



1201 Despite the reforms of the nineteenth century there was still
little recognition of the duty of society to care for its weaker members.

Most men, though no women, now had the vote, and there was
an **enviable** degree of political liberty, of freedom of thought and speech,
^{enviæbl}
but the State intervened in the lives of people as little as possible.

Property was protected and the thief severely punished,
but there was little protection of the poor against the **exploiter**, of children,
the old, the sick, disabled and unemployed.

The time had come for such measures, for prices were rising,
10 real wages – what wages would buy – were falling,
and the workers had turned to the Liberals to introduce them.

They had also returned some fifty Labour members, and these with
the Irish Nationalists gave the Liberals a three to one majority over
the Conservatives in the Commons.

But the Lords, overwhelmingly Conservative, could veto any legislation
of which they disapproved.

Under Campell-Bannerman, and after his death in 1908 under Asquith,
the reforms came.

School children were to be medically examined and might, when neces-
20 sary, be given free meals; slums were to be cleared and towns
to be planned; the Taff Vale judgement, which had recently made unions
liable for losses cost by strikes, was **reversed**; minimum wages were fixed
in certain ill-paid industries; **Labour Exchanges** were set up to reduce
unemployment, and the condition of old people relieved by a modest pension.

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* arbejdsformidling

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1202 These new functions of the State as protector of its less fortunate members were not only expensive, but involved a new principle: a redistribution of income by taxing the rich to benefit the poor.

To find the money, **unearned** income was taxed more heavily than earned income, though the standard rate was still only 1s 2d, and **death duties** were increased.

Then Lloyd George's Budget of 1909 proposed the levying of land-tax as well as a **surtax** / E& **supertax**.

This was more than the Lords would allow; they had already rejected some **10** of the Bills passed by the Commons, and now they rejected the Budget.

By doing so they precipitated the greatest parliamentary crisis since 1832, when they had rejected the Reform Bill, for it was part of Britain's unwritten constitution that the Commons had sole control of finance.

Lord George was determined to curb the power of the Lords, but after the general election of January 1910 the two great parties were almost equal, and the Liberals had to rely on the support of Labour and the Irish Nationalist members.

The position was unchanged by a second election after Edward VII's death, and his son, George V had to make a momentous decision.

20 The Parliament Bill of 1911 would deprive the Lords of their veto and any control of finance, limiting their power over other Bills to delaying their passage for two years, and reducing the maximum life of a Parliament from seven to five.

The Commons passed the Bill and the Lords were invited to sign away their authority.

They **demurred**, but Asquith had persuaded the new king to follow the example of William IV in 1832 and if necessary create a sufficient number of peers to pass the Bill.

The Lords surrendered, and the Commons, representing the great mass **30** of the people, became virtually the sole legislative body.

Further reform followed.

In 1911 the old Chartist demand of payment of members was carried, and with a salary of £ 400 working-class men could now afford to sit in Parliament.

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1203 Two years later the Osborne judgement was reversed, and it became legal for trade unions to use their funds to support Parliamentary candidates.

Meanwhile a National Insurance Bill was passed, to give relief to the sick and unemployed out of funds contributed by workers, employers and the State.

Yet in spite of all these reforms the years were full of bitterness, industrial unrest and **strife**.

These were serious strikes, particularly of the miners and railwaymen; the suffragettes were resorting to violence to draw attention to their demand of votes to women; Nonconformists were demanding the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, and now that the Lords had lost their veto the time had come to satisfy the Irish Nationalists with a third Home Rule Bill.

The Lords, however, could delay, and the Protestant Ulstermen, who had no wish to be swamped in semi-independent Catholic Ireland, used the interval to import rifles and organize resistance.

By 1914 the southern Catholics, among whom the extremist Sinn Feiners were rapidly gaining ground, were on the verge of war with the Orangemen of Ulster.

Europe as a whole was in an even more disturbed condition than Britain, and the breakdown of the old order was **prefigured** in the thought and art of the period.

In 1909 the Italian Futurist Manifesto was published, with its glorification of the machine, violence and war; in 1910 the first Post-Impressionist Exhibition introduced London to the work of the new school of French painters, and the *The Times* announced that 'this art is the rejection of all that civilization has done'; in 1913 the new music of Stravinsky's **Rite of Spring** was greeted with **catcalls** and whistles; Wyndham Lewis and the Vorticists published *Blast*; Le Corbusier was mocking an **otiose** romanticism and creating a new functional architecture, and in 1914 James Joyce, inspired by Freud's disturbing revelations about man's unconscious mind, began *Ulysses*.

30 By this time Britain was on the verge of a conflict far greater than the civil war that threatened Ireland.

The powers had grabbed their empires, occupying the parts of the world where people were helpless against western weapons of war, but Germany at least was unsatisfied.

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THE GREAT WAR / WORLD WAR I

1204 Twice Germany almost went to war with France over Morocco,	*	
and when in 1908 her Austran ally annexed the Serb -inhabited provinces of	* allieret	* serbisk
Bosnia and Herzegovina war threatened with Russia, her rival for influence	*	
in the Balkans .	* Balkan	
Britain drew closer to France and Russia, and as Europe staggered from	*	
crisis to crisis the pace of the arms race quickened.	*	
Then in June 1914 a Serb murdered the heir to the Austrian Empire.	* serber	
In spite of the peace efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secre>	*	
tary, Austria declared war on Serbia , Germany on Russia and France,	* Serbien	
10 and on 4 August, when German troops had invaded Belgium, Britain	*	
declared war on Germany.	*	
It was to prevent the occupation of this territory by a great power that	*	
England had fought the Spain of Philip II, and the France of Louis XIV	*	
and Napoleon.	*	
At least it was consolatory that Britain was not alone, but supported by	* trøstende	
Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, all of them now	*	
independent Dominions.	*	
Even India, where nationalist feeling was rising, and Ireland,	*	
where Home Rule was postponed, joined in the struggle.	*	
20 There followed four years of carnage during which the youth of	* nedslagting	
the western world destroyed itself.	*	
More nations were drawn into the maelstrom : Turkey on the German side,	* malstrøm	
Italy and Rumania on the allies.	*	
Then in 1917 the whole course of the war, and of world history, was	*	
changed by the Russian revolution, and the entry of the United States into	*	
the European conflict.	*	
The end came on 11 November 1918, when the Germans signed	*	
an armistice.	*	
Britain alone had lost a million men.	*	
30 The young men had fought the war and died, the old men survived	*	
and made the peace.	*	

1205 It was a **vindictive**, a **Carthaginian peace**: Germany lost part of
her European territory and all of her colonial empire; her fleet was **scuttled**,
her merchant navy divided among the victors, her army reduced to
a police force; and finally she was bankrupted by the imposition of
reparations that she could never pay.

* hævn-gerrig * kartageniensisk sejr
* bundhullet og sænket
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* pl: krigsskadeserstatnin

No more effective way could have been devised to ensure a **resurgence**
of German natonalism.

* opbrusen

However, thanks to the idealism of President Wilson of the United States,
one great creative design emerged from the war to balance the loss

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10 and destruction: a **League of Nations**.

* ~ folkeforbund

Here was something new in international affairs, an institution that would

foster co-operation among the nations and check the old **unbridled** competi-
tion that had led inevitably to war, an attempt to apply on the international
scale the relationship that man was learning to cultivate with his fellow men.

* fostre ngt. * uhæmmet

There was to be a General Assembly, a Council, a court of International
Justice, an international Labour Office, and the victors were pledged to
reduced their armaments and to administer on behalf of the League
the colonies of **the vanquished** in the interest of the native people.

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* de besejrede / overvundne

Much was achieved in the following years, though not in the ways of dis-
20 armament, and the League (of Nations) was **crippled** from the start by
the absence of Russia and the United States which, **repudiating** Wilson's
idealism, withdrew again into transatlantic isolation.

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* afvise / nægte at anerkende ngt.
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The war had been directed by a coalition government, first under Asquith,
the under Lloyd George, who in 1916 **supplanted** his old leader, an action
that so divided the Liberals that they have never since been in office.

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* erstatte ng.
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In the spring of 1918 the franchise was greatly extended by giving votes
to women in recognition of their invaluable war work, and in December
the new electorate returned nearly 500 supporters of the coalition.

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It was a strange situation: there were twice as many Conservatives as
30 Liberals , yet the Liberal leader, Lloyd George, remained Prime Minister.

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Asquit's Independent Liberals were reduced to twenty-six, less than half
the number of Labour members, who, however, having adopted the new
Socialist constitution, refused to support the Coalition, as did the seventy-
three Sinn Feiners, pledged not to take their seats at Westminster.

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1206 Peace brought two years of booming trade, but the pre-war problems remained, notably Ireland, which had been promised Home Rule.	* bragende, ~ blomstrende
But the attitude of the Sinn Feiners had hardened; there had been a rebellion in Dublin in 1916, and now they demanded an independent Republic.	*
A ferocious civil war broke out, and the government tried to crush the Irish nationalism by employing ex-soldiers, the Black and Tans, to terrorize the country.	*
Repression failed, Lloyd George had to yield, and at the end of 1921 arrived at a compromise whereby southern Ireland became the Irish Free	*
10 State, with Dominion status, owing allegiance to the Crown.	* troskab til ng.
The extremists, led by de Valera, refused to accept the arrangement, but in 1923 the worst troubles were over.	*
If only a similar settlement could have been made in Tudor times, four centuries of bloodshed and misery might have been avoided, and Ireland might well have become a willing member of the United Kingdom.	*
In 1920 the feverish post-war boom had sunk into a slump , for the world's economy had been disrupted , and the defeated powers were too impoverished to buy.	* ~ ophedet * (konjunktur-) dyk, fald * forstyrre ngt.
Unemployment rose, and the period was one of depression, hunger marches and strikes, of the writing of <i>The waste Land</i> and <i>The hollow Men</i> , in which T.S. Elliot expressed the disillusion of the early 1920s.	*
They were also years of political instability, owing to the emerge of Labour as a third great party.	*
In 1922 the Consevatives withdrew their support of Lloyd George and the coalition, and the election gained a majority over the two parties.	*
Bonar Law formed a Conservative ministry, but resigned in favour of Stanley Baldwin, who, prescribing protection as a remedy for economic ills, appealed to the country .	* ~ udskrive valg
The combined Labour and Liberal members now outnumbered the Conservatives, and in February 1924 Baldwin was forced to resign, and Ramsey MacDonald, as leader of the next biggest party, formed the first Labour government.	*
It didn't last long, and by the end of the year Baldwin was again in office with a huge majority.	*
Labour had 150 seats, but the Liberals were reduced to 40	*

1207 In future the struggle was going to be primarily between Conservative and Labour

Baldwin's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, imposed a number of import duties to protect home industries, but his return to the gold standard, by raising the external value of the pound, made British goods more expensive for foreign countries to buy, and the depression deepened.

Conditions were particularly bad in the coalfields, where owners were demanding longer hours and lower wages, though the General Council of **10** the Trade Union Congress promised to support the miners in their resistance.

Baldwin spoke to the nation by the new medium of the wireless, but on 3 May 1926 a General Strike began.

Ten days later the Council surrendered, but it was November before the miners were defeated, their **plight** much worse than before.

So was that of trade unionism as a whole, which was further weakened by Acts that weakened its powers.

This unsympathetic treatment cost the Conservatives their supremacy.

At the election of 1929 Labour, supported by the Liberals, had a slight **20** majority, and MacDonald formed his second ministry.

It was an unfortunate time to take office.

In September came the American **slump**, and by 1933 Europe was on the verge of financial collapse.

Britain was driven off the gold standard, there were three million unemployed, and to meet the crisis MacDonald formed a Coalition, or ' National Government ', and **appealed to the country**.

The Labour was broken; only 52 members were returned to oppose the phalanx of 471 Conservatives and their ' National Liberal ' and ' National Labour ' allies, led by MacDonald, now virtually a Conservative Prime Minister.

30 So began one of the most disastrous and inglorious decades in our history, and the **prelude to** a second World War.

While the unemployed, their ' dole ' now subject to a **means test**, resumed their hunger marches, Japan invaded Manchuria.

The League of Nations protested, but took no action, and Japan resigned from the League, as did Germany after Hitler's rise to power in 1933.

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1208	In 1935 Baldwin succeeded MacDonald as leader of the National Government, and acquiesced in Italy's invasion of Abyssinia.	*
		* affinde sig med / indvillige i ngt.
	In 1936 Hitler occupied the Rhineland, and the Spanish Civil War broke out.	*
	Even in England there were clashes between Communists and Oswald Mosley's Fascists, and the poets of the period – Auden, Day Lewis, Spender, MacNeice – passionately protested against the drift to disaster.	*
	At home, the death of George V was followed by the unhappy episode of Edward VIII's abdication, and in 1937 Neville Chamberlain succeeded Baldwin.	*
10	Acquiescence in aggression was to become appeasement .	*
		* indvilligelse i ngt. * fredeliggørelses- / pacifiseringsmiddel
	Japan launched a full-scale war against China, and Italy left the League of Nations, now reduced to impotence.	*
	In 1938 Hitler incorporated Austria in Germany, and in September demanded part of Czechoslovakia.	*
	Chamberlain went to Munich and returned with what he called, in Disraeli's phrase, 'Peace with Honour', the price being a defenceless Czechoslovakia.	*
	In the spring of 1939 Mussolini occupied Albania, and Hitler seized Czechoslovakia.	*
	Poland would be the next, and at last Chamberlain made a stand	*
20	by 'guaranteeing', as France had already done, Polish territory against aggression.	*
		* ~ gøre modstand sætte sig til modværge
	British industry was recovering, and unemployment fell to little more than a million, for the country was rearming.	*
	A few month later Hitler demanded Danzig and the Polish Corridor, which since the last war had separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany.	*
	In August he made a non-aggression pact with Stalin; on 1 September his troops invaded Poland, and on the 3rd Britain and France were at war with Germany.	*
	Britain was fortunate in finding a war leader of the same indomitable	*
30	quality as Chatham.	*
	In May 1940 Churchill replaced Chamberlain, a few weeks before British troops were driven out of France, and France surrendered.	*
	Italy joined Germany, and for a year, the most critical in our history, Britain stood alone.	*

1209	Attempted invasion was defeated, however, and ' the end of	*
	the beginning ' came in 1941, when Hitler invaded Russia, and the Japanese	*
	attack on Pearl Harbour brought the United States into the war.	*
	Final victory was assured after the Russian and British triumphs at	*
	Stalingrad and Alamein in 1942: Italy capitulated in 1943,	* kapitulere, overgive sig
	France was liberated in 1944, and in May 1945 Germany surrendered .	* overgive sig
	D-Day, 6 June 1944.	* ~ dagen for dagen
	During the night, while heavy bombers attacked German defences on	*
	the Normandy coast, and five British and American airborne divisions landed	*
10	behind their lines, an armada of some 4000 ships and several thousand	*
	smaller craft sailed down the Channel from the Isle of Wight.	*
	By dawn they were off the coast of Normandy, and,	* ud for (et steds) kyst
	supported by bombers and a naval bombardment, the allied landing began.	*
	There was little immediate resistance.	*
	The Germans had been taken by surprise.	*
	It was the beginning of the end.	*
	VE Day: On 7 May 1945 Germany surrendered unconditionally,	* victory in Europe
	and hostilities in Europe ceased at midnighr on 8 May, though the war with	*
	Japan was not over.	*
20	Mr Churchill spoke to the nation: ' We must make sure that those causes	*
	which we fought for find recognition at the peace table in facts as well as	*
	words, and above all we must labour to ensure that the World Organization	* arbejde på at -
	that the United States are creating at San Francisco does not become	*
	an idle name.'	* intetsigende
	On 6 August the Americans dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima,	*
	and Japan surrendered.	*
	The six-year war was over, and another age had begun.	*
	It was not Churchill, however, who with Stalin and President Truman	*
	signed the Potsdam Agreement, whereby Germany was divided into four	*
30	zones occupied by the victorious powers, but Clement Attlee.	*
	At the general election in July the Labour party had gained a two to one	*
	majority over the Conservatives.	*
	There was no question of ingratitude to Churchill, but the electorate	* ~ ikke et spørgsmål om
	had not forgotten the grim decade of the '30s, and there was to be no return	* utaknemmelighed overfor ng.
	to that.	*

1210 Attlee, therefore, became the first Labour Prime Minister

with a majority in the Commons, and the work of reconstruction began.

Most of the hospitals, the Bank of England, railways, road **haulage**, civil **aviation**, gas, electricity and the basic industries of coal and steel were nationalized.

An attempt was made, in spite of shortage, to implement the Education Act of 1944, which, by raising the school-leaving age to fifteen, and providing **grammar**, technical and modern **schools**, and grants for university students, went some way towards equality of opportunity for all.

10 Then, a series of Acts provided insurance for every major form of need, special care for children and old people, and a free health service for everybody.

Only those who have lived through the **between-war** years can appreciate the social revolution brought about by this legislation.

Britain, however, was impoverished and exhausted, and the period of the labour government was inevitably one of **austerity**, when **rationing** was more **stringent** than during the war.

There was a financial crisis in 1947 and another in 1949, when the value of the pound was reduced from four dollars to less than three.

20 This discouraged imports and encouraged exports, and a trade revival began.

The Cold War had already begun.

Russia had discovered the secret of the atom bomb, the Chinese Communists were establishing the People's Republic, and the world was divided into a capitalist west and a communist east.

The Russian attempt in 1948–9 to drive the western powers out of Berlin by **blockading** the land routes through East Germany was **foiled** by an **air lift**, and the United States, Canada, Britain and most of the western powers signed the North Atlantic Treaty, which stated that **30** an attack on one was an attack on all.

Russian pressure then turned east, to Korea, which, after the expulsion of the Japanese, had been divided into a communist north and a southern republic supported by the United States.

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1211 When, however, the North invaded the South in 1950, there was no
 return to the **acquiescence** in aggression of the '30s; the United Nations,
 which had succeeded the League of Nations, at once demanded
 the withdrawal of the North Korean forces.

When this was refused, sixteen nations, including the United States
 and Britain, went to help of the South, and in 1953 peace was restored,
 though the country remained divided as before.

A South-East Asia Treaty Organization was set up, similar to NATO,
 Britain again being one of the signatories, a partner in the attempted
10 containment of the communist states.

George VI had died in 1952, to be succeeded by Elizabeth II,
 and Churchill was again Prime Minister, for at the 1951 election, when
 the Liberals were reduced to six, the Conservatives gained a small majority.

They accepted the social revolution, the Welfare State and most of
 the actions of the Labour Government, though they returned road haulage
 and the steel industry to private enterprise.

In 1955 they increased their majority to fifty-nine, and Churchill resigned
 in favour of Anthony Eden.

There followed a strange reversion to Palmerstonian foreign policy.

20 In 1956 Egypt assumed control of the Suez Canal and, **in defiance of**
 the United Nations, Britain and France attacked the new republic.

Half of Britain and most of the world protested, Eden resigned,
 and in January 1957 Harold Macmillan became Prime Minister.

In October 1963 he too resigned, and Lord Home, renouncing his title
 so he could sit in the Commons, succeeded him.

A new chapter began a year later, however, when Harold Wilson
 became Prime Minister with a **slender / slim** Labour majority, which was
 considerably increased after another General Election in March 1966.

The **exhaustion** of the chief colonial powers, Britain and France,
30 after the war, and the ease with which the Japanese had overrun
 their possessions in south-east Asia, quickened the spirit of nationalism
 in the subject peoples and encouraged them to revolt.

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1212 France, a defeated and therefore sensitive nation, fought desperately
to retain her eastern empire and Algeria, but Britain could afford to be more
generous, and under Attlee's Labour Government withdrew from India,
Burma and Ceylon, and recognized southern Ireland as the independent
republic of Eire.

The Conservatives pursued a similar policy of withdrawal, and many of
Britain's former possessions have achieved independence since 1957.

Then in 1963 the Federation of Rhodesia was dissolved, and Northern
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, whose people are almost all Africans, became
10 the independent states of Zambia and Malawi within the Commonwealth.

Southern Rhodesia was not granted independence, as the government
was virtually in the hands of a European minority mainly opposed to
partnership with the Africans, but in November 1966 they illegally declared
their independence, though within the Commonwealth, and the British
Government replied by imposing economic sanctions.

The government of South Africa which insists on the subjection of
the black man to the white, had withdrawn from the Commonwealth in 1961,
to pursue unmolested its policy of **apartheid**.

ê`pa~tait

* (race-) adskillelse

Two hundred years ago, in 1763, Britain Achieved her first empire,
20 when virtually the whole of North America came under her control.

It did not last long, but a hundred years later she had a second and even
greater empire, and in 1863 had been for half a century the leading power
of the world.

All that has changed in the last fifty years, and in 1963, **dwarfed** by
the gigantic powers of the USA and USSR, Britain has lost her material
supremacy, a small, crowded island with few natural advantages, the chan>
nel no longer a defence, dependent on imported food and raw materials,
excluded from the European Economy Community of the Common Market.

* gøre ng. til dværg / den lille

Yet, although no longer a great imperial power, Britain may claim to be
30 something greater: the centre of a free association of sovereign inde>
pendent states: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and almost all her former
possessions that have become independent since the war, including
the great republic of India and Pakistan, whose peoples form the majority
of those within the Commonwealth of Nations.

1213 Whatever the the crimes and follies that Britain has committed in
her history, so much less turbulent than that of most other countries,
whatever injusties remain, she has at least led the world in so many ways:
in the development of industry and transport, the evolution of democratic
institutions, the creation of a social order that has been strengthened
by extension of liberty, tolerance and freedom of speech.

Then, the English tongue has become almost the common language of
the world, to which she has given an incomparable literature; Indian Empire
will go some day,' Carlyle wrote soon after Victoria's accession,' but this
10 Shakespeare does not go.' and in 1964 the republic of India, in common
with the rest of the world, celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of
Shakespeare's birth.

We have also triumphs of our own age for celebration: of Rutherford
and other scientists who have **advanced** the frontiers of knowledge,
discovers of the microscopic order of the atom; of artists who for the first time
in our history have made Britain remarkable for her sculpture; of composers
worthy of the golden age of music of the first Elizabeth.

We live in an age full of anxieties and dangers: of the **hydrogen bomb**,
The Cold War, and a **slighted** or repressed and explosive nationalism,
20 not only in China and South Africa but also in the heart of Europe,
where Germany remains forcibly divided and other countries are occupied
by an alien power.

On the credit side, however, is the United Nations Organizations,
so much more widely representative and active than the League of Nations,
and, above all, there is the essential creativity of man.

For man is far more creative than destructive, and when the injustices
and frustrations have been removed there will be virtually no limit to
his progress, spiritually as well as material.

We live at the beginning of history, and eventually the story of England,
30 from Stonehenge to the Atomic Age will be **dismissed in** a sentence.

CLASSES ON COMMUNICATION

1214 In the widest sense, logic is the science of **reasoned argument**.

As a mental discipline, it is concerned not so much with the **application** of argument in specific instances as with

the general rules covering the construction of **valid inferences**.

The **dialogues** of **Plato** present Socrates as **pursuing** wisdom through **rational discourse**, but Aristotle was the first to make a systematic study of the principles governing such discourse.

10 **Syllogism** is a form of **deductive argument**, rules for the **validity** of which were developed by Aristotle.

Each syllogism must be composed of three **propositions** – two **premis(es)** and a **conclusion** – and one of its forms may thus be schematically represented: ' All As are Bs. "

" All Bs are C. " " Therefore all Cs are Bs."

Since the conclusion that all Cs are Bs " follows " from the premisses, one cannot without self-contradiction assert the premisses and deny the conclusion, and that is true of all forms of valid syllogism.

20 Aristotle's six logical treatises, known collectively as the **Organon** were the **source book** for some medieval **logicians**.

After the Renaissance, philosophers became increasingly aware of limitations in the Aristotelian approach.

Liebniz, for instance, was worried by the difference between the logical and grammatical structure of sentences; two grammatically identical sentences may be very different logically.

Suppose, for example, that Mina is a cat and compare

30 the following two sentences: " Mina is a cat; Mina is mine; therefore Mina is my cat, and Mina is a mother; Mina is mine; therefore Mina is my mother."

Rules must therefore be found to formalize ordinary language in such a way as to make plain its underlying logical structure, before further rules for the construction of valid arguments can be drawn up.

Since the 19th century, formulation of such rules has become mainly the **province of** mathematicians.

* begrundet, logisk

* argumentation, redegørelse

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* anvendelse af ngt.

* gyldig >

* (logisk) slutning

* dialog, samtal * Platon * forfølge / efterstræbe ngt.

* fornuftsbaseret

* (samtale-) forløb

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* syllogisme

* deduktivt

* =

* gyldighed

* udsagn

* præmis
forudsætning

* konklusion
følgeslutning

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

* Organon (~ værk)

* kilde-

* ~ skrift

* logiker

*

*

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*

* område for ng.

* underunder-

1216 As human beings individually and in the course of history *

keep categorizing or classifying their experiences	* kategorisere ngt.	* klassificere ngt.
according to new facts and experiences, we try to make order	*	
in a world overwhelming us with a throng of elements.	* mylder	
False categorization, conscious or unconscious,	*	
often gives rise to misunderstandings and prejudice (U).	* give anledning til ngt.	* fordom
Being familiar with, and naming relevant categories,	*	
subcategories, etc. makes it simpler for us to survey ,	* overskue ngt.	
recognize and navigate through our surroundings.	* genkende ngt.	* navigere gennem ngt.
10 Physical , plant, animal, human, social, political,	* fysisk	
and economic geography are categories within geography.	* geografi	
Living organisms are divided (categorized / classified)	*	
into the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom .	* planteriget	* dyreriget
According to either plant taxonomy or animal taxonomy ,	* plante-	* taksonomi klassifikationsmetode
both kingdoms are subdivided (subclassified) into	*	* dyre- * =
phyla, classes, orders, families, genera and species .	* række	* klasse * orden * slægt * art
(a phylum, a genus, a species)	*	
Aristotle (384 – 322) was a towering figure in ancient Greek philosophy,	* tårnhøj betydningsfuld	
making contributions to logic, metaphysics, physics, biology (botany, zoology),	*	
20 geology, agriculture, medicine, psychology, aesthetics, ethics, politics, rhetoric,	*	
linguistics, poetry, music, danse and theatre.	*	
From 356 – 323, he was a tutor for Alexander the Great.	*	
He wrote hundreds of books of which only 31 have survived.	*	
He was a student of Plato, who in turn studied under Socrates.	*	
Aristotle was more empirically-minded than Plato or Socrates	* erfarings-sindet	
and is famous for rejecting Plato's theory of forms ,	* teori ⇔ form-	
which states that properties such as beauty are abstract universal entities	* selvstændig enhed	
that exist independent of the objects themselves (to exist a priori).	*	
Instead, he argued that forms are intrinsic to the objects and cannot exist	* fastknyttet til ngt.	
30 apart from them, and so must be studied in relation to them.	*	
He was the first to classify areas of human knowledge into distinct disciplines.	*	
He distinguishes sense perception from reason, which unifies and interprets	* fastslå ngt. som ngt.	
the sense perception as the source of all knowledge.	*	
Aristotle was the first genuine scientist.	*	
He saw science (Latin: scientia ~ knowledge) is a systematic enterprise	*	
that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of explanations and predictions,	*	
testable to sensory perception.	* afprøvelig overfor ngt.	

1217 A category of sounds functioning as communication is called **language**.

A category or family of **inflective** languages is **Indo-European** consisting of **Indic**, **Slavic**, **Hittite**, **Greek**, **Latin**, **Germanic**, and **Celtic**.

When we **parse** a **word** or a **sentence**, we describe each word in the sentence and the sentence grammatically.

Grammar consists of **phonetics**, **morphology** and **syntax**.

The smallest **significant** part of an **Indo-European** language is called a word.

English is a branch of the Germanic group of languages.

About half of its **vocabulary**, though, is Latin and French with many other **loanwords** or **borrowings**.

A word may be a **member** of a **compound** word.

In **everyday** communication, either in **everyday** speech or in **everyday** writing we use **everyday** language, also called **colloquial** language.

In formal **speech** we use formal **spoken** language and in formal writing we use formal **written** language

20 also called formal **literary** language.

The **word classes** or **parts of speech** are **interjections**, **numbers**, and **articles**, **nouns**, **adjectives**, **pronouns** (and **determiners**) **verbs**, **adverbs**, **prepositions**, and **conjunctions**.

A word **inflects** when it changes its spelling or ending in relation to its function in the sentence.

So we **inflect** a word according to its function.

The **nouns** are the **proper nouns** /eE **names** and the **common nouns**.

30 In some languages the nouns exist in **genders** ; the **masculine** (**gender**), the **feminine** (**gender**), the **common gender** and the **neuter** (**gender**).

Proper nouns as **proper names** given to one particular person or thing are spelt with a **capital**: a **capital** letter.

A **common name** for a plant, animal substance etc. can be the name used by ordinary people as different from its **proper name** as perhaps its **scientific name**.

*
* sprog
* bøjningskarakteriseret
* indoeuropæisk * indisk * slavisk * hittittisk * græsk
* latin * germansk * keltisk
* ~ analysere > * ord * sætning
*
* grammatik * lyd- * formlære * syntaks
lære orddannels- sætningslære
* betydningdbærende * indoeuropæisk
*
*
* ordforråd
* låneord * =
* del af ngt. * sammensat (ord)
* hverdags- * kommunikation * & daglig tale
dagligdags-
* skrivning, skrift * daglig- / hverdags- * sprog
skriftsprog
* =
* tale * talt * sprog
~ talesprog
* skrift * skrevet * sprog
~ skriftsprog
* =
* ord- * klasse * =
* udråbsord * talord * artikel
kendeord
* navneord * tillægsord * stedord * adjektivisk stedord
* udsagnsord * biord * præposition * bindeord
* bøjes
*
* bøj (et ord)
* navneord * egennavn
* fællesnavne
* køn
* hankøn * hunkøn
* fælleskøn * intetkøn
* egen- * navn * =
* stort bogstav * =
* almindeligt * navn
~ navn i folkemunde
*
* korrekt * navn * videnskabeligt * navn

1218 The common nouns inflect in **definition**.

By putting **the definite article 'the'** in front of the **indefinite** form, we get the **definite** form.

A common noun may be a **countable noun** or an **uncountable noun**.

The uncountable nouns exist only **in the singular**.

The countable nouns exist both in the singular and **in the plural**.

A **singular noun** may inflect and become a **plural noun**.

10 Nouns in the **singular form** usually inflect and become nouns in the **plural form** by adding the **plural ending / suffix** '-s' or '-es'.

(if we add a syllables in the beginning it's a **prefix**)

A countable noun thus exists in four forms :

the indefinite and **the definite singular**,

the indefinite and **definite plural**.

In the indefinite singular, we may use

the indefinite article 'a' in front of a **consonant** (sound) and **'an'** in front of a **vowel** (sound).

20 In English, nouns used as **subjects** of a **verb**,

or as **direct** or **indirect objects**, or as **objects** of a preposition

don't inflect in any of the cases, the **nominative** (**case**),

the **accusative** (**case**), or the **dative** (**case**)

The nouns inflect in the **genitive** (**case**)

by adding an **apostrophe** followed by an "s"

(if an "s" is already in the end, just the apostrophe),

or by putting 'of' in front of the word.

Verbs may have the article **'to'** in front of the **infinitive**.

Verbs **conjugate** or are **conjugated** by **inflection**

30 in **mood** and **tense**, **person** and **number**.

The moods are : the **imperative**, the **infinitive**

the **indicative**, the **subjunctive**, and the **participle** (mood).

The **present participle** ends in '-ing',

and the **past participle** usually ends in '-ed' or '-n'.

The tenses are: the **future**, the **future perfect**, the **present**, the **past**, the **perfect**, and the **past perfect** (**tense**)

also called the **pluperfect** (**tense**).

* bestemthed

* det bestemte kendeord

* ubestemt (form)

* bestemt ...

* tælleligt

* navneord

~ stykord

* utælleligt

* navneord

~ mængdeord

* ~ i ental

*

* ~ i flertal

* entals-

* navneord

* flertals-

* navneord

* ~ i entalsform

* ~ i flertalsform

* flertals-

* endelse

* forstavelse

*

* ubestemt ...

* bestemt ental

* ubestemt ...

* bestemt flertal

*

* ubestemt

* artikel

* konsonant
medlyd

* vokal

* selvlyd

* grundled

* genstandsled

* hensynsled

* styrelse

* nominativ, navnefald

* akkusativ, genstandsfald

* dativ, hensynsfald

* genitiv, ejefald

* apostrof

*

*

* kendeord til navnemåde

* navnemåde

* bøjse sig / bøjse

* bøjning

* måde

* tid

* person

* tal

* modus

tempus

* bydemåde

* navnemåde

* fortælle måde

* konjunktiv

* tillægsmåde

~ forestillingsmåde

* nutids

* tillægsmåde

* datids

* =

* fremtid

* før fremtid

* nutid

* datid

* før nutid

* før datid

*

=

1219 Some verbs are **regular**.

In the **future tense** we put ' will ' or ' shall ' in front of the infinitive form.

In the **present tense**, singularis, third person, we add an '-s' or '-es' to the infinitive while the first and second person, and the plural are unchanged.

The **present participle** is made by adding '-ing' to the infinitive.

10 In the **extended present tense** we put a form of to be in front of the verb in the present participle.

In the **past tense** we normally add '-d ' or '-ed '.

The **past participle** normally has the same form as the past tense.

In the **perfect tense** we put a form of ' to have ' in the **present tense** in front of the **past participle** of the verb.

In the **past perfect tense**, we put a form of ' to have ' in the **past tense** in front of the past participle of the verb.

Irregular verbs have some irregular forms.

20 We use the **present participle** and the **past participle** as **derivative adjectives**.

Many adjectives can be inflected into **derivative adverbs** by inflection.

We add the **inflectional ending**, '-ly '.

Some adjectives and adverbs are **genuine**.

Some adjectives and adverbs are **uninflectional**.

The **inflectional** and **comparable** adjectives and adverbs are **compared** in **comparision**.

If the **basic form** of an adjective or adverb have one or two syllables, it may inflect into the **comparative (form)** by adding the ending '-(e)r ' ,

and into the **superlative (form)** by adding ' -(e)st ' .

If the basic form has two or more syllables, we put **more** or **most** in front of the word instead.

* regelmæssig

* ~ i fremtid

*

* ~ i nutid

*

*

*

* nutids

* tillægsmåde

*

* udvidet nutid

*

* datid, imperfectum

* datids tillægsmåde

*

* før nutid

* nutid

* datids

* tillægsmåde

* før datid

* datid

* datids

* tillægsmåde

* uregelmæssig

* nutids tillægsmåde

* datids

* tillægsmåde

* afledt

* tillægsord

*

* afledt

* biord

* bøjnings-

* endelse

* ægte

* ubøjelig

* bøjelig

* gradbøjes

* bøje (ord)

* gradbøjning

* ~ grundform

* højere grad

*

* højeste form

*

* mere, flere

* mest, flest

1220 The personal pronouns are inflected in

the **nominative** and the **accusative** (**cases**),
in **singular** and **plural number** and in **personal classes** :
in the **first**, **second** and **third person**.

In the nominative: I, you, he, she, it – we, you, they.

In the accusative: me, you, him, her, it – us, you, them.

The **possessive pronouns** inflect in number and person.

pê` zesiv

Adjectival forms: my, your, his, her, its – our, your, their.

Substantive forms: mine, yours, his, hers, its –

10 ours, yours, theirs.

The **reflexive pronouns** are: myself, yourself,
himself, herself, itself – ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

The **relative pronouns**, ' **that**, **what**, **which**, **when**, **where** ' are uninflectional, ' **which** ' is used in ' of- genitive ' (**of which**) while ' **who** ' is inflected in the genitive (**whose**), and sometimes in formal English (**whom**) in the accusative and after a preposition.

The **interrogative** (**pronoun**) ' who ' inflects in the genitive (**whose**) and perhaps in the accusative (**whom**).

20 The others are uninflectional: **what**, **which**, **when**, **where**.

(How and why may act as **interrogative adverbs** .)

The **demonstrative pronouns** **this** and **that** inflect
in number: **these** and **those**.

Others are: so, such, the same, the former, the next.

The **indefinite pronouns** are used both **substantively**
and **adjectivally** and some can be inflected in the genitive
as shown: some, somebody's, someone's, something,
any, anybody's, anyone's anything,
no, none, nobody's, no one's, nothing

30 every, everybody's, everyone's, everything,
each, all, whole, one's, other's, else's, either's, neither's, both.

The articles and the adjectival indefinite pronouns are
also called **determiners** in English **grammar**.

Conjunctions are words that join words, phrases
or sentences, for example: and, or, but, because, when.

The **numbers** are the **cardinal numbers**
and the **ordinal numbers** (**ordinals** and **cardinals**).

* personlige stedord				
* navnefald	* genstandsfald	* hensynsfald		
* tal	* singularis ental	* pluralis flertal	* (grammatisk) person	
* i >	* første	* anden	* tredje	* person
*				
*				
* ~ eje-				* stedord
* adjektivisk, tillægsagtig				
* substantivisk, navneagtig				
*				
* tilbagevisende				* stedord
*				
* henførende	* stedord		* som	
* som, der				* hvis
* som, der				* hvis
* hvem				
*				
* spørgende stedord				
* hvis				* hvem
* hvad, hvilken, hvornår, hvor				
* spørgende				* adverbium biord
* påpegende	* denne ~ den her	* denne ~ den der		
* disse ~ de der		* disse ~ de der		
*				
* ubestemte stedord				* substantivisk
* adjektivisk				
*				
*				
*				
*				
* talord				* mængdetal
* ordenstal				
* determinator				* grammatik
* konjunktion, bindeord				
*				

PHONETICS

1221 Phonetics is the pronunciation of words and sentences,

including **stress** and **intonation**.

A **phonetic alphabet** represents the sounds of speech.

The intonation is the rise and fall of the voice in speaking.

A **monosyllable** or **monosyllabic** word has one **syllable**.

`mânêsilêbl mânêsi`labik

A **polysyllable** or **polysyllabic** word with two syllables

`pâlisilêbl pâlisi`labik

has a **stress on** either the first or the second syllable.

A polysyllable with several syllables may have

both a **primary** and a **secondary stress** each **falling on**

10 one of the **syllables**.

It's important to **stress** the right **syllables**.

Sometimes a teacher is asked to say something again

in words of one `syllable.

*

*

* tryk

* intonation

*

*

* enstavelsesord * enstavelses- (ord) * stavelse

* flerstavelsesord * flerstavelses- (ord)

* tryk på (stavelse)

*

* primært * sekundært * tryk * falde på >

* stavelse

* lægge tryk på > * stavelse

*

* (med enstavesord), ~ med simpel sprogbrug

SYNTAX

One or more words are put together to form sentences.

Words may follow in a **coherent narrative**

kêu`hiêrênt `narêtiv

which is called a **sentence**, or, in **written** or **literary language**

also called a **period**.

20 A sentences may consists an **exclamation**, an **interjection**

or an **imperative**, which is a **verb in the imperative**,

perhaps followed by connected words.

These sentences may be followed by

an **exclamation mark** or **exclamation point**.

Another kind of sentence is a **declarative sentence**

simple or **complex** as set up by one or more **clauses**

Each clause consists of a **subject** and a **predicate**.

A subject consists of a noun, a **noun phrase**

or a **noun substitute**.

30 The **predicate** makes a statement about the subject,

and it consists of a **sentence verb** and all the other

members of the clause governed by the verb or modifying it.

In " Fish swim " and " Fish are animals " " swim "

and " are animals " are predicates.

A **predicate** connected to a subject by a **copula**

– a **copulative verb** or **linking verb** –

is called a **subjective complement**.

sêb`dšektiv

*

* sammenhængende * beretning

* helsætning * skrift- * skriftsprog

* helsætning

* udråb * udråbsordsord

* bydesætning * udsagnsord * bydemåde

*

*

* udråbstegn

* udsagns- * sætning

* enkel * sammensat * kerne- / delsætning
grammatisk udsagn

* grundled * prædikat

* navneords- * ordgruppe
~ ordgruppe tilknyttet et navneord

* navneords- * erstatning

* prædikat

* sætningsverb, udsagnsled

* led i > * (kerne- / del-) sætning

*

*

* prædikat * kopula

* kopulaverbum
(være, blive, hedde, kaldes, synes, anses for etc.)

* ~ omsagnsled til grundled

1222 A sentence verb may be a **single verb**

as in the **simple tenses** (the present and the past tense)

or a **compound sentence verb** as in **modal verb** phrases

and **compound tenses**: the present perfect, the past perfect,

the future, and the **progressive / continuous tenses**.

The **modals** or **modal (auxiliary) verbs** (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to, need, had better, and dare) are used as **modal auxiliaries** to express possibility, permission, intention, necessity, etc.

10 A clause may be a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

A declarative sentence is marked by a **full stop** or **period** at the end.

An **interrogative sentence** can be formed by inversion, by using 'do' as auxiliary verb, or by using an **interrogative** such as an **interrogative pronoun**, **determiner** or **adverb**, and by ending the sentence with a **question mark**.

Either as **single** or **compound members**, the members of a sentence may be a **subject** and a **sentence verb**, a **subjective compliment**, a **direct** and an **indirect object**, **20** or **objective complement**, an **adverbial member**, perhaps as a **prepositional phrase**.

A **subjective compliment** may be a **predicate noun**, an **adjective**, **infinitive**, an -ing form, or a predicate clause.

An **objective compliment (or predicate objective)** is connected to an object.

(They appoint him chairman. He paints his house red.)

With this and **for this once**, I have done with grammar.

* enkel / usammensat * verbum, udsagnsord

* simpel / usammensat * tid

* sammensat * sætnings- * verbum * modal verbum mådesudsagnsord

* sammensat tid

* udvidet tid

* modal * mådes- (hjælpe-) udsagnsord

*

* mådes- * hjælpedsagnsord

*

* hoved- * sætning * ~ bi- * sætning

* punktum

*

* spørgende * sætning

* spørgeord

* spørgende * pronomens stedord * determinator bestemmelsesord * adverbium biord

* spørgsmåls- * tegn

* enkelt / sammensat * led

* subjekt grundled * verbal udsagnsled

* omsagnslet til grundled * genstands- * hensynslet

* ~ omsagnslet til genstandsled * adverbial- * led

* præpositions- * led

* subjekts- * prædikatsled * prædikats- * navneord

* -tillægsord * navnemåde

*

* objektsprædikatsled, omsagnslet til genstandsled

*

*

* med dette * for denne gang * være færdig med ngt.

1223 In a **lesson / class on** communication

the students study a newspaper.

Human remains has been found hidden in a freezer.

The **murder suspect** has escaped using a police officer
as a **human shield**.

While a **powerful human drama** has **unfolded** before
the eyes of the onlookers, a police officer has persuaded
the hostage-taker to **free** his hostage.

Having **let** his hostage **go**, having **let go of** his hostage,
10 the hostage-taker has dropped his kitchen knife
and surrendered without further drama.

A **trainee** reporter covers **human interest stories**.

A story is about a **grumpy** old **moralist** and **social critic**.

The **dissenter** is really not so bad – he's only **human**.
di`sentê

He's also a person with **human failings / weaknesses**.

When you **get to know** him, he seems quite **human**.

Various **dissident writers** have bravely fought a battle for
`dissident
capitalism, communism or socialism with a **human face**.

In some countries, **dissidents** risk to be **persecuted for**
`...
20 their **dissidence**.

The students learn that the actual meaning of a word must
be **inferred / deduced from** its **context** to know what
in`f~ed di`dju~sd
the word **implies** or what may **be implied by / in** a sentence.

In speech, silence may **imply / mean** consent.

There has been an escalation / increase of **armed clashes**
along the border so an **above-the-fold** headline reads,
' Troops **clash** near the border.'

A headline, placed **below the fold**, says, ' **Canned food /**
E& tinned food declared **unfit** for **human consumption**.

30 A **sport** (<ing) headline runs, ' Danish **racing cyclist**
breaks away from the **peloton / platoon**.'
`pelêtân

The **breakaway** lasted until the **breakaway** (**rider / racer**)
was **caught up (with)** by the peloton in a **mass spurt**
in the finish.

So as some **sprinters** **spurred past** the **breakaway**
and **got to** the (**finish**) **line first**, the breakaway didn't get
a **stage win**, and didn't become a **stage winner** once again.

Early in the **stage**, the peloton had a **mass crash**.

* lektion i ngt.

*

* ~ rester af et menneske

* mord-

* mistænkt

* menneske-

* skjold

* voldsomt

* menneske-

* drama

* udfolde sig
~ udspille sig

*

* frigive ng.,

* lade ng. slippe fri

*

*

* praktikant (reporter) * ~ almen * interesse * historie

* vrissen * moralist * samfunds- * kritiker / revser

* anderledes tænkende

* menneskelig

* menneskelig

* ufuldkommenhed

* svaghed

* ~ komme til at kende ng.

* menneskelig

* regerings- / & systemkritisk

* skribent

* menneskeligt

* ansigt

* systemkritiker

* forfølge ng. for ngt.

* afvigende holdning
systemkritik

*

* udlede ngt. udfra ngt.

* sammenhæng

* antyde ngt.

* være antydet af / i ngt.
ligge i ngt.

* betyde ngt.

* væbnet >

* sammenstød

* ~ ovenfor midten

* støde sammen

* ~ under midten

* ~ dåsemad

* =

* uegnet til >

* menneske-

* konsumering

~ menneskeføde

* sports-

* ~ cykelrytter

* ~ feltet

* udbrud

* udbryder / udbruds- (~ rytter)

* indhentet

* masse-

* spurt

* i opløbet

* sprinter

* spurte forbi >

* udbryder

* ~ kom først til målstregen

* ~ etapesejr

* ~ etapevinder

* etape

* massestyrt

1224 Another headline says, ' **Street fighting** –

police **clash with** demonstrators.'

There has been a violent **clash between** the police and demonstrators.

The police have been involved in a violent **clash with** demonstrators.

Clashes broke out between police and demonstrators after a peaceful march.

The police had **formed a human chain** to prevent **10** the demonstrators from entering the **premises** of the company accused of pollution.

The police **were pelted with** rocks and bottles.

Statistics show a **frequency** of some diseases **above** the national **average** which **implies / indicates / suggests** (**that**) the area is exposed to pollution.

Statistics (U) is a branch of mathematics.

A lot of relations both existing and non-existing may be **inferred from statistics**.

When scientists **make inferences / deductions about** natural, cultural, or social phenomena, they must be careful

20 only to **draw inferences from** statistical data that are **causally connected**.

Even if **statistics** show that most people die in bed, and a **statistic** is that people spend about a **third** of their life in bed, a bed is not a dangerous place.

Research has **implied / indicated / suggested (that)** there's a connection between a factory and some pollution.

From much **evidence**, scientists **infer / deduce that** there's a connection between some diseases and the pollution.

The clear **inference is that** the pollution has to do with **30** industrial waste.

The fact that the management has **denied** reporters admittance to the premises **implies / indicates / suggests** ongoing **illegalities** in the handling of waste.
ili `galétiez

* gadekamp(e)

* tørne sammen med ng.

* sammenstød mellem ng.

*

* sammenstød

*

* sammenstød

* bryde ud mellem ng.

*

* danne >

* menneske-

* kæde

* område

*

* blive overdænget med ngt.

* statistik (-målinger)

* frekvens

* over >

hyppighed

* gennemsnit

* tyde på >

* at -

* statistik

*

* udlede ngt. fra ngt.

* statistik (-videnskab / -undersøgelse)

* drage slutning om ngt.

*

* drage >

* slutninger fra ngt.

* årsagsmæssigt

* forbundet

* statistikundersøgelse

* statistikresultat

* trediedel

*

* tyde / pege på at -

*

* fra ngt. > * bevismateriale

* (ng.) slutte sig til at -

*

* følgeslutning er at -

*

* nægte ng. ngt.

* pege / tyde på ngt.

* ulovlighed, lovovertrædelse

1225 The article **implies / indicates / suggests (that)**

the factory is **discharging / releasing** waste(s) **into** the **river**,
and **discharging / releasing** toxic fumes **into** the **air**.

It is implied / indicated / suggested in the article **that**
the factory has long failed to **comply with the regulations**
governing the **handling** of **waste(s) / on waste disposal**.

The author of the article **implies that** the magement
has been aware of the **illegalities**.

illi' galêtiz

Denying any knowledge of any **illegality**, a member of

10 the management has answered a reporter

in an offended tone, ' Are you **implying (that)** I'm lying ? '

(Are you **inferring that** I'm lying ?)

He clearly disliked the **implied disbelief** in the reporter's
tone.

As **pollution control implies / means** increased costs,
responsinility to the company's economy **clashes with**
responsibility to the environment.

The public find(s) it reasonable to **infer / deduce that**
the management has been aware of the illegalities.

If the factory has deliberately **violated** the regulations,
the management, **by inference**, has been aware of it.

20 Representatives of the employers, the unions
and the environmentalists **clash in** a heated **debate** on TV.

Their **stories** of pollution **clash / A&** don't **jibe**.

Democracy **implies / means** a respect for human rights:
individual liberties such as freedom of speech.

The debators **clash on** the issue.

The employers **clash with** the environmentalists **over**
more strict pollution regulations.

30 The employers' economic views **clash with**
the environmentalists' concern for the environment.

Their views **clash**.

* ngt. pege / tyde på at -

* udlede ngt. ud i >

* flod

* slippe ngt. ud / udlede ngt. i >

* luft

* det bliver antydet / antydes at -

* være i overensstemmelser med /
~ overholde >

* regulativ

* håndtering * affald / * om > * affalds- * bortskaffelse

* antyde at -

* ulovlighed, lovovertrædelse

* =

*

* antyde at -

* =

* antydet

* mistro

*

* forureningsbekæmpelse

* =

* kolliderede med ngt.

*

* udlede at -

*

* forbryde sig imod / overtræde ngt.

* ifølge logisk følgeslutning

*

* støde sammen i >

* debat

* beretning > * stride mod hinanden * harmonere

* indebærer / betyde ngt.

*

* ng. tørne samme over ngt.

* - - med ng. - -

*

* (synspunkt) kolliderede med ngt.

*

* (synspunkter) kolliderede

1226 The employers' opposition to stricter regulations	*
puts them on a head-on clash with the environmentalists.	* anbringe ng. i > * direkte * konfrontation med ng.
There's a head-on clash / conflict between the employers	* - - - mellem ng. >
and the environmentalists over pollution regulations.	* over ngt.
The environmentalist and the representative of	*
the employers have clashing personalities .	* ~ modsætningsfyldt * personlighed
There's a clash of interests, opinions and cultures.	* sammenstød af ngt. (~ interesse- etc. konflikt)
Hard-core environmentalists often get involved in	* ~ fra den hårde kerne
a personality clash / conflict with pragmatic people.	* personligheds- * konflikt med ng. * pragmatisk ladesiggørlig orienteret
10 There's an ongoing culture clash / conflict in the world:	* kultur- * sammestød, konflikt
a culture clash / conflict between peoples,	* ... mellem ng.
or between people or groups within the society.	*
A student comments on a colour clash / a clash of colours .	* farve- * disharmoni
He finds that the environmentalist wears colours that clash .	* farver * ~ ikke stå sammen
His sweater clashes with his trousers.	* ... med ngt.
His sweater and trousers clash .	* ~ ikke stå sammen
There was a timetabling eE/A scheduling clash on TV.	* programsætnings- * sammenfald / -stød
There was a clash in the TV timetable eE/A schedule .	* sammenfald / -stød i > * programsætning
The students missed a comedy show on TV as it	*
20 clashed eE/A conflicted with the debate.	* falde / støde sammen med ngt.
The programmes clashed eE/A conflicted .	* støde / falde sammen
A less important event is sometimes delayed to avoid	* udsætte ngt.
clashing eE/A conflicting with a more important one.	* støde / falde sammen med ngt.
Later on there's a football match on TV.	*
The two teams clash in tonight's semi final.	* tørne sammen i (sportskamp)
One time, the camera focuses on a spectator who clashes	* klaske ngt. (sammen)
the cymbals (together) .	* bækkener
As the cymbals clash (together) , the clash of cymbals	* klaske sammen * klask / klang af ngt.
mixes with an orgy of sound production .	* blande sig med ngt. * orgie af > * lyd- * frembringelse
30 The winning team look forward to their clash with	* tørnen sammen med ng.
the other finalist.	*

1227 Two sets of supporters **clash** outside the stadium.

* tørne sammen

The finalists **clash in** next weeks final.

* =

The **clash between** the finalists will be on TV next week.

* ~ kampopgør

Very late the heavy weight **clash appears on** TV.

* =

* komme på TV

The reigning champion **clashes with** a young challenger.

* tørne sammen med ng.

Many people consider the result **a foregone conclusion**.

* en på forhånd given afgørelse / afgjort slutning

The teachers **get involved in a clash with** the students.

* ~ komme i konflikt med ng.

The teachers **clash with** the students **over** bedtime.

* - - - over ngt.

Making an exception, the teachers agree to **delay** bedtime.

* udsætte (sengetid)

10 The result of the match sensationally turned out not to be
a foregone conclusion.

*

*

HAVING A BABY

1228 One day when Otis and Sandre are in the city,

Sandra, having an **arch** look in her eyes, tells Otis that she has to **do some shopping** at the **pharmacy /E& chemist's**.

'I'm only **hazarding** a guess,' Otis says with a **arch** smile.

'It's a **pregnancy test** you're buying,' he **hazards archly**, and goes on 'I would **hazard that** the test is the sole reason we're here.'

The **future** grandparents are happy.

As her belly is **bulging (out)**, Sandra starts wearing

10 maternity clothes.

Women having a job and **having a baby** may

go on maternity leave, and receive **maternity pay / benefit**.

Sandra suddenly has an irresistible desire for **acid drops**.

'The same thing **happened to** me.' Sandras mother says.

Having a **hospital confinement**, Sandra is admitted to the **labour / maternity ward when her time comes**.

Overwhelmed with anxiety as Sandra **goes into labour**,

Otis **attends** the **delivery with bated breath**.

While Sandra **is in labour**, Otis feels **put in** an **awkward**

20 position as he realizes there's actually very little

he can do to help Sandra through her **labour pains**.

Dizzy with excitement, he **breathes a sigh of relief** when

Sandra eventually **gives birth to** a **fine healthy baby girl**.

Even if it has been / she has had quite an **easy labour**,

childbirth always **takes** a lot of **pangs** and **efforts**.

When the **midwife** has **delivered** the **baby**,

she **cuts** the **umbilical cord** and binds it with a **ligature**.

The **umbilicus** leaves a raised or hollow place on the **belly** called the **navel**, the **belly button** or **tummy button**.

30 As soon as the midwife has **ligated / ligatured** the cord, she puts the **newborn baby** to Sandra's bosom.

Gazing at the **newborn**, Sandra's **all smiles**.

All her **pain** and **suffering** seem to be forgotten

The **new** grandparents, Ollie - the **new** uncle - and Tom are looking forward to see the **new** baby.

Like a godfather, Ollie promises to take care of his **niece**

whatever happens (to Sandra or Otis).

'Have you **settled on** a name yet,' Sandra's mother asks.

*

* skælmsk, underfundig
bedrevidende

* & have et ærinde

* apotek

* vove ngt.

* <<

* graviditets-

* test

* vove

* skælmsk

* vove (at påstå) at -

*

* kommende

* bulne ud

* moderskab

* klæder

~ omstændighedstøj

* få / have (et lille) barn

* gå på barselsorlov

* barsels-

* understøttelse

* syrligt

* drop / bolsje

* ske for ng.

* hospital-

* ~ fødsel

* fødselsafdeling

* ~ da fødslen nærmer sig

* gå i fødsel

* deltage i /
overvære >

* fødsel
forløsning

* med tilbageholdt åndedræt

* være i fødsel

* sætte ng. i en kejtet >

* position

* fødsels-

* smerter / veer

* svimmel

* ~ drage et lettelsens suk

* ~ føde ng.

* ~ velskabt

* & spædbarn

* pige

~ pigebarn

* nem fødsel

* barnefødsel

* kræve >

* ve

* anstrengelse

* jordemoder

* forløse >

* =

* klippe >

* navle-

* strengen

* ligatur

underbinding

* mave

* navlestreng

* navle

* ~ navle

* =

* underbinde ngt.

* nyfødt

* baby

* se optaget på / betragte ngt.

* ~ være et stort smil
lutter smil

* smerte

* lidelse

* nybagt

* =

* den nyankomne (baby)

* niece

* hvad end

* (der) sker

* lægge sig fast på / beslutte sig for ngt.

1229 Having eventually settled on Lilibelle,	* bestemt sig for ng.	
the parents name their firstborn (daughter) Lilibelle	* kalde ng. ng.	* førstefødte
and usuall call her Lili.	*	
Sandre breastfeeds / suckles her baby many times a day.	* amme ng.	
Breastfeeding mothers must be carefull about what	* ammende	
they eat and drink, as harmful matters occurring in their food	* findes i ng.	
and drink will occur in their breast milk .	* =	* bryst- * mælk
Having suckled , having sucked at her mothers breast ,	* die	* ... ved ngs. bryst
and sucked milk from her breasts, their new baby often cries	* die (mælk) fra (bryst)	* nykommen * baby
10 shortly afterwards and won't settle (down).	* falde til ro	
They are told that their baby daughter may be colicky	* baby- * datter	* kolikramt
as many sucklings (o-f) suffer from colic .	* spædbarn	* kolik
They have to take a deep breath, pull themselves together,	*	
and really make an effort to settle (down) their nerves .	* ~ få nerverne til at falde til ro	
Fortunately, they have a piece of good advice	*	
about what might actually be wrong with their daughter.	* ~ i vejen med ng.	
To settle her (down) after a meal, they should carry her	* få ng. til at falde til ro	
upright in their arms so as she rests her stomach against	* opret	
their breast in order to make her burp / belch .	* bøvse	
20 When a baby suckles , it often swallows a lot of air.	* sutte, die	
So it will have to burp to settle it's stomach .	* få maven til at falde til ro	
Indeed, after proper burp / belch , Lili settles (down)	* bøvs	* falde til ro
as a sure sign that her stomach has settled .	* maven >	* falde til ro
Then they settle their little daughter in her cradle .	* lægge ng. til rette i ng.	* vugge
Singing a lullaby or a nursery rhyme , they tuck her up	* vuggevis * ~ børne * rim * omsvøbe / putte ng.	
as they settle her quilt /A& comforter /E duvet around her.	* anbringe > * vattæppe * = * dyne * omkring ng.	
When Lili sucks her dummy / comforter E/A pacifier ,	E& quiltet dyne	
she settles (down) and falls asleep more easily.	* sutte på ng.	* (narre-) sut
She may also suck her finger .	*	
30 At regular intervals, they have a visit from a health visitor .	* ~ sutte finger	
As everyday life little by little assumes a definite form ,	* sundhedsplejerske	
everybody starts to feel settled .	* hverdagen	* ~ tage form
Feeling settled in their jobs,	* faldet til	
they all enjoy a settled way of life .	* etableret i (job)	
As they lead a more and more settled existence ,	* etableret	* ~ livsstil
the daily round is more and more chacacterized by /	* leve >	* = * & liv
increasingly bears / has the stamp of settled habits.	* daglig >	* rutine * & præget af ng.
	* bære / have præg af >	* indgroet (vane)

1230 On some occasions, they **bottle-feed** (Lili).

When they make use of **bottle feeding**,

Lili **sucks** a **breast milk substitute** E/A **formula** (**milk**)

from a **baby's bottle** /E& **feeding bottle** provided with

a **teat** E/A **nipple** that she **sucks** (**milk** **through**).

They mix the **`milk powder** / **powdered `milk** E/A **dry `milk** with **lukewarm** water.

It says on the package, ' The **contents** (pl.) of the packet may have **settled in transit**.

10 A **bottle baby** is fed by bottle from birth.

If a young animal can't **suck** (**milk** from) its mothers **teats**, it may **suck** a liquid **from** a **feeding** E/A **nursing bottle**.

Sandra and Otis have converted a writing desk into a (**baby**) **dress**ing **table** / **changing table**.

They take it in turns to **change** their **baby**.

As they **change** her **nappy** E/A **diaper** several times a day, they **wash** and **dress** their baby.

Lili has a **rattle** to play and **rattle** with.

She's amused to hear its **rattle** / **rattling** (**sound**).

20 At first, when they shake and **rattle** the **rattle** and it **rattles**, she reacts at every **rattle**.

Sometimes they settle Lili in her **baby chair**, and sometimes they settle her into her **baby bounce**.

Going for a walk, they **take** Lili **with** them in her **pram** E/A **baby carriage** / o-f **buggy** where she can sit up or sleep.

They **put** the **canopy** / E& **hood** **up** and **down** according to the circumstances.

Lili easily falls asleep while they **push** the **pram**.

They also have a **pushchair** / **buggy** E/A **stroller** **30** that can be pushed along and folded.

Starting to crawl, Lili is an **elusive** little fellow. so she's sometimes placed in her **playpen**.

When she's **left in** / **under** someone's **charge**, this person has to **have** their **eyes skinned** / **peeled** to keep an eye on their adventurous little **charge**.

* ~ give (ng.) sutteflaske

* ~ at give sutteflaske

* sutte ng. > * moder- * mælks- * erstatning

* fra ng. * ~ sutteflaske

* sut * sutte på * (sutte (mælk) gennem)

* mælke- * pulver / = * ~ tørmælk

* lunken

* indhold (sg.)

* ~ synke sammen * ~ under transporten

* flaske- * ~ barn

* die / sutte / patte (ng. fra) > * pat, dievorte

* - - - ng. fra > * sutteflaske

*

* ~ puslebord

* skifte (~ pusle) > * baby

* skifte > * ble

* & pusle

* rangle * rangle

* raslen * = , raslende (lyd)

* rasle, ~range (med) ng. * rangle * rasle, rangle

* raslen, ~ ranglen

* baby > * stol

* ~ hoppegynge

* tage ng. med sig * barnevogn

* =

* slå > * kaleche * op / ned

*

* skubbe > * barnevogn

* klapvogn

*

* ~ som godt kan lide at stikke af

* kravlegård

* overladt til ngs. varetægt

* have øjnene * (skrællet), åbne & have et øje på hver finger

* person i ngs. varetægt

SUMMER SCHOOL

1231 During the summer holiday, the school is converted into	*
a summer school specially intended / designed for families.	* beregnet for ng.
So people can spend a month at summer school.	*
They plan to lay () out a golf course on the estate.	* anlægge ngt.
The golfers use clubs with wooden or metal heads to hit	* golfspiller * kølle
a golf ball into a series of holes usually 9 or 18.	* golf- * bold
A number of obstacles are set out to constitute a variety	* forhindring * anlægge ngt. * danne / udgøre ngt.
of hazards in the form of bunkers (sand traps	* hazard * bunker
and dirt mounds) and pools .	* vandhul
10 However, as some of the estate is subject to some	* være underlagt ngt.
preservation regulations , they get into conflict with	* frednings- * bestemmelse
the Nature Conservancy Board .	* ~ fredningsnævn
Both sides in the dispute agree to go to arbitration	* være enig i / sige ja til at - * gå til > * voldgift
to settle the disagreement / dispute by binding arbitration .	* afgøre / afslutte * uenighed * bindende ...
The wants and demands from either side	*
are logical conclusions from either of their points of view.	* logisk * følgeslutning ud fra ngt.
The disputing parties must agree on an arbiter ,	* blive / være enige om ngt. * mægler, opmand
a referee or judge empowered to arbitrate (in) the dispute.	* mægle og dømme (i) ngt.
They agree on an arbitrator to arbitrate between them.	* forligsmand * mægle og dømme mellem ng. voldgiftsdommer
20 Although an arbitrator , either a person or committee,	* =
has arbitrary powers, their decisions will be made	* egenmægtig
by balancing / weighing the viewpoints of either of	* afveje ngt. >
the disputing parties against each other.	* op imod ngt.
The law represented by local authorities is, however,	*
the final arbiter of what changes can be allowed.	* endegyldig * voldgiftsdommer
After a hearing, and having carried / pushed the viewpoints	* føre ngt. >
to their logical conclusion , the arbitrator judges officially	* ~ ud i sin yderste konsekvens
how a compromise should be reached between the manor	* kompromis * nå < mellem ng.
and the Nature Conservatory Board.	*
30 Right of ownership of land implies certain obligations.	* indbefatte / medføre ngt.
The quartet finds the compromise solution acceptable.	* kompromis
Bearing in mind their own family history, Otis points out	* ~ have ngt. i tankerne
how disputes were often settled arbitrarily in the past.	* ved voldgift

1232 From / since time immemorial , the common man	* fra / siden	* tid	* ~ ikke til at huske
has had to submit to arbitrary rulers having arbitrary powers.	* egenmægtig selvrådende	~ siden tidernes morgen	* vilkårlig
Irrespective of the law, they make decisions solely based on	*		
their personal choice or whims.	*		
As rulers make unpredictable arbitrary decisions ,	* egenmægtig >		* beslutning
their choices often seem completely arbitrary and foolish	* valg		* =
when they decide go through with a project in spite of	* endelig beslutte at -		* gennemføre ngt.
all logic and reason.	*		
Being the arbiters of the lives of their subjects, tyrants have	* dommer over ngt.		
10 the powers to arbitrarily control the lives of their subjects	* efter forgodtbefindende		* kontrollere / bestemme over ngt.
as for enstance the power to have people executed arbitrarily ,	* =		
the power to conclude whatever treaty and pact ,	* slutte >	* traktat	* pakt
and to wage war, and make / conclude peace arbitrarily .	* slutte >	* fred	* efter forgodtbefindende
Unlike despicable characters, admirable personalities	* foragtelig		* beundringsværdig
often become arbiters of taste, style, and fashion.	* smagsdommer for ngt.		

* einstimmig

1234 So **joining together**, the school and the hamlet

work together to organize the festival.

The festival opens with a **pageant**.

The **participants** are dressed in **historical costumes**.

A **jester** in the front **shouts** () **out** announcements.

All the **bright / vivid colours** of his **motley clash**.

His one green **stocking clashe** **harsly with** his other
yellow stocking.

He's wearing a pair of **cobalt blue poulaines** or **crakows**
`kêubâ~lt pu~`leinz

10 (**peaked shoes**) provided with little bells **jingling**

at the end of their elongated pointed **peaks / toes**.

He's wearing a multicoloured **fool's cap**

having several **dropping peaks** from which bells are hung.

His **hiplength** trousers / pants, **bagging** at the hip,
are striped in **scarlet** and **crimson**, **navy blue** and green.

One of the teachers, **bringing up the rear**,
wears a **fool's cap / dunce's cap** which is a tall pointed hat
that a **dunderhead** had to wear in school in the past.

People have donated a lot of attractive objects.

20 to be sold at the **flea market**.

The **scrap dealer** from the local **junkyard / E& scrapyard**
has donated some fine **scrap** that the students and teachers
could easily fix during their **practical classes**, and sell.

There's a **wheel of fortune / a lucky wheel** at the festival.

Some people choose their numbers **arbitrarily**
while others choose their **lucky numbers**
or other numbers they are personally related to.

A **caricaturist** draws caricatures of people.
`karikê\$urist

He **accentuates** people's **distinctive features**.

30 Onlookers **group (a)round** the **draughtsman**.
`dra~ftsmên

A **falconer** demonstrates **falconry**.

Having hunted a **dummy** bird provided with a piece of meat,
the **falcon** returns and **settles on** the falconer's glove.

* slutte sig sammen

* arbejde sammen om at -

* historisk optog / optrin

* deltager * historisk * kostume, dragt

* nar * råbe ngt. ud

* stærk * farve * hofnardragt * ~ skriger mod hinanden

* strømpe * ~ skrige til himlen mod ngt.

*

* kobolt- * blå * snabelsko
(sko fra Polen / Krakow)

* (tilspidset sko) * ringle

* spids / tå

* ~ narrehat

* nedhængende * spids

* hoftelange * pose

* skarlagensrød * højrød * navyblå
purpurrød karmosinrød

* ~ danne bagtrop

* ~ narrehat / dummeperhat

* dumrian

*

* loppe- * marked

* skrot- * handler * skrotplads

* skrot

* praktisk > * fag

* ~ lykkehjul

* tilfældigt, vilkårligt

* lykketal

*

* karikaturtegner

* fremhæve ngt. * særegne * ansigtstræk

* samles omkring ngt. * tegner

* falkoner * falkeopdræt / -jagt

* attrap- (fugl)

* falk * slå sig ned / sætte sig på ngt.

1235 A closed-down **smithy** in the hamlet is reopened.

* smedje

Working in the **forge**, the old (**black>**) **smith**, long since
retired, demonstrates his old **craft**.

* i > * smedje * grovsmed
* håndværk

Students from the school assist him in working the **bellows**.

* blæsebælg

They blow air onto the **live coals on the forge** to make them
produce enough heat to make the iron object **red hot**
and **plastic**.

* glødende * kul (-stykker) * i > * esse
* rødglødende
* formbart

Then the smith, wearing a large leather **apron**,

* forklæde

uses a **pair of fire tongs** to get the red-hot object out of

* ~ ildtang

10 the **red hot** coals **glowing on the forge**.

* glødende * lysende * esse

As he stirs up the **glowing embers**, a shower of **sparks**
rises into the air.

* lysende * glødende stump træ / kul * gnist
pl. gløder svævende glød
* stige op i luften

He's going to **forge** a horse shoe **from** iron.

* smede (hestesko) af (jern)

Having put the bar on top of his **anvil**, he starts shaping
the **red-hot** bar with his hammer.

* ambolt
* ~ rødglødende

Every time his hammer hits the red-hot iron,

*

sparks fly and fall to the ground **in showers**.

* gnist * flyve, ~ springe * i byger

Soot settles all over his face.

* sod * sætte sig

His eyes **shine** in his **sooty** face.

* skinne * sodet

20

A rescue team and a fire brigade from the local
emergency services demonstrate their skills and equipment.

*

An old car with **dummies** as the driver and a passenger
is send off at high speed to crash with a wall.

* forsøgsdukke

Demonstrating their special tools, the rescuers cut up
the wrecked **bodywork** (U) to free the injured dummies.

*
* kar(r)osseri

A doctor from an ambulance **gives** the dummies **first aid**.

* give ng. > * førstehjælp

The dummies are put on stretchers and provided with
surgical collars to protect the **cervical spine** in case
any of the two **cervical vertebrae** has been enjured.

*
* ~ støttekrave * hals- * rygsøjle
* = * ryghvirvel

30 The ambulance **with blue lights and the sirens on**
pretends to take the dummies to hospital.

* ~ med fuld udrykning
*

The scenery of the crash is video taped and shown in
slow motion to warn people against speeding.

*
*

1236 After the rescue scenery, and having **poured out** some **flammable liquid** inside the wrecked car, a **fireman sets fire to** the wreckage.

As it **catches fire**, flames **spew from** the wreckage, and soon both flames and smoke **belch (out) / spew out**.

Fire never fails to **fascinate**.

Large flames **fascinate** most people.

Not until the wreckage has been **on fire** for a while, and it **belches (out / forth) / spews out** large flames,

10 and a **pillar** of black **smoke** rises in the air, the **fire engines /A& trucks** turn up.

Wearing their **fireproof protective suits**, a couple of **firefighters** attack the fire with their **fire extinguishers**.

Covering the wreckage with **foam**, the firefighters quickly **put out / extinguish** the flames, and **put out / extinguish** the fire in a few seconds.

Firefighting is a dangerous job so it's always best to **err on the side of caution**.

Especially the children are **fascinated to see** **20** the **firefighting vehicles**, the **firefighting equipment**, and the firefighters with their **fireman's helmets**.

Fire **holds a fascination for** most people

One of the firefighting vehicles is a **ladder truck**.

Suddenly loud **cries for help** are heard from a **figure** surrounded by smoke on the top of a tower of the manor.

Everybody **looks in** anxiety and **fascination** as the engine raises its **telescopic ladder** lifting a fireman high up in the air.

It's fascinating to see the huge ladder extending, and **coming to the rescue of** the person in distress.

30 The crowd **burst / break into cheers** when they recognize Ollie entering the small box on top of the ladder.

The spectator's **fascination of** the demonstration witnesses to many people's **eerie / uncanny fascination for / with** accidents and their **fascination for / with** rescuers.

* hælde ngt. ud
 * brandbar væske
 * brandmand * sætte ild til ngt.
 * komme i brand * vælde ud fra ngt.
 * =
 * fascinere, betage
 * ... ng.
 * i brand
 * udspe ngt.
 * søjle af > * røg
 * ~ brandbil ~ røgsøjle
 * brandsikker * beskyttelses- * dragt
 * brandmand * brand- * slukningsapparat
 * skum
 * slukke (flammer) * ... (ild)
 *
 * brandslukning
 * ~ være overforsigtig
 * være fascineret / betaget af at -
 * brandbil * brandslukningsudstyr
 * brandmandshjælm
 * indeholde > * en fascination for ng.
 * stige- * ~ vogn
 * råb * om hjælp * skikkelse
 *
 * se på i > * fascination, betagelse
 * telescop- * stige
 * det er > * fascinerende / betagende at -
 * komme til > * redning af ng.
 * ~ komme ng. til undsætning
 * bryde ud i > * bifald
 *
 * fascination af ngt.
 * uhyggelig * fascination >
 * af ngt. * ... af ng.

1237 While the firemen are packing () up) their things,	* pakke ngt. sammen		
a couple of spectators suddenly attract everybody's attention	*		
as they go at hammer and tongs .	* ~ komme voldsomt op at skændes / slå		
The firemen, too, look in surprise at the two hotheads	*		
being at hammer and tongs until one of the firemen grabs	* være voldsomt oppe at ...		
a fire extinguisher, and sprays foam over the hotheads.	* oversprøjte ng.		
The onlookers are still in bewilderment when the hotheads	* forvirring, forbløffelse		
covered in foam stop fighting and start dancing with each other.	*		
People laugh in relief as they realize it was all a charade .	* skue- / komediespil		
10 In the evening there's a collective / joint dinner	\$ê`ra~d E/A `reid * fælles		
for all the volunteers having pulled (well) together .	* arbejde (godt) sammen trække på samme hammel / gå godt i spænd		
Using skewers , the cook skewers the roasts,	* grillspyd, kødnål	* spidde ngt. ~ hæfte ngt. med <	
and skewers lumps of meat and vegetables to be grilled.	* spidde ngt.		
Being busy, many of the participants for(e)went lunch.	* ~ gav afkald på ngt.		
As they have for(e)gone lunch,	* =		
they have worked up a ravenous appetite .	* oparbejde >	* ravneagtig ~ glubende	* appetit
Unfortunately, one of them has stomach trouble .	* få / have >	* (et) mave >	* ~ onde
His stomach troubles him, and he feels like vomitting .	* mave	* plage ng.	* kaste op
Fortunately, he reaches the toilet before spewing (up).	* før at -		* kaste op
20 He spews () up) the whole meal.	* kaste ngt. op		
Even if everybody has enjoyed the festival, everybody is	*		
happy to settle down in their old groove / old ways .	* slå sig ned > * (i sin gamle rille / sine gamle måder) ~ komme i vante folder		
When Sandra tells Otis about her childhood, she relates	*		
how she sometimes in the evening sneaked down to	*		
the servants common room and from her concealed position	* tyendets		* fællesrum
had listened to an old farmhand telling fairy tales .	* karl	* fortælle >	* eventyr
For years he had been working as a cowhand / cattleman	* staldkarl, røgter		
looking after the cattle and helping cleaning () up /	* muge ud i ngt.		
mucking () up the stables.	* =		
Later on he has been working as a groom ,	* staldkarl, rideknægt		
grooming / currycombing the horses with a currycomb .	* strigle ng.		* strigle
When he told a fairy story to the other servants,	* fortælle >	* eventyr	* til ng.
he of course recounted the tale (to his good listeners)	* berette / gengive ngt.	* fortælling	* til ng. * lytter
in a way that they were supposed to believe it was	*		
a true story and that fairyland exists.	* eventyrland		
Sandra admits that some improper parts of the stories	* usømmelig		
were unsuitable / not suitable for children but at that time	* uegnet >		* egnet for ng.
she didn't grasp the meaning of certain words and phrases.	* fatte ngt.		

FAIRYTALES

1238 Once upon a time the **king of the elves**

called a meeting at the **hill of the elves**.

He **called** a group of local **fairies over to the elf hill**.

The **elf king called (up)on the fays to come to a meeting**
to settle their affairs.

Making up a motley crowd of strange creatures,

fairies are **brownies, elves, sprites, pixies, gnomes, imps,**

goblins, ogres, trolls, leprechauns, and gremlins belonging
`ëugêz

to a class of supernatural beings, generally **conceived as**

10 having a **diminutive** human form, possessing magical
powers, and **intervening with** them in human affairs.

Fairy or fay is the most general name for such beings.

There are both **good** and **evil / wicket fairies**.

A **brownie** is a **good-natured tiny / E& tiddly** man
who appears usually at night to do household tasks.

Elf suggests a young, **roguish** or **mischievous** fairy.

Sprite suggests a fairy of pleasing appearance, older than
an elf, to be admired for **ease** and **lightness of movement**.

It may, however, be **impish** or even hostile.

20 Pixie suggests a fairy or sprite esp. a **mischievous** one.

Gnomes are small beings, like ugly little old men,
nêumz
who live in the earth, guarding mines, treasures, etc.

They are mysterious **malevolent** and terrify human beings
by causing dreadful **mishaps** to **occur**.

An **imp** is a little devil or demon or an evil spirit
who in stories appears as a small creature like a little man
that has magic powers and behaves badly / **impishly**.

Goblin suggests a **mischievous demon** of any size,
`di-mên
usually of human or animal form, which are supposed to

30 afflict, assail, or even torture human beings.

An **ogre** is a **monster**, usually represented as a **hideous**
`ëugê
giant who **feeds on** human **flesh**.

A **leprechaun** is an Irish sprite or **pigmy / pygmy goblin**.
`leprêkâ~n

A **troll** is a Scandinavian supernatural being,
troul
sometimes conceived as a giant and sometimes as a dwarf.

Gremlins are invisible beings who were said by pilots
in World War II to cause all sorts of things to go wrong with
airplanes.

* konge over > ~ elverkonge * alferne
* ~ elverhøj
* kalde / beordre ng. > * eventyrvæsen * over til > * elverhøj
* elverkonge * beordre ng. til at - * eventyrvæsen
*
* udgøre > * broget * skare af > * mærke- * skabninger
lige
* alf * alf * alf, fe * alf * gnom, dværg * djævnle-
nisse nisse nisse nisse havenisse unge
* trolde * trolde * trolde * alf, trolde * grimlin
nisse
* opfattet som at -
* formindsket, lille
* blande sig med ng.
* eventyrvæsen
* god * ond * eventyrvæsen
* alf, (gård-) nisse * godmodig * lille
*
* alf, nisse * drilsk, skælmsk * & ondsindet
* alf, fe, (drille-) nisse
* afslappethed * ~ lethed i måden at bevæge sig på
* drisk, drillevern / -syg
* alf, (drille-) nisse * onskabsindet
drillesyg
* gnom, dværg
*
* ondsindet, onskabsfuld
* uheld * opstå
ske
* djævlunge
*
* onskabsfuldt
drilagtigt
* trolde * ondsindet * dæmon
ondt væsen
*
* plage ng. * overfalde
* trolde * uhyre * hæsliq
* ~ spise > * (menneske-) kød
* alf, nisse * lilleput * trolde
trolde
* trolde
*
* grimlin
*
*

THE BROWNIE

1239 As it's unwise to **walk on** an **empty stomach**,

the brownie never **left home on** an **empty stomach**.

An army marches on it's stomach.

Although he **had no stomach for** this kind of **hungry work**,

he **went on foot** in order to **work up / get up an appetite**.

A long walk **gives** you an **appetite**.

So he had **got** a **hearty** and **healthy** appetite.

As he could **well afford** to buy a good dinner,
he stopped to eat at a **roadside inn**.

10 As he had forgotten to fill his purse, he **could ill afford** to
buy a simple meal.

As he **could ill afford** the time to go back ,
he had to **walk on on** an **empty stomach**.

The brownie arrived at the elf hill **healthily** tired.

The long walk had **given** him a **good appetite**.

*

*

AT THE ELF HILL

20 Little by little the fairies arrived at the hill of the elves.

The **leprechaun** had come all the way from Ireland,
and the **troll** had come from somewhere in Scandinavia.

A fairy had **sent** his **regrets** on **grounds of ill health**.

COMPLEXION

HUMOURS and TEMPERAMENTS

The fairies were a **queer lot of complexions** (o-f)
and a **motley bunch** of **good, bad** and **ill repute**.

It was believed in the old days that a person's **complexion**
– their constitution of body and mind – was the result of

30 the combination of the **four cardinal humours**

i. e. the elementary fluids of the body.

Having too much of one of the four **cardinal humours**
which were **blood, phlegm, black bile** (or **melancholy**)
and **yellow bile** (or **cholera**), a person was characterized by
by one of the four **cardinal temperaments: sanguineness,**
phlegmaticness, melancholy, and cholericness.

* alf, (gård-) nisse

* gå >

* på tom mave

/ fastende hjerte

* ~ gå hjemmefra

* =

* ~ uden mad og drikke duer helt en ikke

* ~ ikke have lyst til ngt. * arbejde, der gør en sulten

* begive sig afsted til fods

* samle / få appetit

* give (ng.) appetit

* få / have >

* god

* sund

* appetit

* have godt råd til at -

* ~ landevejs-

* kro

* ~ have dårligt råd til at -

*

* ~ have dårlig overskud af (tid)

* spadserere videre

* på tom mave

* sund

* give ng. >

* (en) god appetit

*

*

*

* irsk alf / nisse / trolde

* skandinavisk trolde

* sende * ~ afbud * (på) grund af > * dårligt helbred

*

*

* mærkelig, underlig * samling af ngt. * karaktertype
løjerlig, aparte temperament

* broget skare * godt > * dårlig * = * ry
slet omdømme

* særkende- / karaktersammensætning
(blanding af legemsvæsker / ansigtskulør)

*

* fire

* afgørende

* legemsvæsker

*

* hoved-

* legemsvæske

* blod

* flegma, flem

* sort * galde

mund- og næsehuleslim

(melankoli)

* gul ...

* galde

* hoved -

* temperament

* sangvinskhed

optimisme

* flegmatisknede
sindighed

* melankoli
tungsindighed

* koleriskhed
hidsighed

THE BROWNIE

SANGUINESS; A SANGUINE FAIRY

1240 The **sanguine brownie** was the first to arrive.

He was a **well-mannered** good fairy.

Blood **predominated** in his **complexion / temperament**.

pri' dâmineitid

Blood was the **predominating humour** in his **complexion**

dominating his **physical** and **mental constitution**.

As blood was the **predominant** fluid in his **temperament**,

pri' dâminênt

he had a **sanguine temperament** and a **sanguine temper**

Having an **abundance** of blood in his **complexion**,

he had a **gay** and **optimistic temperament** and **temper**,

10 Being a fairy of **sanguine temperament** and **temper**,

the **ruddy-faced** brownie had a **florid / reddish complexion**

and **humorous** green eyes.

Having a **sanguine disposition**, he had a **good temper**

and was usually in a **good** and **cheerful temper**.

Disposed to sanguiness, being a **good-tempered** fairy,

the **optimictic** brownie **was** usually in a **good humour**

if not in the **best** of **humours**.

So **affected with sanguiness** and **optimism**,

the **good-natured** brownie was usually in a **good mood**,

20 a **gay and light, cheerful, confident** and **optimistic** mood.

Being an **incurable optimist by temperament**,

the **cheerful** brownie had a tendency to look on

the more **favourable** side of **happenings**,

and to **anticipate** the most favourable result,

and that good ultimately **predominates over** evil.

Most fairies admired his **cheerful / sunny disposition**,

his **optimism**, **cheerfulness**, and **good humour**.

The **reddish-complexioned** brownie usually

gave a **humorous** summary of the fairies last meeting.

Having **mildly, crazily** and **wryly humorous moments**,

30 his account **humorously** described each of the fairies'

behaviour and character.

Most fairies liked his **good humour** and **sense of humour**

Some **humourless** fairies had **no sense of humour**.

* (gård- / hus-) nisse

* sangvinskhed

* optimisme

* =

* velopdagen

* dominere /

være fremherskende i ngt.

* dominerende /

være fremherskende i ngt.

* ~ legemsbygning

* fremherskende

mest dominerende

* sangvinsk

* optimistisk

* overflod

* munter

* optimistisk

* rødmosset

* humørfyldt, munter

* have > * optimistisk

* i et godt lune, i godt humør

* disponeret for ngt.

* optimistisk

* i allerbedste humør

* påvirket af >

* godmodig

rar, venlig

* munter

* uhelbredelig

* munter

* gunstig, fordelagtig

udbytterig

* forvente ngt.

* dominerer over ngt.

* muntre / =

* munterhed

* rødlig

* munter

* mildt

* skørt

* ironisk

* morsomt, muntert

*

* gode humør

* humør- / humorforladt

* ingen ...

* sangvinsk

* optimistisk

* <<

* ~ legemsvæske-

sammensætning

* grundlegemsvæske

* =

* ~ psyke

* legemsvæske-

sammensætning

* =

* gemyt

sind

* gemyt, sind

* temperament

sindlag, gemyt

* ansigtsfarve /

-kulør

* anlæg

* ... > * godt

* sindlag

* gemyt

* i et godt lune, i godt humør

* disponeret for ngt.

* optimisme

* godmodig

rar, venlig

* i et godt lune

* =

* i et godt lune

* ~ fint

* muntert

* selvsikker

* optimistisk

* af temperament

* begivenheder

* ansigtskulørt (person)

* moment

* øjeblik

* ~ humoristisk sans

THE SPRITE

PHLEGMATICNESS; A PHLEGMATIC FAIRY

1241 Being of pleasing appearance, the sprite was admired for his **ease** and **lightness** of **movement**.

Trying to live up to his reputation as a **mischievous** sprite, he used to be rather **impish** and **hostile** in his younger days.

Phlegmatic by nature, the **phlegmatic** old sprite had, however, eventually come to terms with his true nature.

Phlegm predominated in his **complexion** / **temperament** so the **self-possessed** sprite had ended up as a rather good-natured fairy, **cool**, **calm** and **collected**.

10 As **phlegm** was his **predominating humour**, he had a **phlegmatic temperament** and **phlegmatic temper**.

Having **phlegm** in **abundance** in his **complexion**, the sprite had an **equable** and **patient temperament**.
`ekwēbl
and an **even** and **gentle temper**.

Being a fairy of **phlegmatic temperament**, he was usually in a **relaxed** and **phlegmatic humour** / **temper** / **mood**.

Disposed to phlegmaticness, he was neither easily incited to action nor easily incited to **display emotion**

So he usually **reacted in** a **relaxed manner**.

20 As a **cool customer** (o-f), he could **keep** a **cool head**, and **keep** / **stay** { **cool** / **calm** in a crisis.

Cool as a cucumber, he usually **took** a **relaxed attitude** to whatever happened.

Having a phlematic disposition, he sometimes tended to have an **apathetic** and **sluggish temperament** and **temper**.

Affected with **apathy** and **suggishness**, the **apathic** and **sluggish** sprite sometimes **felt** too **apathetic** to care about things.

Feeling apathy about most things,

30 he **was apathetic about** the world and its problems.

* alf, fe, (drille-) nisse

* flegmatiskhed
(be-) sindighed

* flegmatisk
(be-) sindig

* ubesværethed

* lethed

* bevægelse

* onskabsfuld
drilsk, drillesyg
* drilsk

* fjentlig

* flegmatisk
(be-) sindig

* =

* flegma * dominere /
være fremherskende i ngt.
* besindig, rolig

* kropsvæske-
sammensætning

* afslappet

* rolig

* & fattet

* flegma

* fremherskende

* legemsvæske

* flegmatisk
(be-) sindig

* temperament

* =

* sindelag
gemyt

* flegma

* i overflod

* legemsvæske-
sammensætning

* ligevægtig
rolig

* tålmodigt

* temperament
sindelag, gemyt

* =

* mild, blid

* sindelag, gemyt

* flegmatisk
(be-) sindigt

* ~ legemsvæskeblanding
sindelag, gemyt

* i >

* afslappet

* flegmatisk

* lune, humør

* disponeret / have anlæg for ngt.

* flegmatiskhed

* udvise

>

* sindsbevægelse

* reagere >

* på >

* afslappet

* måde

* koldsindig
afslappet

* type

* holde hovedet koldt

* forholde sig / forblive >

* rolig

* kølig som en agurk * indtage >
~ aldeles koldsindig
* til ngt.

* afslappet * holdning

* have >

* flegmatisk

* tilbøjelighed

* apatisk

* sløv

* temperament

* sindelag

* apati, sløvsind

* sløvhed

* apatisk, sløv

* sløv

* føle sig

* & ligeglad

*

* føle >

* apati overfor/ ligegladhed med ngt.

* være >

* apatisk overfor / ligeglad med ngt.

THE GOBLIN

MELANCHOLY / MELANCHOLIA

`melênkêli melên`kêulia

1242 Supposed to be a **mischievous demonic** fairy,

the goblin was supposed to **afflict**, **assail**, and even torture human beings.

Feeling and looking more and more **dispirited**, **downcast**,
di`spiritid
dejected, **despondent** and **depressed**, the goblin
had been quite unable to live up to his reputation.

His future had looked `dismal and **gloomy**, so feeling
depressed about the future, he **felt** more and more **blue**.

Having **melancholy**, **mournful**, **sad** and **sorrowful eyes**,
`melênkêli
10 humming melancholy, **sad**, **doleful**, and **mournful tunes**,
he had spent his time **pottering** E/A **puttering about**.

Having a **melancholy**, **melancholic**, **sad**, **doleful**, **gloomy**,
melên`kâlik
glum, **mournful**, **sorrowful**, and **sombre** (**expression** /
look on his) **face** / **look in his eyes**, he had spent
all his energy **mourning** (**for**) his **lost reputation**.

Feeling and looking **melancholy**, **melancholic**, **sad**,
`... -`kâ-
doleful, **gloomy**, **glum**, **mournful**, and **sorrowful**,
the goblin seemed to have a **disposition** to `melancholy.

20 Having a **melancholy** / **melancholic disposition**,
apparently **disposed** to **melancholy** or **melancholia**,
the **dispirited**, **downcast**, **dejected**, **despondent**,
melancholy, **sad**, **doleful**, **gloomy**, **glum**, **mournful**,
sorrowful, **depressed** and **pessimistic** goblin was, in fact,
a **melancholy** / **melancholic** fairy by nature / temperament.

`melankâli melên`kâlik
As a matter of fact **melancholy** (**black bile**) was **abundant**
in his **complexion** / **temperament**.

Melancholy (**black bile**) was his **predominant humour**
so the goblin had a **melancholy** / **melancholic temperament**.

30 Being a fairy of **melancholy** / **melancholic temperament**,
he had a **melancholy** / **melancholic temper**.

Affected by **melancholy** (**black bile**), he was usually

in a **melancholy** / **melancholic** { **humour** / **temper** / **mood**.

* (menneskefjendsk) trolld

* melankoli, tungsindighed / melankoli (sygdom)
sørgmodighed

* onskabsfuld * dæmonisk
ondartet
* plage (ng.) * overfalde (ng.)

*

* modløs * nedtrykt
nedtrykt modløs
* nedtrykt * modløs * nedtrykt * & sortdeende
skuffet opgivende

* dyster, trist

* =

* deprimeret / nedtrykt over ngt.

* trist til mode

* melankolsk * bedrøvet, trist * = * = * øjne
bedrøvet, trist
* nynne > * melankolsk * trist * = * = * melodi
sørgmodig sørgmodig
* trisse / tusse omkring

* melankolsk, trist * trist, bedrøvet * = * =
bedrøvet, sørgmodig sørgmodig
* trist etc. * = * = * & dysters (* udtryk >
alvorligt
* udtryk i >) * ansigt (-et) * udtryk i øjnene

* begræde ngt. (fortabt)

* fortabt

* omdømme

* melankolsk * = * trist
sørgmodig bedrøvet
* trist * = * = * sørgmodig * =
bedrøvet
* anlæg for ngt. * melankoli

* melankolsk
tungsindig

* anlæg

* disponeret for ngt. * melankoli * = (som sygdom)
tungsind

* = * modløs * nedtrykt * modløs
nedtrykt modlød opgivende
* melankolsk * trist * = * = * = * =
bedrøvet
* sørgmodig * deprimeret * pessimistisk
nedtrykt
* & sortseende

* melankoli- * sort galde * (~ være tilstede) i overflod
væske
* legemsvæskesammensætning

* melankolivæske * dominerende * legemsvæske
(sort galde)
* melankolsk * temperament
tungsindig (legemsvæskebalance)
* =

* melankolsk
tungsindig
* sort galde

* gemyt, sind
sindelig

* i >

* tungsindig
sørgmodig, trist

* humør
lune

1243 Having too much **melancholy** in his **complexion** /

temperament, the **melancholy** / **melancholic** goblin

probably suffered from **melancholia** that is **habitual**

melên`kêuliê

and **prolonged gloomy states** of **mind**.

Plagued by **melancholy thoughts** and **memories**,

and having a **pale complexion**, the **melancholiac** goblin was

melên`kêuliak

habitually in a **dispirited, downcast, dejected, despondent**,

depressed and **pessimistic, melancholy, sad** and **sombre** ,

gloomy, glum, doleful, mournful, and **sorrowful** { **humour** /

10 temper / **mood**.

Being a **pessimist by temperament**, the **melancholiac**

had a strong tendency to see and anticipate only what is

disadvantageous (**to / for** them) or **futile**

disadvan`teidšês `fju~tail

(a **disadvantage** (**to** them) or **pointless**) in current

disêd`vâ~tidšiz

and future conditions and actions often when it is

reasonably possible to see or anticipate **advantages**

êd`vâ~ntidšiz

(what is **advantageous to** them) or **gains**.

advên`teidšês

So **it's no matter for surprise that** the goblin was wearing

sombre clothes.

20 Not surprisingly the **pale-complexioned** goblin

always wore clothes in **sombre** shades of grey and black.

* melankolivæske * legemsvæskesammensætning

* melankolsk

* melankolsk

* melankoli (som sygdom)

* sædvanlig * langvarig * tungsindig * sindstilstand

* plaget af > * malankolsk * tanke * minde

* bleg * ansigtskulør * melankolsk

* i > * modløs * nedtrykt * nedtrykt * opgivende

* deprimeret * pessi- * melan- * trist * & alvorlig

nedtrykt mistisk kolsk sørgmodig

* trist * = = = * humør

sørgmodig

* =

* pessimist * af natur * melankoliker

*

* ufordelagtigt (for ng.) * nyttesløs

* ufordelagtighed (for ng.) * =

*

* fordel

* fordelagtigt for ng. * vinding

* ikke overraskende at -

* mørk og trist

* ikke overraskende * ansigtskulørt

* <<

THE GNOME

CHOLERICNESS; A CHOLERIC FAIRY

1244 The **choleric** gnome was a **sulky, surly, sour, grumpy, irascible, irritable, testy** and **tetchy bad-tempered** old fairy.

As his **temperament** was **abounding with / in choler**, the gnome was disposed to **cholerichness**.

Having too much **choler** (**yellow bile**) in his **complexion**, the gnome **had** a **choleric temperament** and **temper**.

As choler was his **predominating humour**, the **sulky** and **surly** gnome had a **difficult temperament**.

Being a fairy of **choleric temperament**, **10** and having a **quick** and **bad temper**, the **grumpy gnome** had a **fiery, foul, impatient**, and **passionate temperament**.

So having a **choleric disposition**, the **ill-tempered grump** had a **fiery, foul, impatient** and **passionate temper**.

Affected by **choler** (**yellow bile**), the gnome easily got into very **bad** { **humour / temper / mood**.

So disposed to **cholerichness**, the **sour** gnome was usually **in a foul** and **filthy** { **humour / temper / mood**.

As choler **predominated over** the other humours, the **fiery** and **irascible, impatient** and **passionate** gnome **20** had **difficulty in mastering** and **controlling** his **temper**.

As the **temperamental** gnom had a nervous **temperament**, the **quick-tempered sourpuss** was easily made angry.

Loosing his **temper**, he often had a **fit of choler**.

He **was hard pressed / pushed** to **keep** his **temper** / he **was hard put** (**to it**) to keep his temper, so even a trifle could **put** him **out of temper**.

When he **got into a temper**, he **threw a temperament**.

His **temper** might **rise** so he really **showed temper**

and had **no sense of humour**.

30 When he **flew into a temper**, he easily came up with **ill-considered, ill-judged** and **ill-timed** remarks forming a true **outpouring of bile**.

THE LEPRECHAUN

The **leprechaun's** wedding had cost him a lot of money.

It had been **ill-spent / misspent** money, though, as he and his wife had been **unsuited to each other**.

* grom, dværg

* koleriskhed
hidsighed, opfarende
* surmulende * sur * sur * sur, gnaven
vrisen vrisen vranten, vrisen
* irritabe, hidsig * = * = * = * galsindet
opfarende
* legemsvæske- * være overmåde fuld af ngt.
sammensætning
* opfarenhed, hidsighed

* galde (gul galde) * legemsvæskeblanding

* kolerisk * temperament, sindelag * gemut
legemsvæskebalance sind
* dominerende * legemsvæske
fremherskende
* surmulende * sur * vanskeligt ...
vrisen

* kolerisk / hidsigt ...

* iltet * skidt * gemyt, sindelag * gnaven * gnom
vrisen, sur
* ilter * utålmodig * temperament
sind

* kolerisk * anlæg * opfarende * hidsigprop
hidsig
* ilter / iltre * skidt * utålmodigt * liden- * gemyt
rædsomt skablig
* (gul) galde * gul galde

* dårlig > * humør
lune
* koleriskhed * sur, vrisen

* beskidt * = * humør
vredt lune
* dominere over ngt.

* ilter / iltre * opfarende * utålmodig * lidenskabelig
hidsig følelsespræget
* svært * beherske > * kontrollere > * temperament
ved at - ~ bevare fatningen
* temperamentsfuld * =

* hidsig, opfarende * gnavpotte

* miste > * besindelsen * anfald af > * raseri
~ raserianfald
* ~ have svært ved at - * bevare > * besindelsen

* - -

* ~ få ng. til at miste besindelsen

* ~ gå op i en spids * ~ vise temperament
blive hidsig / gal blive hidsig
* ~ ophidselse * vokse * vise > * temperament

* ~ ingen humoristisk sans

* ~ fare i flint

* ubetænksom * ubetimelig, ubejlign
uoverlagt malplaceret
* udgydelse / væld af > * galde, ~ had og vrede

*

* irsk nisse

* dårligt givet ud ⇔ (penge), ~ penge ud af vinduet

* uegnede > * for hinanden

1245 The leprechaun's love for his wife had not been
reciprocated as **ill-gotten gains** had been her **sole** motive.

She **did ill**: she **did ill to** her husband.

The **ill-(as)sorted** couple had **led a cat-and-dog life**.

The **health** of their **marriage** had been very poor,
and their **ill-fated** and **ill-starred marriage** ended in failure.

Having **had ill luck**, and being **ill-used** and **ill-treated**
by his wife, the leprechaun had **lost** his **sexual appetite**.

Long submitted to **ill-treatment** and **ill-usage / -use**,
10 the **ill-starred**, **ill-treated** and **ill-used** leprechaun had
eventually **run away from home**.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb –
but leprechauns are **left to** their **fate**.

His friends had felt sorry for his **ill fortune**,
but the **ill-succes** of his marriage caused by his wife's
ill-treatment, **ill-usage / -use of** him had turned him into
an **ill-willed** leprechaun looking **none too savoury**.

In the hour of **need** he had visited a **house of ill repute**
frequented by **unsavoury characters**

20 As an **appetizer**, he had been watching **belly dance**.

In order to **whet** the customer's **appetite**, a nearly nude
belly dancer had **swayed / swung** her **hips** to the music
so the customers **eyes** had **popped out (of their heads)**
as their **gaze** had **settled on** her **swaying / swinging hips //**
the **sway / swing** of her **hip** and **ample / full buttocks**.

The women of a **brothel** or **whorehouse** were **engaged on**
a business of quite **unsavoury / not very savoury repute**,
but how could they **stomach** the leprechaun's presence ?

Actually they couldn't **stomach** it.

30 As they found his **advances hard / difficult to stomach**
the **whores had no stomach for** a job with him.

His presence had **turned** their **stomach**.

Even if the women of the **house of ill fame** were **ill paid**,
and could **ill afford** to **decline** his **offer**,
they **took up** an **unsympathetic attitude to** his **proposal**.

Having been **given the cold shoulder**, it had been **ill-spent**
and **misspent** money, and an **ill-spent** and **misspent** time
for the leprechaun at the **knocking shop** (E).

*
* gengælde ngt. * uretmæssig * vinding * eneste
* gøre fortræd * ... ng. ...
* dårligt sammensat * ~ leve som hund og kat
umage
* ~ ægteskablig lykke
* uheldig, ulyksalig * ægteskab
dømt til at mislykkes
* have uheld * behandle ng. dårligt
være uheldig mishandle / maltraktere ng.
* miste > * seksual * appetit, lyst
* dårlig behandling * misbrug
* uheldig * dårligt behandlet * =
født under en ... stjerne
* ~ løbe hjemmefra
* ~ gud mildner luften for de klippede får
* overlade ng. til deres skæbne
* uheld, vanheld
vanskæbne
* vanheld med / dårligt udbytte af ngt.
* dårlig behandling * misbrug af ng.
* uvenlig * ikke alt for * tiltalende
modvillig moralsk i orden
* ~ i nødens stund * hus af > * skidt * ry, omdømme
~ bordel
* ulækker * type
moralisk fordærvet
* appetitvækker * mavedans
* vække ngs. > * appetit
* mavedanser vugge med / svinge > * hofterne
* ~ ngs. øjne står på stilke
* blik> * fæstne sig på ngt. * vuggende * hofter
* vuggen * hofte * svulmende * balder
* bordel * horehus * indlade sig på /
beskæftige sig med ngt.
* (moralsk) blakket * anstændig * ry
* udholde (spør.)
snuppe, tage
* = (nægt.)
* tilnærmelser * svære at - * klare / udholde ngt.
* luder * ikke have mod på ngt. (krævende)
* ~ få det til at vende sig i ng.
få ng. til at føle sig dårlig
* ~ bordel, horehus * dårligt * betalt
* dårligt tillade sig at - * afslå et tilbud
* ~ stille sig afvisende overfor > * forslag
* give ng. en kold / * dårligt brugte >
den kolde skulder
* - - (penge) * dårligt brugt / ilde tilbragt > * = * tid
* bordel

* ... sammen

1247 The brownie appreciated a good-natured discussion.	* (gård-) nisse	* venskabelig
Being an incurable optimistic by temperament ,	* uhelbredelig	* af temperament gemyt, sind
he tended to take a sanguine view of the problems.	* ~ anlægge >	* optimistisk * syn på ngt.
His views often put a new / fresh complexion on a matter.	* ~ sætte ngt. i et nyt lys	
Optimistic viewpoints may put a different complexion on	* ... andet ...	
a matter, and change the social complexion of a society.	* billede sammensætning	
Having a temperamental liking for enjoyment of life ,	* temperamentsbestemt	* smag for / glæde ved ngt.
the brownie had his reservations about exaggerated	* reservationer / forbehold overfor ng.	
temperance / moderation.	* mådehold selvbeherskelse	
10 Although he regarded the temperance movements	* affolds-	* bevægelse
and temperance lodges as legitimate ,	* =	* loge * berettiget
he wouldn't only stay at a temperance hotel	* =	
or go to a temperance restaurant for want of better.	* =	
Incurably sanguine / optimistic about the future,	* uhelbredeligt	* optimistisk mht. ngt.
the brownie was usually in the humour for work,	* i humør til ngt.	
and seldom in no humour to work.	* i mangel på humør til at -	
He was usually in the humour for a talk ,	* & i snakkehjørnet	
and had a good sense of humour.	* have >	* en god humoristisk sans
When he was in the best of humours ,	* være i sit bedste lune	
20 and when the humour took him, he was a fine humourist.	* ~ være i det humør	* humoristisk person
When he was in that humour / mood ,	* i det humør / lune / hjørne	
he was a humorous storyteller , full of humorous remarks.	* humoristisk * historiefortæller	* = (bemærkning)
His stories, full of humour, abounded	* fuld af >	* humor * være der masser af
so infectious laughter and enthusiasm abounded.	* smittende (latter)	* - = -
The brownie had his own brand of humour ,	* have sin egen >	* kendemærke / form for > * humor
and mastered the art of both gentle humour, crazy humour	* mestre >	* kunsten * mild * humor * skør ...
black humour, wry humour and dry or deadpan humour.	* sort ... * ironisk ... * tør ...	* påtaget udtryksløs ...
He was too old for schoolboy humour , though.	* skoledrenge ...	
Infected with his merriment / jollity , most of the fairies	* smittet af ngt.	* munterhed
30 had an insatiable appetite for high jinks / hijinks.	* umættelig (appetit for ngt.)	* skæg og ballade
The brownie also had an artistic temperament.	* kunstnerisk	* sind
As he frequented the influential circles ,	* frekventere /	* indflydelsesrige * kredse
- `kwen -	* ~ ofte besøge ng.	
and was influential with all the influential fairies,	* ~ have >	* indflydelse på ng. * = (person)
he was influential in reaching important decisions.	* - - - på at -	
As the brownie could exert his influence with the elf king,	* udøve >	* indflydelse på ng.
who could use his influenc over the fairyland,	* bruge >	* ... over ng&t.
the brownie was influential in the king's decision-making	* ~ have indflydelse på ngt.	
when the king took advice for considerations.	* ~ tage råd til overvejelse	

1248 The old gnome was known to be hard put (to it) not to touch the other fairies on a tender / sore spot .	* gnom, dværg	* ~ have svært ved (ikke) at -
The fairies had a feeling in / at the pit of their stomach	* røre ng. > ~ ramme et ømt punkt hos ng.	* ~ ved et ømt punkt
that when the gnom turned up, he would get under the skin of	* at -	* ~ virke irriterende på ng.
one of the young elves at a tender age (at the tender age of	* i en sart / sårbar >	* alder
ninety), border-seeking and touchy at the same time.	* grænsesøgende	* ømskindet, pirrelig
Quite right, having hardly entered the elf hill, the old gnome	*	
caught / touched one of the young elves on the raw ,	* ramme ng. på et ømt punkt	
and got into a scrap with him.	* komme i skænderi / håndgemæng med ng.	
10 Having a (hot) temper himself, the young border-seeker	* have (et iltet) temperament	* grænse- * søger
would easily start scrapping too by reciprocating (a remark)	* skændes, mundhugges, slås	* gengælde (ngt.) >
with a sarcastic remarks of his own.	* med ngt.	
Eager for the fray , a couple of fairies were ready	* ivrig efter >	* strid, kamp, slagsmål
to enter / join the fray but in the midst of the fray ,	* komme ind i >	* striden, kampen , slagdmålet
a few well timed warnings from the brownie	* godt timet	
made, however, each of the hotheads gentle as a lamb .	* ~ from >	* som et lam
The gnom's hot temper was tempered by the fact that	* fyrigt	* gemyt * mildne / dæmpe <
he soon recovered his temper and asked for forgiveness .	* ~ opfarethed	
The gnom admitted that the remarks came ill from him.	* genvinde >	* ~ fatningen * bede om tilgivelse
20 So his friends tempered justice with mercy ,	* ~ være ilde anbragt	
and bore him no ill-feeling .	* ~ lade nåde gå for ret	
He had learnt from bitter experience that	* bære >	* ~ nag mod ng.
it ill became him to speak ill of his friends.	* ~ nære uvilje / fjendskab mod ng.	
As your thoughts are your own , he well knew he should	* lære af bitter efraring at -	
restrict himself to just thinking ill of other people.	* ~ ikke sømme sig for ng.	* tale ilde / dårligt om ng.
They all laughed at the humours of the occasion such as	* ~ tanker er todfri	
the brownie's disarming humour and ability to humorously	* begrænse sig til at -	* tænke ilde om ng.
dedramatize / defuse / take the heat out of the sarcastic	* pudsig begivenheder / handlinger	
remarks flung out in (a) temper by both of the hotheads.	* afvæbnende (humor)	* humoristisk
30 It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.	* afdramatisere ngt. / & tage brodden af ngt.	
Showing flashes / traces / touches of humour ,	* udslynge ngt.	* i (et anfald af) hidsighed
the melancholic ogre smiled with a rare flash of humour.	* ~ intet er så galt at det ikke er godt for noget	
They all smiled at the choleric gnome's feeble attempts	* (vise >) glimt / spor / antydninger af >	* humor
at humour.	* =	
At the end of the day , buoyed (up) by their humour ,	* ~ spinkelt / tyndbenet (forsøg)	
the passionate and temperamental fairies managed to	*	
control their temper , and help creating a festive occasion .	* ~ i sidste ende	* holdt oppe af >
	* kontrollere /	* lune
	styre >	temperament
		* ~ bidrage til at skabe >
		en festlig stemning

1249 An **ill-looking** pixy of **ill fame** arrived **belatedly**.

The **ill-humoured** and **ill-tempered** **belated** pixie
had an **evil, angry** and **stubborn temper**.

He was always **out of humour** or **out of temper**

Ill reputed for being in a **bad** or an **ill humour**,
he was usually in a **bad temper** or in an **ill temper**.

This **ill-natured** pixy was an **ill-disposed** character.

He was **ill-disposed towards** all human beings,
and **ill-affected towards** most of the other fairies.

10 He was in **no humour** to work.

As he was never in the **humour for** work,
he was always **ill-disposed to** give a helping hand.

The other fairies **took it ill**.

As he **suffered** from **ill humour** and **ill health**
he was often in an **evil temper**.

He came up with **ill-affected, ill-conditioned,**
ill-disposed, and ill-natured remarks
as well as **ill-founded** accusations.

It was **taken in ill part**.

20 The pixy's **ill-natured** gossip **did ill**.

He was **out of temper with** the rest of the fairies.

He **felt ill will towards** the other fairies.

As the pixie **harboured ill will towards** the other fairies,
the **grumbler / sourpuss** had a lot of **ill-wishers**.

Having an **impish look** in his eyes, and an **impish smile**
on his face, the old sprite had always had an irresistible urge
to **drop / let fall** a **impish remark**.

His remarks **frayed** the **nerves** and **frayed** the **temper**
of the other fairies so their **nerves** and **temper** had **frayed**.

30 As **tempers** had got **frayed**, **tempers** had **flared**.

The **temper of** the fairies' last meeting had been hostile
towards the **stirrer / mischief-maker**.

As he had **kept on being** an **ill example of** a fellow fairy,
the sourpuss **remained of ill repute / reputation**.

Ill weeds grow apace.

He was considered a fairy of **ill omen**.

His presence was an **ill-boding** sign.

* alf, nisse

* grimt / dystert udseende * med dårligt ry * forsinket
beryggtet

* tvær, gnaven * hidsig, gnaven * =
Irritabel iritabel, opfarende

* onskabsfuld * vred * stædig * temperament
gemyt, sind

* ~ i dårligt humør * =

* ~ berygtet * i dårligt humør * =

* = * =

* ildesindet, gnaven * =
onskabsfuld

* & uvenlig stemt overfor ng.

* =

* ikke i humør til at -

* i humør til at -

* uvillig til at -

* tage det ilde op

* lide af > * dårligt humør * dårlig helbred

* i > * onskabsfuldt * humør

* uvenlig, ubehagelig * =
onsindet, onskabsfuld

* = (bemærkning)

* slet underbygget / ubeføjede (beskyldning)

* tage ng. ilde op

* onskabsfuld, -sindet (sladder) * gøre skade

* ~ være gal på ng.

* føle > * uvilje / nag / uvenskab mod ng.

* nære - - -

* gnavpot * uven, fjende

* drilsk, skælmisk * blik * = * smil

* ~ på læben

* henkaste / lade > * falde * skælmisk * bemærkning

* flosse > * ngs. nerver * slide på > * ngs. humør

* nerverne > * blive flosset * humøret > * blive tyndslidt

* gemyt * flosset * = * ~ slå gnister
stemning

* stemning ved (møde)

* ballademager, fredsforstyrer

* fortsætte med at - * dårligt / * eksempel for ng.
kedeligt

* forblive + adj. * dårligt ry

* ukrudt * gro / vokse * hurtigt
~ forgår ikke så let

* ~ uheldsvarslen

* ildevarslen

1250 Although the fairies had different **temperaments**, most of them were **congenial** colleagues who got together in a **congenial** atmosphere.

The elf king's **fathers** had **taken a liking to elf maids** of different mixtures of humours, so the king of the elves had inherited a **well (-) balanced** temper and temperament.

As the mild spring **influenced** flora and fauna, it **influenced** the fairies as well.

Thanks to **equable weather**, flowers grew **in profusion**.

10 The **influence** of the sun **on** the earth creates the **seasons** and a **profusion of** flowers in the summer.

As **heralds of spring**, some **migratory birds** are **transient** / **transitory** guests.

A sudden **transition from** warm **to** cold weather earlier on had caused some **annoyance** among the rest of the ogres being **ill-prepared for a transition between** warmth and cold.

The ogre had had a **fit of anger / choler / rage / temper** at the **ogress' ill-prepared contingency plan**.

^{`ëugrisiz}
20 Now enjoying the **transition from** winter **to** summer, the **transient / transitory influence of** a shower wouldn't spoil the atmosphere **congenial to** everybody.

The fairies appreciated their **congeniality**, and the **congeniality of** the season.

The occasion was **congenial to** the expression of the fairies' deep **reverence for** the elf king.

The king of the elves received a **profusion of** gifts.

He got a book, **profusely** illustrated.

He repaid with **profuse thanks**.

A **belated** gift for the host had been damaged **in transit**.

30 The dinner table was **profuse in rich food**.

The fairies were **profuse in** their praise.

The king of the elves was known for **repaying favours / reciprocating** (favours) **with a profuse hand**.

*

* temperament, sind
væsvæskeblending
* åndsbeslægtet
rar, sympatisk
* & som passer til en

* forfædre * komme til at kunne lide ngt. * elverpige

*

* vel- * afbalanceret

* påvirke ngt.

* ... ng.

* stabilt * vejrr * i et væld / en mangfoldighed

* påvirkning af ngt. på ngt.

* årstiderne * væld / mangfoldighed af ngt.

* bebuder af > * forår * træk- * fugl * flygtig
~ forårsbebuder forbipasserende
* =

* overgang / skiften fra ngt. til ngt.

* irritation
ærgrelse

* dårligt forberedt * overgang mellem ngt&ngt.

* anfald af > * vrede

* troldekone * dårligt forberedt * beredskabs- * plan

* overgang fra ngt til ngt.

* forbigående * påvirkning af ngt.
kortvarig

* ~ behageligt passende for ng.

* åndsfællesskab
sympati, rar omgangsform
* egnet / passende beskaffenhed af ngt.

* behageligt egnet til ngt.

* ærbødighed for ng.

* væld, mangfoldighed af (gaver)

* rigt (illustreret)

* overstrømmende * taksigelser
~ taknemmelighed

* forsinket (gave) * under transporten / forsendelsen

* overdådigt forsynet med ngt. * kalorierig * mad

* overstrømmende i ngt.

* gengælde ngt. >

* ... med ngt. med ngt. * gavmild / ødsel > * hånd

1251 Everybody seemed to **be** quite **well**.

Drinking to the health of the host,

the guests **drank the health of** the king of the elves.

' **Here's health !** ' ' **Your health !**

' **Your very good health !** '

They all **enjoyed good health** and **looked healthy**.

As they **were** all **in good / excellent / the best of health**,

the **temper of** the dinner party was **congenial**.

Everyone **was in good health of** **body** and **mind**.

10 Everybody but one young ogre **was in perfect health**.

He **was quite healthy** until he had **sickened for** something.

Having **caught a cold**, he **had a slight cold** at the moment.

Suffering from an illness,

even **suffering from a slight sickness**,

may **take away** your **appetite**.

Due to **sickness**, the ogre boy had **lost** his **appetite**

while all the others had **got a healthy appetite**.

The fairies were all **hearty eaters**.

The goblin and the ogre **had a ravenous appetite**.

20 **Gnawing and chewing at / on** huge joints (E),

(A steaks containing a bone) they **could eat a horse**.

Appetite comes with eating.

A **sour** ingredience must be **tempered with** sugar.

To **bellyaching** gnome complained that some of

the **appetizers** had a **sickly** taste: a **sickly-sweet** taste.

The young ogres had a **voracious / greedy appetite**.

Lack of temperance and indifference to the capacity of

their **stomach** made the young **voracious / greedy eaters**

stuff themselves (with goodies).

30 Eating **voraciously / greedily**, and swallowing their food

without having **chewed** it properly, the **gluttonous** youngs

wolfed (down) / gobbled (up / down) all they could get.

Not until the **rich** food **made** the **gluttons sick**,

they stopped **feeding** their **face / gobbling (up / down)**.

Gluttony / voracity brings its own punishment.

The king had to **bang / knock** the **heads together**

of a couple of young fairies before their **immoderate** eating

and drinking would **knock () out** the young **boozers**.

* være > * (nogenlunde) rask (her og nu)

* drikke på ngs. velgående / drikke en skål for ng.

* - = -

* ~ skål * skål for ng.

* på ngs. velbefindende

* nyde godt af > * godt helbred * se sund og rask ud

* være ved godt / særdeles godt / = * helbred
~ være (særdeles) sund og rask

* stemning * rar

* være ved godt helbred * fysisk og psykisk

* være > * i perfekt > * sundhedstilstand
~ fuldstændig sund og rask

* ... nogenlunde ... * ~ samle sammen til en sygdom

* ~ få sig en forkølelse * ... en mild forkølelse
blive forkølet

* lide af > * sygdom

* ... > * mild * sygdom
kvalme

* ~ berøve ng. deres appetit

* sygdom * ~ miste appetitten

kvalme, opkastning
* have > * sund * appetit

* ~ have en velsignet appetit

* have > * en glubende sultne

* gnave > * tygge i / på ngt.

* kunne spise > * ~ en halv okse

* appetitten kommer, mens man spiser

* sur (ingrediens) * mildne ngt. med (sukker)

* mavesur

* appetitvækker * vammel * vammelsød (smag)

* glubende > * appetit

* mangel på > * måde- * ligegyldighed * rummelighed
hold overfor ngt. af ngt.

* mave * grådigt * spiser, æder
~ grovæder

* proppe sig (* med > * lækkerier)

& æde som en tærsker

* glubende / grådigt

* tygge ngt. * grovædende

* æde ngt. grådigt

* ~ mættende (mad) * ~ give > * ædedolk * kvalme

* ~ æde løs

* grovæderi * bringe sin egen straf, ~ hævne sig

* ~ få ng til at falde til ro

* umådeholdent (æderi, drikkeri)

* slå ng. ud * (alkohol) fyldebøtte

AN ILL-FATED DINNER

1252 Unaware of the condition of an ill-fated but otherwise	* tilstand af >	* uheldsbringende
appetizing steak, the fairies ate with an appetite .	* appetitlig / -vækkende (steg) * ~ med (god) appetit	
No one at the ill-starred fairy party was aware of	* ulykkelig, ulyksalig	
the ogress' ill-fated tomfoolery .	uheldssvanger	
	* =	* tossestreger
The brownie's contagious laughter infected all the others.	* smittende (latter)	* smitte ng.
A contagion of high spirits swept through the party.	* afsmittende virkning	* feje > * gennem ng.
Fairies of different temperments were chewing the fat .	* ~ sludre længe hyggeligt sammen	
The merriment was, however, transient / transitory .	* forbigående, flygtig, kortvarig	
The party turned out to be a transient / transitory success,	* =	
10 as the king of the elves suddenly felt sickish .	* føle sig >	* ~ lidt dårlig
Eyes downcast , he felt rather sick .	& være ved at få kvalme	
He was sick ; he was unwell and ill .	* øjnene rettet nedad	* føle > * sig syg
Suffering from stomachache / bellyache ,	* være dårlig, have kvalme (E) * utilpas	* syg (E)
he went into the privy and was extremely / violently sick .	være syg (A)	
He was sick (E) in the sink .	* mavepine	
He threw () up (his whole meal).	* ~ lokum	* ekstremt / voldsomt
He vomited (up his whole meal)	* kaste op i ng.	* dårlig
Having sicked up his whole meal,	* - - - (ng. op)	& kaste voldsomt op
he vomited gastric acid / juice .	* =	* vask
20 The sick king had an unhealthy pallor	* =	* mavesaft / -syre
(a pale complexion) and a pale skin.	* syg	* ansigtsbleghed
(A& he had a sick pallor and a sick skin.)	E attrib. ej om organer	
All the fairies were alarmed by his ill-being :	* (sygelig) bleg	* ansigtskulør
by his transit from good health to sickness .	* sygelig	* ansigtsbleghed
Chewing her lip , apparently sickening for an illness ,	* være foruroliget over ng.	* syg
the ogress was the next one to feel sick .	* overgang fra ng. til ng.	* sygeligt bleg
Ill at ease , she started gnawing / chewing her nails until	* bide sig i læben	* utilpashed
she, profuse in her apology , made apologies in profusion .	* føle / have kvalme E	
All the fairies felt ill at ease .	føle sig syg A	
30 The ogress had to admit her ill-advised tomfoolery.	* ilde til mode	* ~ bide negle
Known for her tomfoolery and profusion of fiery red hair,	* overstrømmende	* undskyldning
the ogress had really been a tomfool getting a tomfool idea.	* ~ føle sig ilde til mode	* til overflod
As one of her ill-omened tomfooleries , the ogress had,	* ubetænksom, uklog	
with ill-concealed satisfaction, brought an ill-gotten steak	* væld af ng.	* ild-
of human flesh .	* tosse, idiot	* rød
To say the least (of it), she had done the fairies an ill turn .	* skæbnsvangre	* tossestreger
The dinner ended in a sour note .	* slet skjult (tilfredshed)	* med urette erhvervet
	* menneske-	* kød
	* gøre ng. en dårlig tjeneste / en bjørnetjeneste	
	* sur >	* stemning

1254 So **defying** their **sick condition** and illness,

the sick fairies fought their way back home.

As they **sickened** more and more,

a **contagion** of deep worry spread through the **fairyland**.

Most of **the sick were ill** eE/eA **sick in bed**.

Their whole house smelled of **vomit** / E& **sick**.

Every **sickbed** had a **sickly** smell,

and the **sickrooms** had a **sickish** smell.

Infectious matter from **contaminated** and **infected** water
kên`tamineitid

10 and food, and the **disease-carrying** rat

had **infected** the **unfortunate recipients**

with ill-fated infections of **cholera**, **plague**, and **leprosy**.

When the **healer payed** a **sick call** on the **sick**,

he was met with **sickly** air and a **sickening** smell.

It was enough to **make** him **sick**.

Although some of them were **as sick as a cat**, all the fairies
were confident that they **were** not **sick unto death**.

The fairies were **Ill-informed about** human diseases.

Unaware of the danger of **contagion** and **infection**,

20 the diseased fairies had returned to their families.

INFECTION

Caused by micro-organisms, including bacteria, viruses,
fungi, and **protozoa**, an **infection** is a **disease**, an **illness**
or a **sickness brought on** a person by **infection**.

Some people are **resistant** or **immune to** a disease
while others are **predisposed to** a disease.

A **diseased** person who is infectious may **communicate**
an **infection to** a recipient by more or less close contact.

If a person is **exposed to infection** and gets ill,
he has **caught** an **infectious disease**.

A **sick** person who is **contagious** (pred.) may **infect**
a **healthy** person with a **contagious disease**.

So people may **catch** / **contract** a **disease** by **contagion**
as when **contagion** is transmitted from one person to another,
by bodily contact with an **infected** person or object.

Contagion is the **infectious matter** (bacteria or vira)
as well as the **spreading** or **communication** of a disease .

* trodse ngt. * syg * tilstand

*

* blive syg

* smittende virkning * eventyrland

de overnaturlige væsners land

* de syge * ligge syg i sengen

* opkast, bræk

* sygeleje / -seng * kvalmende

* sygeværelse * =

* smittende * stof * forurennet * inficeret

~ smitstof

* sygdoms- * bærende

* smitte (med >) * modtager

* uheldssvanger * infektion * spedalskhed * pest

* helbreder * ~ komme på sygebesøg hos > * de syge

* kvalm, -ende * kvalmende

* give ng. kvalme / få ng. til at kaste op

* syg som en høne

* syg til døden

* dårligt > * informeret om ngt.

* smitteoverførsel (ved berøring) * - optagelse

*

*

* encellet * infektions- * sygdom * & -tilstand

organisme sygdom - periode

* = * infektion

smitteoptagelse

* ikke modtagelig * immun overfor (en sygdom)

* (præ-) disponeret / anlagt for (en sygdom)

* syg * overføre >

sygdomsramt

* infektion * til ng.

smitte sygdom

* udsætte ng. for > * infektion

smitte

* pådrage sig * infektions- * sygdom

smitte

* syg * smitsom (ved berøring) * smitte ng.

* sund, rask * smitsom * sygdom

* få / pådrage sig * sygdom * smitteoverførsel /

smitstof ved berøring

* smitstof

* smittet / inficeret

* smitte / smitstof * smitstof

* spredning * = * sygdom

AN EPIDEMIC

1255 Unfortunately, the returning fairies had no idea of	*
which hygiene precautions must be taken to prevent	* hygiejne
their diseases from spreading.	*
The sick fairies had bodily contact with family and friends	*
as usual, and as they carelessly got rid of the waste matter	*
from their bodies, their water supplies had been contaminated .	* forurene ngt.
Bodily contact between sick and healthy fairies	* forurening
together with the contamination of their water were	*
a dangerous basis for contraction of the diseases .	* pådragelse af > * sygdom
10 The fairies had very little immunity to the diseases ,	* have immunitet overfor > * =
and the incubation period was short.	*
The fairy naturopaths had formulas (& formulae) for	* naturlæge * formel for / opskrift på at -
preventing and curing some diseases , but as they knew	* forebygge > * sygdom * kurere / helbrede ...
nothing about the cause and transmission of new diseases,	* årsag til ng. * overførsel af ng.
they did nothing to prevent these diseases (from) spreading ,	* forhindre > * sygdom * i at - * spredes
and could do nothing to cure these diseases .	* kurere ...
Receiving the ill news , all fairies for (many) miles around	* dårlige nyheder * i miles omkreds
were ill with anxiety	* syg af > * bekymring
A contagion of fear spread through the population	* afsmittning (~ bølge) af (frygt)
20 as a growing number of fairies fell / got ill E//A got sick .	* blive syg
When the infection had affected a large number of fairies	* infektion / besmittelse at ng.
at the same time, it had created an epidemic .	* epidemi
Increasing numbers of infected fairies were taken ill / sick	* smittet * blive syg
with a fatal mixture of epidemic degenerative diseases .	* epidemisk * varig helbredsnedbrydende * sygdom
First they were in failing health , then in poor health .	* svigtende helbred * dårligt ...
Having got ill , the miserable fairies were in ill health	* blive syg * ulykkelig * gå og skranke * =
Having become incurably ill , the wretched fairies were	* = * =
seriously / gravely / critically ill with incurable diseases .	* alvorligt / kritisk * uheldbredelig * syg
Life may bring illness unto anybody,	* påføre ng. sygdom (sygdomsperiode)
30 and death sooner or later befalls everybody.	* hænde (for) / overgå / ramme ng.
When life brought ill unto the fairies, and such ills of life	* påføre ng. ulykke * ulykke
befell them, it influenced and infected their whole mind.	* skade ng. * vanskæbne
‘ What befell us ; what has befallen us ? ’ they asked.	* hænde (for) etc. ng. * influere på ngt. * påvirke ngt.
It really boded ill for the future as those fairies who didn’t	* =
die from cholera already had had leprosy passed on to them.	* varsle ilde
Their health was failing , and it would go ill with them.	* overføre ngt. til ng.
Their days were numbered .	* helbredet > * svækkes * gå ilde / dårligt for ng. * gå ng. ...
	* ngs. dage er talte

1256 Ending up being diseased in body and mind,	* syg / sygdomsramt i ngt.
the leprous fairies fared ill / very badly .	* spedalsk * klare sig ilde / dårligt
The lepers suffered from chronic / lifelong illness .	* spedalsk * lide af > * kronisk * livsvarig * sygdom (person)
They looked like the seven lean and ill-favoured kine (o-f).	* de syv magre og (ilde begunstigede) ~ usle køer
Weakened by disease, the leprous fairies were ill off ,	* være ilde stedt
and apathy spread among all the fairies.	* sprede sig blandt ng.
All the fairies were overcome by illness,	* bukke under for ngt.
and as there was no fairy godmother to save the fairies from	* fe ~ god fe * gudmor
extinction , there has been no signs of the fairies ever since.	* udslettelse
10 BACTERIAL DISEASES	* bakteriel
CHOLERA	*
Most fairies were susceptible to the infection of	* påvirkelig af ngt. * afsmittens virkning af >
propaganda .	* propaganda
Due to ill-conducted campaigns, however,	* dårligt ført
some areas were ill provided with clean drinking water	* dårligt forsynet med ngt.
as the water in general was contaminated with sewage .	* forurene med * spildevand
Infected water used for drinking water may cause	* inficeret
widespread disease such as cholera.	*
For reasons of health , people have been drinking beer	* af helbredsgrunde
20 and wine as the alcohol keeps the liquid sterile :	* steril
free of micro-organisms.	*
Contagion that has infected water used for washing	* forurene / inficere ngt.
may infect wounds or other body areas liable to be infected.	* inficere > * sår * modtagelig overfor at -
Wounds that get infected can prove fatal .	* blive inficeret * vise sig at være > * dødbringende
Based on superstition , medical treatment in the old days	* overtro
more often hastened death.	* fremskynde (døden)
Cholera is an acute infection of the intestines caused by	* akut * infektion af ngt. * tarm
the bacterium <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> , which is transmitted in drinking	* pludselig og alvorlig
water contaminated by faeces of a patient.	* forurenat at ngt.
30 Epidemics of cholera occur in regions where sanitation	* sanitet, toiletfaciliteter
is poor.	*
After an incubation period of 1 – 5 days, cholera	*
causes profuse vomiting, cramps and diarrhoea, which –	* voldsom
untreated – leads to dehydration that can be fatal.	* dehydrering, væskemangel
Treatment consists of replacement of fluid and salts by	* (nærings-) salt
intravenous injections.	* intravenøs
Vaccination against cholera provide only temporary	*
protection.	*

PLAGUE	* pest		
1257 Plague is an infectious disease caused by	*		
the bacterium <i>Yersinia pestis</i> , which is transmitted to man	*		
from rats by means of the bites of fleas .	* loppe		
There are three forms of the disease, the most common	*		
of which is bubonic plague , in which fever, vomiting,	* byldepest		
<small>bju~'bânîk 'pleik</small>			
and headache are accompanied by swollen inflamed	* betændt		
lymph glands / nodes (buboes) .	* lymfe-	* knude	* kirtel- / pestbyld
<small>'bju~bêuz</small>			
The more severe pneumonic and septicaemic plagues	* lunge-	* blodforgiftnings-	* pest
<small>nju~'mânîk septi'si~mik</small>			
develop when the bacteria enter the lungs and bloodstream	* blodomløbet		
10 respectively.	*		
The Black Death of 1348 was the most devastating.	*		
*			
LEPROSY	* spedalskhed		
Leprosy is an infectious chronic disease of the skin.	* smitsom	* kronisk varig	* sygdom i ng. -sygdom
It is caused by the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>	*		
which is related to tuberculosis bacillus.	*		
It occurs almost entirely in tropical areas.	*		
The incubation period is usually one to three years	*		
and – contrary to public belief – leprosy is contracted only	* pådrage ng.		
20 after close personal contact with an infected person.	*		
There are two principal manifestations:	*		
In lepromatous leprosy the progressive form is distinguished	* lepromatøs ~ knudret spedalskhed		
by the appearance of raised blotches and lumps on the skin,	* plet		* knude
and nerves with numbness , weakness, paralysis , and	* følelseshed		* lammelse
<small>pê ralêsis</small>			
ultimately disfigurement and deformity of the affected parts.	* vansiring		* deformitet forkrøbling
Eyes, bones and muscles may also be affected.	*		
Tuberculoid leprosy usually produces only discoloured	* tuberkuløs ~ glat spedalskhed		* misfarvet
patches of the skin (loss of pigmentation) associated with	* plet		* pigmentering
loss of sensation and hair in the affected areas.	*		
30 The visible effects of long-standing leprosy (joint damage,	* længevarende		
paralysis , loss of fingers or toes) are due to nerve damage	* lammelse		
and injuries of which the sufferer may be unaware.	*		
Other examples of bacterial infections	*		
are diphtheria (a throat infection),	* difteritis		
<small>dif #iêriê</small>			
pneumonia and tuberculosis , (lung infections),	* lungebetændelse		* tuberkulose
<small>nju~mêuniê</small>			
scarlet fever (causing red marks on the skin)	* skarlagensfeber		
and whooping cough (infection of the respiratory system).	* hvinende		* hoste
<small>'hu~ping kûf</small>		~ kighoste	

1258 Virusses cause the common cold, influenza, herpes,	*		
chickenpox , measles , polio, rabies , and AIDS among others.	* skoldkopper	* mæslinger	* hundegalskab
Influenza or the flu is a viral infection characterized by	* =		
fever, headache, weakness, aching joints, and loss of appetite .	* tab af >		* appetit
Cases vary from mild to severe (particularly if secondary	*	~ appetitløshed	
bacteriel infection occurs).	*		
As influenza virus mutates frequently, epidemics occur	*		
every season because of the development of new strains	* udviklingslinie, stamme, type		
of influenza viruses which are resistant to the body's	*		
10 immune system and to vaccines against existent strains.	* vaccine		
The worst epidemic in the 20th century was in 1918 – 19	*		
when as many as 20 million died.	*		
Malaria and sleeping sickness result from protozoan	* malaria	* sovesyge	* protozoisk
infection.	*		
Malaria is caused by parasitic protozoans , which having	* protozo (encellede dyr evt. i koloni)		
been transferred to the human bloodstream by mosquitoes,	*		
occupy and destroy the red (blood) corpuscles	* røde blodlegemer		
Usually intermittent or remittent , malaria is characterized	* tilbagevendende		* periodevis aftagende
by attacks of chills , fever and sweating,	* kulderystelse		
20 Sleeping sickness is caused by a parasitic protozoan	*		
carried by a tsetse fly .	* tsetse-		* flue
Generally lethal it is characterized by fever, wasting ,	* dødelig		* udmagrende
and progressive lethargy .	* fremadskridende		* (sygdommen) letargi
Fungi cause ringworm and thrush (candidia) .	* svampe	* ringorm	(sygelig) sløv- / søvnighed
Infectious (& contagious / communicable) diseases	*		* trøske
are the commonest cause of sickness and – except in modern	*		
societies – have always been the main cause of death.	*		
Methods of transmission include contact with	*		
an infected person, a human or animal carrier ,	* bærer		
30 contaminated objects, and infected droplets .	* smitteforurenet		* smådråbe
The spread of infectious diseases can be prevented	*		væskepartikel
by such measures as improving hygiene and vaccination.	*		
Antibiotics are active against many disease-causing	* antibiotika		* sygdomsfremkaldende
organisms, but there are few effective drugs for viral diseases.	*		
Vaccination or inoculation is the introduction of	* vaccination		* =
inactivated or dead disease-causing microorganisms	*		
(vaccine) into the body to stimulate the formation of	* vaccine		
antibodies to these agents without producing the disease.	* antistoffer		* virkemiddel
			præparat

MR BROWN alias THE BROWNIE	*	
1259 Fortunately for the brownie, he had influence .	* have indflydelse	
He was a fairy of influence .	* ~ indflydelsesrig (væsen)	
The influential brownie was influential with	* indflydelsesrig	* have indflydelse hos ng.
influential circles among human beings.	* ... kredse	
He was strongly influenced by his mother.	* påvirket af	
The influence of his mother on him was significant.	* indflydelse / påvirkning fra ng. på ng.	
Both heredity and environment are influences on character.	* ~ påvirkende faktorer for ng.	
She had had a civilizing influence (up)on him.	* indflydelse på ng.	
She had influenced him for good.	* påvirke ng.	
10 She had influenced him to be a good fairy.	* - - - til at -	
She was an influence among some leading humans.	* betydningsfaktor	
She had used her influence .	* bruge >	* indflydelse
She had used her influence to get her son introduced to	* - - - til at -	
the leading circles among human beings.	*	
It had influenced the brownie to be on good and friendly	* påvirke ng. til at -	* være på god / venskabelig >
terms with human bings.	* ~ fod med ng.	
When his mother had died, it had been a sickening loss .	* smerteligt / sviende >	* tab
On her deathbed , his mother had revealed to him that	* på sit dødsleje	
that he was actually only half fairy as she had had a love affair	*	
with a human being of high rank.	*	
20 The brownie had gnawing doubts about his future,	* have >	* gnavende >
and the problem of being a half-breed fairy had from time	* problem >	* halvbloods
to time been gnawing at him.	* nage ng.	
Until the brownie had accepted to be a half-breed ,	* bastard	
self-doubt had gnawed at the back of his mind .	* tvivl på sig selv	* ~ nage i >
For some time self-doubt had gnawed away at / on	* ~ tære på >	
his confidence until he had decided to get the best out of	* selvtillid	
both worlds.	*	
So having realized the hopelessness of the situation	*	
the brownie had decided to leave fairyland.	*	
30 Although there was nothing he could do to save the fairies,	*	
guilt had still gnawed at him.	* skyldfølelse	* ~ nage ng.
Being the only survivor had gnawed at his conscience .	* ~ nage >	* samvittighed

1260 The brownie had influence with the Ministry of health .	* have indflydelse hos ng.	* sundhedsministeriet
Now calling himself Mr Brown, he used his influence with	* bruge sin ... hos ng.	
the Minister of health to get a curative and restorative	* sundheds- minister	* helsebringende ~ helbredende * = ~ genopbyggende
treatment.	*	
He exercised his influence to get the best of treatment.	* =	
Although, as men go , the brownie was not very high ,	* af ng&t. at være	* ikke være + adj.
he succeeded in now being taken for a human being.	* være antaget for ngt.	
A minister may have transient / transitory authority.	* forbigående flygtig, kortvarig	
The minister exercised his influence with	* ~ øve indflydelse / lægge pres på ng. >	
10 the health inspector to provide the right treatment.	* ~ embedslæge	* for at -
Exerting an influence on the health inspector,	* <<	
the Minister may have used undue influence over him.	* bruge >	* utilbørlig * ~ pres over for ng.
Although Mr Brown was not a member of a sick club	* ~ sygekasse	
or had no health insurrence , he was admitted to a hospital	* sygeforsikring	
at a health resort in a healthy climate, by an influent (river) .	* kursted	* sundt helsebringende * biflod
There was a problem of rapid transit .	* hurtig	* transport gennemfart
The transit system of the area was poor.	* -system	
Having undergone a medical examination , and had	* gennemgå >	* læge- * undersøgelse
his state of health checked by a doctor and a ward sister (E),	* sundhedstilstand	* sygeplejerske
20 Mr Brown was referred to the medical ward .	* henvise / visitere ng. til ngt.	* medicinsk * afdeling
On / in the ward , he was put to bed, and ordered to	* på >	* afdeling
follow some instructions to nurse his illness .	* pleje >	* sygdom
During his illness , he was nursed by the medical staff .	* under ens sygdom / sygdomsperiode)	* pleje ng. * sundhedsfaglig personale
Health professionals such as the health officers ,	* sundhedsfaglig person	* funktionær i > sundhedsvæsnat
and other hospital staff (hospital workers) worked to	* hospitals- * personale	* hospitalsarbejdere
nurse Mr brown and his fellow patients back to health .	* pleje ng.	* ~ til de bliver raske
The staff wished every patient a speedy recovery .	* hurtig	* bedring, helbredelse rekonvalescens, restitution
Hoping for a successful recovery , Mr Brown hoped	* succesfuld	* =
to have / make a quick and full recovery from his illness .	* gennemgå > * hel * fuldstændig * ... af > * sygdom	
30 Already after a few days, he began to recover .	* komme sig	
He was once treated with a curative`enema .	* helbredende	* lavement
As the virtues of the drug soon took effect ,	* ~ gavnlige virkninger	* ~ gøre sin virkning
it also had a hamful adverse side effect in the form of	* skadelig	* uønsket * ~ bivirkning
a transient / transitory painful influence (up)on his stomach.	* forbigående kortvarig	* påvirkning af / indflydelse på ngt
The medicine aggravated / exacerbated his symptoms	* forværre >	* symptom
so there was a brief aggravation / exacerbation of	* kortvarig	* forværring af ngt.
his symptoms.	*	
Desperate diseases must have desperate remedies .	* ~ med ondt skal ondt fordrives	

1261 The drug must have **affected** and **infected** his mind
as he began to **hallucinate**.

Was somebody passing by or was it a **trick of the light** ?

The **exacerbation** of his symptoms **exasperated**
the otherwise **accomodating, acquiescent, biddable,**
compliant, manageable, tractable and **easy going** patient.

He shook his head in **exasperation**.

With a look of **exasperation**, he gave a **sigh**
and a **groan of exasperation**.

10 He actually **lapsed into** his **mother tongue**.

He became **exasperated with** all the nudse's questions.

He asked in an **exasperated** voice why she had to provoke
an **exacerbation / aggravation of** the situation.

His aggressive reaction **exacerbated / aggravated** a quarrel.

Suddenly he was a most **exasperating** patient.

When he started **puffing (away) at / on** his **pipe**,
it **exacerbated / aggravated** the situation.

It was an **exacerbation / aggravation of** the conflict

Smoking is a **vice**.

20 The research shows **beyond doubt** that smoking is **fatal**.

The research shows **past any doubt** that smoking
is **fatal to** your **health** and contributes to **fatal** diseases.

The result **is not in doubt**.

Fortunately, the **hallucinatory** effect of the **hallucinogen**
hê`lu~sinêtri hê`lu~sinêd\$ên
in the **hallucinogenic** drug was transient.
-`d\$enik

Taking effect, the healing **virtue** of the **hallucinatory** drug
proved very effective.

In fact Mr. Brown **had faith in** the medicine
as he himself had added a **dash / splash** of a curative extract
30 made from a **medicinal** plant known to a few fairies only.

Some people **knock naturopathy**, but don't **knock it –**
neit\$ê`râpê#i
there is a great future in it.

Some people believe in **faith healing** by a **faith cure**
perhaps by means of a **faith healer**.

' **Faith can remove mountains**, ' it is said.

Mr Brown was well **on the road to recovery**.

He **extoled** the staff (**as** most competent and caring).

* påvirke ngt.

* indvirke på / inficere ngt.

* hallucinere, se syner

* ~ lysbedrag

* forværring

* irritere / tirre / ophidse /
gøre ng. rasende

* hjælpsom
tjenstvillig

* imødekommende * = * =
medgørlig, føjelig

* = * = * =

* ~ afslappet

* irritation
ophidselse, raseri
* =

* suk >

* stønnen af >

* irritation
ophidselse, raseri
* ~ modersmål

* falde tilbage til ngt.

* irriteret etc. over ngt.

* irriteret etc.

* forværring af ngt.

* forværre ngt.

* irriterende

* pulse (løs) på >

* pibe

* forværre ngt.

* forværring af ngt.

* last, uvane
moralsk fejl / mangel
* uden tvivl

* livsfarlig

* & hinsides all tvivl

* livsfarlig for >

* helbredet

* dødelig

* ~ (ikke) kunne drages i tvivl

* hallucinerende

* hallucinationsfremkaldende stof

* hallucinationsfremkaldende

* gøre sin virkning

* egenskab ved ngt

* halluci-
nerende

* =

* tiltro / tillid til ngt.

* stænk af ngt.

* lægende, helbredende

* kritisere / rakke ned på ngt.

* naturlægekunst * =

* være fremtid i ngt.

* ~ helbredelse ved tro / bøn

* kur ved ...

* ~ healer ved hjælp tro og bøn

* ~ troen flytter bjerge

* (godt) på vej mod >

* helbredelse
~ at komme sig

* prise ng., hæve ng. til skyerne (som ngt.)

1262 A p(a)ediatrician and a sick children's nurse treated	* børnelæge	* børnesygeplejerske	* sygelig skrantende
and nused a sickly and unhealthy child .	* sygelig	* usund	* barn
Having a sickly / unhealthy complexion ,	* =	* =	* ansigtskulør
he had been living in a sickly / unhealthy climate .	* ~ usund	* =	* klima
Looking pale and sickly , he had existed on a poor	* bleg	* sygelig	* ~ leve på >
and unbalanced diet of unhealthy / unwholesome food .	* ~ ensidig	* kost	* usund
The boy suffered from rickets : a disease of childhood,	* engelsk syge		
characterized by softening of the bones as a result of	* bliven bløde ~ svækkelse		
malnutrition , ordinarily lack of Vitamin D, or of insufficient	* fejlernæring	* mangel på ngt.	* utilstrækkelig
10 ingestion of calcium, often resulting in deformities.	* fødeindtagelse		
Another patient suffered from scurvy , a debilitating disease	* skørbug		* udmarvende
caused by deficiency of vitamin C.	* mangel på ngt.		
In the past, scurvy was common among sailors on long	*		
voyages, but it is now rarely seen except in	*		
old debilitated people and vagrants .	* afkræftet udmarvet		* vagabond hjemløs
The symptoms are weakness, and aching joints	*		
and muscles, progressing to bleeding of the gums	* gumme		
and, later on, other organs.	*		
Battling with his diseases / illnesses , both doctors	* kæmpe med >		* sygdom
20 and Mr Brown had battled against his diseases / illness .	* ... mod ...		
Thanks to modern medicine and a portion of his own	*		
alternative medicine qualified to combat his diseases ,	* bekæmpe >		* sygdom
Mr Brown won the battle against / got the better of /	* vinde kampen mod >		* overvinde >
overcame / surmounted his diseases / illness (<es) .	* =	* =	* krigen mod >
He had a remarkable and quick recovery .	* få >	* bemærkelsesværdig	* helbredelse restitution
Having recovered and made a remarkable recovery ,	* komme sig	* gennemleve >	* =
Mr Brown had remarkably recovered from his illness .	* komme sig af >		* sin sygdom
Yet he still had to recover his health	* genvinde >		* helbredet, sundheden
before he had fully recovered , and was fully recovered .	* helt >	* komme sig	* ~ være fuldt restitueret
30 So as he needed some weeks' convalescence ,	* rekonvalescens, rekreation		
he moved to the convalescent home / hospital	* rekreatiøns-		* hjem / hospital
of the resort to complete his recovery .	* fuldføre >		* helbredelse / restitution

RECOVERY AND CONVALESCENCE.

1263 The old buildings, a former manor, had been designed

to **blend in with** their **surroundings**.

Part of the manor had been **rehabilitated**.

ri-hê` biliteitid

Surmounting a **pillar** outside the main entrance,

there was a **bust** of the founder of the resort.

Having been a **pillar** of **society**,

he had been a **pillar of strength** in crises.

Having managed to **nurse** the resort **along** in times

when the **health** of the **economy** was poor, the founder

10 had managed to **nurse** the resort **through** a number of

crises **debilitating** its resources.

Every time, the **economy** had **recovered**.

" A **healthy** or **sound mind** " is a **broad term**,

so everybody wants a **healthy mind in a healthy body**

or in other words a **sound mind** in a **sound body**.

Most **convalescents** in the convalescent home / hospital

needed both **physical** and **psychical rehabilitation**.

As most convalescents needed to be both physically

and psychically **rehabilitated**, the home aimed at providing

20 a **wholesome physical** and **psychical environment**.

Some convalescents had been **confined to** their **beds**

or **confined to** a wheelchair for a long period of time.

Sick patients who had been **bedridden** for a long time,

and **bedridden** patients who had long **nursed** their **injuries**

needed to **retrain** their **motor apparatus** and **motor function**.

(joints, **motor muscles** and **motor nerves**).

Many patients **suffered from loss of appetite**.

By means of **physiotherapy** E/A **physical therapy**,

the **physiotherapists** work to **rehabilitate** the convalescents.

Recreation is an important part of convalescence

30 so the home had a variety of both indoor and outdoor

recreational facilities for **wholesome recreation**.

Most convalescents felt as comfortable as if they were

in their **home environment**.

*

*

* falde i med >

* omgivelser

* restaurere (bygning / område)

* være på toppen af ngt.

* støttepille
søjle

* buste

* ~ samfundsstøtte

* ~ stærk støtte

* ~ føre ngt. omhyggeligt videre

* sundhedstilstand

↔

* økonomiens

* << gennem ngt.

* udmarve (resurcer)

* økonomien >

* komme sig

* sundt

* =

* sind

* vidt >

* begreb

* en sund sjæl i et sundt legeme

* =

* rekonvalescent

* fysisk

* psykisk

* genoptræning

*

* genoptræne ng.

* sund

* fysisk

* psykisk

* miljø

* ~ være sengeliggende

* ~ være bundet til >

* rullestol

* sengeliggende

* =

* pleje >

* skade
kvæstelse

* genop-
træne ngt.

* motorisk
bevæge-

* apparat

* motorisk

* funktion

* motorisk

* muskel

* =

* nerve

* lide af >

* & manglende appetit
appetitløshed

* fysioterapi

* fysioterapeut

* genoptræne ng.

* fritidsforøjelse

*

* fritidsforøjelse

* faciliteter

* sund

* =

*

* i (deres) hjemlige

* omgivelser

1264 Mr Brown **was in doubt as to whether** he should be doing **vigorous** or **gentle** exercise.

Being given **wholesome advice on** how to exercise during his **convalescence**, he was told to **nurse** his **strenght**.

So exercising **with a healthy / wholesom respect for** the dangers of exaggerated physical activity,

Mr Brown **regained** his **strenght** by **wholesome exercise**.

He enjoyed to take a walk in the **wholesome air**.

Mr Brown was **on the road to full recovery**.

10 Having **recovered** his good **spirits**, he **recovered** his appetite / a healthy appetite.

It takes a **wholesome (mode of) life** and **wholesome habits** to **gain health**.

Regaining a healthy complexion, he regained a **wholesome appearance**.

Mr Brown had plenty to eat to provide a **gain in weight**.

Gaining in weight, he **gradually put on** weight.

Gaining weight, he **gained** several pounds.

Considering his height, he had **gained** a lot **in weight**.

20 In relation to his small height, he **gained** a lot **of weight**.

As the doctors recorded a remarkable **gain in health**, he had **regained** his **health** and **standard weight**.

Regular exercise is one way of **preventing** an **undesirable weight gain**.

They had a variety of **wholesome food**, served in a number of well-balanced **wholesome meals**.

They had **healthy organic food**, delivered either from an **organic farm** or from a **health food store**.

Organic farmers and **horticulturalists**,

30 extol the **virtues** of **organic** farming and gardening.

They **extol** organic agriculture and **horticulture** **as** much better for the animals and the natural environment.

The land is farmed without **fertilizer(s)** and **pesticides** (**herbicides** and **insecticides**).

The animals can move around freely in their farm buildings, and eat and drink from **troughs**, and as they have access to the fields, the pigs can **root** (**about / around**) **for** food and **roll in** the **dirt** // have / enjoy a **roll** in the dirt.

* være i tvivl om hvadenten -

*

* sund og ordentlig > * råd om hvxxx -

* rekonvalescens * ~ økonomisere med > * kræfterne

* ~ med sund respekt for ngt.

*

* generhverve * styrke * sund * træning

* sund og frisk * luft

* på vej til fuld helbredelse/ restitution

* genvinde > * humør livsglæde

* =

* sund * (~ livsstil) liv

* sunde * vaner * opnå / få et godt helbred blive sund og rask

* generhverve > * sund * ansigtskulør

* sundt * udseende

* forøgelse af > * vægt

* ~ tage på i vægt * gradvist * =

* opnå (øget) vægt * tage x på

* opnå (en masse) * i vægt ~ tage (en masse) på i vægt

* = * vægt

* ~ tage (en masse) vægt på

* ~ forbedring af > * helbredet

* ~ få helbredet tilbage * normal- * vægt

* forhindre >

* uønsket * vægt- * forøgelse

* sund * mad

* sund * måltid

* sund * økologisk * mad

* ~ økologisk * gård * ~ helsekostforretning

* økologisk * landmand * gartner og havebruger

* prise ngt. * fordel / -trin ved ngt. * økologisk hæve ngt til skyerne

* ... > * gartneri og havebrug

* som ngt.

* kunstgødning -(er) * pesticider, bekæmpelsesmidler

* ukrudts- * insektbekæmpelsesmidler

*

* trug

* rode (omkring) efter (føde)

* rulle (sig) i > * skidt * rulletur (støv / jord / mudder)

1265 In the **nursery**, the **nurseryman** saw to it that **diseased progeny** were removed, and that the **tender** plants were **nursed** properly.

Fruit and **vegetables** from **unhealthy** or **sickly** plants may be **unpalatable**, have a **nasty taste**, and even **be unhealthy** (**not good for your health**).

Using only **organic pest control**, they **grew** only **healthy plants** that produced **healthy organic** fruit and vegetables.

10 Fruit and vegetables are **good for your health** if they do not contain **herbicide** and **pesticide residues** which may be **bad for your health**.

Free from herbicides and **pesticides** (**insecticides**), organic farming is good for the natural environment, and **free from** chemical **residues**, **organic food** is better for **your health**.

The cook **discarded** raw materials of **doubtful quality**, so the **palatable** and **healthful** food was top quality.

Some patients enjoyed a glass of a **palatable** wine.

20 Every meal was a **treat** – a **real treat** and a **great** treat.

When they had finished their convalescence most convalescents were fortunately **glowing with health** and clearly enjoying life.

As long as you **have** your **health**, nothing else matters.

Mental health is as important as physical health

so everybody should try to have clean / good **wholesom fun**.

Having a **sick mind**, some people have an **unhealthy / unwholesome interest** in disease and death, while others have a **liking / preference / predilection** for **sick jokes**.

30 Some patient had a **slow recovery from** their **illness**, and some patient were unfortunately **past recovery**.

So not all convalescents **regained** their **health**

As they would never **recover** to **health**, they would never **be** fully **restored** to **health**

All the same, the convalescents could sit and relax on a **covered / roofed veranda(h)**.

* drivhus * planteskoleejer
-mand
* syg * (plante-) afkom * skrøbelig (plante)
* passe og pleje (plante)
* ~ frugt og grønt * usund (af vækst) * syg, -elig
sygdomsramt
* ikke velsmagende * grim > * smag
* være > * usund (at spise) * ikke godt for helbredet
* organisk * skadedyrs- * ~ bekæmpelse
* dyrke > * sund (af vækst) * plante
* sund (at spise) * økologisk
* godt for > * helbredet
* plante- / ukrudsgift * skadedyrsgift * rest
-bekæmpelsesmiddel
* dårligt for <<
* fri for ngt. * << * <<
*
* fri for > * rest
* økologisk * mad * fødevarer
* kassere ngt. * tvivlsom * kvalitetet
* velsmagende * sund (mad)
* =
* nydelse * sand ... * stor ...
*
* stråle, ~ strutte af > * sundhed
*
* ~ have sit gode helbred
være sund og rask
*
* (moralsk) sund * morskab
* sygt > * sind * usund
* = * interesse
* forkærlighed for > * syg > * vittighed
* langsom * helbredelse fra > * sygdom
* udenfor > * helbredelse
* genvinde > * helbredet
* & komme sig
* & komme sig helt
*
* på > * overdækket / tagdækket * veranda

1266 Being now a **avid / voracious reader**,

Mr Brown read **wholesome** books for convalescents.

Having a **voracious** and **undiscriminating appetite** for
- `kri -
information and knowledge, he **read voraciously**.

Novelists usually **embellish / embroider** the truth.

The chairs had the **virtue of** being **adjustable**.

An elderly woman in a **wheel chair sat embroidering**.

She was **embroidering** a **cushion cover with** flowers.

In order to **embellish** a cushion, she wanted to **re-cover** it
ri~`kåvê

10 with an **embroidery**.

Embroidery takes patience.

A wheel of her chair was **out of true**.

An male patient who used to do **slapstick (comedy)**
/ E& **knockabout comedy** had made fun walking around
pretending to **be knock-`kneed / to have knock `knees**.

(Some people are **bow-legged**)

His comedy had, however, been interrupted when
his **eyes** had **been caught** by a **busty nurse's full knockers**.

If he had not been a **/ one hundred percent sure**,

20 not been so **sure of** (receiving) a **`knockback** E/ E
being knocked back, he'd have **put forward** an **invitation**.

Years ago they had **covered** () **`in** the terrace.

Convalescents who liked fresh air **covered themselves up**.

If it was cold, they **covered up** well.

They might just **cover** () **up** their body with a blanket.

There should be enough blankets to **go (a)round**.

In the winter when snow had **covered** the ground,
there had been a thick **covering** of snow on the roof.

In this region there was seldom much **snow cover**.

30 The weight of the snow had made the roof **crack** and **leak**.

The **leaking** roof **leaked meltwater** (**into** the room).

Flowing through a **leak in** the roof, caused by the **crack**
in the roof, meltwater had **leaked through / from** the ceiling.

To begin with / the first time, they **covered** () **over**
the **leaky** roof with a **tarpaulin** to keep () out the water.

That spring they had a **veritable deluge**
as the river had **covered** the village during the **flood**.

Afterwards many floors and door were **out of true**.

* ivrig * læser

* sund og gavnlig

* glubende > * ukræsen * appetit efter ngt.

* læse * ~ med glubende appetit

* romanforfatter * føje ngt. til / brodere på ngt.

* fortrin ved at - * indstillelig

* rullestol * sidde at - / og - * brodere

* brodere ngt. > * pude- * betræk * med ngt.

* forskønne ngt. * genbetrække ngt.

* broderi

* brodering * ~ kræve > * tålmodighed

* ude af sin rette form, ~ ekset

* faldenpåhalen (komedie)

* =

* være * ~ kalveknæet * have > * ~ kalveknæ

* ~ hjulbebet

*

* fange ngs. øjne * barmfager * fyldig * babser
nødder

* hundrede procent * sikker

* sikker på (at få) > * afslag, afvisning

* blive afvist * komme med > * & anmodning
& få afslag opfordring

* ~ overdække ngt.

* tildække sig, ~ klæde sig på

* dække sig (godt) til, ~ klæde sig godt på

* tildække ngt.

* ~ strække til et til hver

* dække ngt.

* dække af (sne)

* sne- * dække

* revne * lække

* lækkende (tag) * lække > * smeltevand
(ind i ngt.)

* læk i ngt. * revne

* i ngt. * lække gennem / fra ngt.

* til at begynde med / - = - * dække ngt. over / til
& i første omgang

* utæt (tag) * presenning

* veritabel * syndflod, styrtregn
sand oversvømmelse

* oversvømme ngt. * oversvømmelse

* skæv, ikke rigtig på plads

1267 Mr. Brown spent a lot of time **in the playing field**.

At the ground where they had **knocked** a wall **down**,
and **knocked down** / **demolished** an old house, the remains
were then **covered over** by the **recreation ground** (E).

There was a small **covered area** with seats.

Unforeseen expences had **knocked** the home **back a bit**.

Playing **for recreation in the recreation ground**,
the convalescents did **recreational activities** like sports
and games, and other **recreations** (E)

10 The kids might **knock** a ball **around in the playground**.

Just outside they have **knocked** () **together a playhouse**.

Once when the kids had **played hide-and seek**, ... **

Covered in blossom, its white **blossoms tinged with pink**,
the fruit trees were **in full blossom** every spring.

In the autumn the fruit trees were **covered with** fruit.

The roses were often **covered with aphids / greenfly / <ies**.

The caretaker sometimes **knocked out a potted plant**.

In the **rec room** – the **recreation room** – they had
other **recreational** facilities.

20 Two rooms were **knocked into** one.

The lounge had **wall coverings** and **floor coverings**
in **quiet bright colours**.

Wallpaper and **carpets** should not **clash**,
as the room should not be **contaminated with**
clashing colours and **patterns**.

Matching scatter cushions E/A **throw pillows**,
floor cushions and **scatter / throw rugs** added a **dash**
of **vivid colour** to room.

The walls were **covered with** pictures.

30 Mr Brown had **virtu** which was **perfectly true**.

A huge painting by a famous painter, a **true masterpiece**
of **the Graces**, **graced** the wall of the drawing room.

It's was **masterwork in the truest sense of the world**.

True ! – quite true ! – true enough !

How true – how true that was.

He made great paintings – **there is no doubt about it**.

This painting was, **without doubt**, the most valuable.

No doubt it could **bring** (them) **in** a considerable sum.

* på lege og sportspladsen, fritidsaktivitetsområde

* rive ngt. ned

* =

* dække ngt. helt over

* = playing field

* overdækket >

* område

* slå ng&t. tilbage økonomisk

* for ens fornøjelse og sundheds skyld * på > * <<<

* fritids- / hobby-

* aktivitet

* adspredelse, fritidsfornøjelse, hobby

* knalde / sparke ngt.

* ~ på >

* legeplads

* klaske ngt. sammen

* legehus

* lege >

* ~ skjul

** se side 1300 !

* dække / * blomsterflor * blomst * tonet med ngt.
fuld af > (af frugttræ)

* i fuld >

* flor

* dækket / fuld af ngt.

* dækket af

* bladlus

* bladlusart

* banke ngt. ud

* potte-

* plante

* fritids-, hobbyrum

* fritids-, hobby-

* slå sammen til ngt.

* væg-

* beklædning

* gulv-

* =

* rolig

* lys

* farve

* stride imod hinanden

* beskæmme ngt. med ngt.

* modstridende

* farve

* mønster

* matchende

* sprede-

* pude

* kaste-

* pude

~ løs pude / hynde

* gulv-

* pude

* ~ småtæppe

* stænk

forligger

anstrøg

* livlig

* farve

* dække med ngt.

* kunstforstand

* aldeles

* sandt (

helt i overens-

/ -sans / -interesse

stemmelse med sandheden)

* sandt

* mesterværk

* gratierne, ~ de tre gratier

* pryde ngt.

* =

i ordets oprigtigste betydning
/ egentlige forstand

* sandelig

* sandt nok

* =

* hvor sandt

* hvor er det sandt

* det kan, der ikke herske tvivl om

* uden tvivl

* =

* indbringe (ng.) ngt.

1268 A drawing was said to be a Picasso.	*		
It might be right but personally Mr. Brown had his doubts .	* have sine tvivl		
It was doubtful if / whether it was a genuine Picasso.	* tvivlsomt		* ægte
(<i>Pablo Picasso</i> (1881 – 1973) Spanish artist, born in Malaga.	*		
The most inventive and versatile of the 20th-century painters	* opfindsom		* alsidig
and a precocious draughtsman . He trained in Barcelona but worked chiefly	* tidlig udviklet		* tegner
in Paris after 1900. Although his most popular paintings are those of	*		
beggars, acrobats, and harlequins, his most original work began with	*		
Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (1907).	* de unge piger fra Avignon		
10 Influenced by Cézanne and African sculpture, it resulted in	*		
his development of cubism with Braque. In 1912 he made his first collage .	* kubisme		* collage
He later began a series of classical paintings of colossal figures,	* `kålā~§ E/A kē`lā~§		
followed by nightmarish distorted figure studies when he was loosely	* mareridsagtig		* forvreden
associated with surrealism . One of his major works, Guernica (1937),	*		
is a horrific depiction of the destruction of the Basque capital during	* baskisk		
the Spanish Civil War (1936-39)).	* Den Spanske Borgerkrig		
The convalescent home had some walls painted recently.	*		
The painter, wearing overalls E/A coveralls ,	* overalls, kedeldragt		
used paint (U) with a good covering power .	* maling		* ~ dækkeevne
20 He tinged the paint with a dash of red	* tone ngt. med ngt.		* stænk af ngt.
so the walls were white tinged with rose pink.	* & med et skær/ anstrøg af ngt.		
Having to hang () up pictures, the caretaker fetched	* vicevært		
a hammer and started to hammer .	* hammer		* hamre
Knocking () in the nails at their right place,	* slå / hamre ngt. i		
and hammering the nails carefully in(to) the wall,	* hamre ngt.		
he took care to (hit and) knock on the heads of the nails,	* ramme ngt.	* slå på ngt.	* hoved
and not hit his fingers.	* ramme / slå på ngt.		
Most of the pictures were true to nature .	* ~ naturtro		
Having been moved, a grandfather clock had started	* ~ standur		
30 to keep bad time ; it was fast and it gained .	* ~ gå forkert	* ~ gå for hurtigt	* vinde tid
What time did Mr Brown make it ?	* ~ hvad siger ng. klokken er ? hvad er klokken ifølge ngs. ur		
It was two to five by his watch ,	* ~ den er x ifølge ngs. (armbånds-) ur ng. siger den er x		
but eight past five by the clock .	* ifølge >		* (løst) ur
Being 10 minutes fast , it had gained two minutes every day.	* være x foran		* vinde x
After an adjustment it kept good time .	* justering		* ~ gå præcist
It neither gained nor lost ; it was neither fast nor slow .	* vinde	* tabe	* foran
They set the clock by the television.	* stille >		* uret efter ngt.

1269 The books in the library covered all kinds of subjects.	* & be-, omhandle ngt.		
When in doubt about the meaning of a word,	* i tvivl om ngt.		
Mr Brown consulted a dictionary .	* ~ slå op i >		* ordbog
The word " sensibel " in Danish and " sensible " in English	* ~ (over-) følsom		* fornuftig
are false`friends .	* falske venner ens ord med forskellig betydning		
Some of the books needed a new cover or (a) new binding .	* (bog) bind / omslag		* indbinding (bind, omslag)
Some books had a dust cover made of cover paper .	* smudsbind		* omslagspapir
Most people read a book from cover to cover .	* fra ende til anden		
Few people read a paper from cover to cover .	* =		
10 A dash is used in writing, printing and the Morse alphabet .	* pennestrøg tanke-, streg	* morse-	* alfabet
(A message sent or written in Morse code consists of	* i morsekode		
either short and long signals, or dots and dashes.)	*		
What a little pest / torment a noisy child might become.	* plage (om mennesker kun børn)		
' Knock it off , kids – I'm trying to read ! '	* stop det		
an elderly convalescent had sneered / said with a sneer	* snerre, vrænge	* med >	* en snerren
said in a sneering tone / said sneeringly .	* snerrende >	* tone	* snerrende
One of the magazines had an extensive coverage of diet	* dækning af ngt.		* diet kost
and health topics .	* emne		
They kept the magazines in succession :	* i rækkefølge		
20 in numbered succession	* i nummereret ...		
The works of one of the doctors once got / obtained him	* skaffe ng. ngt.		
coverage of the subject in a scientific journal / work .	* dækning af (emne) * videnskabeligt * tidsskrift / værk ~ omtale		
He had gained a prize .	* opnå / få / vinde >		* pris
Obtaining a honourable prize was like a dream come true .	* =		* blive til virkelighed
Some patients had suffered from recurring illness .	* tilbagevendende >		* sygdom sygdomsperiode
They had suffered torments from recurrent disease .	* lide kvaler fra ngt. * tilbagevendende		* sygdom
An infection had recurred time after time.	* vende tilbage		
Some people were tormented by disease.	* plaget af ngt.		
In spite of attempts to prevent a recurrence of the infection,	* tilbagekomst / -venden af ngt.		
30 it was a recurring problem that had recurred too often.	* tilbagevendende >	* problem	* komme / vende tilbage
Staphylococcus is a genus of spherical bacteria.	* stafylokok		
S. aureus is responsible for boils and mastitis .	* byld	* bryst- / yverbetændelse	
S. pyogenes infects wounds, and certain strains cause	*		
acute food poisoning.	*		
The first vaccination or inoculation (against smallpox)	* vaccination * & podning (mod ngt. * kopper)		
was performed by <i>Edward Jenner</i> in 1798.	* foretage <		
A worldwide vaccination programme has wiped () out /	* udrydde >		
eradicated smallpox .	* ... (kopper)		

1270 Since physicians started to **vaccinate** / **immunize** /

inoculate people **against** fatal diseases,
i' nâkjuleit
the number of **fatalities** has been drastically reduced.

Immunization coverage against fatal diseases had
increased to 99 % (**percent** / **per cent**) in some countries.

Different diseases have different **fatality rates**
which may each be expressed in a **percentage**.

Expressed in **percentage**, the number of **fatalities** (x)
is expressed as a part of a total which is hundred.

10 The result is $x / 100 = x \% = x$ **percent** / **per cent**.

The **fatality of** certain diseases has decreased a lot.

Sometimes a government provides **medical health cover**
/ **coverage** for low-income families.

These policies have resulted in great **gains in** public health.

Some problems **receive inadequate coverage**
in the media / press.

The radio and television **covers** all major sporting **events**.

Important games **obtain press coverage for** the **event**.

One day the convalescents suddenly realize that **tonight's**

20 live coverage was of a **cup tie** in the **National Cup** '.

Although some people **sneer at** sports, there was
a mad **dash / dart for** seats as it was a **knock out** (eE) match,
and there were many **staunch / true-blue** supporters .

Do they think their favourite will win ? – some **doubt it**.

A player had been injured and was **doubtful for** the **game**.

With his injury it was **doubtful that** he would play:
it was **doubtful if / whether** he could play.

The convalescent's favourite team **recovered** their **lead**
in the second half and **knocked** () **out** their opponents

30 by a **narrow** but rather **convincing victory** / **win**.

They **knocked** their opponents **out of** the Cup.

What a knock out for the opponents.

The film after the match seemed very **true to** the book.

It **allowed free / full rein to** the main character's
larger-than-life acting style, and even if he knew the film was
a **tearjerker / weepy / <pie**, and **knocked** () **out** Mr Brown.

A producer sometimes orders the **scriptwriter** to change
part of a story and especially a **sad** and **tearful ending**,
to make the film more **palatable to** the audience.

* vaccinere / & immunisere >

* & pøde ng. mod ng.

* dødstilfælde / -fald

* immunisering mod ng.
(vaccinerings)
* procent

* dækning
grad

* dødeligheds-

* rate
hyppighed

* i >

* en procentdel

* i >

* procent

* dødsfald

*

* procent (kun og altid efter tal)

* dødelighed for / livsfarlighed af ng.

* ~ sygesikring

* =

* forbedring af / fremskridt indenfor ng.

* få >

* utilstrækkeligt

* dækning / omtale

*

* dække >

* begivenhed

* få pressedækning / -omtale af >

* =

* aftenens / denne aften

* live-reportage
/ -udsendelse af ng.
* vrængen af ng.

* ~ pokalkamp
/ -opgør

* den Nationale
Pokalturnering

* faren / stormen /
styrten efter ng.

* ~ vind eller forsvind

* trofast / A = / E Tory begejstret

* tvivle på det, have sine tvil

* tvivlsom til >

* kampen

* tvivlsomt om (at) -

* =

* genvinde >

* føring

* ~ slå ng. ud (af en turnering)

* kneben >

* overbevisende >

* sejr

* knalde ng. ud af > (en turnering)

* ~ sikken en nedtur for ng.

* tro mod (bogen)

* tillade >

* frie tøjler, ~ rammer

* ~ uovertruffen

* tåreperser

* overraske og påvirke ng.

* manuskriptforfatter

* trist, sørgelig

* tårepersende

* endelse

* acceptabel / behagelig for ng.

1271 On radio and television, in informative, instructional , and instructive programmes, experts cover subjects	* informerende	* vejledende
within { their (own) sphere / domain // sfiê dê`mein / dêu`- }	* belærende	* dække (emne)
within their respective spheres / domains .	* indenfor >	* (eget) område
An expert avoids dumbing`down . dûming	* =	* respektive / hvert sit > * område
The radio or tv programme controller must control that	* ~ overforsimpling	
the producer doesn't dumb () down a programme.	* ~ programchef	
Having a hearing disability , being hearing impaired	* -tilrettelægger	* overforsimple / for dumme ngt.
some people are hard of hearing .	* høre- * handicap	* høre- * hæmmet
10 Some people are born deaf .	* ~ hørehæmmet	
Others are deafened // go / become deaf later on in life.	* døv	
TV may have subtitles for the deaf and the hard of hearing .	* blive døv	
People who have gone / become deaf later on in life,	* de døve	* de hørehæmmede
are said to suffer from acquired or adventitious deafness .	* blive ...	
People may be deaf in one ear .	* pådraget	* tilkommen * døvhed ~ døvblevenhed
People who are completely unable to hear are said to be	* ... på det ene øre	
stone`deaf, deaf as a post, or deaf as the dead .	*	
People may be vision impaired or speech impaired .	* ~ stokdøv	* = * =
It is sometimes an offence to call someone deaf`mute ,	* syns- * hæmmet	* tale- * =
20 and usually an offence to call people deaf and dumb .	* døvstum	
A performer may play or sing out of tune / off-key .	* døvstum	
If the singing is out of tune / off-key and the same is true	* spille >	* synge > * ~ falsk
for the playing , a concert becomes a doubtful pleasure .	* syngen	* ~ være falsk * det samme * gælde >
The music becomes a torment , and people will dash off	* for ngt. * spilen	* tvivlsom > * fornøjelse
before a headache becomes a tormentor .	* plage	* ~ skynde sig væk
While there's loud noise, it deafens people.	* plage	
A record had a picture of Elvis Priesly on the sleeve .	* ~ forhindre ng. i at høre andet	
A band had covered Elvis numbers .	* pladehylster / -omslag	
They had made a cover version of some of his numbers.	* genindspille >	* (musik) nummer
30 Some composers knock () out melodies and tunes,	* & genindspilnings-	* version, udgave
and some lyricists have an ability to knock () out lyrics	* fyre (melodi etc.) af	
which chime (in) / harmonize with a given melody.	* sangtekstforfatter	* = * sangtekst
By 10 o'clock the convalescents were usually tired	* harmonere med ngt.	* given * melodi melodistemme
so they knocked it on the head .	*	
Knocking at / on // rapping on their doors, a few times	* holde inde, slutte af	
a nurse knocked () up the convalescents in the morning.	* banke på >	* dør
The conscientious and scrupulous staff	* vække ng. ved banken på døren	
checked the convalescents regularly	* samvittighedsfuld	* samvittighedsfuld
to cover themselves against negligence claims .	*	
	* dække sig ind overfor	* forsømmeligheds- erstatnings- (krav)

A PICNIC

1272 A group of convalescents had been going on a picnic.

In the kitchen, one of the convalescents used a pair of **pot** or **kettle holders** to **hold** the **lid** **covering** a **casserole** in a **position** that **allowed** the **boiling** water to **pour out**.

Having **uncovered** the casserole,
he **covered** the hard-boiled eggs **with** cold water.

So they **knocked up** () some lunch.

There was a **dumb** `waiter going from the kitchen.

At a lovely spot they **knocked** () **together** a table.

10 They **knocked** some **logs** **together** for a table.

One of the convalescents was **well-covered**.

He used to **cover** the bread **with excessive butter**.

He added a **dash of** salt and **dash of** pepper to his egg.

They **covered** the food loosely **with** a piece of cloth,
and **cover** the **pots** **with** a **lid**.

In the morning the sky had been **as good as cloudless**
with a faint pink **tinge** to the few clouds **on** the horizon
in the otherwise **unclouded** sky.

Suddenly the weather looked **doubtful**.

20 When the flies start to be a **torment** it's a sign of rain.

As the **wind** was **getting up**, low **cloud cover** turned up.

As the **wind blew up**, it **covered** the table **with** dust.

Soon they had to **take cover**.

When it started to rain, they all **made a dash for shelter**.

Everyone ran **for cover** and **got under cover**.

Under the shelter of a leafy covering,
they stayed **under cover** for some time.

They laughed and chatted but were, **in truth**,
not having much fun after a while.

30 There was a **lapse of time** before they realized
they could just as well **break cover**.

The rain **dashed** their **hopes** for the rest of the picnic.

Except for the **well-covered, knock-kneed** convalescent,
they **dashed along** the muddy road to get home in a hurry.

They **dashed aside** when a car passed

The driver slowed down not to **dash** mud **on** them,
but still they were **dashed with** mud, and their shoes were
covered in mud when they reached home.

- *
- *
- * grydelapper * holde ngt. > * låg * gryde med låg
- * i en position * tillade ngt. > * koge * at vælde ud
- * ~ fjerne dækket / tage låget af ngt.
- * dække ngt. med ngt.
- * klaske ngt. sammen
- * køkkenelevator
- * klaske ngt. sammen
- * ... > * brændeknude * til ngt.
- * velpolstret, tyk
- * dække ngt. med ngt * for meget * smør
~ smøre ... smør på
- * drys
- * tildække ngt. med
- * = * potte, kande * låg
gryde, krukke
- * så godt som * skyfri
- * skær over ngt. * ~ i horisonten
- * ~ på > * skyfri * himmel
- * tvivlsom
- * plage
- * blæse op * skydække
- * = * dække ngt. med
- * søge / komme i dækning / ly
- * gøre et udfald mod * dækning
ly
- * i dækning / ly * komme i ...
- * i ly af * bladrigt * dække
- * =
- * i sandhed / virkeligheden
- *
- * der går et stykke tid
- * forlade sit ly
- * få håbet om ngt. til at briste
- * velpolsret, ~ tyk * kalveklædet
- * fare / storme / styrte > * afsted
- * ... til side
- * sprøjte / stænke ngt. på ngt.
- * tilsprøjtet / tilstænket med ngt.
- * dækket af / smurt ind i ngt.

1273 Home again some of them had tea dashed with rum.	* ~ blande ngt. med ngt.	
They never recovered a lost pocket knife .	* finde ngt. igen få ngt. tilbage	* lommekniv
The long day out had knocked / worn () out most of the convalescents.	* dag ude	* ~ udmatte ng.
One day when Mr Brown had gone to town, his eyes fell on a used saxophone in a music shop .	*	
He had to return to the shop as the staff had knocked off for lunch.	* musikforretning * ~ tage fri > * til ngt.	
Bargaining with the shopkeeper E/A storekeeper, he tried	*	
10 to knock () off £ 5 because of a scratch and a dent .	* slå x af	* bule
He knocked () down the shopkeeper (from £ 25) to £ 20.	* få ng. ned (fra x) til y	
So he knocked () down the price (from £ 25) to £ 20.	* få slået prisen ned (fra x) til y	
Considering the price to have hit / reached rock bottom	* pris >	* ramme / nå > * ~ bunden
Mr Brown considered £ 20 almost a knockdown / a rock-bottom price .	* ~ helt-i-bund- / forærings- * ... -pris	
The last recession had knocked () off nearly 20 % of the shop's turnover.	* ~ bringe ngt. x ned	
One night, in a smash-and-grab (E) raid , a burglar had smashed a window, and knocked () off (E) the shop.	* smadr-og-snup * ~ indbrud * indbrudstyv * smadre (vindue) * ~ bestjæle ng.	
20 He had knocked () off (E) an expensive guitar.	* ~ stjæle ngt.	
Burglaries in the area had risen by 5 %.	* indbrud	
A suspect was charged with burglary .	* =	
The judge had tried to knock / talk some sense into the young offender.	* banke / tale >	* fornuft ind i ng.
Most of the staff at the convalescent home, knocked off (work) early at E/A on weekends .	*	
Mr Brown together with a member off the staff, and some convalescents had formed a small band.	* holde fri (fra arbejdet) * i weekenderne	
Mr Brown tried to knock some smash hits into	*	
30 the band members so they could play at / on the weekend .	* banke > * ~ kæmpe hit * ind i ng. * i weekenden	
The band succeeded in thrilling the audience.	* ~ begejstre ng.	
It was a thrilling performance of smashes .	* inciterende	* ~ kæmpe hit
It was a great thrill for both the band and the audience.	* ~ inciterende oplevelse for ng.	
One night one weekend, Mr Brown told a ghost story .	* ~ spøgelseshistorie	
The listeners thrilled to his story, and thrilled at the ghost.	* ~ føle rislende spænding under (historien) * ~ gyse over ngt.	
Feeling thrills of both horror and joy, the good listeners (were) thrilled with horror and joy throughout the story.	* (føle) gys (af skræk) / kildren af (glæde)	
The listeners (were) all thrilled at the happy end.	* kildres / blive kildret med ngt ~ gyse / frydes kildrende af ngt.	
It was truly a thrilling story	* kildres / blive kildret over ngt. ~ frydes kildrende over ngt. * ~ inciterende	

1274 Another one of Mr. Brown's favourite **recreations**

was **writing**.

Dashing () off episodes, he **laid** the **foundation** for his **autobiography**; the **story** of his **life** written by himself.

During the day he often **dashed** () a few lines **down** or **dashed** () **down** a drawing as a **reminder**.

He was an excellent **storyteller** usually telling a **true** story.

Yet when he was actually telling a **true-life** story his listeners of course believed he was telling

10 a **fairy story** / **tale**.

So some characters were believed to be **true to life** and others were not.

There was a **mad dash** / **dart** for seats, when he fell in the mood for some **storytelling**.

His stories **covered** a lot of **ground**.

Towards the end of a story Mr. Brown might **lapse into** **grandiloquent** / **pompous** prose.

gran`diloquent

He used to **recur** to the same **themes**.

Recurring several times in his tale, **hubris**, **improvidence**, **20** and **nemesis** were a **recurrent theme**.

Great and small events **in** the **lapse of time** may change a person's morals and beliefs.

Especially during his **adolescence** and **puberty**, a **turbulent**, **tumultuous**, **tempestuous**, and **stormy** period of **transition between** childhood and manhood.

he had a feeling of **doubt** and **uncertainty**.

Already as an **adolescent** he had **had** his **doubts** about many **eternal truths**, and many **eternal verities**.

`veretiz

He had **doubted** many **religious truths** both **pagan** truths **30** as well as the **verities** of the Christian religion, and even some **scientific truths**.

Mr. Brown was a **seeker after truth** who always tried to be **true to himself**.

He was a **veracious**, **truth-loving** personality who had an uncommon **love of truth**.

Known for the **veracity** of his statements, he was highly / well / widely / greatly **respected** for his **veracity**.

* fritidsfornejelse

* skrivning, forfatteraktivitet

* nedfælde / - kradse ngt. * lægge grunden til ngt. komme med ngt. i en fart

* selvbiografi * historie om > * liv ~ livshistorie

* ~ nefælde / -kradse ngt.

* = * påmindelse

* historiefortæller * sand (- færdig)

* ~ historie fra det virkelige liv

*

* eventyr

* ~ virkelighedstro

*

* ~ vild * ~ styrten afsted efter ngt.

* historiefortælling

* dække > * område, stof

* henfalde til ngt.

* højtravende, pompøs

* vende tilbage til > * tema

* komme / vende tilbage * hybris * uforsigtighed overmod letsindighed

* nemesis * tilbagevende * tema skæbnens straf

* i tidens løb

*

* ungdom * pubertet

* turbulent * tumultarisk * stormfuld * =

* overgang mellem ngt.

* tvivl * uvished, usikkerhed, betænkelighed

* yngling * have sine tvivl angående ngt. ung person

* evige > * sandheder * = * sandheder

* betvivle ngt. * religiøs > * sandhed * hedensk ...

* (gængs) sandhed indenfor ngt.

* videnskabelig > * sandhed

* ~ sandhedssøger

* tro mod sig selv, ~ sin overbevisning

* sanddru, sandhedskærlig * sandhedselskende troværdig, pålidelig

* kærlighed til sandheden, ~ sandhedstrang

* sandfærdighed

* respekteret for ngt. * sanddruhed sandhedskærlighed

1275 As an **adolescent**, the brownie had **converted from paganism to Christianity**.

* ung person (12 – 18) * konvertere fra ngt.
yngling
* hedningetro * til ngt.

Affected by the **Christian** or **theological virtues**, especially the three **Christian graces** (**faith**, **hope**, and **charity**) as well as the **cardinal virtues** from ancient philosophy (**justice**, **prudence**, **temperance**, and **fortitude**), he had **lapsed from paganism**, and **lapsed into the Christian faith**.

* ... dyd
* dyd * tro * håb * næste-, kærlighed, barmhjertighed
godgørenhed, velgørenhed
* kardinaldyderne
* retfærdighed * klogskab * mådeholdenhed * mod
sjælsstyrke
* springe fra ngt. * henfalde til ngt. * kristen * tro

The other fairies had at once noticed his **laps**, and had blamed him for having **lapsed**.

* lapsus, fejltrin, vildfarelse
afvigelse, frafald
* forse / forsynde sig
komme på afveje
* tro på gud

10 Although he had **had faith in God**, he also accepted other **faiths**.

* trosretning, religion

Although he had belonged to **the faithful**, he was a not a follower of **the Faith**.

* de troende
* den rette tro

He didn't **break faith with** all the principles of **pagan** faith so he was said to **have a lapse from true belief**.

* være troløs mod ngt. * hedensk
* frafald fra > * den sande tro

He had been called a **heretic** – a follower of **heresy**.

* kætter * kætteri

By that time quite a few fairies had **lapsed into Christianity**.

* henfalde til ngt.

The **custom** **lapsed** after a period of time, though.

* tradition * henfalde, dø ud
gå af brug

There had been a **lapse of the custom**

* henfald / ~ uddøen af > * praksis
vane, skik
* vane

20 as the fairies had **lapsed into former habits**.

* henfalde til >

There were quite a lot of **lapsed** Christians.

* frafalden (kristen)

The brownie had never **had a relapse into paganism**.

* tilbagefald til (hedenskab)

He never **relapsed into paganism**.

* falde tilbage til ...

Conjuring () **up a re-creation of the past**, Mr. Brown, once in a while, **recreated his time in** fairyland.

* fremmane ngt. * genskabelse af ngt.
* genskabe ngt. * (ngs.) tid i ngt.

Recapturing his time as a young brownie, he **recalled / recollected** his youth and **what** had happened.

* genfange ngt. (i erindringen) * ... som ngt.
genkalde sig ngt.
* genkalde sig ngt. * - - - hvad -

He **recalled / recollected mucking out** on a farm at night, and **recalled** (that) / **recollected that** in return he had had

* ... at - * muge ud
* ... at -

30 a dish of porridge with a lump of butter put out **in the hayloft**.

* ~ på > * høloft

He vividly **remembered** (that) he was strongly connected to the farm, and distinctly **remembered feeling** deeply attached to the old farmer's son.

* huske (levende) at -
* ... (tydeligt) at -
*

He clearly **remembered** the son bringing the porridge, and clearly **remembered when** he, unnoticed by anyone but the amiable son, had come with him to serve in the army.

* huske (at) ng. at -
* ... whxx -
*

1276 The young farmer had cut quite a dash in his uniform.	* ~ gøre en flot figur
The soldiers didn't get much pay.	*
£ 10 a week had had to cover their expenses.	* dække (udgift)
Most of the soldier's magazines had scantily dressed girls	* ~ letpåkklædt
on their covers which were then used as pin-ups .	* på omslaget * ~ pin-up billede
The scantily clad cover girls that bedecked the covers	* letpåkklædt * forside pige * dekorere / pryde / pynte ng.
sometimes relating to a cover story .	* ~ historie med relation til forsiden
One of the pin-ups , not wearing many clothes,	* pin-up (person)
had turned out to be far from a dumb blonde .	* vise sig at være ng. * dum * blonde
10 Marching with spirit and dash ,	* med > * verve (stil, iver og selvtillid)
the soldiers covered a good deal of ground .	* ~ tilbagelægge > * (~ en god bid) vej (~ en pæn) strækning
Sometimes by sunset they had covered thirty miles.	* ... x
The dashing farmer was known for his skill and dash .	* flot * dygtighed * verve
He has won a lot of contests also the 100-meter dash .	* vevelfuld
He usually gained an advantage over his competitors .	* ~ sprint
The farmer gained (up)on the runners in front ,	* opnå en fordel overfor > * konkurrencedeltager konkurrent, medbejler
and finally gained on his pursuers.	* ~ vinde ind på / indhente ng.
Suffering from neither acrophobia nor agoraphobia ,	* ~ øge sit forspring til ng.
the farmer gained the mountain top as the first.	* ~ højdeskræk * ~ skræk for åbne omgivelser
20 Far from suffering from hydrophobia	* nå (et vanskeligt fremkommeligt sted)
he took to water like a duck .	* ~ vandskræk
He gained the opposite shore of the river before the others.	* ~ være en vandhund
He made all previous records look sick .	* nå (frem til vanskeligt fremkommeligt sted)
Already as an adolescent farmer, he had gained in	* ~ få ng. til at blegne
experience, confidence, and strenght so he had gained much	* ung * vokse i (erfaring etc.)
experience, confidence and strenght.	* opnå / få (erfaring etc.)
In a boxing match, he once knocked () `over his opponent.	*
He knocked () down his opponent three times.	* slå ng. omkuld
Taking / getting some (hard / nasty etc.) knocks ,	* slå ng. i gulvet
30 his opponent had some ` knock-downs .	* modtage > * grimt * slag
The match ended in a ` knockout , as the farmer	* ~ gå-i-gulvet ture
knocked () out his opponent in the fifth round.	* knockout
The opponent was hit by a smart knock-down blow .	* slå ng. ud slå (på tælling)
It was a well-placed knockout punch that hit his opponent.	* hurtigt og hårdt * " slå-omkuld- " * slag
The farmer's skill knocked / blew the spectator's socks off .	* knockout- * slag
There was a lapse of half a minute before the opponent	* ~ slå ng. med forbløffelse
regained consciousness .	* (tids-) interval på x
Later he relapsed into stupor but recovered soon after.	* genvinde > * bevidstheden ~ komme til sig selv
	* falde tilbage til > * bedøvet tilstand, døs sløvhedstilstand, sløvsind

1277 The farmer **gained** wide **recognition** for his **efforts**
in **multiform** ways in **multible** matters.

What **gained** him such **reputation** ?

His **multifarious** talent **gained** him the **recognition**.

The **multiplicity** of his talents was remarkable.

In an **ill-matched contest** on the **obstacle course**,
the farmer **had**, however, **a lapse of** concentration.

His concentration had **lapsed** after some time.

So when he had **knocked** his head **on** a low beam,

10 and **knocked** his hand **against** a stone,
he had a **severe / heavy / profuse bleeding**.

The farmer had been taken to the **sick quaters**.

He **was sick** and **reported sick**.

Being is **on the sick list**, he had **been sick for** home.

Soon he **was sick of** waiting to get home.

He was **sick and tired of** waiting.

Sick to death of it, he was quite **sick of** the sick quaters.

While he was **on sick leave**, he **drew sick pay**.

He had to carry his **sick note** E/A his **excuse** with him.

20 Nevertheless, **dashing in** his **uniform**,
he had **cut a dash with** his girlfriend.

The officers had **sickened of** the **bickering** politicians
as nothing could **be gained from** delaying a decision.

Who **stood to gain from** a **delayed** decision ?

Notorious for his **sick humour**, and smiling a **sickly smile**,
one of the officers had **rediculed** a **sickly** private
by making fun at his **sickly complexion**.

Being held up to ridicule **affected** the private **deeply** //
hit / knocked the private **six** (E).

30 A **womanish** private was a **sickening** sight to the officers.

It was enough to **make** them **sick**.

It **gave** them the **sick(s)**.

In particular, some of the officers **sickened at**
the mere thought of a **fairy**, a **gay**, or a **puff** in the army.

It would **give** the **coup de grâce** / **deal** a **death blow** to
anybody's military career to be exposed as a homosexual.

* opnå / få > * anerkendelse * anstrengelse
indsats
* mangfoldige (måder) * mangeartede (sager)
* skaffe ng. > * omdømme
renommé
* mangeartet * = * anerkendelse
* mangfoldighed / mangeartethed af ngt.
* dårligt matchet * konkurrence * på > * forhindrings-
bane
* få > * bortfald / svigt af (koncentration)
* falde bort, svigte
* banke / slå / hamre / støde ngt. på ngt.
* ... mod ngt.
* alvorlig / voldsom / = * blødning
* ~ infirmeri
* syg (i hæren som præd.) * meldt syg
* ~ sygemeldt * syg efter ngt.
* led og ked af at -
* - - - og træt af at -
* ~ til døde led ved det * led og ked af ngt.
* på sygeorlov * hæve sygeløn
* sygeattest (fra læge / forældre)
* ~ gøre en flot figur * i sin uniform
* - - - overfor ng.
* få / have afsmag for ngt. * (små-) skændes
mundhugges
* vinde (intet) ved at -
* stå til at - * opnå noget ved ngt. * forsinket / udsat
~ have fordel af ngt
* syg, makaber * humor * sygt, bedragerisk * smil
* latterliggøre ngt. * sygelig, skrantende (person)
* syg, bleg * ansigtskulør
* berøre ng. dybt
* =
* kvindagtig * kvalmende
frastødende
* ~ gøre ng. svært utilpas
få ng. til at brække sig
* =
* især * væmmes ved ngt.
* bøsse
* give > * ~ nådestødet / ~ give > * et dødstød til ngt.
*

1278 Some of these officers were real **tormentors**.

One of them was even a **tormentor of animals**.

These officers had been a **torment to** the privates.

They had **tormented** them **with** humiliations.

As an officer usually don't tolerate **deviance / deviancy**,
the officers had **cracked down on deviate** behaviour.

So the officers had **tormented** all kinds of **deviants**,
and as they especially had an aversion to **sexual deviants**,
they had **cracked down hard** on **sexual deviance**.

10 No one could **escape from** his **tormentors**.

The deviants **were sick of** being humiliated,
and **sick of** failing to hide their (sexual) **preference(-s)**.

Tormented with humiliation and **sick about** their situation,
the homosexuals had still been **sick for** a partner.

The humiliation had, however, often **knocked**
the **self-esteem** of the sexual deviants.

Tormented by lack of self-esteem,
they had **suffered from torments of** lack of **recognition**.
and **suffered torment(s) from** want of **appreciation**,

20 The deviants had **suffered torment**.

They had **suffered the torments of the damned**.

The farmer had **been sick for** his girlfriend.

Sick at heart, he had **found comfort / solace in** his **diary**.
Every night he had **dashed () down / off** a few words

to **console / solace himself**.

He had used every opportunity to **dashed off** a quick letter.

One officer had called it **sickly** sentimentality,
and had **dashed down** the farmer's diary.

Some of the privates had **been sick with** fear.

30 The officers' cruelty had **sickened** the brownie.

It had **sickened** him.

It **made** his **stomach churn / turn**.

It **made** him **sick**.

He was **sickened by** these officer and their cruelty.

His **stomach churned / turned at** their lack of humanity.

He was **overcome by sickness**.

* plageånd

* dyrplager

* plage for ng.

* ... ng. med ngt.

* afvigelse

* slå ned på ngt.

* afvigende (adfærd)

* plage ng.

* afviger

* sexuel >

* =

* slå hårdt ned på ngt.

* seksuel

* afvigelse

* flygte fra / undslippe ng.

* plageånd

* led og ked af at -

* ... over at -

* forkærlighed
(foretrukne ting)

* plaget af ngt.

* utilpas over ngt.

* helt syg efter ng.

* ~ ødelægge ngt.

* selvagtelse / -følelse

* plaget af ngt.

* lide af kvaler af > (mangel på >) * anerkendelse

* lide kvaler af > (=)

* påskønnelse

* lide >

* ~ alverdens kvaler

* lide de fortabtes / fordømtes kvaler

* ~ være syg af længsel efter / længes efter ng.

* syg om hjertet * finde > * trøst * i sin dagbog
(fra ting)

* nedfælde ngt.

* trøste sig selv

* nedfælde ngt.

* kvalmende (sentimentalitet)

* kyle ngt. til jorden

* syg af (frygt)

* ~ frastøde ng.

* ~ få ng. til at væmmes

* ~ få det til at vende sig i ng.

få ng. til at væmmes

* =

* led ved / led og ked af ng. / ngt.

* ~ ng. væmmes ved ngt.

* ~ blive næsten syg af ngt.

* lede
væmmelse

1279 A **dead body** was found, its face **covered in** blood.

In order to **covered** () **up** the **corpse**,

the police **covered** the body loosely **with** a blanket.

The police detectives investigated the corpse on the spot
and investigated the surroundings for **tracks**.

Apparently the young man had **committed suicide**
as the corpse had held a gun in its hand,
and had a **bullet hole** in the head.

The ambulance drivers had put the **supposed suicide**

10 into a **body bag** and taken the dead body to the **mortuary**.

Having pulled the **covering** off the corpse,
a **forensic pathologist** performed an **autopsy**.
`ã~

The corpse **bore marks** and **traces of** a **fight**.

The face **showed marks of** a **hard blow**, and the **temple**
showed traces of a (**smart**) **crack on the head**.

Somebody had **knocked** the (living) **daylight out of** him.

Somebody had **knocked hell out of** him.

Somebody had **beat / kicked** (the) **hell out of** him.

After the **post mortem** – **post mortem examination** –

20 and the **coroner's inquest**, a murder had been a fact.

The murderer had attempted to **cover** his **tracks**
by making the murder look like suicide.

A few days before the murder, a homosexual private
had **dashed** () **off** a note to the farmer.

So being a **veritable** Sherlock Holmes, the brownie
had instructed the farmer in how to work **under cover**.

Having disguised himself and told a **cover name**,
the farmer had come up with a **cover story**.

Pretending to **make** a **dash to** keep an appointment,
he had **dashed for** a horse.

He **dashed off to** keep the appointment.

30 He went off **at a dash**.

He rode off **at one dash**.

He had to / must **dash** (E), he was late.

* dækket af / smurt ind i ng.

* tildække / skjule ng.

* lig

* dække ng. med ng.

*

* mærke
spor, ... at gå efter
* begå selvmord

*

* kugle

* hul

~ skudhul

* formodede

* selvmorder

* ligpose

* lighus / -rum (på hospital)

* ompakning

* kriminalteknisk

* patolog

* obduktion

* bære mærke af >

* spor / præg af >

* kamp

* vise mærke fra >

* hårdt >

* slag

* tinding

* vise spor af >

* hårdt & hurtigt

* slag >

* i hovedet

* ~ slå ng. til plukfisk

*

=

*

=

* ligsyn

* =

* embedsmand / retsundersøgelse i forbindelse med >
mistænkelige dødsfgald

* dække / skjule >

* spor

*

*

* kradse ng. ned

* veritabel, sand

* under dække / falsk identitet

* dæknavn

* dækhistorie

* ~ begive sig hastigt afsted for at -

* fare / storme / styrte efter ng.

* haste afsted for at -

* lige med ét

*

=

* skynde sig

1280 Drinking wine had **gained in popularity**.

Sometimes people **dash / thin** wine **with** water.

Like an **undercover agent, going undercover**, the farmer
had jumped off his horse, and **made a dash for** the bar
to **work undercover**.

In a wine bar, just before the day of the murder,
he had kept the officer under **covert surveillance**.

Customers had kept **dashing in** and **out of** the room.

The farmer had **dashed off** a couple of drinks.

10 He had noticed an officer, apparently a **closet queen**,
casting a covert glance / look // stealing a glance / look
at the homosexual.

The farmer had noticed the officer **touch wood** E/A **knock**
on wood, and nervously **knock** the ash **off** his cigarette.

His **heart knocking** wildly, and his **knees knocking (to>**
gether), the officer had **made advances to** the homosexual.

' You look fabulous – you'll **knock** them **dead** tonight –
you'll **knock 'em**, ' the officer had awkwardly **addressed**

the **thunderstruck** homosexual in an **ingratiating** way.
in`grei\$eiting

20 You **could have knocked** the homosexual **down**
with a feather.

The officer, however, had suddenly realized some
competitors making a pass at the homosexual.

Trying to **ingratiate himself with** the homosexual,
the officer had tried to **talk** his competitors **into a cocked hat**.
kåkt

Tormented by covert jealousy, the officer had tried to
knock his competitors **into a cocked hat**.

All the officer's **arguments** had, however,
been **knocked into a cocked hat** as his competitors'
eloquence had **knocked** him **sideways**.

30 The **eloquent** competitors had **knocked** the **stuffing out**
of the dumbfounded officer.

The very idea of having to **knock spots off** a competitor's
eloquence had **dashed** the officer's **spirit**.

The mere thought of having to **knock spots off**
the competitors had **dashed** the officer.

Being **dashed**, the officer was yet more **faint-hearted**.

* stige i > * popularitet

* ~ opblende / fortynde ngt. med ngt

* hemmelig / skjult * agent * gå ...

* gøre et udfald mod ngt.
fare / styrte henimod ngt.

* arbejde * under dække

*

* skjult, hemmelig * overvågning

* fare ind og ud af (rum)

* skylle (en drik) ned

* ~ skabsbøsse

* ~ kaste et stjålent blik >

* på ngt.

* ~ banke under bordet * >

* = * slå (asken) af ngt.

* hjertet > * banke * knæene > * skælve
hamre

* gøre tilnærmelser til ng.

* imponere ng.

* = * henvende sig til ng.

* himmelfalden * indladende
være helt paf slesk

* kunne slå ng. omkuld >

* med en fjer, ~ ng. er himmelfalden / helt paf

*

* konkurrent, medbejler * gøre tilnærmelser til ng.

* ~ indynde sig hos ng.

* tale ng. * om til en kantet hat
~ sønder og sammen

* forpint af ngt.

* ~ overgå ng.

* argument

* ~ overgå <

* veltalenhed * ~ gøre ng. målløs

* veltalende * banke > * indmad, fyld > * ud >
~ tage modet >

* af ~ fra ng. * målløs, mundlam

* alene ved * ~ være bedre end /
/ bare tanken om ngt. overgå ng.

* ~ gøre ng. modløs

* < - - - * < - - - ngt.

* gøre ng. nedslået, få ng. til at tabe modet

* blive nedslået, tabe modet * frygtsom, forsagt

1281 The officer's dumbfoundedness and faint-heartedness	* målløshed	* frygtsom- / forsagthed
had knocked on the head any idea or plan of	* ~ umuliggøre ngt.	
taking / making / mounting a stand against his competitors.	* ~ tage kampen op ng.	
So he had knocked back a glass of wine.	* ~ slynge ngt. i sig	
There had been a lapse of time – a lapse of half an hour –	* ~ gå et stykke tid	* tidsrum på x
before the officer had recovered his composure .	* genvinde > ~ falde til ro igen	* (sandsynligvis), fatningen
After a short lapse of time, the faint-hearted officer,	* et (kort) stykke tid	* frygtsom, forsagt
however, had recovered his courage .	* genvinde >	* modet
It was, however, Dutch courage .	* hollandsk ~ mod, opnået ved at drikke alkohol	* mod
10 Having given himself Dutch courage , the officer	* ~ drikke sig mod til	
fancied how to knock every competitor into a cocked hat .	* slå ng. sønder og sammen / hovedet ned i maven på / til plukfisk	
' I'll knock your block off , ' the officer had muttered ,	* hamre hovedet af ng.	* mumle vredt
having got up Dutch courage .	* ~ drikke sig mod til	
' I'll knock your head off , ' he had muttered rashly	* =	* overmodigt, dumdristigt
' That'll knock them off their pedestal / perch . '	* vælte ng. ned fra deres pedestal (/ siddestang)	
Instead his hand had knocked against / on a glass.	* stødte ng. mod	
Knocking the glass over , he knocked it flying , so when	* støde / vælte ngt. omkuld	* støde ngt. afsted
the glass dashed against the floor, it smashed into pieces .	* støde mod ngt. * smadres i (stumper og) stykker	
In order to obfuscate his original intention,	* tilsløre ngt.	
20 he then uttered a stream of abuse against the homo as he	*	
dashed another glass (in)to smithereens against the floor.	* smadre ngt.	* i stumper og stykker
Having long had a disposition to(wards) sex with men,	* disposition mod ngt.	
having had an inclinations for / towards sex with other men,	* tilbøjelighed for / rettet mod ngt.	
he had had a liking / a preference for (sex with) other men.	* kærlighed til / forkærlighed for ngt. / ng.	
Filled with anger and regret of having actually uncovered	* afsløre ngt.	
his sexual dispositon / inclination / preference ,	* disposition for ngt. * tilbøjelighed * preference	
and true sexual orientation , he had dashed to the door.	* sand * sexuel * orientering * fare / styrte / storme hen til ngt.	
Having dashed the door open , he had dashed his head	* knalde ngt. op	* knalde ngt. >
against the doorcase / doorframe .	* mod ngt.	* dørkarm
30 The farmer had knocked out his pipe,	* banke (pibe) ud	
and knocked his hat into shape before he left.	* banke / hamre ngt. i form	
That evening had knocked him back a fiver.	* ~ koste ng. ngt.	
Filled with fear that the homo might uncover the secret,	* afsløre (hemmelighed)	
the officer had subsequently made covert threats against	* komme med > * fordækt, maskeret * trusler	
the homo, alternating with undisguised flattering offers.	* utilsløret * smigrende (tilbud)	
The officer made it clear that his offers would lapse	* tilbud >	* falde bort
if anything about his behaviour that could be misinterpreted /	* misfortolke ngt.	
misread / misconstrued would leak out .	* =	* slippe ud

1282 The farmer's evidence had led the police to the track of the suspected officer.	*		
Although the forest cover had been encroached upon , much of the area was still covered by forest.	* dække bevoksning * være dækket af (skov)	* (være) blevet ædt ind på	
The suspect must have gained the shelter of the forest.	* ~ kommet i ly af ngt.		
Covered with dead leaves in some places, the forest floor was covered with huge ferns in other places.	* dækket af ngt. * & fuld af ngt.	* skov- * ~ bund * bregne	
Fern (U) grows on the forest floor where few other plants will succeed .	* = * lykkes, have heldet med sig, klare sig	* på > * skovbunden	
10 The first time round the suspect had hidden in (the) `undergrowth E/A underbush .	* gemme sig > * i >		* underskov
In the dead of night / E& At dead of night , under (the) cover of darkness, the suspect broke cover .	* ~ i nattens mulm og mørke * under dække af / i ly af (mørket)	* ~ bryde op fra sit skjul	
As he had dashed through the undergrowth E/A <bush , startled animals had broken cover .	* fare / styrte gennem ng. * opskræmt	* underskov * bryde / forlade >	* (sit) skjul
Having hidden in their coverts , waiting for dawn , the diurnal animals had left their covertures at high speed. dai `ê~nl (Nocturnal animals are active at night.)	* (plante-) dække -skjul / -ested * ~ dagaktiv (dyr) * nat- (dyr)	* morgengry * =	
(Some animals, like cats, are covered with fur 20 while others, like dogs, are covered with hair .)	* dækket af > * hår		* pels
Under the cover of night / under cover of the night, the suspect had taken cover from the rain in an abandoned cottage .	* ~ i ly af > * søge dækning / ly > * for ngt.	* nat (-ten) & i nattens ly * for (regn) * forladt	* hytte
When the police had put the dog on the scent , it easily got on the scent .	* sætte ng. > * komme på ...	* på (duft-) sporet	
The police had been on the tracks of the suspect. Every time the police dog had lost the scent it had recovered the scent .	* været på sporet af ng. * tabe > * genfinde ...		* (duft-) sporet
So the police kept being on the scent of the suspect. 30 until they found his hiding place .	* være på sporet af ng. * gemme- / skjulested		
The police covered all the exits to his hide-out . ' Don't move we've got you covered , ' they had shouted.	* dække ngt. * ... ng.	* udgang * (persons) gemmested	
The police had knocked a hole in the door, but had had to knock / bust / smash () `down the door it to get in.	* slå > * slå / bryde / banke ngt. ned		* (et) hul i ngt.
Having smashed (their way) through the door, the police realized that suspect had made a dash for freedom , but when the dogs made a dash at him, he surrendered.	* bryde (sig vej) gennem ngt. * udfald mod > * gøre et udfald mod ng.	& flugtforsøg	* frihed

1283 The parents of the murder victim had been	* mord-	* offer
numbed / stunned by the shock of their son's death. nûmd	* lamslået af ngt.	
They had been stuck numb with shock at the news. nûm	* være lamslået af (chock)	* over ngt.
Life would never be the same again they realized numbly .	* lamslået	
Everybody had been numb and dumb with shock and grief.	* lammet >	* forstummet / lamslået af ngt.
Going to the funeral no one came (their head) uncovered .	* begravelse	* hoved * udækket ~ være barhovedet / ikke have hat på
In the church, the men uncovered their heads .	* ~ tage hatten af	
Having covered the coffin with flowers, the undertaker E/A	* dække > * kiste * med (blomster)	* bedemand
the mortician had bedecked the casket (eA) with flowers.	* = * dekorere / * = * med ngt. smykke / pynte ngt. >	
10 So the coffin had been beautifully covered in flowers.	* dækket af (blomster)	
and beautifully bedecked in flowers.	* dekorere ngt. med ngt.	
Only the women had remained covered during the burial . `beriêl	* ~ beholde hatten på	* begravelse
Most of the mourners stood there in dumb silence . `mâ-nêz dûm	* sørgende person	* i forstummet tavshed
If not crying mourners had had to dash away a tear .	* tørre en tåre bort	
The sexton had taken care that the bellringer rang the bell,	* kirkebetjent kordegn	
and that the gravedigger would cover in the grave	* graver	* dække (et hul) til
as soon as the participants had left the burial .	* deltager	* begravelse -shøjtidelighed
The murder of the son had come as a shattering blow	* komme som >	* knusende * slag >
to his parents.	* for ng.	
20 His death was a grievous blow from which they had	* smertefuldt	* slag * fra hvilket ng. >
never recovered .	* komme sig over	
As they never fully recovered from the death of their son	* - - - (ngs. død)	
they never recovered from their grief.	* - - - (ngs. sorg)	
Trying to gain time , the government had denied there had	* vinde tid	
been any cover-up in relation to harassment in the army.	* forsøg på at holde ngt. skjult / hemmeligt	* chikane
Numerous veracious reports, however, told about	* sandfærdig troværdig, pålidelig	
lapses of justice and lapses of principle .	* lapsus / fejl ⇔ * retfærdigheds- * lapsus ⇔ * princip / forsømmelse etc.	
These findings held true for all sections of the army.	* ~ gælde for ngt.	
There had been lapses in the government's attention	* fejltrin / afvigelse i (ngs. opmærksomhed)	
30 to the treatment of deviants.	*	
The government's response to the reports had been	*	
a deafening silence .	* ~ øredøvende / larmende tavshed	
Privileges and rights may lapse if they are not used.	* smuldre	

1284 A report had established, beyond reasonable doubt	* fastslå / gpdtgøre >	* hinsides (rimelig) tvivl
that the regulations were often disregarded .	* at -	* tilsidesætte ngt.
New evidence had cast doubt on the protection of deviants.	* ~ rejse tvivl om ngt.	
A report had thrown doubt on the protection of minorities	* =	
and raised doubts about how effective the regulations were.	* =	
The true costs of being a deviant are not known to most	* sande omkostninger ved at -	
people.	*	
Before the court, having come out of the closet ,	* ~ springe ud	
the murderer had given a faithful account of the events.	* ~ aflægge > * pålidelig * beretning om ngt. nøjagtig, korrekt	
10 Giving a faithful picture of what had happened,	* virkelighedstro	
he never tormented any evidence	* fordreje (vidnesbyrd)	
Homosexuality had been the torment of his life .	* ~ ngs. livs plage / kors	
Not coming out had been a slow torment	* ~ springe ud	* ~ sejpineri
when some men had shown some affection (U) for him.	* vise >	* kærlighed overfor ng.
So that night when the homosexual had been sentenced to	*	
confinement to the barracks , and was the only one	* ~ kvartersarrest	
sleeping in the dormitory, the officer had, under cover of	* under dække af ngt.	
official matters , woken up the homosexual.	* tjenstligt anliggende	
Trying to win the affections (pl.) of the homosexual,	* vinde >	* ngs. kærlige følelser
20 the drunken officer had made improper advances to him.	* upassende, usømmelig	* tilnærmelser til ng.
It was a pretty dumb thing to do .	* dum >	* ting at gøre
Scared by the intoxicated officer, the homosexual	*	
had thrown back the covers and leapt out of bed .	* sengetøj * springe ud (af) > * sengen	
Covering () up his body with a sheet, the homosexual	* dække ngt. helt til	
had tried to avoid the officers persistent advances.	* ihærdige (tilnærmelser)	
When the officer, however, had pulled the sheet off him,	*	
the homosexual, in his distress, had invoked regulations	* anråbe / påkalde (regulativer)	
covering sexual harassment and sexual abuse .	* dække ngt. * sexchikane * -misbrug	
The homosexual's rejection had dashed the officers hopes .	* smadre ngs. håb ~ få ngs. håb til at briste	
30 His hopes had been dashed .	* ~ ngs. brister	
The homosexual's reaction had dashed and humiliated	* ~ gøre ng. modløs	
the officer.	*	

1285 The officer's affections had now been replaced by hate. *

Desperate with fear that his true sexual orientation	* desperat af frygt for at -	* sand	* sexuel	* orientering
should be uncovered , and desperate with fear of being	* blive afsløret			* - - - at -
exposed as a homo, the officer had hit out at the homosexual.	* afsløre / udstille ng. som ngt.			* slå ud efter ng.
Both of them had lost their footing , and lost their balance ,	* miste >	* fodfæstet	* miste >	* balancen
but the homosexual had been the first one to regain his feet ,	* genvinde >			* fodfæstet
and regain his balance .	* ... (balancen)			
When he had recovered his balance , he had, half naked,	* =			
made a dash / dart for the door.	* gøre et udfald mod ngt.			
10 He had dashed / darted bare-foot out of the door.	* fare / storme / styrte >	* barfodet		* ud af ngt.
Having regained his legs , the officer had taken up	* ~ komme på benene			* optage >
the pursuit , and dashed / pelted after the homo.	* forfølgelsen			* styrte efter ng.
He had soon ran down the bare-foot(ed) homo.	* indhente ng. (ved løb)			* barfodet
The homo had tried to pick up a stone in order to	*			
dash it against his pursuer's head.	* kaste / hamre ngt. mod ngt.			
But before he could do that, the officer had, however,	* have held med at -			
succeeded in first knocking the homo on the head	* støde / slå / dunke / hamre ng.			* på hovedet
and then in striking him a blow in the face .	* ramme ng. med at slag			* i ansigtet
The blow had knocked the homo senseless / unconscious .	* slå ng. >			* bevidstløs
20 When the homo had been knocked flat ,	* ~ slået til jorden			
he must have knocked his head against / on a stone.	* banke / hamre ngt. mod ngt.			
He must have got a nasty knock on the head	* få >	* stød, dunk, slag		* i hovedet
as his head had been dashed with blood.	* oversprøjtet med ngt.			
He died without recovering / regaining consciousness .	* (dø) uden at komme til bevidsthed			
The officer sat down to recover from his agitation .	* ~ falde til ro ovenpå >			* ophidselse sindsoprør
In order to cover up the fight, he shot the homo through	* dække over (kampen)			
the head and placed the gun in the homo's hand.	*			
Whether if he had knocked him off by a fatal blow or not,	* ~ dræbe ng.			* skæbnsvanger dødelig
he had, in one way or the other, brought about / caused	* forårsage ngs. >			
30 the death of the object of his covert affections .	* død	* genstand for >	* skjult hemmelig	* følelser

INDEPENDENCE WAR

1286 Years later the farmer had been **recalled to active military duty** to serve in a **covering force**.

The **covering troops** were sent out to protect a **covert** weapon transport in an **independence war**.

Many freedom fighters had been the victims to **false imprisonment**.

The country had lost its independence years ago in a **war of succession**.

Having each claimed to be the rightful **heir to the throne**, **10** two **pretenders** had claimed to **succeeded to** the throne.

Claiming to be the legal **successor to** the throne, either of the pretenders had claimed that he was number one **in order of succession to** the throne

Both of them had claimed to **succeed to** a considerable **fortune acquired by** the King.

The King's **predecessors** had all **made a fortune**.

Having **allied** themselves **with** a foreign country, the freedom fighters received weapons from a **faithful ally**.

20 The weapons were necessary for **recovering lost ground**.

When **darkness** had **fallen**, and the **night** had **set in**, some fighters **kept a (sharp) lookout** for a boat, engaged in **gunrunning**.

As the **night fell** and **darkness set in** they heard the **dash / splash** of oars **striking** the water.

As the engine and the pump would **knock** badly, the **gunrunners** had used the oars.

The **knocks in** the engine, and the **knocks in** the pump would easily **betray / reveal** the operation.

30 While they had been unloading the weapons in a small bay, a storm had risen and started to **torment** the water.

In the **rough** and **troubled waters**, the waves had **dashed over** the boat.

The freedom fighters had **been benumbed by** cold.

They had almost been **numbed with** cold.

Even if heir hands had **gone numb** and their fingers had been **numb with** cold, everybody had **clung (on) to** whatever they could get a hold on **for dear life**.

* genindkalde ngt til >

* aktiv > * militærtjeneste * dækningsstyrke

* dæknings- * tropper

* hemmelig * uafhængigheds- * krig

*

* ~ uberettiget frihedsberøvelse

*

* ~ arvefølgekrig

* ~ tronarving

* tronprætendent * ~ stå til at arve (tronen)

* efterfølger / arving til (tronen)

*

* ~ i arvefølgen til (tronen)

* stå til at arve >

* formue * erhverve <

* forgænger * skabe > * =

* alliere sig med ng.

* trofast * allieret

* genvinde > * tabt terræn

* mørket > * falde på * natten > * sætte ind

* holde > * skarpt * udkig efter ngt.

* ~ våbensmugling

* natten > * falde på * mørket > * sætte ind

* plasken * ramme (vandet)

* (maskine) banke, dunke, støde

* ~ våbensmugler

* bankelyd / dunk / stød i (motor / pumpe)

* afsløre ngt.

* oprøre (vand)

* ~ urolige * ~ oprørte * vande

* skylle hen over ngt.

* gøre ng. følelsesløs

* være følelsesløs af ngt.

* (hænder) blive følelsesløs

* & stive af (kulde)

* klamre sig til

* ~ af alle kræfter

1287 In the storm, the **waves** had started to **break**.

As the huge waves had **knocked** the boat **about / around**,
the men had failed to **recover** an **oar** they had **dropped**,

At the mercy of the **menacing** waves,
he boat had **taken** a **nasty knock**.

A **breaker** had **capsized** the boat.

As the boat had **capsized**, **those onboard** had been
thrown overboard.

Luckily, all the men had **regained** the shore

10 Having **dashed** the boat **against** the rocks, the waves
had eventually **deafeningly dashed** the boat **to pieces**.

Having **recovered** their **breath**, the gunrunners
and freedom fighters had **taken cover** in a **cave**.

Feeling pain and **numbness in** their fingers for a while,
they had **recover from** the accident.

The **deafening dash / splash of** the **waves** against
the rocks could be heard **menacingly** in the cave.

The roar was **deafening**.

It **deafened** the freedom fighters

20 All night the **waves** had **dashed against / on** the rocks.

The next day the freedom fighters were almost **deafened**.

Every time the freedom **made a dash at** the enemy,
in the region which had **slid into virtual** civil war,
they had **fought** a number of **successful battles**,

Having **gained / won** their first **battle**.

they had **gained / won** an important **victory**.

In three **successive** battles they had **gained / won**
one **narrow victory**, and finally two **decisive victories**.

They had **gained / won** three **successive battles**.

30 Having **virtually gained control of** most of the region,
the rebel army made **a dash for** the **provincial capital**.

Their attack had **succeeded**.

Although the enemy **had** some **air cover**,
the freedom fighters eventually **gained / won** the **war**.

* bølge >

* brydes

* hamre (båden) hid og did

* få fat ngt. i igen

* åre

* tabe <

* ~ prisgivet ngt.

* faretruende (bølge)

* ~ få en grim skade

* brodsø

* kæntre ngt.

* kæntre

* de ombordværende

* kaste ng. overbord

* ~ nå tilbage til ngt.

* knuse / smadre ngt. mod

* i et øredøvende brag * slå ngt. i stumper og stykker
/ i en ... støj

* ~ få vejret igen

* ~ søge ly

* hule

* følelsesløshed i ngt.

* ~ komme sig ovenpå ngt.

* øredøvende
lyden af ...

* plasken af >

* bølger
~ bølgeslag

* faretruende

* øredøvende

* ~ overdøve ng.

* bølge >

* hamre mod ngt.

* gøre ng. døv

* fremstormen / hurtigt fremstød mod ng.

* ~ gledet ud i >

* ~ så godt som (borgerkrig)

* udkæmpe >

* succesfuld

* slag

* så godt som

* vinde >

* slag

* opnå / vinde >

* sejr

* efter-, følgende, efter hinanden
i træk, på hinanden følgende

* kneben

* sejr

* afgørende

* sejre

* opnå / vinde > * x på hinanden følgende

* slag

* ~ så godt som

* få / opnå >

* kontrol over (sted)

* udfald mod ngt.

* provinshovedstad

* lykkes

* få >

* luft-

* støtte

* vinde >

* krig

1288 At long last as the **nationalists regained control of** their country, and as the country **regained** its freedom, the **nation state regained** its independence.

The **nationalist party gained** 85 % of the votes.

Under **successive** governments, the country **successively succeeded in recovering from** the war.

The vice-president would **succeed** the president, and **succeed to** the presidency in case of the president's death.

*

10 RECOVERY OF STOLEN EQUIPMENT ?

A series of thefts had **befallen** the convalescent home.

Some **articles / works of virtue** and other objects had **mysteriously** disappeared.

As the home had hoped to **recover** the stolen equipment, there had been a reward for information leading to, among others, the **recovery of** an expensive **microscope**.

The police searched a **dust cover** for fingerprints.

(Having been prepared for (a) **microscopic analysis**, an object is placed on a **microscope slide**, and covered with **20 a cover slip / glass.**)

*

* nationalist * genopnå / gen få > * kontrol

* ... (frihed)

* national- * stat * ... (uafhængighed)

* nationalist- * parti * opnå / få > (stemmer)

* på hinanden følgende, skiftende

* efterhånden * lykkes med at - * komme sig af ngt.

* efterfølge / komme efter ng.

* komme som efterfølger til / overtage (titel, stilling, besiddelse)

*

* ramme / tilskikke ng.

* ~ kunstgenstand

* på mystisk vis

* generhverve / få ngt. tilbage

*

* generhvervelse af ngt.

* mikroskop

* ~ beskyttelsesbetræk / -hylster

* mikroskopisk

~ mikroskopi

* analyse

* object glas

* dækglas

A CHILD'S ACCIDENT

1289 'What a little torment ,' people used to say about a child when he had been dashing about .	* plage (om barn) * fare / styrte omkring	
One day when a kitchen worker had been rolling a food trolley E/A cart down a corridor / hall (<way), the trolley / cart had accidentally knocked () over the child.	* køkkenarbejder * rullevogn * (ramme og) vælte ng. omkuld	* trille ngt. + adv * korridor, gang
' Oh dash ! – dash it ! ' the kitchen worker had cried out when the child had come dashing round a corner.	* ~ så for pokker / søren * fare / styrte omkring ngt.	* portør
When the child was knocked () down , he was badly hurt.	* støde / slå ng. omkuld	
He had got a nasty knock on the head when he fell.	* få > * livsfarligt, dødeligt * plaget af ngt. * = * ~ skjule sit ansigt i hænderne * tilvejebringe >	* slag / stød * i hovedet * kvæstet kommet til skade * i smerte
10 The child was fatally injured . Tormented by the cries of the child in torment , and tormented by a feeling of guilt, the hospital worker covered his face with his hands . The doctors at the convalescent home only provided emergency cover such as minor surgery / operations . So, tormented by pain, the poor child, at the present time , just had a sedative / tranquilizing and pain-killing injection . Sedated / tranquillized by a strong sedative (drug) / tranquilizer , the child wa rushed to the nearby hospital		
20 to have major surgery / a major operation . So he was taking to the operating theatre E/A room to undergo emergency surgery / an emergency operation . He was put on the operating table to have / undergo life-saving surgery / a life-saving operation . Using a lot of surgical equipment and instruments, two surgeons performed the operation . It would have been fatal not to operate immediately, and it might have been a fatal accident. He was in surgery for four hours, 30 and kept under sedation for some time afterwards. Without surgery, it might have proved fatal . In these matters there is no room for doubt .	* på nuværende tidspunkt for nærværende * beroligende * berolige / bedøve ng. * = * få / gennemgå > * operations- * få / gennemgå > * operations- * livreddende * kirurgisk * kirurg, operationslæge * skæbnesvanger * dødelig * ~ under operation * holde ng. under bedøvelse / på beroligende medicin * vise sig fatalt, ~ få dødelig udgang * ikke plads til / må der ikke herske tvivl	* mindre operation * indsprøjtning * bedøvelsesmiddel * hospital * operation * ~ stue * operation * få / gennemgå > * operation * udføre > * operation

INSURANCE PROBLEMS

1291 The **insurance** of the convalescent home

provided accident cover E/A **coverage**.

As their insurance had provided **cover against**

accidental damage, the manager, **accidentally in office**,

had agreed to **cover** the **cost of** the child's recuperation.

When looking for the insurance policy, he had **mumbled**,

'It must be **knocking around** / E& **about** somewhere,'

As he couldn't find the policy, and had called the company,

he was told **to** his **dismay** that the policy had **lapsed** long ago.

What was thought to be **recoverable** costs and damages

10 would not be **covered by** insurance.

Confronted with the **lapse** of the insurance,

the accountant had had a look of surprise **tinged with** despair.

as he had been **in doubt** (**about**) **what** to do.

When Mr Brown got into the case, he had tried to

get / knock / lick all the information **into shape**.

So in order to **gain time**, the accountant had tried to

divert Mr Brown's **attention away from** the case

by **bringing** the **conversation round to** something else.

There had been a '**knock-down-`drag-out** (A) **argument**.

20 Eventually confronted with some **incriminating** rumours

and accusations, the accountant had **claimed that**

the rumours and accusations were totally **untrue**.

He had claimed that there **was no truth in** the rumours.

He had **maintained** the **untruth** of the rumours.

He had denied the **truth of** the rumours.

He had **asserted** there was **not a grain of truth in**

what the rumours said.

Having denied the **veracity of** the rumours,

the accountant had **explained away** his **sins of omission**

30 by lapses / slips of the pen and lapses of memory.

Obviously his **arguments** wouldn't **succeed**

as his **claims** had been **untrue**.

His **untrue** explanations had **rung / sounded `hollow**

and **false to** Mr. Brown.

* forsikring

* give >

* ulykkes-

* dækning

* ... mod >

* uhelds- * skade * tilfældigvis

* på kontoret
& tjenstgørende
* udgift til ngt.

* dække >

* mumle

* ~ nok befinde sig (et sted)

*

* til ngs. forfærdelse

* udløbe

* som er dækket ind

* dækket af >

* forsikring

* konfronteret med ngt.

* udløb af (forsikring)

* ~ med et anstrøg af ngt.

* i tvivl om hvxx -

*

* ~ få orden / styr på ngt.

* vinde tid

* aflede ngs. opmærksomhed fra ngt.

* bringe / føre samtalen ind på (noget andet)

* ~ voldsomt >

* skænderi

* belastende (rygte)

* hævde / påstå at -

* usand, -færdig

* sandhed

* hævde / påstå / fastholde >

* usandhed af ngt.

* sandhedsværdien af ngt.

* hævde / påstå (at -) * ikke et gran af sandhed i ngt.

*

* sandfærdighed af ngt.

* bortforklare ngt.

* synder ⇔

* undladelses-

* ~ skrivefejl, fejlskrivning

* ~ huskefejl
erindringsforskydning

* selvsagt

* argument

* få medhold
vinde gehør

* påstand

* usand
usandfærdig

* =

* klinge / lyde >

* hult

* falsk

* ~ i ngs. ører

1292 Mr. Brown had known **without any shadow of doubt that** the accountant was **acting in bad faith**.

Mr. Brown had an **uncommon ability to** sense whether a statement was **true** of **false**.

He was **able to** sense if a statement was **strictly true** and **completely true**.

Having an ability to test the **truth** or **falsehood** of a claim, Mr Brown had **had serious doubts as to whether** he could **trust what** the accountant was telling (him).

10 Having **protested** his **innocence**, the accountant had laughed to **cover** his nervousness.

His **over-confident** attitude had been a **cover for** his fraud.

His explanations didn't **ring / sound true to** Mr Brown.

' I have to go for a minute – will you **cover for** me if anyone asks where I am,' the accountant had usually asked a colleague when **the place was getting too hot for** him and, **having an itch in his feet**, he was **itching to get off**.

To Mr. Brown, the accountant's **eyes** had **given him the lie**.

It was the **moment of truth**.

20 Confronted with the **damning / conclusive evidence**, the accountant had **knocked / whipped () off** Mr Brown's hat, and then **made a dash for** the door.

As he had **dashed / pelted towards** the door, **making a dash for** freedom, Mr Brown had, however, stuck out a leg and **tripped** the accountant **up**.

He was **knocked `down** by Mr brown whose **fist** had **dashed straight and true to** the **target**.

As Mr Brown's **aim** had **been true**, it had been a real **`knock-down (punch)**.

30 A **'knock-down-`drag-out** (A) fight had never been Mr Brown's cup of tea.

* uden skygge af >

* tvivl * ~ handle mod bedre vidende

* ualmindelig usædvanlig * evne til at -
* sand * falsk

* i stand til at - * ~ helt og aldeles * sandt
* fuldstændig

* sandhed * urigtighed af ngt.
* ~ have (sine) alvorlige tvivl * om hvorvidt -

* stole på hvad -

* bedyre > * uskyld
* dække over (nervøsitet)

* overselsikker * dække over (svindel)

* lyde sand (-færdig) * ~ i ngs. ører

* ~ dække ngs. arbejde / dække over ng.

*

* ~ jorden brænder under fødderne på ham / hans fødder

* ~ brænde efter at komme afsted

* ~ ngs. øjne afslører løgner

* sandhedens øjeblik

* ~ fældende bevis

* knalde ngt. af

* gøre et udfald mod (døren)

* fare / styrte hen mod ngt.

* gøre et hurtigt fremstød mod (friheden)
(~ prøve at stikke af)

* ~ spænde ben for ng., få ng. til at snuble

* slå ng. i gulvet

* knytnæve * hamre > * direkte * mod > * målet

* ngs. sigte være > * retvisende
~ ng. rammer målet

* slå i gulvet slag

* ~ langtrukken slå-på-tæven (kamp)

1293 Mr. Brown had seemed **upset**

but had quickly **recovered himself**.

A **dash** of cold water would **revive** the **fraud**.

So they had **dashed** water **in** his face

until he had **recovered consciousness**.

A **set of false `teeth** on the floor, and a **wig out of true**
had **tinged** the situation **with tragicomedy**.

Without his **false teeth** or **dentures**, and trying to put
the **false `hair** in place, the accountant looked **tragicomic**.

10 Mr. Brown had felt a **tinge** of **pity**.

He was **truly** sorry that things had had to end like this.

Long time the accountant had **succeded in covering up**
his **fraud**.

One **false `move** and the **falsifications** would be
uncovered so prepared to **abscond with** the company **funds**,
he always carried a **false** passport in his pocket.

Well, **really and truly**, things hadn't been quite how
they were supposed to be.

Mr. Brown was **determined** to **find out the truth**.

20 He was determined to **get at the truth**.

As it would only **take** Mr. Brown a **phone call**

to blow the **cover**, the accountant had **consented to**
tell the truth, speak the truth, and stick to the truth.

Having **recovered from** the **blow**, he had agree to
tell the **whole truth**, the **full truth** and **nothing but the truth**.

It was God's truth.

The accountant had finally **spoken truly**.

All the bad rumours **turned out to be true**.

He had **uncovered** all the **falsities**, the **falsity** of himself
30 and the **falsity of** his previous assertions / claims.

He had admitted to the deliberate **omission**
and **falsification of** some **records of** the convalescent home.

He admitted to have **falsified** figures and signatures.

It's was a **regular scandal** that had **broken**.

* ophidset

* ~ falde til ro

* sprøjt af ngt. * bringe ng. til bevidsthed * svindler
bedrager
* kyle / sjaske ngt. > * i ngs. ansigt

* genvinde > * bevidstheden

* ~ forlørne tænder * paryk * ~ skæv
gebis
* kaste et skær af > over (situationen) * tragikomedie

* <<

* ~ paryk * tragikomisk

* (et) anstrøg af > * medynk

* i sandhed, virkelig
oprigtigt
* have held med * dække over / skjule >
/ det lykkes for én at
* bedrag

* ~ forkert bevægelse / træk * falsknerier

* afdækket, afsløret * stikke af med > * værdier

* falsk (pas)

* sandelig, i sandhed,

*

* besluttet på at - * finde ud af > * sandheden

* komme frem til sandheden

* tage ng. > * en telefonsamtale >

* for at - * afsløre > * dække * indvillige i at -
skalkeskjul
* fortælle > * sandheden * & tale sandt * holde sig til ...

* komme sig over > * slag, chock

* hele ... * hele ... * kun ...

* det er den rene sandhed

* tale sandt

* vise sig at være sand

* afdække > * usandhed * ngs. falskhed
svigefuldhed

* urigtighed af ngt

* udeladelse >

* forfalskning af ngt. * optegnelse / registrering om ngt.

* forfalske ngt.

* regulær / sand > * skandale * ~ bryde ud

1294 The accountant's **covering for** the manager

had just been a **cover for** his **fraudulent** activities.

Even when important information had been send

under seperate cover, the accountant got the manager's piece of information too.

Many **covering letters** had never reached the manager.

Information that would **not bear the light of day** had been sent **under plain cover** by the accountant.

By **covert** operations, the accountant has transferred **10** money from the convalescent home and **pocketed** it.

However succesfully he had **covered** the fraud up, the fraud had eventually been **uncovered**.

The accoutant admitted a **moral lapse** – his **lapse from virtue**, and his **lapse into vice**.

Due to a series of **mishaps**, **succeeding** each other, he had **lost** his **faith**.

Due to **lapsed faith**, he had **lapsed from** virtue **into** vice.

He had **lapsed back into** his **old ways**.

When the accountant had **succeeded in** being employed, **20** he had **told the truth about** his past.

If the truth must be told he had, in fact, **spoken the truth** and **stuck to the truth**.

The **truth is that** he did not **distort the truth**.

The **honest truth** is that he never **perverted the truth**.

The **plain truth** is that he **told** the **naked truth**.

The **simple truth** is that he told the **unvarnished truth**

' When in doubt, speak the truth, ' he had thought when he had said, **' Speak (the) truth and shame the devil.**

If (the) truth be known, when **questioned**,

30 he had given **truthful** answers.

To tell the truth, he had been **truthful with** the **governors**.

To say truth, he answered all their questions **truthfully**.

The applicant's account had **rung true to** the governors.

To say that **that was the truth of it** would be a **qualified truth**, though.

It was only a **half truth** as the accountant as an applicant had never **told the whole truth about** his past.

* vikarieren for ng.

* dække over / skalkeskjul for >

* bedragerisk (aktivitet)

* ~ i hver sin kuvert

*

* ~ følgeskrivelse

* ikke tåle dagens lys

* ~ uden afsender

* hemmelig, skjult

* stikke ng. i egen lomme

* dække over / skjule ng.

* afdække / -sløre / opdage ng.

* moralsk

* fejltrin, vildfarelse

* ~ henfald fra > * dyd * ... udi > * last
retsind moralsk fordærv

* (små-) uheld * følge (efter) ng.

* ~ miste troen

* hen-, * tro, -skab * glide fra ng. ind i (last)
bortfaldet tiltro, tillid

* ~ falde tilbage i sin gamle rolle

* være lykkes ng. at -

* sige sandheden / tale sandt om ng.

* hvis sandheden skal frem * & holde sig til ...

* =

* sandheden er at - * fordreje > * sandheden

* den ærlige sandhed * = * =

* ... rene ... * fortælle > * den nøgne sandhed

* ... enkle ... * den usminkede ...

* når (du er) i tvivl * sig sandheden

* ~ sandheden fremfor alt

* hvis sandheden skal frem * udspørge ng.

* sand, troværdig

* for at sige * ærlig overfor ng. * bestyrelsesmedlem
sandheden (i institution)

* = * sandfærdigt troværdigt

* klinge sand * ~ i ngs. ører

* ~ det var hele sandheden

* ~ sandhed med modificationer

* (en) halv sandhed

* hele sandheden om ng.

1295 If (the) truth be told, he had not been over-veracious.	* hvis sandheden skal siges	* oversandfærdig
Without overstepping the bounds of truth,	* uden at overskride sandhedens grænser	
the applicant had just been bending and stretching the truth.	* bøje >	* sandheden * strække ...
In (all) fairness (to him), it must be said that he had just	* i sandhedens interesse (for ng.)	
been economical with the truth as there had been	* ~være tilbageholdende med >	* sandheden
a number of important omissions in his account.	* udeladelse i ng.	
In accordance with the truth, it must be said that	* i overensstemmelse med >	* sandheden
he never departed from the truth.	* afvige fra ...	
His explanations had had a ring of truth about it.	* ~ have et skær af sandhed over sig	
10 Even if it might have seemed a strange history of life,	* ~ livshistorie	
his story had rung true to the governors.	* ~ lyde sand i ngs. øre	
They had not doubted his word.	* tvivle på / betvivle ngs. ord	
His story didn't depart from the truth,	* afvige fra >	* sandheden
and there had seemed no reason to doubt his story.	* betvivle ng.	
There seemed no reason to doubt the truth of his story.	* =	* (en histories) troværdighed det sandfærdige i ...
Although his account spoke truer than they knew,	* tale mere sandt	
the governors had had faith in the applicant.	* tiltro / tillid til ng.	
As it would turn out, truth is stranger than fiction but at	* ~ virkeligheden overgår fantasien	
the present time none of the governors had had their doubts	* have sine tvivl >	
20 as to the applicant's regrets and future honesty.	* vedrørende	* fortrydelse * hæderlighed
So the governors had had a well-founded hope of	* velfunderet (håb)	
rehabilitating the applicant as an accountant.	* rehabilitering ng. som ng.	
As the accountant apparently had very good references,	* have >	* anbefalinger
the governors had employed the accountant in good faith.	* i god tro	
There is no doubt at all (that) they acted in good faith	* der er ikke tvivl om at -	* handle i - - -
when they had employed the applicant as a total act of faith.	(nogen som helst)	
	* ~ i fuld tiltro	
The new accountant had pledged his faith to bring	* ~ forpligte sig på tro og love til at -	
the methods for the book-keeping up to date.	* metode til ng.	* regnskabsføring
He had had no doubts as to what to do.	* ikke være i tvivl om hvad -	
30 His predecessor had used tried and true methods.	* forgænger	* ~ gennemprøvede
The governing body had been in doubt as to whether	* styrende organ	* i tvivl om hvorvidt -
these tried and tested methods would do much longer.	* gennemprøvede	
As the old ways had begun to look increasingly doubtful,	* måde	* tvivlsom (præd. om ting)
the governors had had no doubts as to whether	*	
these tried and trusted methods had to be modernized.	* gennemprøvede	
The governors had had all reason to doubt the efficiency of	* & bestyrelsen	* betvivle ng.
a truly old-fashioned and outdated system of accountancy.	* i sandhed * gammeldags * forældet * regnskabs- føring	

1296 The result of minor accommodations had been doubtful .	* & uvis	
It's doubtful whether any system can last for ever.	* tvivlsomt om (hvorvidt) -	* du, holde være brugbar
It was doubtful if the old system could last.	* =	
It was doubtful that it could last them much longer.	* =	* ~ være brugbar for ng.
The governors had doubted that .	* tvivle på det	
So they didn't doubt whether an innovation was needed.	* betvivle hvorvidt -	* fornyelse
As no one doubted if the old system needed replacement ,	* tvivle på om -	* udskiftning
the governors didn't doubt (that) they needed a replacement	* & betvivle at -	* erstatning >
for the old system.	* for ng.	
10 The governors had no reason to doubt the applicant.	* tvivle på / betvivle ng.	
The governors didn't doubt (that) he was competent.	* ... at -	
There had seemed no reason to doubt his abilities	* der (synes) * ingen grund til at - * betvivle > * evner ~ (synes) ikke at være nogen grund til at -	
There had been no doubt about his skills .	* der * ~ ikke herske tvivl om ng. * færdigheder	
So as the governors had no doubts at all about his skills,	* ikke have nogen betænkeligheder overhovedet ved-	
the governing body had no doubt of his ability to renew	* ikke have nogen tvivl om ng. * evne til at -	
the bookkeeping .	* / nære nogen betænkelighed vedrørende ng. * regnskabsføring	
As the governors had had no doubts as to whether	* ikke have betænkeligheder om hvorvidt -	
applicant could do the job, they had had no doubt that	* ikke være i tvivl om at -	
he would be able to renew the keeping of accounts .	* i stand til at - * ~ føring ⇔ * regnskabs-	
As the new accountant had promised to do the accounting	* ~ klare > * regnskabsføring	
20 to the best of his ability , the governors had never	* efter bedste evne, så godt man kan	
been doubtful about the innovation.	* i tvivl om ng.	
Although he had some doubts about the best way to do it,	* tvivl / usikkerhed ng.	
the new accountant had cherished great hopes of success .	* nære håb om ng. * & fremgang, held	
He had never been doubtful about accepting extra work.	* tvivlende overfor at -	
At first he had felt doubtful what he ought to do first.	* føle sig i tvivl om hvxx -	
He had been doubtful as to what to do first	* i tvivl om / usikker på hvxx	
Although he had been doubtful what to do first, the new	* =	
account had never been doubtful if he would succeed .	* ... om at - * opnå / få succes nå sine mål, fuldføre sin opgave	
30 As he had never been doubtful of success,	* i tvivl om ng.	
he had never been doubtful (that) he would be successful.	* - - - at -	
As he, in fact, had never doubted of success,	* tvivle på ng.	
he had never doubted of success of his new method.	* tvivle på ng. * & gunstigt resultat med / af ng.	
He had never doubted being able to renew the system	* ... at -	
The new accountant had, in fact, soon obtained results ,	* opnå > * resultater	
so the governing body had had faith in his methods,	* tiltro / tillid til ng.	
fundamentally departing from the old ones.	* afvige fra ng.	

1297 The new accountant had **succeeded**.

He **succeeded in** doing the job.

The accountant **achieved / attained / got** (good) **results**.

He had made a **successful** innovation and modernization.

He had considerable **achievements to** his **credit**.

The success of the replacement **was** never **in doubt**.

The accountant had **succeeded with** the governing body.

The new accountant had **been a success**.

Nothing succeeds like success.

10 It had been **true** (**that**) he had been able to do the job,

and he had been able to **fit in with** the rest of the team,

and for years there had been **no hint of scandal**.

The governing body had **pinned** their **faith on** him.

They had **taken** everything the accountant said **on faith**.

For a long time he had been a **faithful** staff member.

Keeping a **faithful** account of all economic movements,

he had **rendered** a **faithful** copy of the accounts

to the governors.

For a long time he had been a **faithful** accountant.

20 Once in a while he had thought **it was too good to be true**.

Whether he would continue to be honest in the future had,

however, been **open to doubt – open to grave doubt**.

It had been doubtful, very doubtful and highly doubtful,

whether he would continue to be honest.

It had been a matter of doubt whether he would continue

to be honest.

It had become **a matter of doubt** which had, however,

never **shaken** the governors' **faith** as they had always

given the accountant the **benefit of the doubt**.

30 **Sad to say** the accountant had not **kept faith**.

He had not been able to **keep faith with** the governors.

True to form, the **untruthful** accountant had **broken faith**.

True to type, he had **broken faith with** the governors,

and started giving **untruthful** information.

Giving **falsified** and **false misleading** information,

the **untrustworthy** and **faithless** accountant had started to

manage the affairs **in bad faith**.

* ~ få gennemført sit forehavende

* & lykkes med at -

* opnå >

* resultat

* heldigt, vellykket

* fornyelse

* ~ resultat

* til sin fortjeneste

* ~ blive draget i tvivl

* have succes hos / overfor ng.

* være en succes, gøre lykke

* ~ den ene succes fører den anden med sig
succes avler succes

* sandt at -

* passe ind sammen / falde i hak med ng.

* ingen tegn på >

* skandale

* sætte sin lid til / stole blindt på ng.

* tage ngt. >

& stole blindt på ngt.

* ~ for pålydende

* trofast

* pålidelig, korrekt, nøjagtig

* levere ngt. >

* nøjagtig

* til ng.

* & som har medgang, fremgangsrig
som det går godt

* for godt til at være sandt

*

* ~ tvivlsomt
et åbent spørgsmål

* yderst ...

* det være tvivlsomt >

* meget ...

* yderst ...

* om -

* det være >

* ~ en tvivlsom sag /
tvivlsomt om hvorvidt -

*

* ~ en tvivlsom sag

* ~ rokke (ved) ngs. >

* tillid

* ~ lade tvivlen komme ng. til gode

* ~ trist nok

* holde ord

* - - - overfor ng.

* ~ tro mod forventning * løgnagtig * bryde * sit løfte
levende op til sit ry / svigte > / ord

* =

* ... overfor ng.

* usand, urigtig

* forfalsket

* falsk, usand

* vildledende

* uvederhæftig

* troløs

* i ond hensigt

1298 Soon after the scandalous fraud, Mr Brown had felt	*		
fully recuperated, and had left the convalescent home.	*		
Longing for his old occupation , he had found employment	* beskæftigelse		
as a farmhand on a farm subject to a manor.	* karl		
First he had been working as a cowhand / cattleman	* staldkarl, røgter		
looking after the cattle and helping cleaning () out /	* muge ud i ngt.		
mucking () up the cowshed .	* - = -		* kostald
Later on he had been working as a groom in the stable	* staldkarl, rideknægt		
together with a stable boy E/A man and a stable girl .	* stalddreng, -knæg		* staldpige
10 The horses needed grooming regularly, so taking care of	* strigling, pelspleje		
grooming / currycombing the horses, Mr Brown cleaned,	* strigle ng.		
brushed and rubbed the horses with a currycomb .	* strigle		
Some of the stable doors E/A Duch doors were provided	* (todelt) stalddør		
with a (door) knocker , a hinged knob , bar etc.	* dørhammer	* hængslet	* knop
which you knock / hit against the door to attract attention.	*		
The stableman had knocked () up the stable girl.	* ~ gøre ng. gravid		
She was a real knockout .	* ~ lækker sag		
In the evenings Mr Brown often told fairy tales / stories.	*		
20 The frontdoor of the servant's quarters	* tyende-		* afdeling
with the servants rooms had a (door) knocker too.	* ...-	* rum	* dørhammer
At a time the manor was partly converted into	*		
a boarding school for young people:	*		
a high school where the students lived during the year.	*		

1300

ad **1267**) ..., one of them had sat **crouched** in a corner

* på hug

while another one had **crouched** behind a hedge.

* sætte sig på hug