 Having got used to a piste, they manage to reach the bottom <b>without mishap</b> / <b>having</b> any mishaps.	*		
So one of them says suggestingly, 'Let's take another piste, and <b>see what happens</b> .'	*	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.	*	se hvad >	* ( der ) sker
They <b>happen to</b> see a bird of prey <b>gliding</b> high <b>overhead</b> .	*		
After skiing they meet with Sandra's friend and her friend.	*	~ ikke have en jordisk chance	
10 The bartender suggests a " snowball ", a cocktail that contains <b>advocaat</b> ( a Dutch brandy made with brandy, sugar and eggs ) and lemonade.	*	~ tilfældigvis ( komme ud for at - )	* svæve * ( højt ) over ngs. hoveder
As Sandra and her friend <b>get talking about</b> the mother of Sandra's friend, the friend of Sandra's friend keeps <b>chiming in</b> ( <b>with</b> his own opinion ).	*	=	
' She's been so nice to me, ' he <b>chimes in</b> .	*	~ falde i snak om ngt.	
His views <b>chimes</b> ( <b>in</b> ) with <b>Sandra's</b> / <b>those of</b> Sandra.	*		
There's a <b>stove</b> in the pub.	*	bryde ind	* med ngt.
The bartender turns the <b>damp</b> to <b>damp</b> ( ) <b>down</b> the fire.	*	=	
20 On their way back to their hotel, Otis and Sandre suddenly hear the sound of <b>jingling bells</b> from behind.	*	~ falde i samklang med ngt.	* uformel / formel sprogbrug
Turists can go on a <b>sleigh ride</b> in a <b>sleigh</b> , a large <b>sledge</b> E/eA <b>sled</b> pulled by a horse.	*	ovn	
Sitting on the <b>driver's seat</b> in front of his sleigh, the <b>driver controls</b> the horse.	*	spjæld	* dæmpe > * ild
The horse is <b>provided</b> / <b>equipped with</b> little bells so that when it <b>trots</b> , it <b>jingles</b> the bells / the bells <b>jingle</b> .	*		
The <b>jingle</b> of the bells warns people <b>in</b> the <b>way of</b> the sleigh. They store their ski equipment in the basement of the hotel.	*	ringle	* bjælde
30 The room smells <b>damp</b> / E& of <b>damp</b> .	*	slæde- * ~ tur	* slæde kane
The room is <b>damp</b> from melting snow and <b>damp</b> clothes.	*	slæde	
Their underwear <b>clings damply to</b> their skin.	*	~ kuske-	' sædet
There are marks of <b>damp</b> E on the walls.	*	kusk	* styre > * hest
To lessen the <b>dampness</b> , the <b>room</b> is <b>aired</b> E/A + ( ) <b>out</b> .	*	forsyne / udstyre ngt. med ngt.	* klokke bjælde
The room <b>airs</b> E/A+ <b>out</b> during the night.	*	trave	* ringle med ngt. / ngt. ringler
They want to <b>air</b> E/A+ ( ) <b>out</b> their damp <b>clothes</b> .	*	ringlen ( bjældeklang )	* i vejen for ngt.
As they want their clothes to <b>air</b> E/A+ <b>out</b> , they hang ( ( ) up )	*	fugtig	* ( ubehagelig ) fugt
their damp clothes above the radiator to give them an <b>airing</b> .	*	=	
All the skiing has <b>wiped</b> ( ) <b>out</b> both Otis and Sandra.	*	klæbe sig til ngt.	* fugtigt
	*	fugtighed	
	*	fugtighed	* rum * udlufte <
	*	~ få frisk luft	
	*	lufte >	* tøj
	*	lufte	
	*	en tur i frisk luft	
	*	helt udmatte ng.	

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



## MARRIAGE

**1161** Having consulted with their lawyer, Otis and Sandra

**make a marriage settlement.**

Sandra **makes a settlement on** her husband

Having already **reach a property settlement,**

Ollie and Sandra's parents have **settled** the manor **on** Ollie.

In order to secure Sandra and her mother financially

in the future, an **annuity** is **settled on** them

Sandra and Otis have decided to **have a civil marriage**

**/ E& a registry-office wedding.**

**10** So they get married **in the `registry / register office (E)**

where they are **pronounced** (to be) **man and wife,**

After their marriage **at the registry / register office,**

the lord and the lady **holds** a great **wedding feast.**

In his wedding speech Ollie **begins,**

' Nothing ever **happens to** me, ' my sister used to **complain.**

**At haphazard** she has met a few men.

I've met them occasionally **at hazard,** ' Ollie goes on.

' I must admit they have all been handsome but if not boring

they have been living their life too **haphazardly /**

**20 in a too hap` hazard way. '**

' Who wants a husband **at all `hazards** ? ' Ollie **quotes** her

**as saying,** ' If the right man appears I shall ( be **ready to** )

**seize the psychological moment / opportunity. '**

' **If it so haps** (o-f), ' she said, ' **Should it so happen,**

I won't **miss the opportunity.**

**By (a) good hap** (o-f), she one day **happened on**

just the partner she was looking for, and into the bargain,

**happened on something** far more exciting than she would

have ever wanted to **happened to** her.

**30 In truth / o-f troth,** life is full of **hazards.**

' There is certainly an element of **hazard** in the **execution /**

**implementation** even **of** the most **painstaking** plans, '

Ollie concludes.

\*

\* lave > \* ægteskabs- \* ordning

\* lave > \* ~ en båndlæggelse til fordel for ng.

\* nå til > \* bo & bohave- \* ordning

\* ~ tilstede / båndlægge ng. til ng.

\*

\* årsydelse \* båndlægge ng. til ng.

~ livrente

\* have > \* borgerligt \* bryllup

\* =

\* på > \* register- \* kontor

\* erklære ng. ( for at være ) \* ægtepar

\* på > \* <<

\* holde > \* bryllups- \* fest ( m. middag )

\* begynde, indlede

\* & jeg oplever ( heller ) aldrig noget \* beklage sig

\* på tilfældig vis

\* tilfældigvis, indimellem

\*

\* på tilfældig vis / må og få / lykke og fromme / bedste beskub

\* =

\* for enhver pris \* citere ng. >

\* ved at sige ng. \* parat til at -

\* gribe > \* psykologisk ( rigtig ) \* øjeblik / lejlighed ( ~ kende sin besøgelsestid )

\* hvis noget sådan skulle ske \* = & i påkommende tilfælde

\* forspilde > \* muligheden ~ ikke kende sin besøgelsestid

\* ved et lykkeligt tilfælde \* tilfældigt møde ~ ved skæbnens gunst / træffe ng.

\*

\* tilfældigt komme ud for ng.

\* ske for ng.

\* i sandhed \* tilfældighed fare

\* tilfældighed, usikkerhed \* udførelse > fare

\* = > \* af ng. \* omhyggelig ( plan )

\*

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

### 1163 Humanity is

1) all **humans**, all **human beings** collectively;  
the **human race**; **humankind**; **mankind**.

2) the quality or condition of **being human**; **human nature**.

3) the quality of **being humane**; kindness; **benevolence**.

4) **the Humanities** are

a) ( the study of ) classical languages ( Greek and Latin )  
and classical literature.

b ) ( the study of ) philosophy, art, literature, etc.  
as distinguished from the sciences.

#### A humanist is

1) a student of **human** nature or affairs.

2) a person having a strong interest in or concern for  
**human** welfare, values, and dignity.

3) a person devoted to or **versed in** the **humanities**.

4) a **classical scholar**

5) ( & a **Humanist** ) one of the scholars of the Renaissance  
who pursued and **disseminated** the study and understanding  
of cultures of ancient Greece and Rome, and emphasized  
secular, **individualistic**, and critical **thought**.

6) ( & **Humanist** ) a person who follows a form of scientific  
or philosophical humanism.

#### A humanitarian is

1) a person actively engaged in promoting human welfare  
and social reforms, as a **philanthropist** who  
**for humanitarian reasons** and **purposes**,  
and **on humanitarian grounds** engage upon  
**humanitarian aid**, **assistance** and **relief**.

2) a person who **professes** ethical and theological  
**humanitarianism**.

#### Humanitarianism is

1) **humanitarian** principles and practices

2) Ethics: a) the doctrine that man's obligations  
are wholly concerned with the welfare of **all humanity**.  
b) the doctrine that mankind may become perfect without  
divine aid.

3) Theology: the doctrine that Jesus Christ possessed  
a human nature only.

\* menneskeheden, -lighed, -venlighed

\* menneske                      \* menneskelig                      \* væsen

\* menneske-                      \* race                      \* menneskeheden                      \* =

\* være >                      \* menneske                      \* menneskelig                      \* natur

\* være >                      \* human                      \* godgørelse  
   menneskelig

\* humaniora

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* humanist

\* menneskelig  
~ til mennesket knyttet

\*

\* <<

\* velbevandret / kyndig i ng.                      \* humaniora

\* klassisk lærd

\* humanist

\* udbrede / -sprede ( studie )

\*

\* individualistisk                      \* tænkning

\* humanist

\*

\* menneskeven

\*

\* filantrop

\* af / med >                      \* humanitær                      \* årsag                      \* formål  
   medmenneskelig

\* af >                      \* =                      \* grund

\* <<                      \* hjælp                      \* assistance                      \* lindring  
   nødhjælp

\* bekende sig til >

\* menneskecentreret lære / livsfilosofi

\*

\* menneskecentreret / -venlig

\*

\* hele >                      \* menneskeheden

\*

\*

\*

\*

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

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

## 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 **retorician**.

retê`ri\$ŋ

**`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- \* ~ skaffe > \* ... til > \* skole-  
midler 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,  
- `kå-  
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.

\* opførsel \* utilbørlig / utilstedelig / 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

<b>1169</b> Sir Isac Newton ( 1642 – 1727 ) was a British <b>physicist</b> and <b>mathematician</b> .	* fysiker * matematiker	
He was a professor at Cambridge University ( 1669 – 1701 ),	*	
MP for the university (1689 – 90), and <b>Master</b> of the <b>Mint</b> (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.	* * * *	
<b>10</b> His first discovery was the law of gravitation, <b>apocryphally</b> inspired by the realization that an apple falling from a tree is attracted by the same force that holds the moon in <b>orbit</b> .	* fejlagtigt troet / opdigtet * * kredsløb / omløbsbane	
Gravitation required a precise definition of force, this Newton also supplied in his <b>laws of motion</b> .	* * ~ bevægelseslove	
<b>Newtonian mechanics</b> is the branch of mechanics concerned with systems in which the results of <b>quantum theory</b> and the <b>theory of relativity</b> by <i>Einstein</i> ( $E = mc^2$ ) can be ignored.	* newtonsk > * kvante- * ~ relativitetsteorien *	* mekanik bevægelseslære * teori
Planck assumed that electromagnetic radiation is emitted	*	
<b>20</b> and absorbed in <b>discrete</b> 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 <b>nuclear</b> 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, <b>put forward</b> by Bohr in 1913, assumes that electrons move round a central nucleus in <b>orbits</b> .	* fremsætte ( teori ) * orbital, ~ omløbsbane	
The electrons are <b>confined</b> to fixed orbits with fixed	* være begrænset til ngt.	
<b>30</b> 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 <b>photon</b> of electromagnetic <b>radiation</b> ,	* foton	* stråling
the electron <b>falls into</b> an inner <b>orbit</b> , or <b>jumps into</b> an outer.	* falder ind i > * orbital	* springer ~ ud i ...
The <b>jumps</b> are <b>quantized</b> , the energy associated with each jump ( $E$ ) being equal to $hf$ , where $h$ is the <b>Planck constant</b> and $f$ is the frequency of the radiation. )	* spring * Plancks konstant *	* kvantebestemt ngt.

**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.

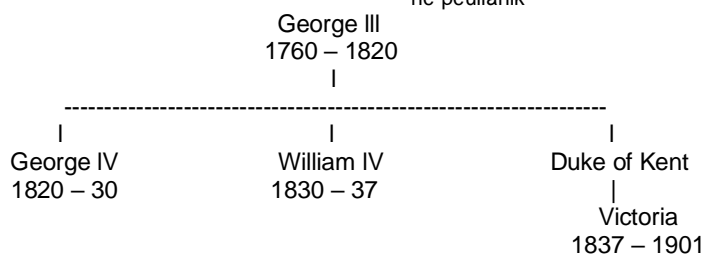
Newton wrote, ' In the year 1666 ( at which time I **applied myself to the grinding of optic** glass or other figures than **spherical** ) I procured me a **triangular** glass **prism**, to **try the celebrated** phenomina of sunlight.

- \* klassisk
- \* mekanik, bevægelseslære
- \* ~ bevægelseslove
- \* ~ kraftbegreb
- \* hastighed
- \* påvirket af ngt.
- \* kraft
- \*
- \* acceleration
- \* ~ graden af >
- \* ~ hastighedsforandring
- \* proportional med ngt.
- \* proportionalitet
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \* størrelse
- \*
- \*
- \* regnemethoden ~ 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 <b>split</b> ( ) <b>up</b> 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 <b>interference</b>	* interferens		
and <b>polarized light</b> .	* polariseret >		* lys
<sup>pêulêraizd</sup> In ordinary light and all other types of electromagnetic	*		
radiation, the <b>transverse vibrations</b> of the electric	* tværgående / -stillet		* vibration
and magnetic fields are in right angles to each other	*		
in all possible planes.	*		
In <b>plane-polarized</b> 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 <b>electromagnetic spectrum</b> from	* elektromagnetisk		* spektrum
740 <b>nanometres</b> ( red light ) to 400 nm ( blue light ).	* nanometer ( 1 / 1000.000.000 m )		
Although Newton became a <b>Whig</b> MP, he made little <b>impact</b>	* =		* virkning
in politics; he did, however, reform the <b>coinage</b> when he was	* møntsystem		
the Master of the Mint.	*		
A <b>Whig</b> in Great Britain was a member of a political party	* =		
which <b>upheld</b> the authority of parliament <b>against</b>	* støtte ngt. mod ngt.		
30 the sovereign during the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries,	*		
their place being taken in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century by the Liberals.	*		
( A <b>Tory</b> is an <b>upholder</b> of <b>conservative</b> principles.	* =	* opretholder	* konservativ
As a <b>conservative</b> or <b>Conservative</b> , perhaps as a member	* =	støtte, vogter	
of the <b>Conservative Party</b> , he <b>upholds</b> the old traditions.	* konservative parti		* opretholde / støtte / vogte ngt.
In American history a <b>Whig</b> was a supporter of	* =		
the Revolution, eventually as a member of the <b>Patriotic Party</b>	* " 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`pêuliânîk



**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**.

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**.

Most families, therefore, owed some means of making a living:

land, or the right of **common pasture**, or simple wooden machines.

**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.

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;

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*.

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

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.

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

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

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

\*

\*

\*

\* ~ livsstil

\* forandre sig

\*

\*

\* væv

\*

\* fælles-

\* græsning

\*

\* forlængelse af &gt;

\* kuplet

rimende verseliniepar

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\* sammenlagte

\* forpagtning

\*

\*

\* tifold

\* udbrede ngt.

\*

\* dyrkningsmulig

\*

\* fritage ng. ngt.

\* husmand

\*

\* = ~ 12.000 m<sup>3</sup> = 120 m x 100 m

\* bomuld

\* uld-

\* 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.

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.

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.

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**.

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.

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

**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.

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.

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 **appalling** long hours for **pitifully** low wages in factories and mines, young children as well as men and women, were increasing equally rapidly.

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

There was, however, a new spirit abroad.

\* spinde- \* maskine \* patentere ngt.  
 \*  
 \*  
 \* ~ maskin- \* væv  
 \*  
 \* væver  
 \* middel ↔ produktions-  
 \*  
 \*  
 \* kul  
 \* trækul  
 \* udtyndet  
 \* kuldistrikt  
 \* skyde op  
 \*  
 \* i sammenhæng med ngt.  
 \*  
 \*  
 \* diligence  
 \*  
 \* fortrænge / afløse / erstatte ngt.  
 \* ~ bringe forstyrrelse i ngt.  
 \* gilde, lav  
 \*  
 \*  
 \* ud- / fremlægge / forklare ngt.  
 \*  
 \* flerdobles  
 \*  
 \* ~ produktionsmiddel \* drevet til at -  
 \* forfærdelig \* skammeligt  
 \*  
 \* splitte sig op i ngt.  
 \*  
 \*

1174 Wesley's preaching had led to an <b>Evangelical</b> movement,	* evangelisk
whose members believed that religion should be expressed <b>in good works</b> .	* ~ i gode gerninger
Among these humanitarians were John Howard, the <b>prison reformer</b> ,	* fængsels- * reformator
and William Wilberforce, who devoted his life to the <b>abolition of</b> 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 <b>made of</b> 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 <b>oligarchy</b> 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 <b>large measure of</b>	* 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 <b>batch</b>	* sending, serie, hold
20 of these unfortunate men and women arrived in Botany Bay.	*
There were soon to be <b>ample reinforcements</b> .	* 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 <b>eloquently</b> 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 <b>bestowed on</b> these who <b>lingered out</b> the most <b>wretched of lives</b> ...	* skænke * henslæbe > * ( det mest ) ngt. til ng. ~ elendige liv
He pities the <b>plumage</b> , but forget the dying bird.'	* fjerdragt
30 The book had an enormous <b>circulation</b> , 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, <b>embarked on a course of</b>	* begynde på > * kurs / forløb af >
ferocious repression and <b>persecution</b> .	* 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 <b>mutineers</b> , 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 <b>Nile</b> ,	* Nilen	
	Nelson's great victory that forced General Buonaparte to <b>abandon</b>	* opgive >	
	his <b>advance on</b> India and restored British supremacy at sea.	* fremrykning mod ng.	
	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 <b>routed</b> 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	*	
	<b>protagonists</b> 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 <b>obstinacy</b> 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 <b>breathing space</b> 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.	*	
	<b>Thwarted</b> at sea, Napoleon turned on Pitt's allies of the Third Coalition	* sætte en stopper for ng.	
30	and with a series of <b>hammer blows</b> knocked them out one by one,	* hammer-	* slag
	and in 1807 Britain was again alone.	*	
	In these years <b>death claimed</b> 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.	*	

<b>1177</b> The war now entered a new phase under new leaders: Castlereagh and Wellington.	*		
	*		
Napoleon was <b>master of the land</b> , and by his Continental System tried to ruin Britain by excluding her goods from Europe; but Britain was	* ~ herre til lands		
	*		
<b>mistress</b> of the sea, and replied by declaring a <b>blockade of</b> all ports from which her trade was excluded, a policy that involved her in	* ( regerende frue )	* blokade	
	* ~ herre til søs		
	*		
an unhappy war with the United States.	*		
But the Continental System was Napoleon's <b>undoing</b> , for to enforce	* undergang		
his decrees he was compelled to occupy or annex most of the countries of	* ruin		
<b>10</b> Europe, and thus raised their peoples, far more formidable than govern>	*		
ments, 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, <b>whence</b> he was able to advance and help	* hvorfra		
the Spanish nationalists.	*		
Then in 1812, to <b>bring the Czar to heel</b> , Napoleon occupied Moscow,	* ~ tvinge >	Zaren	* ( til hæl )
but only to be <b>fired out</b> by patriots into the Russian winter which destroyed	* beskyde ng. ud		* ~ i knæ
his army.	*		
In 1813 the <b>revolted</b> nations defeated him at Leipzig; Wellington <b>routed</b>	* ~ bragt til oprør	* udradere ng.	
<b>20</b> 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 <b>put the clock back to</b> 1789.	* ~ bringe tiden tilbage til x		
The eighteenth century was to go on for ever, and there were to be	*		
<b>30</b> no more revolutions.	*		
The old line of French kings was restored, reaction descended on Europe,	*		
and Germany, Italy and Poland were <b>carved up</b> without any consideration	* ~ dele ng. op		
for their peoples, making further wars and revolutions inevitable.	*		



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

\* udlevet, udtjent, afsvækket

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.

\* 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 unsensationel 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

\* imiteret, efterlignet

Fonthill Abbey.

\*

**1180** Painters were also turning to nature, away from the grandiose classicism and fashionable **portraiture** of Reinolds 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 '.

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**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**.  
`dainênêu

\*  
\* udlægge / forklare ngt.  
\*  
\*



<b>1181</b> The old king died in 1820, blind, insane and <b>unlamented</b> ,	* ikke sørget over	
and was succeeded by the <b>deplorable</b> 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 <b>redress</b>	* genoprette >	
the <b>balance</b> of the Old ', by supporting the independence of Spain's revolted	* balancen	
South American colonies, and encouraging President Monroe to pronounce	*	
<b>10</b> 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 <b>revising</b> the <b>penal code</b> , Huskisson the tariffs,	* revidere > * strafferetslig * kodeks 'pi-nl regelsæt	
and in 1824 Pitt's Combination Acts, which had made Unions illegal,	*	
were <b>repealed</b> .	* 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,	*	
<b>20</b> 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	*	
<b>30 pledged to</b> parliamentary reform, while Wellington and his Tory followers	* forpligtet til ngt.	
were <b>pledged to</b> oppose it by all means in their power.	* ... til at -	
The <b>electoral franchise</b> and distribution of seats in Parliament were	* valgmæssig	* stemmeret
the <b>accumulated muddle</b> 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 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

\*  
\*

**20** 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.

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<b>1183</b> 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 <b>provisions</b> were <b>enforced</b> .	* 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 <b>recognition that</b> the State was responsible for the conditions of	* erkendelse af at -
employment and education of its citizens.	*
The State also <b>assumed responsibility</b> for the poor, a duty so long	* påtage sig > * ansvar for ngt.
<b>10</b> 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 <b>enacted that</b> the <b>able-bodied</b> poor must go to <b>workhouses</b> for relief,	* lovgive at - * fysisk duelig * ~ fattig- gård
where conditions were to be less attractive than those of the worst-paid	*
free labour.	*
Although some such reform was essential, the Act was <b>unimaginatively</b>	* 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	*
<b>20</b> made towns above a certain size responsible for their own affairs through	*
municipalities elected by all ratepayers, an <b>invaluable</b> 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	*
<b>from that quarter.</b>	* ~ fra den afdeling ~ side / kant
<b>30</b> In 1834 Grey resigned to make way for a new Prime Minister,	*
Lord Melbourne.	*
By this time the reforming <b>zeal</b> of the Whigs had <b>slackened</b> , and when	* iver * slappes ~ tage af
Victoria came to the throne in 1837 – the year of <i>Pickwick Papers</i> –	*
Melbourne devoted himself to teaching the Queen the duties of	*
a constitutional sovereign, lessons that she was never to forget.	*



**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 manufacturers, 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 deficit 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  
**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 shocking 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.  
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<b>1186</b> When, therefore, in 1848, most of Europe was <b>convulsed</b> 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 <b>destestation</b> of England.	* afsky for ngt.
Nothing of this Irish misery, or that of the working classes,	* di-te'stei\$ŋ
<b>10</b> 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 <b>Poet Laureate</b> , Tennyson, wrote an Ode:	* hofpoet ( æresbevist )
Lo ! the long <b>laborious</b> miles	* omstændelig, besværlig
Of Palace; lo ! the giant <b>aisles</b> ,	* midtergang
Rich in model and design.	*
Whatever we may think today of these Victorian ' shapes and <b>hues</b> 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 –	*
<b>20</b> <i>In Memoriam</i> was published in 1850; <i>Carlyle</i> was writing his <i>Frederick</i>	*
<i>the Great</i> , and <i>Macaulay</i> , a member of Russell's Government, his <i>History of</i>	*
<i>England</i> ; <i>David Copperfield</i> ( <i>Charles Dickens</i> ),	*
<i>Vanity Fair</i> ( <i>William Makepeace</i> ), <i>Wuthering Heights</i> ( <i>Emily Brontë</i> ),	*
and <i>Jane Eyre</i> ( <i>Charlotte Brontë</i> ) were all new novels in 1851,	*
the year of <i>Ruskin's Stone of Venice</i> ,	*
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 <b>perpendicular</b> style – and he warmly supported the only revolution	* lodret lineær
in England in 1848, that of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood of Holman Hunt,	*
<b>30</b> 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** the power of Britain, recklessly displayed his sympathy for the liberal cause in Europe and his **destestation of** foreign despotism, even being prepared 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 his revenge, when he **carried** an **amandment to** a Militia Bill which forced Russell to resign.

**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**.

Palmerston accepted the Home Office.

It was this government that vent to war with Russia in 1854, in support of the **tottering** Turkish empire in the Balkans, which Palmerston saw as a **bulwark against** Russian expansion.

<sup>`bulwèk</sup>

The campaign was fought, in alliance with France, in the **Crimea**,

**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.

<sup>kr(a)j`mièn</sup>

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 the sacred cow and **abominable** pig.

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\* stille ngt. til skue  
\* skilte / prale med ngt.  
\* afsky for ngt.  
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\* kæk, selvtilfreds      \* nationalglæde  
selvbevidst  
\* få gennemført >      \* tilføjelse til ngt.  
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\* Peeltilhænger      \* ~ finansministeriet  
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( 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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**1189** Like aristocratic Whiggism, Prince Albert too was dead, \*  
 and his Memorial, in Ruskinian Gothic, rising in Kensington Gardens \*  
 was also a memorial to the age that had ended. \*  
 Dickens had written his last novel, and Trollope *The Last Chronicle of Barset*; Mathew Arnold was writing his melancholy poetry and **deploring** \* beklage ngt.  
 the decay of Culture in an age of upper-class Barbarians and middle-class \*  
 Philistines; William Morris was protesting against the ugliness of Victorian \*  
 towns and commercial products, dreaming of Chaucer's London, ' small, \*  
 and white, and clean ', and returning to the craftsmanship of the Middle Ages, \*  
**10** while Oxford undergraduates were chanting the revolutionary Poems \*  
 and Ballads of his friend Swinburne. \*  
 Steamships were replacing sail. \*  
 England and America were linked by a **submarine** telegraph cable. \* undersøisk  
 In 1859 *Darwin* published his *Origin of Species*, and *John Stuart Mill* \*  
 his essay *On Liberty* ; in 1867 came *Marx's* first volume of *Kapital*, \*  
 and the same year the second Reform Bill was passed, giving the vote to \*  
 another million people, the working classes in towns. \*  
 The age was now set for the classic encounter between the new leaders \*  
 of the two historic parties. \*  
**20** Under Gladstone the aristocratic Whig party was transformed into one \*  
 primarily of middle-class Liberals with a radical left wing, while in the twenty \*  
 years since Peel's splitting of the Tories, Disraeli had educated country \*  
 gentlemen into a Conservative party that was prepared to accept instalments \*  
 of democracy. \*  
 It was, indeed, Disraeli and the Conservatives who, in an attempt to gain \*  
 the support of the working class and so ' **dish** the Whigs ', passed \* droppe ng.  
 the Reform Bill of 1867. \*  
 The newly **enfranchised** workers, however, were not grateful, \* stemmeberettiget  
 and the election of 1868 returned the Liberals with a large majority, \*  
**30** and Gladstone formed his first and greatest ministry \*  
 Reform, held up during the Palmerstonian year and now inspired by \*  
 the writings of John Stuart Mill, who modified the extreme laissez-faire \*  
 philosophy of non-intervention by the State, followed in a flood similar to that \*  
 after the first Reform Act. \*

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

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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  
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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 interesser  
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\* 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.

\* hâne / spote ng.  
\* udmattet  
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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.

\* hân, spot \* udtømt, udmattet  
\* udmattende  
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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.

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\* indelukket  
\* feje ( henover ) ( landet )  
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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.'

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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'.

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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 Palmerstonian 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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1194	Symbolic of this expansion of empire were the Jubilees of	*
	Queen Victoria in 1887 and 1897, celebrated with imperial <b>pageantry</b> ,	* pomp og pragt
	and the occasion of the first two Colonial Conferences.	*
	Imperial, foreign and Irish affairs absorbed much of the energy of Salisbury's	*
	first ministry, and the most important piece of home legislation was	*
	the Local Government Act of 1888, which set up elected County Councils	*
	to replace the justices of peace who had administered county business	*
	since Tudor time.	*
	Education was made free, and a Factory Act and Housing Act were	*
10	passed, yet many, perhaps most of the working class still lived in almost	*
	unbelievable <b>squalor</b> .	* armod, snavs og elendighed
	This was partly because trade unions were confined to skilled trades,	*
	and unorganized, unskilled workers were easy prey for exploiting employers.	*
	But successful strikes of match-girls, gas workers and dockers in 1888–9	*
	led to a New Unionism of less skilled trades, more militant than old	*
	conservative unions like the <b>Amalgamated</b> Society of Engineers.	* sammensmeltet
	Parallel to this development of trade unionism was the revival of socialism,	*
	a revolt against nineteenth-century laissez-faire and individualism,	*
	and an attempt to establish an order based on co-operation	*
20	and collective ownership.	*
	Robert Owen had inspired a number of <b>socialist</b> experiments at	* socialistisk
	the beginning of the century, but it was not until 1844 that the first successful	*
	Co-operative Society had been founded.	*
	Trade unionism was another aspect of this economic co-operation, and	*
	then in the '80s came the political bodies: the Social Democratic Federation	*
	and the Fabian Society, the one with a revolutionary Marxist programme,	*
	but never a large following, the other composed mainly of middle-class	*
	members who believed in evolutionary socialism.	*
	Then in 1893 Keir Hardie founded the Independent Labour Party	*
30	with the object of putting up Labour candidates for Parliament,	*
	and in 1900 a conference of Trade Unions, Socialist societies	*
	and the Co-operative Movement formed a Labour Representation Committee,	*
	or more familiar, the Labour Party.	*
	The last <b>decade</b> of the century was a troubled one.	* tiår
	ˈdekeɪd / diˈkeɪd	

**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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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.

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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.

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In 1895 Dr Jameson led a disastrous revolt of the 'Uitlanders', in 1899  
 the British government demanded that they should be given the vote,

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

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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.

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 )

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**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.

He **drew inferences from** a variety of **subspecies**.

The **inference from** this was that individuals best **fitted to** the environment had survived.

He **inferred** the principle, “**The Survival of the Fittest**.”

**By inference**, this principle, in various forms, has been **applied to** all species of living organisms

**10** published in his famous **Origin of Species**

**by Means of Natural Selection** (1859).

His views aroused bitter controversy because they conflicted with the biblical **Creation**.

In the ***Descent of Man*** (1871), Darwin applied his theories to mankind, and – slowly – this fundamental principle of biology gained widespread acceptance.

About the same time *Karl Marx* (1818 – 83 ), too, reached **inferential / deductive** conclusions.

Karl Marx **inferred / deduced** an economical **20** and revolutionary process in society **from** practical and theoretical premises.

While studying at the University of Berlin, Marx became a member of the *Young Hegelians*, an antireligious radical group.

Unable to obtain a university post because of his radical views, Marx turned to journalism, becoming the editor of a radical paper in 1842.

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 *Friederich Engels*, 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 handicraftsmen led to the writing of

**The Communist Manifesto** (1848).

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\* ved mekanismen ~ på grundlag af \* naturlig udvælgelse

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

1200 ad 1128 )

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

ad 1162 )

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

