

1501 The dismissed managing director's **fall from grace**

turns his entire life / world upside `down.

Having **fallen from grace**, he decides to **top himself** (E).

He **climbs to the top of** a hill.

The top is **treeless**; there are no trees growing **on the top**.

From the **hilltop**, he looks out over the **treetops** (usu. pl.).

The wind is blowing **in the tops of** the **trees**.

Nesting in the treetops, the birds prefer the **top of the tree**.

Topped by a tower, the hill has an old tower **on top**.

10 He and his girlfriend often **climbed** this hill.

His hand on the **door handle**, the former MD **hesitates**

a short while, then **turns the handle**, and opens the door.

Determinedly, he **climbs up** the **stairs** of the tower.

Reaching the **top of** the stairs, he has **climbed to the top**.

Standing **at the top of** the tower, he sees that snow
has fallen **on** the distant **mountaintops**.

Standing **on top**, ready to jump, he hears somebody
screaming **on the top of** her **voice**.

Having **topped** the hill, his girlfriend now stands

20 at the foot of the tower, waving her arms **preventingly**.

The sight of her **lifts** his **heart**; his **heart lifts** at the sight.

His depression immediately starts to **lift**.

Committing suicide suddenly seems **cowardly**.

While birds are singing in the **`topmost** branches
of the trees, a **faithful** woman makes a **would-be suicide**
choose life in `preference to death.

Rushing downstairs, he **rushes down** the stairs
several **steps at a time** to **get downstairs** in no time.

Downstairs he sees his saviour **running to meet** him

30 with her arms **lifted above** her **head**.

Having **hugged** his loved one, he **looks down on**
the ground, quite ashamed.

When he finally **lifts** his **eyes from** the ground,
her eyebrows **lift (up)** when she asks him, ' Why ? '

She then tells him, ' You and I will **manage** all right –
I don't know exactly how we'll **manage it**, but we will some>
how,' she assures him, and goes on, ' We will **manage**
to find a way – we will be able to do so. '

In spite of the serious situation, he **manages** a faint smile.

* fald fra > * velanseelse
~ moralsk forfald, falden i unåde
* vende op og ned på > * ng's hele liv / verden
& få ng's - - - til at bryde sammen
* ~ forfalde moralsk, falde i unåde * begå selvmord
* bevæge sig op til > * toppen af (bakke)
* ~ uden træer * på toppen
* bakketop * trætop / -krone
* i toppene af > * træerne
* ~ have rede * i trætop * toppen af > * træ
* ~ med ngt. på toppen * tårn * (oppe) på toppen
* bevæge sig op på (bakke)
* dørhåndtag * tøve
* dreje (på) > * håndtag
* beslutsomt * bestige / gå op ad > * trin
trappe
* det øverste af (trappe) * begive sig /
komme op til toppen
* øverst i (tårn)
* på > * bjergtop
* oppe på toppen
* ~ så højt man kan
* nå op til toppen af (bakke)
* ved foden af (tårn) * afværgende
* lette ngs. hjerte * ngs. hjerte lettes
~ bedre ngs. humør ngs. humør bedres
* (depression) lette
* begå selvmord * kujonagtig, fej
* øverst
* trofast * ville-være * selvmorder
~ selvmordskandidat
* vælge ngt. * ~ fremfor ngt.
* styrtede ned ad trapperne * - = -
* (flere) trin ad gangen * komme ned ad ...
& nederunder
* nederunder * løbe ng. i møde
* ~ (med) armene i vejret
* omfavne / kramme ng. * se ned i >
* jorden
* hæve > * øjnene fra ngt.
* hæve sig
* klare sig
* klare det
* ng. vil lykkes med >
* at -
* klare / overkomme ngt.

1502 The **bank manager** advises the ex-MD how to reduce his debts to a more **manageable** level.

He has to sell all his **luxuries**.

He has to **manage on** less than ever.

* bankdirektør

* håndterligt, overkommeligt (niveau)

* luksusting

* klare sig med ngt.

1503 The new managing director has a lot of things to do,

but a **clean-up** is **at the top of** the **list**.

He wants to **clean house** (A).

He **keeps** his plans **open to dispute**.

In most **boardroom disputes**, though, he tends to

come out on top.

An agreement with the union is a **top priority** for Mr Hall.

Mr Hall sits **at the top of the table**, **while** / fo. **whilst**

the chairman sits at the opposite **head of** the **table**.

10 Mr Hall's career is **moving into top `gear** (E).

He is a brilliant organizer and **administrator**.

At the top of his **profession**, Mr Hall is feeling

on top of the world.

Mr hall has **got to the top**.

Living **on top of each other** in a tiny apartment,

the family was not expected to **produce** a man **on top**.

Nevertheless, Mr Hall **made it to the top**.

Already in school, Mr Hall **attended to** his work

to the top of his **bent**.

20 Having a **bent for** both language and maths E/A math

he was often **at the top of** the **class**.

All the way to it, and in the **final year** (eE the **sixth form**),

he got **top `grades** and **top `marks** in his **exams**.

(In the US you are in the **graduation class** (the last **grade**),

and you get grades or marks **on** your **exam**.)

He finished **top in** his exam so he was **top of** the **class**.

Doing the maths before any major decision,

Mr Hall **reached** the **top of** the **career ladder**.

Having **come to the top**, Mr Hall **mixes** with **the tops**.

30 Having **reached** the **top of** the **tree** in the company,

and **associating** with **top `people**, the new managing director

draws his **inspiration from** a variety experts

who have professional **expertise in** business.

Having expertise in running a business,

these people inspire Mr Hall to (make) a **top-`down** plan.

Aiming at removing all rotten apples,

the plan **aims to get** the company **back on an even keel**.

*

* oprydning (& fig.) * stå øverst på > * listen
~ være vigtigst

* ~ rydde op i foretagendet

* holde ngt. > * åben for > * debat / diskussion

* bestyrelses- * =

* komme ud > * ~ som vinder

* have første prioritet

* højboardsende * mens, hvorimod

* ~ ende af > * bord
~ bordende

* komme op i højeste gear

* administrator

* på toppen / højdepunktet af > * & erhverv

* ~ stolt og lykkelig

* nå til toppen

* ovenpå hinanden, ~ som sild i en tønde

* fostre ng. > * i topstilling

* nå til tops, ~ få success

* følge med ngt.

* så meget man lyster / orker / kan udholde
af hjertets lyst

* naturtalent for ngt.

* være i toppen i > * klassen

* sidste (skole-) år (* de to sidste skoleår)

* topkarakter * = * til (ngs.) eksamen

* højeste skoleklasse

* til (ngs.) eksamen

* som den bedste ved (eksamen) * ~ den bedste

* ~ tage alt i betragtning

* nå > * toppen af * ~ karrieremulighederne

* komme til tops * pleje omgang med > * toppen

* ~ nå karrieretoppen

* = * topfolk

* ~ hente > * inspiration fra ng.

* have ekspertise / ekspertviden i ngt.

* - - - at -

* overordnet (plan)

* sigte mod / gå ud på at - * fjerne > * ~ brodne kar

* - = - * få ngt. * tilbage på ret køl

1504 Mr Hall **throws a party** to celebrate his **appointment**.

Having **lifted** the **top** of a box of wine and **peered in**,

he **lifts** a bottle of wine **out of** the box.

The wine bottle is **corked**.

It is closed with a **cork cork in** the **top**.

He wants to **uncork** the **bottle**.

He **draws / pulls** (out) the **cork** with a **corkscrew**,

Having opened the bottle, he fills up the glasses

Fortunately the wine isn't **corked**.

10 After the first round, he **tops** () **up** everybody's glass.

A good friend of Mr. Hall's is a **whimsical corks** (o-f),

full of **whims / whimseys / whimsies / whimsicalities**.

Besides having built up a **stock of** jokes,

he has a sense of **fancy** and **whims(e)y**.

All his stories has a touch of **whims(e)y / whimsicality**.

He has a **whimsical** sense of humour,

as well as his behaviour may have a **whimsical** quality.

His stories show **whimsical notions** of human behaviour.

People who have a **tolerance** for **whims(e)y** are usually

20 amused by his **whimsicality** (U).

People who don't know him are surprised by a **whims(e)y** from the otherwise **thoughtful** fellow.

His **whimsies / <seys** are usuall well received,

and his **corkers** are greeted with a **gale** or **gales of laughter**.

Those who know him expect a **whimsicality** from him

as they are always amused at his **whimsicalities**.

He admits, though, that he **lifts** an idea **from** anyone.

Mr Hall's friend sometimes wears a **topper** i.e. a **top hat**.

At the **whim of a moment**, it **occurs to** him **to** act.

30 At a **passing whim**, the **idea** of **corking** a **moustache /**
mê`sta~\$

eA **mustache comes to** him.

`müsta\$ / mê`sta\$

The **prankster** **takes it into** his **head** to act Adolf Hitler.

and **play** an amusing and **playful prank on** his neighbour.

He would never play a **malicious prank** on anyone.

* holde fest

* udnævnelse

* løfte / åbne > * & låg

* kigge (nysgerrigt)

* løfte ng. ud af ng.

* tilproppe ng.

* kork * ~ prop

* i >

* toppen

* ~ tage proppen af / åbne >

* flaske

* åbne proppen / trække proppen op
~ trække flasken op

* proptrækker

*

* ~ smage af kork

* ~ fylde (det tilbageblevne i) ng. helt op

* løjerlig

* herlig person / ting

* indfald, grille, påfund

* lager (-beholdning) af (vittigheder)

* fantasi, forestillingsevne

* hittepåsomhed, humor

* lune, -fuldhed

* løjerlig, pudsig

* & krukke

* <<<

* ide / opfattelse af ng.

* tolerance overfor ng.

* lunefuldhed, løjerlighed

*

=

* (lunefuldhed)

* løjerlig / pudsig / krukke indfald / påfund

* tankefuld, taknemlig

* << indfald / påfund

* særlig god udgave

* storm af >

* latter

~ latterbrøl

* << indfald / påfund

*

=

* låne / stjæle (ide) fra ng.

* høj hat

* indskydelse * øjeblikkelig

* gå op for ng. at -

* lune, grille tilfældig, flygtig & ng. få det indfald at -

* = * ide med at - * sværte ng. med brændt prop

* overskæg

* komme til ng.

& få det indfald at -

* gavtyv, spasmager

* & få det indfald at -

* udføre * (godmodig) gavtyvestreg / spøg på ng.

* (ondsindet) ...

1505 The prankster tops () off his prank with a bottle trick.	* afslutte / give ngt. en sidste afpudsning	* med ngt.
He can open a (bottle of) beer with one hand	* (flaske) øl	
without a bottle opener by thumbing off the top of the bottle ,	* oplukker	* presse ngt. af
and drink a bottleful of beer at a draught .	med tommelfingeren	* ~ kapsel ⇔ flaskens
He can drink a whole (bottle of) beer at a single draught .	* flaske (-fuld)	* i et drag
He never hit the bottle , though.	* =	* ... eneste ...
' Why ? ' he himself asks rhetorically .	* slå sig på flasken	
His lift (up) his eyebrows as he answers the question	blive drukfældig	
himself, ' The bottle bank (E) doesn't pay interest. '	* retorisk	
10 At a bottling plant , they bottle wine, beer, milk,	* hæve >	* øjenbrynene
or other liquid, and put tops on the bottles.	* flaskecontainer (til bruger flasker til omsmelting)	
Beer bottles are topped with a bottle top or bottle cap .	* tapperi	* tappe ngt. (på flaske)
Receiving a well-earned applause, he lifts (up) his head .	* sætte >	* kapsel (på ngt.)
Lifting (up) his voice he says, ' Let me tell you	* (være) toppet, ~ kapslet	* ~ flaskekapsel
a story of the time when I saw service in Germany. '	* hæve >	* =
He tells a story about German meticulousness .	* hæve >	* stemmen
The Germans top them all : they top them all in stringent	* historie fra / om >	* tid
and meticulous discipline as well as in meticulous order.	* historie om ngt.	* ~ gøre >
Some German soldiers had topped a hill so German	* samvittighedsfuld-, omhyggelig-	* militærtjeneste
20 fortifications and strongholds now topped the hill.	grundig-, sirlig-, pertentlig-, pedantiskhed	
When the clouds lifted and the mist lifted ,	* overgå alle	* ... i ngt.
you saw the church lifting its bottle-green spire into the air .	* < =	* & pinlig
An explosion had lifted the roof off the nave .	* nå / komme op toppen af (bakke)	
Many people were crushed when the roof had collapsed	* fæstningværker	* befæstet stilling
on top of them.	(skyer) sprede sig	* befinde sig /
In the morning, before the darkness lifted ,	* hæve >	være på toppen af ngt.
before the sun topped the roofs, and the weather lifted ,	* løfte ngt. af ngt.	* (tåge) lette
the meticulous Germans attempted repairs.	* oven på ng.	
As always the Germans were meticulous in attempting to	* mørket	* letter
30 repair their gear .	(sol) komme / nå over (tag)	* (vejret) klare op
Some soldiers were busy topping () up their vehicles	* omhyggelig, sirlig, pertentlig	* forsøge (på) ngt.
with petrol and oil but while they had been occupied in	* omhyggelig med at -	* forsøge at -
topping () up the oil and petrol, a couple of British captives	* grej, udstyr	
had topped a wall and escaped .	* fylde ngt. op >	
A previous attempt to escape had failed,	* med ngt.	
but that unsuccessful attempt had never been discovered.	* fylde ngt. op	* fange
It takes a lot of bottle to make an attempt at an escape .	* ~ nå / komme over (mur)	* flygte
Few prisoners made a successful attempt to escape.	* forsøg på at -	
	& flugtforsøg	
	* mislykket	* forsøg
	* ~ kræve	* mod /
	selvtillid at -	* gøre et forsøg på >
	* gøre et heldigt forsøg på at -	* flugt
		* flugtforsøg

1506 As many fugitives were killed in an attempt to escape ,	* flygtning	* i et forsøg på at -
most prisoners made no attempt at escaping .	* ikke gøre ngt. forsøg på at -	
As most escape attempts were fatal, most prisoners	* flugtforsøg	
didn't have the bottle to attempt an escape.	* ~ have mod til at -	* forsøge ngt.
So only a few prisoners attempted to escape .	* ... at -	
Most prisoners were caught in an attempt to escape .	* fanget midt i / under >	* forsøg på at -
As just a few succeeded at their first attempt at an escape ,	* ... ved >	* (første) ... på at -
most prisoners were caught in their first attempt at escaping .	* ... midt i / under	* (ngs. første) ... på ngt. & (flugt-) forsøg
A few prisoners made several attempts at an escape .	* gøre (adskillige) forsøg på ngt.	
10 They made several attempts at escaping .	* ... på at -	
Although they had failed to escape at their first attempt ,	* ved (ngs. første) forsøg	
the two prisoners tried another time, and succeeded	*	
at their second attempt .	* ved (andet) forsøg	
In their second attempt to escape , one of the escaping	* i (andet) forsøg på at -	
prisoners had to give his wounded friend a lift .	* give ng. et løft	
Although his wounded friend was almost too heavy to lift ,	* være tung at løfte	
the other one managed to lift him.	* løfte ng.	
He lifted him up on the wall,	* løfte ng. op på ngt.	
and finally lifted him down on the other side .	* ... ned >	* på den anden side
20 The escapees crossed a river along a dam lifting the river.	* flugtperson (-er)	* dæmning
<small>eskei `pi~z / i `skeipi~z</small>		* opstemme (flod)
In the night the escaped prisoners lifted some civil clothes	* ~ undsluppen (fange)	* stjæle ngt.
from a clothes /E& washing line in a clothes yard .	* tørresnor	* tørreplads
Another time they were nearly caught as shoplifters	* butikstyv	
as they were nearly caught in the act of shoplifting	* butikstyveri	
When they had sought shelter in a deserted house,	* søgt >	* ly
they tried to lift a window but the window didn't lift easily.	* skyde (skydevindue) op	* glide op
It lifted only resistingly // with difficulty / resistance .	* - = -	* med besvær
An airlift had been established from a liberated area.	* luftbro	
It's was disputed territory; the neighbouring countries	* omstridt	
had been disputing the ownership of this land for years.	* strides om / diskutere ngt.	
30 Reaching this liberated area, the escapees	* løfte >	
lifted (up) / raised their hands and heads in gratitude .	* løfte / hæve (hånd)	* i taknemmelighed
By the lift of their hands and heads they had shown	* rejsning af (hoved)	
their happiness of having escaped from a racist dictatorship;	* racistisk	
a system of fatal racial discrimination and segregation .	* racemæssig	* forskelsbehandling
Racial hatred had raised its ugly head everywhere.	* racehad	* stikke sit grimme hoved frem
The escapees felt saved by God's grace .	* med Guds >	* nåde, ~ hjælp
It was only by the grace of God that they survived.	* =	

1507 Hitler's followers **pandered to** racial **prejudice**,
and their speeches **pandered to** people's lowest instincts.

Trying to survive the **barbaric** / **barbarous** persecution,
most victims of the persecution **bottled** () **up** their feelings.

In the liberated area it was safe to **hitchhike**
so the escapees tried to **thumb a lift** E/A **ride**.

A driver **gave hitchhikers** / **hitchers** a **lift** / **ride** at once,
and it was always easy to **get a lift** / **ride**.

They **hitched** a **lift** / **ride** in a **top-heavy** car,
10 having all the owner's **goods and chattels on top**.

Too heavy **at the top**, the load **on the top of** the car
continually / **continuously** / **perpetually** threatened to **topple**.

To **cap** /eE **crown it all** a **gale** came.

To **top it all**, **gale-force winds** came **on top of** the rain.

It was **blowing a gale** which **blew** trees **over**,
but the **travelling company** / **companions** found shelter.

The escapees managed to **hitchhike** all the way home.

Their **heart** had **lifted** at the sight of England,
and the news had **lifted** the **spirits of** their families.

20 There had been an **attempt on** Hitler / Hitler's **life**.

Worried about the war, and discontented with Hitler,
some conspirators had planned an **assasination attempt**.

They had planned to **attempt** Hitler's **life**.

They had **made an attempt on** Hitler / Hitler's **life**.

Unfortunately, the **attempt on** Hitler / Hitler's **life** had failed.

Soon after the **unsuccessful attempt on** Hitler / Hitler's **life**,
the conspirators were arrested and executed for

attempted assasination.

All attempts to assasinate Hitler failed.

30 After the war, **martial law**, the **curfew**,
and many other **prohibitions** and **restrictions** were **lifted**.

In an **attempt to lift** the economy,
the government **lifted** the **embargo**,
and **lifted** the **restrictions on** travel (<ing).

As the government **lifted** the **rates of interest**,
the interest rates **lifted**.

As the economic **depression** **lifted**,
the **depressions of** many people **lifted**.

* lefle for ngt. * fordomsfuldhed

* =

* barbarisk

* holde (følelse) indestængt

* blaffe

* ~ blaffe > * et lift, en tur

* give > * blaffer * lift

* få ...

* blaffe > * lift * i > * overlæsset (bil)

* (løse) ejendele * = * på toppen / ovenpå
~ løsøre

* i toppen * på taget

* idelig, uophørligt * få overbalance og vælte
hele tiden

* oven i det hele * storm
for at gøre det helt slemt

* = * stormstyrke * vind * oveni ngt.

* ~ være stormvejr * blæse (træ) omkuld

* rejse- * selskab / fæller

* flaffe

* ~ blive lykkelig

* hæve > * humøret hos ng.

* ~ attentat- / snigmordsforsøg på ng.

*

* attentat- / snigmords- * forsøg

* antaste > * ngs. liv

* gøre / foranstalte > * ~ et - - - på ng.

* - = -

* mislykket * forsøg

*

* forsøg på * snigmord
(>> attentatforsøg) attentat

* alle forsøg på at - * snigmyrde /
ombringe ng. ved attentat

* krigsret * udgangsforbud

militær undtagelsestilstand

* forbud * restriktion * ophæve <

indskrænkning

* i et forsøgpå at - * ~ give (økonomien) et løft

* << * & eksport- /

importforbud

* ophæve > * restriktion / begrænsning på ngt.

* hæve > * rente- * sats

* stige

* økonomisk tilbagegang * lette

* & humørfald * =

1508 Many storytellers **lift passages bodily out** of books, and, **in places**, **lift** their **ideas from** other **sources**.

Lifting a **colourful turn of phrase** here and there, the friend of Mr Hall, makes his stories really **captivating**.

Known as a **corker**, he wants to **top** the story **off**.

He **tops off** the story **with** a **thought-provoking** joke.

His efforts are **crowned with** success.

The corker is always able to **lift a conversation out** of the **commonplace**, and **give** a **lift** to people's **spirits**.

10 Only coming up with **feeble attempts at** a joke, some people can only produce feeble **attempts at** joking.

The corker's **height** is 1.85 m and he **tops** 90 kg, so only **topping** his wife **by** a few cm, he **tops** her **by** 20 kg.

At a time, as a **passing whim**, the corker used to **lift** a **dumbbell** or **weights** to **work** his muscles.

His wife, **for** her **part / as far as** she's **concerned**, **follows** the **whims of** fashion.

She **is meticulous about** her **personal appearance**.

When she talks about **having** a **facelift**, the corker **20** objects / protests that a longer neck won't look pretty.

He'd prefer that their garden and **tool shed** were given a **facelift**.

The corker refuses to **humour** his wife's every **whim**, even if she in fun **lifts** her **hand against** him.

The corker just **shrug** (his **shoulders**), that is to say he **lifts (up) / raises** his **shoulders** and then **drop** them.

The corker always **gives / lends** Mr Hall a (**helping**) **hand**, which always **gives** Mr hall quite a **lift / an uplift**.

Their mutual helpfulness **uplifts** both of them.

30 A friend of theirs **never lifted / raised** a **finger (to help)**.

As he **never lifted / raised** a **hand (to do anything to help)**, **not a single finger** was **lifted / raised** in his **defence**, and **not a single hand** was **lifted / raised** in his **defence**.

With Mr Hall in the **top`job**, the company **uplifts** its sales so it **comes out (the) tops** for management in a **survey**.

The **uplift** in **sales** look like a **top-of-the-range** E/A -line success; it **looks as if** they're going to **top** £ 1 **billion**.

Mr Hall gives his wife a fur coat **when** his **ship comes in**.

* ~ uddrage > * passage > * i sin helhed fra ngt.
 * sine steder * ~ snuppe > * ideer fra > * kilder
 * ~ låne / plagiere > * farverig * ~ vending
 * fængslende
 * herlig person * afslutte ngt. perfekt
 * ... med ngt. * tankevækkende
 * (blive) kronet ngt. med (succes)
 * hæve > * samtalen * op over >
 * banalitet * ~ sætte ngs. humør i vejret
 * spagt > * forsøg på ngt.
 * ... på at -
 * højde * komme over x
 * overgå ng. med x cm * ... x kg
 * forbigående * lune / grille
 * løfte / * vægtløfterstang * ~ optræne (muskler)
 * stemme >
 * for ngs. vedkommende
 * følge > * (modens) luner
 * pertentlig / omhyggelig med > * udseende
 * få > * ansigtsløftning
 *
 * redskabsskur
 * ansigtsløft, ~ forskønnelse
 * føje > * (ngs. hver eneste) lune, grille
 * & true ng.
 * trække på skuldrene
 * løfte > * skuldrene * lade (skuldrene) falde
 * give / række ng. > * en hjælpende hånd
 * give ng. > * (humør-) løft
 * opmuntre ng.
 * ~ røre en finger for at -
 * ~ give en hånd med (med at -)
 * der rører sig ikke en finger til ngs. forsvar
 * der løfter sig ikke en hånd - - -
 * topstilling * forøge (salget)
 * komme ud * i toppen / * i > * oversigt
 * som allerbedst mht. ngt. undersøgelse
 * øgning * salg * ~ i toppen rangerende (succes)
 * toprangerende ...
 * se ud til at (sætning) * komme over > * milliard
 * da formue er i sikker havn

1509 The company **sponsors** a player in **top-level** tennis who eventually comes out **on top** in most **matches**.

No other company could **top** their **offer**.

Always giving a **top-class performance**, she's now a **top-class** player

She's usually **at the top of** her **form**.

If she's **on top form**, she wins the first set, and usually **remains on top** for the rest of the match.

Among **sports superstars**, she's (**the**) **tops**.

10 She's one of the **top players** in the world.

she often wins the **grand slams** / **Grand Slams**.

She is **in the top class**, and wins **top honours** such as **Grand Slam titles** and **Grand Slam cups**.

As she usually **tops** all her opponents (**at** tennis) in the **Grand Slam tournaments**, she **tops** the **rankings**.

The **top-ranking** players are **seeded** first, second, third, etc.

The number one, two, three, etc. **seeds** are given a place in the tournament so that they do not **play** each **other** in the early parts of the tournament.

20 The company-sponsored player is **top of** the **seeding**.

She finishes the season **at the top of** the seeding, and remains **on top** for the rest of the year.

At times she is kept well away from the press by her **personal trainer** and **personal assistants**.

Rated (**as**) number one for three years, she **tops** the **seeding** for three years.

Among tournaments Wimbledon is (**the**) **tops**.

The broadcasting companies **rate** top-level tennis such as Wimbledon, US Open etc. very **high as** live **broadcasting**.

30 As **Grand Slan tournaments** and **Grand Slam Cups** of all kinds **rate as** some of the most popular broadcasting, they are **top-rated** live sports **broadcasts** / **programmes**.

In a race, the runners **dispute** the **lead on** the last **lap**.

Attempting a **record**, very few athletes are able to **make attempts on** the world **record** and **smash** it.

Attempting Mount Everest, a group of mountaineers **made an attempt on** the mountain three times.

* på topplan
* ~ som vinder * kampe
* overgå > * tilbud
* topklasse & ... i topklasse * præstation
* =
* ~ i topform
* =
* forblive > * i føreposition
~ bevare føringen
* sports- * superstjerne * være blant de bedste * =
* topspiller
* = (~ vigtigste sportsbegivenhed)
* i topklasse * top- * æresbevisning, titel
* grand slam- * titel * ... * trofæ
* overgå ng. (i tennis)
* grand slam- * turnering toppe > * rangliste
* toprangerende * seedet
* seeded spiller
* spille (mod) ng.
*
* være / ligge øverst i > * seeding
* øverst i ...
* ~ i spidsen
* medhjælper
* personlig * træner * ... * assistent
* (ng. er) rangordnet (som) ngt.
* toppe / ligge i toppen af > * seeding
* i toppen
* rangordne ngt. >
* højt som ngt. * (live, ~ direkte) udsendelse
~ radio- og fremsynsproduktion
* ...- * turnering * ...- * cupkonkurrence
* rangere som ngt.
* topbedømt * udsendelse, program
* kæmpe om > * førepladsen * på (sidste) omgang
* forsøge på > * rekord
* gøre at forsøg på (at klare / slå) > * =
* forsøge sig på (at klare / bestige) (bjerg)
* gøre et forsøg på (at ...) (bjerg)

BACK TO AL, ANN, JUNE AND CHILDREN

1510 When it's Joe's first **school day**, he **catches / grabs / siezes hold of** the **handle** of his new school bag.

Having **got / taken hold of** the handle, he **lifts** the bag, and **sets out to** go to school together with Al, June and Ann.

As the **head of** a primary or secondary **school** in Britain, a **head`teacher**, a **headmaster** or **headmistress**, **administers / manages** the school.

A **principal** is in charge of a college or university.

In America a **principal** is usually in charge of a school.

10 The **headmistress** is a **naturally gifted** administrator.

Having an **outgoing** personality, she's **naturally outgoing**.

Teaching **came naturally** – **it's in** her **blood** – and she's a **natural-born** (o. attr.) **administrator**.

Working first as a **deputy head** of the school, she managed the administration **like a natural**.

Although she **is a natural**, she has had to work hard to achieve **equal opportunity** some people consider **sexual inequality** as part of **the natural order of things**.

Little by little she was accepted as **a natural** leader, **20** and **a natural** for the job.

So when the head teacher retired, and his **post became / E& fell vacant**, she was the **natural** choice for the **position**.

In the case of the **outgoing** head teacher, the teaching staff was reduced **by natural wastage**.

Accepting the offer seemed the **most natural thing in the world** for the deputy head teacher.

As managing **runs in** the **incoming** headmistress **blood**, administration of the school **comes naturally to** her.

She has a **reassuring** smile.

30 The **naturalness** of her manners has a **reassuring** influence on children, parents and colleagues.

It's reassuring that the school has a competent leader.

It's reassuring to know that it has a competent leader.

Her colleagues couldn't **cram / pack () in** as much work as she could **during** her **working hours**.

They could never **cram / pack** as much work **into** their **working hours** as she could.

* skole- * dag * gribe / tage (hurtigt, fast) fat >
* - - - i > * hank
* taget fat i (hank) * løfte ngt.
* begive sig afsted for at -
* overhoved ⇔ * skolens
* skoleinspektør / -leder * = * -trice
* lede (skole)
*
* skoleinspektør / -leder
* skoleleder * ~ begavet fra naturens hånd som ngt. / -inspektør
* af natur * udadvendt imødekommende
* falde (helt) naturligt * ligge ng. i blodet
* den fødte * administrator
* stedfortræder, ~ vice- * (skole) leder / inspektør
* som en naturlig ting / ~ født til det
* naturtalent
* ligestilling
* kønsbestemt * ulighed * ~ naturens orden
* en naturlig / ~ født (leder)
* ~ som født til (job)
* stilling * ~ blive >
* ... > * ledig * naturlig / selvfølgelig (valg)
* afgående (leder)
* ved > * naturlig * ~ afgang
* & naturligste ting >
* i verden
* ~ ligge > * tiltrædende (leder) * i blodet
* ~ falde ng. (helt) naturligt
* beroligende (smil)
* naturlighed * beroligende
* ukunstlethed
*
* det er betryggende at -
* ... at vide at -
* ~ indpasse ngt.
* i løbet af ngt. * arbejds- * ~ tid
* indpasse ngt. i >
* <<

1511 The Head has an almost **uninterrupted view** from her window.

The **view** of the park is **interrupted** only **by** a flag.

Being on **maternity leave** was a minor **interruption** to the head teacher's career.

Wearing **maternity clothes** was no problem but her hormone balance was **disturbed by** pregnancy.

For some time she didn't get much **uninterrupted** sleep so often she awoke early after a **disturbed** sleep.

10 Getting up early, she tried not to **disturb** anyone else.

She had a **natural` childbirth**.

Her husband had **paternity leave**.

At school there's **break (time)** E/A **recess** between the lessons.

At break (time) / recess, the schoolboys and schoolgirls or students may play **in** the (school) **yard**.

At break / recess the schoolchildren / **pupils** (eE, o-f) may **play hopscotch** in the **playground**.

The players **toss** or **kick** a flat stone or other objects

20 into sections of a **hopscotch diagram** and then jump on one leg along the numbered sections.

Hopping from section to section, the player picks up or **kick** the object in the section.

Some children use a **broom handle** to keep their balance.

A **broomstick** is either a **handle** of a **broom**, or the whole broom which then consists of a **brush** made of small **sticks** or **bristles** at the end of a long stick, and used for **sweeping** floors.

Some children **play leapfrog**.

30 Once in a while a game is **interrupted** by rain.

In the gym, using a **springboard**, some children try to **vault (over)** a **buck** and **vault (over) horse**.

Attempting the (**vaulting**) **buck** or (**vaulting**) **horse**, some children only **attempt** one **vault**.

* uforstyrret		* udsyn
*		
* udsyn		* afbrudt af ngt.
* barsels-	* orlov	* afbrydelse af ngt.
*		
* barsels-		* tøj
* forstyrret af ngt.		
* uforstyrret (søvn)		
* forstyrret (nat)		
* forstyrre ng.		
* naturlig		* barnefødsel
* forældre-		* orlov
* i skolen	* elev (især ung)	* frikvarter
* =		
* i frikvarteret, når der er frikvarter		
* i (skole) gården		
* <<		
* lege	* hinke	legeplads (i skolegård / park)
~ hinke		
* kaste / smide ngt.		* sparke ngt.
* hinke-		* ~ rude
*		
* hinke, humpe (hoppe på et ben)		
* sparke ngt.		
* koste-		* skaft
* kost / -eskraft	* skaft	* kost
* børste		
* pind		* stift hår
* feje ngt.		
* ~ springe buk		
* afbrudt af (regn)		
* springbræt		
* springe over ngt. med armstøtte	* buk	* hest
* forsøge sig med ngt.	* =	* =
* forsøge sig med >	* spring (med håndstøtte)	

1512 A teacher needs to **keep good discipline in class**.

So the newly started pupils learn **classroom discipline**

in order not to **cause** the teacher too much **annoyance**.

Much **annoyance** and many **annoyances** may cause stress.

Some pupils **are** an **annoyance** when they don't **attend**.

They have the **annoying habit** of **disturbing** the teaching.

Their constant **disturbance** **annoys** the teacher.

These **unruly** pupils really **annoy** the teacher **when** they do not **pay attention**, and **disturb** everyone else.

10 It **annoys** the teacher **to** hear these pupils **interrupt**, and it **annoys** him **to** see them **interrupting** other pupils.

Having some **forbearance towards** these unruly pupils, and having some **understanding for** some of their **interruption** and **disturbance**, the teacher at first tolerates many of their **interruptions** and **disturbances**.

'When is **break** (**time**) ? ' the unruly pupils often **interrupt**. and ' **How soon** do we have (**a**) **playtime** ? ' they often **interrupt** the teacher when they want a **break**.

So as they keep **interrupting** his teaching,

20 the teacher **annoyingly reproves** ' **Stop interrupting** ! '

The unruly pupils **receive** a mild **reproof** from the teacher.

He **reproves** the pupils: he **reproves** them **for** lack of discipline, and **reproves** them **for** interrupting all the time.

' Don't **interrupt** me all the time ! ' he **repeatedly** has to **reprove** some of the pupils, though.

His words are now **in the nature of** severe **reproof** (U).

He succeeds in teaching **uninterrupted** and **undisturbed** only for a few minutes **a time**.

No one seems able to talk or work **without interruption**.

30 It is an **annoyance** to **repeat** ' Sit still and stop **fidgeting** ! '

It really **annoys** the teacher **when** the unruly pupils

sit fidgeting with their heads, hands, and feet,

and don't **attend during** the lesson.

Beginning to **get** very **annoyed with** the **fidgety** pupils, the teacher is no longer able to **conceal** his **annoyance**.

He is **annoyed with** the **fidgets** **for** not **paying attention** – **for** their not **paying attention to** his teaching.

Annoyed at their constant **interruption** and **disturbance**, he is **annoyed about** their lack of **situational awareness**.

* ~ holde god klassedisciplin

* elev * klaseværelses- * disciplin, orden

* volde ng. > * plage, irritation, ærgrelse

* = * & irritationsmomenter

* være > * en plage / kilde til ... * være opmærksom ~ høre efter

* plagsom, irriterende * vane med at - * forstyrre ngt.

* forstyrrelse * irritere / ærgre ng.

* uregerlig * - - - når -

* være opmærksom, ~ høre efter * forstyrre ng.

* irritere / ærgre ng. at - * afbryde, forstyrre

* = * ... ng.

*

*

* afbrydelse, forstyrrelse * forstyrrelse

* ...-r * ...-r

* frikvarter * afbryde / forstyrre (speech)

* legetid (legepause)

* afbryde / forstyrre ng. (speech) * afbrud, pause

* afbryde ngt.

* irriteret * irettesætte * være så venlig(e) at - * =

* få > * (en mild) irettesættelse

* irettesætte ng. * ... ng. for ngt.

* ... for at -

* afbryde / forstyrre ng.

* ' speech, ' sb. irettesætte ng.

* have karakter af > * (streng) irettesættelse

* uden at blive afbrudt / forstyrret * =

* ad gangen

* uden afbrydelse

* irritationsmoment * gentage, ' Speech ' * rumstere kilde til ... / ærgrelse ~ være urolig

* irritere ng.

* sidde og - * ~ lave urolige bevægelser med > (hovedet etc.)

* følge med / høre efter > * ~ i timen

* blive irriteret på ng. * urolig

* skjule > * irritation, ærgrelse

* være << * urolig person * ~ være opmærksom ~ følge med

* ... på (ngs. undervisning), ~ ... i (undervisningen)

* irriteret * afbrydelse * forstyrrelse / ærgerlig over ngt.

* - = - * ~ situationsfornemmelse

1513 Much to the teacher's **annoyance**, some children keep **fidgeting** (**with** their bodies, arms and legs).

It seems that many pupils **get fidgety** as soon as they are not **attended to** / **paid attention to** individually.

The unruly pupils **disturb** the things in the classroom, on other pupils' **desks**, and even on the **teacher's desk**.

One day, when the teacher tries to **swat** a fly that is **annoying** him, he **narrowly misses** it all the time.

He can't **conceal** his **annoyance at** keeping missing

10 hitting the fly that keeps **bothering** him.

Quite **involuntarily**, and **to** his great **annoyance**, the fly makes him look a complete **mug**.

He is **annoyed to** see the fly escape his **swats**, but more **annoyed to** hear some pupils getting far too **cheeky**.

He is **annoyed at** having to **give in**, and **annoyed to** find himself **going red**.

He's quite sensitive **by nature**.

Some pupils **mug** (eA); they **mug for** the teacher.

He is **annoyed that** he **has no control of** the situation.

20 He has the class **hooting with laughter**.

Hoots of laughter and derision rise from the class.

Losing his **self-control**, he **stamps** his **foot in annoyance**.

Nature will have her **way**, and **it's natural to** get upset.

It's natural even **for** a good-natured teacher **to** get upset

when some pupils keep **overstepping the mark**.

Although he **has a good nature**, his behaviour seems **in the nature of** a hysteric reaction when he keeps **yelling** / shouting, '**Pack it in !**' (eE)

It's only **natural to yell**, and it's a **perfect natural** reaction.

30 As the teacher is a **good-natured** man, it's not **in** his **nature** to be unkind, though.

He is **annoyed with** himself (**for** having **lost control**).

It's annoying to do such things you would normally not do.

It's annoying for him **that** he didn't see the humorous side of the **annoying** situation.

He **manages but** an **unnatural** smile, though.

The **annoying thing** is when a **petty annoyance** **annoyingly** grows into a **great annoyance**.

* til ngs. store irritation / ærgrelse
* rumstere med (kroppen etc.)

* urolig

* ~ (blive) vist opmærksomhed

* uregerlig * flytte rundt på / rode ved ngt.

* bord, pult * ~ kateter

* klaske (flue)

* irritere / * lige akkurat * ramme ved siden af ngt. genere ng.

* skjule / dølge > * irritation, ærgrelse

* genere ng.

* ufrivilligt * til ngs. irritation / ærgrelse

* idiot, fjols, dum og let at narre

* irriteret / ærgerlig over at - * klask

* - = - * rapkæftet, fræk flabet, næbbet

* - = - * give op

* - = - * ~ rødme

* af natur

* skære ansigter * ... for ng. te sig fjollet / skabe sig

* irriteret * ~ ikke have kontrol over ngt. / ærgrelig over at -

* * hyle af grin

* hyl af (latter / hån)

* miste > * selvkontrol * ~ stampe * i irritation / (med foden) ærgrelse

* naturen * ~ kræver sin (fem.) ret * det er naturligt / normalt at -

* ... for ng. at -

* ~ gå over stregen

* ~ være godhjertet, -modig rar, skikkelig

* ~ have retning / karakter af ngt.

* råbe, skrige * ~ stop det

* naturlig / normal at - * råbe * ~ ganske naturlig / skrige helt normal (reaktion)

* godhjertet, -modig rar, skikkelig

* ~ være ngs. natur

* irriteret / * for at - * miste selvkontrollen ærgrelig på (sig selv)

* det er > * irriterende / ærgreligt at -

* ... at -

* irriterende / ærgrelig (situation)

* ~ ikke formå mere end > * unaturlig / kunstig (smil)

* ~ det irriterende / * lille * irritationsmoment ærgerlige ubetydelig ærgrelse

* på irriterende vis * stor ...

1514 A teachers position is very exposed in nature .	* af natur, ~ i bund og grund
A teacher who appeals to the pupils' better nature	* appellere til ngs. bedre jeg
often realizes that some pupils just take advantage of	* ~ udnytte / misbruge >
the teacher's good nature .	* godhjertethed / -modighed skikkelighed
It's natural to be rebellious. re'beljës	* det er naturligt at - * rebelsk, oprørske
It's natural especially for young people to rebel. ri'bel	* ... for ng. at -
It's only natural that young people rebel against authorities.	* det er naturligt at -
In the nature of things , young people rebel against	* ~ ifølge tingenes natur
teachers.	*
10 It is in the nature of things that the pupils rebel against	* det er > * en følge af tingenes natur at -
a teacher, but naturally a teacher should never be left without	* naturligvis, selvfølgelig
disciplinary measures / means of maintaining discipline. `disêplinêri / -`pli-`disêplin	* disciplinærmidler * midler til > * opretholde * disciplin
Some unruly children need psychological treatment	*
while some of the rebels simply deserve that some kind of	* rebel
disciplinary action was taken against them. `reblz	* disciplinær * indgriben * foretaget mod ng.
May a majority of nice pupils restore his faith in	* genoprette > * ngs. tro på ngt.
human nature .	* den menneskelige natur
He is an optimist by nature ; it's in his nature .	* være ngt. * af natur * det er ligger i ngs. natur
Stress is Nature's way of telling us that something is wrong.	* naturens > * måde at -
20 A teacher who won't stand for any nonsense	* finde sig i > * noget som helst * pjat / vrøvl
must learn how to master classroom management .	* mestre / udøve > klasseværelse- * lederskab
Traditionally, the teacher has the authority to	*
administer punishment to the pupils or students.	* administrere > * straf * til ng. ~ tildele ng. ...
In order to administer justice righteously , a teacher must	* forvalte / håndhæve (retfærdighed) * retfærdigt
attempt to control himself and control his feelings.	* forsøge at - * beherske sig * styre (følelser)
The teacher attempts to control the class	* ... at - * styre (klasse)
by every available means and keep order	* med alle forhånden- * holde ro og orden værende midler
under the present circumstances.	* under de forhåndenværende omstændigheder

*

1515 Even **having a happy nature**, many people aren't **cop**ing today.

Unable to **cope with** the changing **nature** of **society**, they've got more problems than they can **cope with**.

It's far better to show your feelings than to **bottle** () **up** your emotions.

In the nature of the case, it's often difficult to define the exact **nature of the problem**.

Going / getting back to nature, some people are **10 prepared to let Nature take its course**.

Living a simple life in the country, they let **Mother `Nature** take care of everything as much as possible.

These **nature lovers don't care a hoot / two hoots** (**about** city life).

They **don't give a hoot / two hoots** (**for city slickers** and their **city-slicker** opinions).

Nature lovers appreciate the **natural** colour of the hair.

They mix the **natural** yogurt with their own fruit.

Most people **die** a **natural death**.

Some people prefer to **die** of **natural causes**

20 rather than being kept artificially alive at a hospital.

Euthanasia or **mercy killing** is an example of ju~#ê`neiziê an **unnatural death**.

It is the act of **putting** a person **painlessly to death** when the person is suffering from an incurable and painful disease or condition.

When people ask for euthanasia themselves it's called **voluntary euthanasia**.

* ~ være lykkelig af natur

* (kunne) klare den

* - - - ngt. * & egenart, karakter af > * samfundet

* hamle op med / klare / overkomme (problem)

*

* ~ holde (følelse) indestångt

* ~ ifølge sagens natur

* natur ⇔ * problemets-

* vende tilbage til > * naturen / naturnær levevis

* indstillet på at - * lade naturen > * gå sin gang

* moder natur

*

* natur- * elsker * ikke bekymre sig * (hyl, tuden, dyt)
~ en døjt

* - - - om ngt. / at -

* ikke give en døjt

* for > * ~ bysnop * bysnoppet (holdning, mening)

* naturlig

* (yogurt) naturel

* dø > * naturlig * død

* ... af > * = * årsag

*

* = * medlidenhedsdrab

* unaturlig * død

* bringe ng- > * smertefrit * i døden
~ hjælpe til en smertefri død

*

*

*

* frivillig * medlidenhedsdrab

1516 Annoyed with the class about their unruliness ,	* irriteret på ng. for ng.	* uregerlighed
the teacher finds it necessary to approach the head teacher	* henvende sig til ng. >	
about (solving) his disciplinary problems.	* om (at -) ng.	
Going to her office he wants to approach her for advice.	* henvende sig til ng. for ng.	
Addressing the head teacher's secretary,	* henvende sig til ng.	
he enquires , ' Can I talk to the head teacher ? '	* fore- , spørge	
Appearing in the head teacher office, he enquires of her,	* indfinde sig i ng. * rette en forespørgsel til ng. ' ... '	
' Sorry to disturb you , but can I talk to you for a moment ? '	* jeg er ked af / undskyld at jeg forstyrre (dig / Dem)	
When people want an activity to go on in a room	*	
10 without interruption , a sign outside the door reads,	* uden at blive afbrudt	
' Do not disturb. '	* ~ vil ikke forstyrres (norm. trans.)	
The teacher's account is a disturbing piece of news:	* foruroligende, bekymrende	
it's certainly disturbing news and disturbing information.	* =	
The head teacher is, not unnaturally , quite disturbed .	* ikke unaturligt / overraskende	* foruroliget bekymret
It's difficult to look natural when you're feeling nervous.	* se naturlig / afslappet ud	
' Just act natural ,' the teacher tells himself.	* opføre sig naturligt / afslappet	
The information shocks and disturbs the head teacher.	* forurolige / bekymre ng.	
It disturbs her to appreciate / realize that some pupils	* =	
are fidgety to a degree out of hand .	* urolig * ~ i en grad * ~ ude af kontrol & ustyrlig grad	
20 She tries to reassure the teacher, but he still feels anxious.	* berolige ng.	
The head teacher smiles reassuringly .	* beroligende	
It's only natural to worry about a class like that.	* det er kun naturligt / normalt at -	
The head teacher reassures the teacher	* berolige ng.	
as she reassures him about the naturalness of his reaction.	* & forsikre ng. om ng. * det naturlige / normale i ng.	
She reassures him that she will support him all the way.	* berolige ng. med / forsikre ng. om at -	
She gives the teacher reassurances that he will be given	* give ng. forsikring om at -	
all the support possible.	*	
' If you need help, don't hesitate to turn to your colleagues	* henvende sig til ng.	
or me (for advice),' she tells him reassuringly .	* for ng.	* beroligende
30 What disturbs both of them is some developments	* forurolige ng.	
in children's free upbringing which apparently has caused	*	
a disturbing increase in the number of emotionally	* foruroligende (stigning)	* følelsesmæssig
and mentally disturbed children.	* mentalt, intellektuelt	* forstyrret
On the other hand, old-school authoritarian upbringing	* ~ gammeldags	
easily cramp a healthy emotional and mental development .	* hindre >	* udvikling
As the government is responsible for the provision of	* tilvejebringelse af ng.	
schooling / school education , it should look to it that	* skoleundervisning	
the provision of specialist teacher is increased.	* forsyning med ng.	

1517 Living in **cramped conditions**, the fidgety and unruly children usually have a **disturbed** family background.

These families are often **crammed** / **packed** six people or more **into** a **cramped** apartment **thus** / **hence** / **therefore** usually **crammed** / **packed** { **with** people / **full** of people,

Sometimes, neither the **natural** mother nor the **natural** father has **maternal** or **paternal** instincts.

At a **paternity suit** or **paternity case**, some fathers refuse **paternity** of a child.

10 If parents are **incapable** of **maternal** or **parental love**, a child may be raised by a **maternal** or **paternal** relative.

Children are looking for **reassurance** about their problems.

So when **emotionally** or **mentally disturbed** parents aren't able to **give** / **offer reassurance**, it will most likely have a **disturbing effect** on their children.

As these parents aren't able to **provide reassurance**, children of parents **marked** by **mental disturbance** are highly inclined to develop **emotional** or **mental disturbances**.

To a **disturbing degree**, these children are **exposed to** **20 disturbing** family experiences which will almost inevitably **disturb** the **balance** of their **mind**.

Exposed children growing up with **unnatural parents** – an **unnatural mother** and an **unnatural father** – soon lose their **childhood simplicity** and **naturalness**.

These children never receive a **maternal** or **paternal** smile or any friendly **maternal** or **paternal** advice.

The parent's **speech** is usually **in the nature of** aggression, and never **in the nature of** love, mercy or apology.

The parents often **yell**; **yell at** each other.

30 'I wish I never had to see your ugly **mug** again,' a parent may **yell at** the **top of** their **voice**.

'Don't you **yell at** me like that,' they keep **yelling**.

A mother may **yell out in fright** or **pain** as she **yells at** her husband **to** stop hitting her.

Hitting a woman is **against nature**.

There's **yelling** and screaming, and then an **unnatural** silence.

* i > trange > * omgivelser

* forstyrret

* være (ng.) stuvet sammen >

* i > * trang (lejlighed) * således / derfor

* proppet / stuvet sammen * med / fuld af ng.

* kødelig (mor)

* ... (far) * (have) moderlig * faderlig (instinkt)

* faderskabs- * sag * - = -

* faderskab til ng.

* evneløs mht. / * moder- * faderkærlighed
~ ude af stand til (at vise) >

* moderbeslægtet * faderbeslægtet (familiemedlem)
~ (familiemedlem) på moders / faders side

* beroligelse mht. (problem)

* emotionelt * mentalt, sinds- * forstyrret
følelsesmæssigt erkendelsesmæssigt
* give beroligelse, yde / skaffe tryghed

*

* =

* mærket (af) > * mental * forstyrrelse
intellektuel

* emotionel * = *

* i forstyrrende / foruroligende grad * udsat for >

* ~ skadelig (oplevelse)

* forstyrre > * ~ mentale balance / sindsligevægt

* udsatte (børn) * uegnet * forældre
~ ravneforældre

* ravnemor * -far

* barndoms - * ligefremhed * naturlighed
ukunstlethed

* moderligt (smil)

* faderligt (råd)

* talemåde * i retning
/ have karakter af

* =

* råbe / skrige * ... til ng.

* fjæs

* råbe, skrige * ~ så højt man kan

* råbe af ng. * ... op

* råbe op * i angst * i / af smerte
af frygt / skræk

* råbe til ng. om at -

* imod naturens orden, afskyeligt
forkasteligt, modbydeligt

* råben, skrigen * unaturlig
foruroligende

*

1518 Sexual activities which involves children

must be considered as **unnatural** sexual practices.

Subjected to abuse, some poor children are even
subjected to sexual abuse.

It is very **unnatural for** a child to grow up and live
under such **unnatural conditions** that exist in some homes.

As these children **don't thrive**, some of them
become **withdrawn** and **antisocial** by their bad experiences
while others become deeply **disturbed** and aggressive.

10 Often the parents of these children seem **undisturbed**
and **unconcerned** by the bad news of their children.

It's often difficult to define the exact **nature of**
emotional and mental **disturbances** of each member.

Children are inclined to **copy / immitate** the **antisocial**
behaviour of their parents as for instance when a father
involves himself in **disturbances** in the streets or elsewhere.

Every week-end before a match, lots of football supporters
crowd / cram / pack into the streets around the stadium.

Keeping **crowding / cramming / packing in**,
20 the supporters eventually **crowd / cram / pack** the streets.

Crowded / crammed / packed with supporters,
the streets are **crammed / packed full of** supporters.

Crowding / cramming / packing in, thousands of
supporters **crowd / cram / pack into** the pubs.

So **crowded / crammed / packed with** supporters,
the pubs are **crammed / packed full of** supporters.

Cramming / crowding / packing their favourite pubs,
the supporters sing their anthems and team songs,
while they manage to **cram down** quite a few **mugs of** beer,
and **cram down** the last mouthfuls of food before the match.

30 Working () up their **enthusiasm** for their team,
some supportes **work () up** quite a **thirst**.

Starting to **crowd / cram / pack in** in good time,
excited and **expectant** crowds of supporters eventually
start to **crowd / cram / pack into** the stadium.

Thousands of spectators **crowd / cram / pack** the stadium.
Crowded / crammed / packed with expectant spectators,
the stadium is **crammed / packed full of** excited supporters.

*

* unormal, pervers (praksis)

* udsat for > * mishandling

* - - - > * seksuel * misbrug

* unaturligt / umenneskelig / uacceptabelt for ng.

* under * = * vilkår

* ikke * trives

~ mistrives

* indesluttet * usocial, menneskesky

* forstyrret, ~ uligevægtig

* upåvirket, ubekymret

* ... over ng.

* karakter / egenart af >

* forstyrrelser, ~ uligevægt

* efterligne > * asocial

* opførsel

* involvere / blande sig i > * ballade, optøjer

*

* myldre / mase sig / trænge sig ind i (gade)

* mase sig ind

* fylde (gade)

* stuvende fuld af ng.

* proppet med ng.

* mase sig / myldre / stuve sig ind

* mase / stuve sig ind i ng.

* proppet med ng.

* prop fuld af ng.

* propfylde (sted)

*

* klemme ng. ned * krus (øl)

* klemme (mad) ned

* oparbejde > * begejstring

* ... > * tørst

* mase sig ind

* spændt, ophidset * forventningsfuld

* mase sig ind i ng.

* fylde (stadion)

* prop fuld af ng.

* proppet med ng.

1519 Excitedly attending the football match, the crowds
yell cheers of **encouragement** and **insults** to the players.

The crowds **let out a yell**, when a team score.

The supporters **give a yell** of **delight**, a **yell** of **surprise**,
 a **yell** of **triumph** or a **yell** of **annoyance** when a team score.

One part of the supporters **yell with excitement**
 while the other part **yell with annoyance**.

Sometimes a crowd **hoot in disgust** at the referee
 trying to **hoot him off the stage**.

10 After the game, the spectators **crowd / cram / pack back**
into the streets.

Some supporters **cram / pack** their friends **into** their cars.

Lots of supporters **cram / pack into** the cars.

When the supporters have **crammed / packed in**,
 the cars are **crammed / packed with** supporters

Crammed / packed full of supporters, the cars drive along
 with supporters **yelling** and **hooting** out of the windows.

The **car horns honk** /eE **hoot** or **toot**, as the drivers
honk /eE **hoot**, **toot** or **sound** the / their (car) **horns**.

20 The cars **honk** /eE **hoot**, or **toot**
 as the drivers **honk** /eE **hoot**.

Crammed / packed with cars, the streets were **crammed /**
packed full of honking (eE **hooting** and **tooting**) cars.

As all the drivers **give** a long **honk**, **hoot** or **toot**
on their **horns**, the different sounds of car **horns**
honking (eE **hooting** and **tooting**) create a deafening
 symphony of **honks**, **hoots** and **toots**.

It seems all the drivers **sound** their **hooters** (o-f).

There are **hooters** in / on cars, ships, trains, and factories.

30 A train **hoots** a **warning** in the distance.

If motorists want to **give / sound** a short **warning**
 they **honk** /eE **hoot** or **toot** at somebody
 by **giving** a sharp **honk / hoot / toot** on their **horn**.

An **owl hoots** when it **makes** a **hoot**.
 aul

A **goose** may be either a **gander** or a **goose**.

Geese (ganders and geese) honk
 when they **make honks**.

* opildnet * overvære (kamp)

* råbe > * tilråb * opmuntring * fornærmelse

* udstøde > * råb

* ~ udstøde > * råb af > * glæde * råb af overraskelse
 ~ glædesråb

* ... triumf * ... ærgrelse

* råbe af > * begejstring

* ... af > * ærgrelse

* hyle, huje > * i afsky

* hyle / pibe ng. * ud (af scenen)

* mase sig / myldre tilbage >

* i (gade)

* proppe / stuve ng. ind i (bil)

* mase sig ind i (bil)

* ... ind

* proppet med ngt.

* ... fuld af ngt.

* hyle, råbe * hyle, huje

* bil- * horn * dytte, bätte * trutte * trutte

* dytte (i) > * trutte (i) > * = * ~ give lyd fra > * horn

* dytte, bätte * trutte * trutte

* = *

* proppet med (biler) * proppet >

* ... fuld af > * bättende, dyttende (biler)

* give > * båt, dyt * = *

* ~ i > * horn *

* bättende, dyttende

* & båtten, dytten

* ~ lade hornet tude

* fløjte, horn

* hyle > * advarsel

* give > / lade (en >) lyde * advarsel

* dytte, bätte * trutte > * trutte > * af ng.

* give > * (gevaldigt) dyt, båt * trut * trut * ~ i hornet

* ugle * tude * lave > * tuden, hyl

* gås * gase * hungås

* gæs * gase * hungæs * skræppe

* lave > * skræp

1520 Stirring / working () up themselves and each other	* hidse ng. op
by yelling (slogans) (at each other) , some agitated crowds	* råbe og skrige (& fyndord) (ad / til ng.) * ophidset
work themselves and each other up into a worrying state .	* ophidse ng. * foruroligende * stade
Having unnaturally bloodshot eyes,	* & usædvanligt * rødsprængt (øje)
an unnaturally red-veined complexion ,	* rødsprængt * ansigtskulør
an unfocus(s)ed look, and slurred speech,	* ufokuseret, ~ sløret (blik) * sløret (tale)
drunken people often reveal their real nature .	* afsløre > * sin sande natur
Overcrowding and drunkenness often exacerbate feelings	* overfyldning * skærpe / forstærke (følelse)
of hostility towards the rival supporters.	*
10 Flaring up easily, lots of supporters flare up .	* (ng.) fare op i vrede
As the supporters flare out at each other,	* rase ud mod ng.
overt violence easily flares (up) in the streets.	* åben (vold) * rase, blusse op
So as tempers flare (up) the hostilities easily develop	* (temperament) bruse op
into drunken disturbances and drunken brawls .	* ~ fuldemands- * optøjer * = * masseslagsmål
Intending to provoke a disturbance and a brawl ,	* voldelig episode * =
the hooligans start to accost the rival supporters .	* fodboldbølle * antaste > * ~ modstanderens tilhængere
So some hotheads start brawling .	* brushoved * slås (flere mod hinanden)
Hooliganism , acts of violence and vandalism by certain	* fodboldbølleoptøjer * & hærværk
elements of crowds is a feature of some football matches.	* karakteristisk træk ved ng.
20 The police yell at the crowd to spread and go home.	* råbe til ng. om at -
The suggestion is greeted by hoots of laughter ,	* hilse / * hyl af > * latter
and unruly crowd behaviour .	* modtage ng. (med >) ~ latterhyl / -brøl
Trying to control civil disturbance , the police are met with	* uregerlig * masse- * optræden
hoots of rage as the hooligans hoot in anger .	* offentlig * forstyrrelse
The hooligans mug (eA) ; they mug for the police,	* ~ forstyrrelse af den offentlige ro og orden
for the cameras, and other media.	* hyl af > * raseri * hyle, skrige * i vrede
Having seized a brawler , a policeman may bend	* & raseriudbrud
the brawler's arm in an unnatural angle in order to pacify him.	* skære ansigter, te sig fjoget, skabe sig
The executive , such as the police and other authorities,	*
30 has the executive power to enforce the law.	* pågribe / arrestere ng. * slagsbror
As the legislature , the government and parliament has	* unaturlig * vinkel
the legislative power to make and pass laws.	* myndighederne
As the judiciary , the courts have the judicial power	* udøvende magt / myndighed
to administer the law.	* ... magt / myndighed til at - * håndhæve (loven)
The administration of justice takes place in the court.	* lovgiverne
If arrested, the hooligans who have disturbed the peace /	* lovgivende magt / myndighed
caused a disturbance to the public will be charged with	* ... magt / myndighed til at -
causing a disturbance and a brawl in the street.	* domsvæsnets * domstolene * dømmende * magt / myndighed
	* til at - * forvalte (loven)
	* forvaltning af (retfærdighed)
	* forstyrre > * ~ den offentlige ro og orden
	* forårsage > * forstyrrelse af > * ~ den offentlige ro og orden
	* voldelig episode * masseslagsmål

1521 Children **take a leaf out of** their parents' **book**.

Some children who take a **leaf from** their parent's **book**

emulate their parents, and their antisocial behaviour.

Mugging doesn't always seem to be **against nature**

as, **taken to** the **extremes**, emotionally disturbed young ones

may become **muggers** who don't **hold back from**

mugging people in the streets in broad daylight.

What **upsets**, **worries**, and **concerns** the teaching staff

is the **incompatibility** between some **trends in** (principles

10 and methods of) **child rearing**.

Two **objectives** may be **mutually incompatible**.

Some parent's **laissez-faire approach to upbringing**

seems **incompatible with** good discipline in class.

Naturally, a teacher may **get upset with** an unruly child.

The teachers **naturally** start to **get upset**.

Does a teacher **get worried / concerned** when he or she

and a parent seem **incompatible** ? – **Naturally**.

This leads **naturally** to the next point.

What can the staff do to **contain** the harmful effects

20 of some parents' **laissez-faire attitude**.

All the teachers are **disturbed by** fidgeting and fidgets

in the newly started classes (E) or grades (A).

Very **disturbed at / by** the amount **unruly** behaviour,

the teachers are **disturbed about** the amount of **unruliness**.

Deeply disturbed to see so much violence,

and **greatly disturbed to** hear all the noise,

they are **disturbed to** learn about the latest trends,

They are **seriously disturbed that** so many pupils

are difficult to control and manage.

The teachers are **upset about** unfair criticism.

They are **upset that** they are accused of being against

30 pedagogic (<al) reforms just because new methods
pedê`gådšik (<êl)

disturb the teacher's comfortable routines .

Unable to find a form of **pedagogy** that will **meet / satisfy**
`pedêgådši

all **demands** and please all parents, many teachers who are

incarnate **pedagogues** consider giving () up their job.

Feeling like **packing it all in** and going off on a holiday.

they consider **packing in / up** their job (E).

* tage > * blad * ud af > * bog

~ tage ved lære af ng.

* - = -

* efterligne ng&t.

* ~ røverisk overfald

* imod naturens orden

* ~ i sin yderste konsekvens

* gaderøver

* holde sig tilbage fra at -

* overfalde og berøve ng.

* forurolige ng.

* bekymre ng.

* uforenelighed mellem ngt.

* retninger indenfor >

* børneopdragelse

* mål

* gensidigt

* uforenelige

* & laden-stå-til

* tilgang til ngt.

* uforeneligt med ngt.

* naturligvis, selvfølgelig
som en naturlig ting

* irriteret / vred på ng.

* =

* blive ulykkelig
/ skuffet / bekymret

* blive bekymret

* ~ ude af stand til at
kunne fungere sammen

* naturligvis
selvfølgelig

* naturligt, på logisk vis

* dæmme op for ngt.

* & laden-stå-til

* holdning

* forstyrret af (rumsteren / rumsterende person)

*

* - = -

* uregerlig

* foruroliget / bekymret over ngt.

* uregerlighed

* - = -

* - = -

* ... over at -

* ... at -

*

* bestyrtet / rystet over ngt.

* ... over at -

* pædagogisk

* forstyrre ngt.

* pædagogik,
undervisningspraksis

* møde / tilfredsstille >

* krav

* pædagog, ~ lærer / læremester

* ~ opgive det hele

* opgive (arbejde)

1522 As **formers** of ideas, **theorists** or **theoreticians**

#iêrê`ti\$ênz

advance / construct theories (**about** a subject).

Theorists develop ideas and principles about a particular subject in order to explain why things exist and happen, and how they can possibly be **predicted**.

Having **formed / framed** a **theory** about a subject, a theorist may **advance / propound / propose / put forward** his or her **theory** either at a **lecture** or in a **scientific journal**.

In **pedagogy**, professionals and lay persons / laypeople
10 theorize (E& <ise) **about pedagogic(<al)** principles.

Theorizing on new teaching methods, some pedagogues
theorize that there are methods of learning without any **action** of **cramming**, and **rote learning** of facts.

In the old days much **learning** was **by rote**.

If a study **theorizes** **metods** of teaching **exclusive of** students having to **swot** E/A **grind**, some people would **have the theory that** there is a **royal road to learning**.

Many so called experts, however, just **theorize**.

As **armchair** teachers, they take a **theoretical approach**
20 rather than a **practical approach** to problems of teaching, and therefore tend to develop **theoretical** models quite **irrespective of** simpel **practical experience**.

In theory, all models usually **sound fine**.

Many kinds of **theorizing** which sound fine **in theory**, often don't work **in practice**, though.

Books of all kinds of **captivating** pedagogic(<al) methods which **in practice** often only seem to **make things worse** nevertheless **flood** the **market in pedagogic(<al)** literature.

The government makes attempts to attract new **recruits**
30 to the **teaching profession**.

In practice, it's a **mug's game** (eE) to **count on** **learning** a **formidable task** or **syllabus** without having to **cram**.

Various **subjects** (books, texts etc.) may be **on a syllabus**.

Some facts are **taught by rote** and **learned by rote**.

Usually there's only a **theoretical possibility** that a student may pass his exam without having to **swot** (E) (**for** the exam).

* former af ngt.

* teoretiker

* fremdrage > * konstruere > teori (om ngt.)

*

*

* forudsige ngt.

* udforme >

* teori om ngt.

* fremsætte >

* teori * forelæsning * videnskabelig * tidsskrift & fagblad

* pædagogik * pædagog * teoretisere om opdragelseskunst opdrager

* pædagogisk, undervisningsmæssig

* teoretisere om / forestille sig ngt.

* hævde teoretisk at -

* aktivitet * terpe * ~ udenads- * lære ~ terperi

* indlæring, lærdom * ~ udenadslære

* teoretisere (sig frem til) > * metode * ~ ikke indbefattende

* terpe (studere hårdt for at lære meget på kort tid)

* have > * den teori at - * nem vej til læring

* teoretisere

* (lænestol) * teoretisk * tilgang

~ skrivebords-

* praktisk * ... til ngt.

* teoretisk

* uden hensyn til ngt. * praktisk * erfaring

* i teorien, ~ teoretisk set * lyde godt

* teoretisering

* =

* i praksis

* besnærende

* i praksis / brug * gøre tingene > * værre

/ virkeligheden

* oversvømme > * markedet for > * undervisnings- (litteratur)

* nybegynder

* undervisnings-

* erhvervet

* idiots * spil * regne med at - ~ halsløs gerning / idioti at -

* til at - * lære > * formidabel * lektie * fagpensum respektindgydende

* terpe

* emne * på > * pensumliste ~ en del af pensum

* undervist > * gennem rutine * lært > * - - - ~ som udenadslære

* teoretisk * mulighed for at - (usandsynlig i praksis)

* terpe (~ op til ngt.)

* terpe (op på) ngt.

* terper * terpe > * eksamens- * pensum
morakker / opgivelser
* ikke være nogen > * idiot / fjols / tossehoved

He's no mug.

* terpe ngt.

* forberedelser \Leftrightarrow * eksamens-

* slid * teoretisk (muligt)

* ~ halsløs gerning, idioti

* gå til / tage > * eksamen

* eksaminant

* fjols, idiot, tossehoved * ekstern > * eksaminator
 & censor

* ~ terpe forud for / med henblik på ngt * terpe

* - = -

* ~ terpe

* ~ slidsom vej til ngt.

*

* slid med ngt.

* proppet med ngt.

* prop fuld af ngt.

* fiktion, skønlitteratur * ~ faglitteratur

* proppe ngt. ind / ned i ngt.

$$* =$$

* proppet med (information)

* prop fuld af (=)

* <<

* drage fordel / nytte af ngt. * manuduktionslærebog / -kursus

* <<

*

* uden afbrydelse
/ ophold

* føre tilsyn (med ngt.)

* uforstyrrende overfor ng.

* uforstyrrende

* forstyrrelse

*

* medføre en forstyrrelse

* uden at forstyrre

* uforstyrret

1524 In the **final year class** / the **graduation class** /
E& the **top form**, the **school-leavers** / **final-year students**
anticipate their **school leaving exams** with some anxiety.

A **school leaving** male student, **advanced** for his **age**,
annoys a **busty** female teacher by letting fall a remark
where he **hints** at her **jugs** / **tits** / **titties** E/A **hooters**.

Having **aquiline features** which includes an **aquiline nose**
this young man should not be so **cocky** as she might
give way / **succumb** / **yield to** the **temptation to** hint at
10 his thin and curved **beak** /E& **hooter**.

The students usually **attempt to behave**, though.

Most students **make** an **attempt to** behave.

Making an **attempt at good manners**,
they **make** an **attempt at behaving themselves**

A student who knows little about manners **from home**
easily makes **abortive** attempts at behaving himself.

A class may have a **class teacher** or **class tutor**,
or a form (E&) may have a **form teacher**
whose job involves looking after the class / E& form.

20 A pedagog should be **concerned with** psychology.

Psychology is the science **concerned with** behaviour,
the mind, the mental stages and processes
when behaviour is studied as an **interrelation (<ship) of** /
between the mind, the body, and the surroundings.

The mind, the body, and the surroundings **interrelate**;
the mind **interrelates with** the body and the surroundings
so the mind, the body, and the surroundings are **interrelated**.

When talking about the students' exams, the teachers
all give the same advice; if you do your schoolwork

30 **studiously** and **painstakingly** / **scrupulously** all year
up to an exam, the rest is **clear** / **plain sailing**.

Mostly **studious** students pay attention to the advice.

* afgangsklasse

* = * afgangselev * & sidsteårselev

* imødese > * afgangseksamen (-er) * med
(ængstelse)

* ~ afgangselev (student) * ~ fremmelig

* ~ forulempe / * barmfager
være nærgående overfor ng.

* hentyde til > * ~ babser, patter

* ørneagtig * ansigtstræk * ... * næse

* kæphøj, selvsikker

* falde for fristelsen til at -

* (næb) / horn, ~ tud

* forsøge at - * opføre sig ordentligt

* gøre et forsøg på at -

* - - - på ngt. * ~ god opførsel

* - - - at - * opføre sig ordentligt

* ~ hjemmefra

* dødfødt (forsøg)

* klasse- * lærer * klasse- * vejleder

* ~ klassetrins- * lærer

*

* optaget af ngt.

* psykologi * beskæftiget med (adfærd / opførsel)

*

* samspil af >

* mellem ngt.

* interagere, ~ være i samspil

* - - - med ngt.

* være i samspil med ngt.

*

* flittigt

* grundigt, omhyggeligt

* lige ud ad landevejen

* flittig

1525

In the UK

A **primary school** is for children between 5 and 11.

It consists of **form** 1 through form 3 (each form two years).

A **secondary school** is for young people

between the ages of about 11 and 16 or 18.

It consists of form 4 through form 5 or 6.

A **sixth-form college** is a school for students

over the age of 16.

A **first-former** is a pupil in the **first form** (two years)

10 so a **sixth-former** is a student in the **sixth form**.

A **grammar school** (o-f) is a school for students

between the ages of about 11 and 18

who are good at academic subjects.

Having study a subject **at AS (advanced subsidiary)**
(**level**) students **take** an **AS (level) exam** in **Year 12**.

Students will then normally **take** three **A2 subjects**,

and maybe **do** an **A2 (level) in History**,

before they **take** an **A2 (level) exam** in **Year 13**.

Together AS and A2 exams form the **A-level / advanced-level qualification** which is needed for entrance to universities.

A number of subjects are **on offer at A2 level** at a college.

In the US

An **elementary school**, a **grade** or **primary school**

is for children between the ages of about 6 and 12.

It consists of **grades** 1 through 6.

A **grammar school** is a **graded** school **intermediate**

between a primary school and a high school.

It's for young people between 12 and 14

and consists of **grades** 7 and 8.

A **high school** consist of grades 9 through 12

and is for students between 14 and 18.

A **first grader** is a pupil in (the) **first grade**

so an **twelfth grader** is a student in the **twelfth grade**.

A **junior high school** corresponds to the upper grades
or grade of the ordinary grammar school together with
one or more years of the ordinary high school.

A **senior high school** corresponds to the remainder of
the ordinary high school.

*

* ~ underskole

* klasse- / skoletrin

* ~ mellemskole, evt. gymnasieskole

*

*

* ~ gymnasie

*

* førstetrinselev * ~ på > * første * skoletrin

* ~ afgangselev

* ~ afgangsklasse

* ~ gymnasieskole

*

*

* på>

* AS (videregående underordnet)

* niveau

* tage

* - - -

* eksamen

* (skole-) år

* tage >

* A2 fag

* ~ have (faget historie) på A2 (niveau)

* tage >

* A2 (niveau) eksamen

* A-niveau

* videregående >

* niveau

* kvalifikation

* på tilbud, ~ tilbydes

* på A2 niveau

* ~ underskole

*

* klassetrin

* ~ mellemskole

* gradueret
~ niveaudelt

* indplaceret

*

*

* klassetrin

* ~ gymnasieskole

*

* førsteklasse-

* elev

* første

* klasse

* tolvteklasse-

* =

* tolvte

* =

*

*

*

*

*

A line may be **infinite**, or a **line segment**.

* uendelig

* stykke

1527 Natural science is concerned with studying	* naturvidenskab	* beskæftiget med ngt.
the physical world as described in the laws of nature .	* fysisk / materialistisk (verden)	* naturlove
All kinds of matter are influenced by the forces of nature .	* naturkraft	
The natural sciences are the physical sciences	* naturvidenskab	* fysisk ...
(physics, chemistry and geology), and the life sciences	* fysik * kemi * geologi * ... om levende væsner	
such as biology (botany and zoology), psychology etc .	*	
In physics, the teaching deals with the properties of matter	* egenskab, ejendommelighed	* stof
and energy in terms of force and motion.	*	
One day, in the physics laboratory , [lê`bårêtri E/A `labrêtâri]	* laboratorium, forsøgslokale	
10 the lesson is interrupted by a knock on the door.	* afbrudt af ngt.	
Appearing in the door, the head teacher says,	*	
' Sorry to interrupt. '	* undskyld jeg afbryder/ forstyrrer	
' I'm sorry to interrupt you, but I have to pass on a piece	* =	
of information, ' he says, directing his remark to the teacher.	*	
On the radio, they have interrupted a programme to bring	* afbryde ngt.	
a news bulletin .	* bulletin, (kort) meddelelse	
`bulêtin		
The teacher interrupts the teaching to receive information.	* afbryde (undervisning)	
There will be an interruption to the power supply ,	* afbrydelse af >	* kraft, ~ el- * forsyning
but the electric current will be interrupted only briefly .	* afbrudt	* kortvarigt
20 The students become acquainted with theoretical	* blive bekendt (med)	* teoretisk
physics .	* fysik	
According to the theory of relativity ,	* ifølge	* ~ relativitetsteori
developed by Albert Einstein (1879-1955), space and time	* (teori) udviklet af ng.	
are relative, and nothing can travel faster than light.	*	
In chemistry the teaching deals with chemical composition ,	* sammensætning	
properties , and changes of properties of substances,	* egenskab	
and various elementary forms of matter.	*	
(compounds , molecules, atoms, ions, electrons,	* kemisk forbindelse	
nuclei (nucleus), protons, neutrons etc.)	*	
30 The students experiment with naturally occurring	* naturligt forekommende	
chemicals.	*	
Some synthetic substances, e.g. man-made polymeric	* syntetisk	* menneskeskabt
compounds like plastic, are not found in nature (U).	* sammensætning	* in natura ~ naturligt forekommende
A polymer is a compound of high molecular weight	* polymer	* molekylvægt
derived by polymerization when many smaller molecules	* polymerisation	
combine .	* ~ gå i forbindelse	
Alloys are mixtures made of different metals,	* legering	
or metals and nonmetals.	*	

1528 Geology and geography are both **earth sciences**.

Geology deals with the **rocks** of which the earth is composed, and its **physical** history.

Coal, mineral oil and **natural gas** are formed **naturally** in the earth, resulting from the **compaction** and heating of the partially **decomposed fossil vegetable matter**.

Geography deals with the **interrelation (<ship) of / between the natural world and culture**; how **natural** and **cultural** phenomena **interrelate** **10** (how **nature** and **culture** are **interrelated** / how nature **interrelates with** culture).

The science deals with the areal **differentiation** of the earth's surface, as shown in the character, arrangement and **interrelations / interrelationships** over the world of such elements as waters, soil, **elevation**, climate, vegetation, population, land use, **natural** resources, industries, or states and of the **unit areas** formed by the complex of these individual areas.

Natural disasters as well as cultural, social, and economic **20** disasters sometimes cause dramatic changes.

The geography teacher **teaches** the students **about primitive peoples** who are **worshippers of nature** (U).

Imparting / lending divinity to the nature, these peoples di vinēti often have an **awe-inspiring view of nature**.

Biology is the science of life; of **living matter** in all its forms and phenomena with reference to origin, growth, reproduction, structure, mode of life etc.

In **nature study**, the biology teacher **teaches natural `history**, and the students study natural history.

30 They use a **natural history of** England and another one of the world.

The teacher is a **naturalized Dutchman**: he was born in **the Netherlands** by **Dutch** parents.

He **imparts / conveys** biological facts, news, and skills (**to** the students).

His teaching is **in the nature of a praise**.

* jordklode * videnskab

* stenart

* fysisk (historie)

* naturgas * naturligt

* sammenpresning

* nedbrudt * fossil * plante- * materiale

* samspil af >

* mellem > * naturens verden * kultur

* naturlig * kulturel (fænomen) * ~ være i samspil

* natur * interagere / være i samspil med ngt. * kultur

* være i samspil med ngt.

* opdeling

*

* samspil af ngt.

* højde (over havets overflade)

* naturligt forekommende

* enheds- * område

* ~ sammensat hele

*

* naturkatastrofe

*

* undervise **ng.** om ngt.

* naturfolk * naturtilbeder
(natur som begreb / princip)

* overføre > * guddommelighed * til (naturen)
~ tillægge (naturen) ...

* ærefrygtindgydende * syn på > * naturen
~ naturopfattelse / -syn

* levende * materiale

*

*

* (skolefaget) naturhistorie * undervise i ngt.

* naturhistorie

* naturhistoriebog

*

* statsborgerskabstildelt * hollænder

* Holland * hollandsk

* bibringe / indgyde / meddele / videregive ngt.

* til ng.

* være i retning af / have karakter af > * lovprisning

1529 The students learn about **Charles Darwin** (1800-82).

This British **naturalist** and author **originated** the **concept** that living things **evolve** by means of **natural selection**.

Darwin's doctrines explain evolution.

A **Darwinian** as is a follower of Darwin or Darwinism.

Darwinism is the **Darwinian theory** that the **origin of species** is **derived by descent**, with variation by **genetic mutation**, from parent forms through the natural selection of those best **adapted to** **10 survive in the struggle with** their rivals.

The genetic structure of living things makes them able to **mutate**: **mutate into** new forms.

A **mutant** is an **offspring** with a **mutant gene** which makes it different from its **ancestors / progenitors** prœu' dʒenitêz and perhaps more adapted to survive.

The students study **natural** phenomena in **laboratory** la' bârêtri and **naturalistic settings**.

Some plants and animals are adapted to **cope with** extreme conditions.

20 Some plants grow **naturally** in **rich soil** while others grow naturally in **poor** soil.

Only **well-behaved** students can be left alone in the **biology laboratory**.

In the **lab**, the students promise not to **disturb** anything **none of** their **business**.

The teacher won't have to worry about things **of that nature**.

In addition to **imparting / convey** biology **to** the students, the teacher tries to **impart / convey a feeling for nature** as well as a **delight in natural beauty**.

30 To **present natural beauty**, the nature-loving teacher takes the students **out in the open** to **scenic areas**.

Taking the students **out in the country** to **beautiful areas**, remarkable for (**the beauty of**) their **scenery**, the teacher hopes the students will have an **experience of natural beauty** in the **countryside**.

In a **nature reserve**, established as part of the **nature conservation**, you can study the wildlife in its **natural habitat**.

* =
* naturforsker * skabe (oprindelsen til) / * opfattelse
~ være ophavsmand til >
* udvikles * naturlig udvælgelse
*
* darwinist
* darwinisme * darwinistisk * teori om at -
* arternes oprindelse * afledt ved > * nedstamning
* genetisk * & forandring
* egnet / tilpasset til at -
* overleve i > * kampen
*
* mutere * ... til ngt.
* mutant * afkom * muteret * gen
* ophav, ~ det ngt. stammer fra
*
* naturlig * laboratorie-
* naturlignende * forhold
omgivelser
* hamle op med / klare / overkomme ngt.
*
* naturligt * rig * jord
under naturlige forhold frugtbar
* dårlig, mager, ufrugtbar
* velopdragen
* biologi * laboratorium, forsøgslokale
~ biologilokale
* = * flytte på / rode ved ngt.
* der ikke vedkommer ng.
* af den art
* bibringe ngt. til ng. , ~ ... ng. ngt
* bibringe / indgyde > * naturfølelse
* glæde ved ngt. * naturlig / naturens * skønhed
~ naturglæde
* fremvise ngt. * naturens skønhed
(give en naturoplevelse)
* & ud i naturen * ~ naturskønne * områder
* ud * ~ på landet, ~ i naturen * - = -
* skønheden ved > * sceneri
& naturskønhed
* oplevelse af > * naturlig * skønhed
& naturoplevelse
* ~ på landet, ~ i naturen
* naturresservat * natur-
* bevaring * naturlig * & levested

1530 The teacher **swots up on** the nature reserve

before a **field trip**.

He **crams in** a lot of activities during the trip.

He **crams** as many activities **in** as possible.

Following a **natural trail**, most students admire

and enjoy the **beauties** and **marvels of nature**.

The students study the **natural adaptation / adaption of** plants and animals **to the incoming and outgoing tide**.

They **marvel at / over** the **natural agility** of a **squirrel**.

10 People may **naturalize** imported plants or animals.

Some imported animals and plants **naturalize** (& E <ise) in new regions as if **native / indigenous**.

The grey squirrel **is** now **naturalized** in Britain.

The **naturalization** (<isation) of **invasive** plants and animals may cause problems.

The students wear **leisurewear** in warm **natural** colours.

The teacher tells the pupils not to **disturb** the eggs if they find a bird's nest.

The eggs must **be left undisturbed**,

20 and hopefully remain **undisturbed** by egg thieves.

The students are concerned about the **disturbance of** the local wildlife by **nature lovers** who have come out in great numbers to **enjoy the countryside**, and **admire the (beauty of the) scenery**.

A **caterpillar** is a **larva** from a **butterfly** or a **moths**,

The students put some **larvae** into a **terrarium**,

and observe how each larva **pupates**.

A larva passes into a hard **shelled pupal / chrysalis stage**, perhaps in a **cocoon** (a protective covering of silk threads)

30 where the **pupa / chrysalis / chrysalid** **undergoes a transformation / a metamorphosis into** a **butterfly** or a **moth** e.g. a **clothes moth**.

So the **pupae / chrysalises / chrysalides** **transform / metamorphose into** adult butterflies or moths.

As a students **attempt** the **biology** or **exam questions** / E& the **biology** or **exam paper**, he or she **attempt to** answer all the questions although a few need not being **attempted**.

* studere ngt. grundigt

* ~ studietur i felten

* proppe ngt. ind

* =

* natursti / -rute

* skønheds-
åbenbaring

* naturlig

* til > * indkommende

* forbløffes /
forundres over >

* naturalisere (plante / dyr)

* naturalisere sig

* oprindeligt forekommende

* være naturaliseret

* naturalisation

*

* fritidstøj

* flytte om på / røre / rode ved ngt.

*

* lade ngt. være >

* ... af ng.

* forstyrrelse af ngt.

* naturelsker

* naturskønt område

* beundre naturen (naturskønheden)

* (sommerfugle- / møl-) larve

* kålorm

*

* skalbeklædt

* kokon

* puppe

* undergå >

* sommerfugl

* pupper

* omformes / skifter form til ngt.

* forsøge at klare > * opgave
(besvare)

* biologi- / eksamensopgavesæt

* forsøge at klare / besvare

* underfuldhed

* tilpasning af ngt. >

* udgående

* behændighed

* egern

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1531 The **singing** and **music teacher** is a **natural-born** singer, and **having a sense of absolute pitch**, she is a **naturally gifted** singer.

She is **naturally artistic**, and having **perfect pitch**, she can sing and recognize the exact **pitch** of a tone, for instance **A natural**, A flat (Ab, a **half tone** or **semitone** lower) or **A sharp** (A#, a half tone higher).

She can **play by year**.

Many students **have a good ear**.

10 They may **have a good ear for** both **music** and **language**

while some **have no ear for** music on language

Some students easily **gain a hearing**.

Their suggestions usually **meet with sympathy**.

Some songs create a real **hoot** as the teacher herself is actually a real **hoot**.

Her great grandfather was the **ancestor / progenitor of** a family of famous entertainers.

A member of her family was one of the **progenitors** of rock'n roll.

* sang- * musiklærer * ~ født
* have > * fornemmelse af > * absolut * tonhøjde
 ~ absolut gehør * begavet
* naturlig
* kunstnerisk af natur * absolut gehør
* tonhøjde
* et rent A * b for A * halv tone * =
* kryds for A
* spille > * ~ efter gehør
* have > * ~ gehør
* ... for ngt.
* have > * intet * ~ gehør for ngt.
 ~ ikke have >
* finde / vinde / vække gehør
* =
* lattervækker
* person, der kan få folk til at more sig
* ophavsmand til ngt.
*
* <<
*

1532 The history teacher has taught about the Middle Ages .	* middelalderen (se side 147)	
A belief in and a fear of the supernatural prevailed	* det overnaturlige	* herske, være vidt udbredt / fremherskende
in the Middle Ages.	*	
Many people suffered an unnatural death	* lide >	* unaturlig * død
in the Middle Ages; violence and murder prevailed .	* herske, være vidt udbredt	
Being superstitious , most people believed in	* overtroisk	
supernatural / paranormal beings, powers and forces	* overnaturlig	* væsner * magter * kræfter
with supernatural / paranormal power(s) or force(s) ,	* =	* kraft, evne * kraft, styrke (kræfter, evner) (kræfter, styrker)
and able of exercising supernatural / paranormal power	* udøve >	* = * magt
10 through the act of God, or the devil , or good or evil spirits .	* djævlen	* ond * ånd
Angels were believed to be celestial attendants	* engel	* himmelsk * vogter
or messengers of God showing up in celestial light ,	* budbringer	* = * lys
and maybe accompanied by celestial music .	* <<	* musik
Some superstitious people believed in sorcerers	* overtroisk	* troldmand
and sorceresses who were supposed to exercise magic .	* troldkvinde * udføre >	* magi heks overnaturlig handling
The ordeal of fire took place when a noble accused	* ildprøve, ~ jernbyrd	
of crime held red-hot iron, or walked usually 9 feet blindfolded	*	
over red-hot ploughshares .	* plovjern, -skær	
The ordeal of hot water required the accused to dip	* ~ varmtvandsprøve	
his hand in a kettle of hot water and retrieve a stone.	* tilbagebringe ngt.	
The water had to be close to the boiling temperature	*	
and the depth from which the stone had to be retrieved	*	
was up to the wrist for one accusation and up to the elbow	*	
for three.	*	
The ordeal would take place in the church, with several	*	
in attendance , purified and praying to God to reveal the truth.	* overværelse	* renset (for synd)
Afterwards, the wounds were bound, and examined	*	
after three days to see whether they was healing or festering .	* gå i betændelse	
If after three days God had not healed his wounds	*	
the suspect was guilty of the crime.	*	
The ordeal of the bier in Medieval Europe was founded	* prøvelse, ~ gudsdom	* (lig-) bære
on the belief that a sympathetic action of the blood causes it	* følelsesmæssig	* (på-) virkning
to flow at the nearness or touch of the murderer	*	
It was used to test the guilt of a person accused of murder	*	
as the murder victim's corpse would begin to bleed	*	
if it was touched or approached by the murderer.	*	

1533 A man accused of sorcery might be subjected to the **ordeal** of **cold water**: he was **submerged** in a stream and acquitted if he survived.

Another man, accused of **poaching**, was to be tied up and submerged in a **barrel** three times; he was considered innocent if he floated and guilty if he sank.

Witch (-) hunt

Especially the women who were believed to **possess evil magic powers** and **practice witchery** were called **10 witches**, and often accused of **witchery** or **sorcery**.

Believed to be **an accomplice** of the devil, they were accused of **witchcraft**, the **practice of black art / magic** // **the black arts**.

The accused usually kept **professing** their **innocence** but were then just subjected to torture until they confessed. or subjected to a **trial by ordeal**.

Ordeal by water was later associated with the witch-hunts of the 16th and 17th centuries although in this scenario the custom was reversed from the examples above.

20 An accused who sank was considered innocent while floating indicated witchcraft.

The ordeal would normally be conducted with a rope holding the subject connected to assistants sitting in a boat or the like, so that the person being tested could be pulled in if he or she didn't float.

The **notion** that the ordeal was **flatly devised** as a situation without any possibility of acquittal even if the outcome was innocent is a modern exaggeration.

Some argued that the witches floated because they had **30 renounced baptism** when entering the Devil's service.

It was also claimed that water was such a pure element that it **repelled** the guilty.

If the accused survived the trial and were found guilty they were **condemned to the stake**.

Burned at the stake, they **died / perished at the stake**.

In medieval superstition, witches were believed to ride through the air on **broomsticks**, and perhaps seen among the **celestial bodies**.

*		
* koldtandsprøve		* nedsænket
*		
* krybskytteri		
* tønde		
*		
* heksejagt		
* besidde >		
* ond	* magiske	* evner
		* udføre >
		* trolddoms- / heksekunst
* heks		* =
* troldkvinde		* =
* sort magi		* person i ledtog med ng.
* =	* udførelse af >	* sort magi
*		
* fremføre >		* uskyld
*		
* domsafgørelse		* (ved) prøvelse
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
* opfattelse	* stædigt, hårdnakket	* opfundet
*		
*		
*		
* frasige sig >		* dåb
*		
* frastøde ngt.		
*		
* dømt til >		* stage, ~ bål og brand
* brændt >	* på stagen ~ bålet	* dø / omkomme på ...
* middelalderlig		* overtro
* (fej-) kost, riskost		
* himmel-		* legeme

1534 A **shipping company** may own a number of ships.

A **shipping company** as a **freight forwarder** deals with **shipment / shipping** as **freightage**.

In the **shipping office**, or **freight forwarder office** a (**freight**) **forwarder** (a **forwarding / shipping agent**) or **freighter / shipper** arranges to pick up or deliver goods on instructions of a **freighter / shipper** from or to a point by various necessary **conveyances** (vehicles and vessels).

A **freighter** as a vessel is mainly for carrying **cargo / 10 freightage / shipment**.

In a **shipbroker company**, a **shipbroker** buys and sells **ships** from **shipowners**.

He may sell an old ship to a **shipbreaker** who takes care that the ship is **broken down**.

A ship is built **on** the **shipway** in the **shipyard**.

In the **ship-building yard**, the **shipyard workers** **shore up** the hull with **shores**.

They may **rig up** some **scaffolding** for the **shipbuilders** and the **shipwrights**.

20 Masters, journeymen and apprentices work together.

A young person who is **apprenticed to** a **master carpenter** as an **apprentice carpenter** what is **in store for** him or her.

Bound apprentice to their master, he or she knows what the future **has in store for** them.

Serving their apprenticeship with their master, the apprentices **store () up** knowledge.

If an apprentice **sets (great) store by** the **will to learn**, and **lays / puts (great) store by** it, the master may **set / lay (great) store by** him or her.

30 If a master doesn't **put (great) store by** an apprentice, the apprentice may **run away from** his **apprenticeship**.

It takes some years to **completed** one's **apprenticeship**.

Some masters **run a tight ship**.

When an apprentice **has served** his / her **apprenticeship**, and **served a full apprenticeship to** his / her **trade** he or she is a **skilled ship's carpenter** whose mind is **stored with** vivid impressions of **carpentry**.

During their breaks, the workers **store () up** energy.

* rederi

* speditjonsfirma

* ~ =

* skibsfragtning

* fragtning

* ~ speditjons kontor

* ~ speditør kontor

* speditør

* =

* =

* fragtafsender

* transportmidler

* fragtskib

* last

* =

* skibslast

* skibsmæglerfirma

* skibsmægler

* skib

* skibsreder

* skibsophugger

* hugge op

* skib

* på byggebedding

* på skibsværft

* skibsværft

* værftsarbejder

* afstive understøtte

* skråstiver støttebjælke

* rigge ngt. hastigt op

* stillads

* skibsbygger

* skibsbygger og tømrer

* mester

* svend

* lærling

* sætte / komme i lære hos >

* mester ⇔ tømrer

* som > * lærling ⇔

* tømrer-

* ~ være i vente

* bundet som lærling til / sat i lære hos ng.

* have i vente til ng.

* aftjene sin læretid hos ng.

* ophobe (viden)

* lægge megen / stor vægt på >

* viljen til at > * lære ~ lærevillighed

* =

* sætte stor pris på ng.

* =

* løbe af lære / fra sin læreplads

* afslutte sin læretid

* ~ lede et foretagende effektivt

* være udlært, have aftjent sin læretid

* ... fuldt ... i sit fag

* udlært, faglært

* skibs-

* tømrer

* fyldt med >

* tømrerarbejde, -håndværk

* opsamle (energi)

1535 When the hull is finished on the **shipway**,
there is a **baptism**, a **christening** or a **naming ceremony**.

Making the **sign of the cross**, a priest **blesses** the ship
although the ship is named after a **sea god** (<dess).

When a **crew** of workers **launches** the ship
down the **slip** (<way), they **cross themselves**.

When people **make the sign of the cross**
it's a symbol of the **Cross** on which Jesus was crucified.

After the **launch**, the ship **riggers rig** the ship **with** masts,
10 spars, rigging, sails etc.

The sails are made of **sailcloth**.

A ship is a **seagoing** or **ocean-going vessel**,
either a **sailing ship** or a **motor ship**,
propelled by sails, motors or both.

In the nautical sense, this vessel is a **ship**,
a **ship-rigged sailing vessel**,
square-rigged on all of three or more masts.

20 A **bark** has three or more masts,
square-rigged on all but the **aftermost** mast,
which is **fore-and-aft-rigged**.

Build to be a **seaworthy** vessel, the **merchantman**
is to **sail on** many **seas** and **sail (up)on** the **oceans**.

Many **sailors** shall **sail** many **seas** and the oceans.

Some of the **seamen** shall **sail the Seven `Seas**
and sail **the five oceans**.

When the **merchant ship** has been **rigged for voyage**,
the shipowner has to **man** the ship.

30 The **captain** or **master** of the **ship**, the **shipmaster**,
shipman or (`sea) **captain** is an **able** (-bodied) seaman
who **crosses his t's and dots his i's**.

A ' t ' and T have a **cross** in form of a horizontal
cross stroke or **crossline**, forming part of the letter.

An H has a **crossbar**.

A football goal has a **crossbar** between the goalposts.

An athlete must clear the **crossbar**
that rests on the **uprights**.

A man's bicycle has a **crossbar**.

* byggebedding
* dåb * navngivnings- * ~ højtidelighed
* gøre korsets tegn for
velsigne
* havgud (-inde)
* hold * søsætte
lade løbe af stablen
* ophalerbedding * korse sig
* gøre korsets tegn
* kors
* -ning * rigger * rigge
tilrigge
* rundholt * rigning * sejl
stang takkelage
* sejldug
* havgående * oceangående * skib
fartøj
* sejlskib * motorskib
*
* fuldrigger
* fuldrigget * sejlskib
* med råsejl
* bark
* bagest
* for og agter, fra for til agter
langskibs
* sødygtig * handelsskib
* sejle på > * hav * ... > * ocean
* sømand * besejle > * hav
* sømand * = * de syv have
* =
* handelsskib * blive rigget til> * sørejse
* bemandede ngt.
* kaptajn * ~ fører * skibs- * = * =
* søkaptajn * fuldbefaren
* sætte streg gennem t'erne og sætte prik over i'erne
at være omhyggelig
* krydsning
* tværstreg * -linie
* tværlinie / -streg
* tværstang
overligger
* =
* opstander
* stang

1536 Some **seamanlike** people apply in the **shipping office**

to **sign on as sailors / seamen** to **crew** the **ship**.

It's the captain's job to **sign on / engage / ship** a **crew**

both **ship's officers** and the **crew**.

Others apply to **crew for** the captain on the ship.

A **sailing master** is the officer in charge of the navigation.

A **crewman** who **crews** for the first time must acquire /

develop / learn **seamanlike** skills to be skilled in **seamanship**.

Crewing a ship is a **tough job** and a **tough nut to crack**.

10 **Crewing on** a ship calls for **tough customers / guys**

who can handle a **tough job** and are used to **tough it out**.

A captain of a **whaler** ships skilled **whalers**.

Launching his **harpoon** against a **whale**.

the **harpooner** makes an attempt to **harpoon** the whale.

There has just been a **crime wave** in the town.

A criminal captain **rigged** a **selection** of crewmen

in favour of his friends and acquaintances from a **crew of**

tough (-skinned) criminals from the **underworld**.

It takes a **tough character** to tackle the **tough problems**

20 one has to deal with in a **tough neighbourhood**.

The new captain is ready to **cross swords with**

toughs who **launch** threats **against** other people

and **launch** blows **against** them.

So the captain will **hold** their past **against** them

if they **are at cross purposes with life**.

He must be **tough-minded** and quick at **repartee** (U)

when he **cross-examines** the men.

At a **cross-examination** an applicant may come up

with a **repartee**.

30 The captain has, however, a flair for **repartee**

so after short **crossfire** of **repartees**,

he will find out if they **are at cross`purposes**

or if they just **talk at cross purposes**.

When **things** have **come to a head**

it's important to **keep one's head / one's cool**

and not let any disturbing **thoughts cross** your **mind**.

* ~ sømandskyndig / -agtig * ~ forhyringskontor

* indtegne sig som > * sømand * bemande > * skib
~ påmønstre

* ~ forhyre * besætning (m. officerer)

* skibsofficer * besætning (u. ...)

* være besætning for ng.

* ~ navigationsmester

* besætningsmedlem * være besætning

* ~ sømandsmæssig / -agtig * sømandsskab

* bemande * vanskelig / * en hård nød at knække
(skib) drøj (opgave) ~ vanskelig opgave

* være mandskab på (skib) * ~ hård negl / hund

* hårdt (arbejde) * holde det ud, stå det igennem
klare sig igennem, føre et hårdt liv

* hvalfanger (-båd) * hvalfanger

* kaste > * harpun * mod > * hval

* harpunkaster * harpunere ngt.

* kriminalitets- * bølge

* ~ manipulere ulovligt > * udvælgelsen af (ng.)

* til fordel for ng. * bande af >

* hårdhudet * underverdenen

* fast * karakter * hård, sej * problem

* hårdt * kvarter

* krydse klinger med
kæmpe / diskutere med

* skrap fyr, bisse * udslynge (trusler) mod ng.
bølle, gangster

* ... (slag) ...

* holde (ngs. fortid) op dem

* være komme i et skævt forhold til livet

* nøgtern, usentimental * gensvar
viljestærk replik

* krydsforhøre

* ... forhør

* vittigt svar
rapt gensvar

* slagfærdighed

* krydsild * gensvar

* have misforstået hinanden
/ modsatte hensigter

* tale forbi hinanden

* tingene går op i en spids / brænder på

* holde hovedet koldt

* tanke strejfe en

1537 Demanding an applicant's baptism / birth certificate ,	* dåbs- / fødsels-	* attest
the captain cross-checks the applicant's alleged identity with	* krydstjekke ngt. med ngt.	
the certificate of baptism , and then cross-checks his identity	* ~ dåbsaqttest	* krydstjekke ngt. >
against the applicant's (seaman's) discharge book .	* op imod >	* ~ søfartsbog
When the captain has done a cross-check ,	* ... tjek	
he marks some names with a cross ,	* kors	
and crossed () out other names.	* kryds	
	* streget ngt. ud	
When the captain crosses an applicant's name off the list,	* stryge ng./ ngt. af (liste)	
some rejected applicant just says,	*	
10 ' That's tough ' or ' That's tough luck . '	* det er hårdt	* det er vel nok ærgeligt
Some people are not easily made cross .	det er lige hårdt nok	
	* (blive) gjort gnaven / sur / tvær	
They are seldom cross with anybody,	* være ...	
and seldom let a cross word pass their lips even if somebody	* lade > * gnavent etc. (ord)	* komme over ens læber
launches (himself) into a lengthy (hi>) story of their life.	* kaste sig ud i ngt.	* langvarig (~livshistorie)
Others, however, gets cross with the captain	* blive ...	
about his toughness .	* over >	* hårdhed
Like a crossed child, as cross as two sticks ,	* & som ikke får sin vilje	* rigtig sur og gnaven
they launch into blistering criticism.		kontrær
When people launch into a grumble about pay,	* gå i gang med /	* svidende / ætsende (kritik)
20 or tries to cross the captain's palm with silver ,	kaste / vove sig ud i >	
it just toughens the captain (up).	* - - - >	* beklage sig over ngt.
The captain toughens (up), crosses his legs ,	* give penge til / bestikke ng.	
crosses his arms (on his chest)	* gøre ng. hård, -ere, hærde ng.	
and embarks on a new subject,	* blive hård, -ere	* lægge benene over kors
hoping he shall never cross these men's path again.	hærdes	
He hopes ther paths will never cross again.	* ... armene ...	
Some people always want to cross other people,	* gå i gang med ngt.	
and cross them in (doing) something.	* krydse ngs. vej, ~ møde ng.	
The captain always embarks on speculations	* ngs. veje krydses, ~ møde ng. igen	
about tough competition and tough fights.	* komme ng. på tværs, ~ ødelægge det for ng.	
When he had first gone to sea , and they had put to sea ,	* - - - i (at gøre) ngt.	
it didn't cross / never crossed his mind that	* gå ombord i / i gang med	
anybody among the crew would embarking on / launch	begynde på ngt.	
a campaign to rebel and mutiny.	* hård, skrap (konkurrence)	* ... (kamp)
The thought had never crossed his mind .	* (person) står til søs	* (besætning) - - -
Some people have strong desire to launch out ;	* strejfe en (-s tanke) at -	
launch out on their own , and maybe launch out on mutiny.	* iværksætte / starte / begynde ngt.	
	* gå i gang med / begynde på ngt.	
	* tanken har (aldrig) strejft ham	
	* begynde på noget nyt	
	* - - - * på egen hånd	* - - - * med (mytteri)

1538 The captain **ships** the **crew** for the voyage

some time before **sailing**.

When **all hands** (all officers and the **crew**) have **shipped**,
the captain **mans** all the **posts** on the ship.

So a selected crowd of **crewmen** **man** every post
above and under deck.

When the captain has finished the **manning**,
all hands are ready to **ship as** officers and **crewmen**.

A (**ship's**) **chands** is responsible for the **provision**
10 of food and drink for the voyage.

So the **chandler provisions** the ship; he / it is going
to **provision** it **with** all kinds of **provisions** for the voyage.

When the first officers and crewmen have **embarked**,
the ship is ready to **load**.

As a **cargo ship**, the vessel mainly **ships cargo**.

It only **ships** a few passengers.

When it **loads** its **cargo**, it loads a **shipment**
of **manufactured** goods.

The various goods are **stored** / **warehoused**
20 on different **storeys** / **stories** / **floors**
in the various **warehouses** / **stores** / **storehouses**

While the goods are **in storage**, they are managed
by **storekeepers** / **store clerks** / **storemen** /
warehousemen.

When the ships **embark**, they **embark** some **cargo(es)** /
shipments through a **port** into the **hold** to be **stored in** there.

Some goods are **hauled**, **purchased** or **hoist** on board
by means of **tackles** and **purchases** with ropes and **pulleys**.

The **ship's cook** is in charge of the **galley**,
30 and responsible for the **provision** of food.

The ship's cook and his **cook's mate** prepare the meals
to be served in the **messroom**.

When the **storekeeper** or **steward** on board the ship
lay () in / up stores for the voyage, he **stores** the ship
with provisions that **store** well.

The ship **stores** the goods **in** the **store(s)** / **storeroom**.

Stores must encompass a **store** / **stores** of **staples**
as well as a ship must have a lot of special equipment **in store**.

* indskibe > * besætning * til (sørejse)
mandskab

* afsejling

* ~ alle mand * ~ menig besætning * indskibet sig

* sætte mandskab på > * post

* besætningsmedlemmer * bemandede (post)

*

* bemanding

* sejle som > * ~ menige besætningsmedlemmer

* skibsprovianteringshandler * forsyning, ~ levering >

* af ngt.

* forsyne ngt.

* - - - ngt. med > * proviant, forsyninger

* gå ombord
embarkere

* tage last, blive lastet

* lastskib * indskibe, tage ngt. ombord / * last
sejle med ngt.

* - - - ng.

* laste > * last * forsendelse
sending, ladning

* forarbejdede

* (være) lagret / opmagasineret

* på > * etage

* i > * varehus, lager, pakhus

* lager (-opbevaring), opmagasinering

* lagerforvalter * lagerist * lagerforvalter
materieforvalter / -arbejder

* =

* tage ombord * tage ngt. ombord * last

* = * sidelasteport * lasterum * oplagret i <

* (blive) hevet / trukket / slæbt * hevet, hejset * hejst

* talje * gie, ~ dobbelt block * taljeblok, trisse

* skibsskok * kabys

* forsyning af (fødevarer)

* koksmat

* messe

* toterumsgast * hovmester

* ~ oplagre > * lager, forråd * udruste (skib)

* med > * forråd * holde sig

* oplagre / opbevare ngt. på lager * i storerum

* ~ lagersamling * lager / -samling * dagligvarer
gængse varer

* på lager

1539 The men in **longshore** jobs, such as **stevedores**,
dockworkers or **dockers** E/A **longshoremen**,
 also pull or push **handcarts** up to the **ship's side**.

The dockers **poise themselves on** their **feet**
 before they carry a **burden / load** on their backs.

Sometimes, as they **poise** a load **on** their shoulder,
 they **drag** themselves **along**, **poising** their **head sideways**

They **drag / lug** loads and burdens
 as well as the passenger's **luggage** eE/eA **baggage**

10 up the **gangplank**, **gangway** or **brow**.
 brau

The **hold holds** a good deal of **space**.
 enough to **hold** the whole shipment.

Some fragile goods must be **stored** with extra care,
 if **making** their **way to port** as **sound commodities**.

The hold **contains** commodities of various weight
 but in the end, the load must **poise below deck**.

Often a ship must be **ballasted**
 so they use **ballast** to **poise** the ship **in** the water.

It's very important that the ship keeps **in (equi>) poise /**
20 equilibrium / balance so the load must be unable to **shift**.

Responsibilities **ballast** some kind of people
 who **lack poise**.

If they **have poise**, it may be seen in the **poise** of their **head**.

The officer in charge of the **loading**
 has a **load** of responsibility.

So he must have the **ballast** of a confident **mind**
 well **stored** with experience.

On the outward voyage, on the voyage out,
 the ship **carries / ships** domestic goods
30 alongside passengers.

The **shipping agent** or **shipper** from the **shipping office**
ships the **manufactures** (pl.) that the **wholesalers**
 or merchants want to be **shipped** to India.

* kyst- / havne- (job) * stevedore, havnearbejder
 * =
 * håndvogn * skibsside
 * ~ finde balancen > * på fødderne
 ~ stående
 * byrde
 * holde ngt. i balance > * på ngt.
 * slæbe sig afsted * lægge hovedet på siden
 * bære / slæbe ngt.
 * baggage * =
 * løbebro, gangbræt
 landgang, -sbro
 * lastrum * rumme
 * indeholde
 rumme
 * (blive) oplagret
 * ~ nå i havn * fejlfri * vare
 * indeholde (varer)
 * være i ligevægt > * under > * dæk
 * (blive) ballastet, ~ forsynet med / givet ballast
 * = * bringe / holde ngt. i ligevægt > * på (vandet)
 * ligevægt
 * = * forskubbe sig
 * gøre ligevægtig
 give mentalt fundament
 * mangle > * naturlig ligevægt
 sikker / værdig fremtræden
 * få > - - - * holdning ⇔ * hovedets
 * lastning
 * tung byrde
 * (have) ballast i form af > * sind
 * forsynet med ngt.
 * udrejse * =
 * fragte ngt.
 * sammen med / foruden ng&t.
 * afskiber, befragter, * speditjonskontor
 speditør, klarerer
 * afsende > * forarbejdede varer * grosserer
 * (blive) fragtet

1540 One of the passengers is a travelling salesman o-f /	* handels-	* rejsende
E& commercial traveller .	*	
The sales representative travels in wool and cotton	* =	* rejse i (produkt)
for a London wholesale dealer .	* for ng.	* grossist
In manufacturing industry / the manufacturing industries,	* i > * fremstillings- * industri (U) * = * = (C)	
the factories work raw materials up into manufactures (pl.) /	* ~ forarbejde > * rå- * ~ varer * til > * forarbejdede	produkter / varer
manufactured goods (pl.)	* =	
In a particular manufacturing industry , the factories	* industri	
work a raw material up into a single manufactured product .	* forarbejdet	* produkt
10 Some factories manufacture wollen goods ,	* fremstille >	* uld- * varer
and some manufacturers produce cotton goods .	* producent	* bomulds- * =
So they sell wollen and cotton manufactures .	* uld-	* bomulds- * produkt
The manufacture of wollens and cottons	* fremstilling af > * uldprodukter / -varer * bomulds-...	
brings in much profit to the capitalists.	*	
Cotton consists of white fibers attached to the seeds of	*	
cotton plants grown / raised on cotton fields	*	
for example in the Cotton Belt in the US.	* bomuldsbæltet	
Until the American Civil War 1861 – 65,	*	
before the slavery was abolished,	*	
20 the cotton plantation owners used Negro slaves	* bomulds- * plantage-	* ejer
to work the land, and pick cotton .	* plukke >	* bomuld
The cotton was baled , and the bales of cotton	* presset i balle	* balle * =
carried to a cotton mill .	* bomulds-	* mølle ~ spinderi
A cotton mill produces cotton cloth / fabrics and other	* bomulds-	* klæde / stof
cotton products like cotton wool /A& absorbent wool	* (bomulds-) vat	
and Q-tips / E& cotton buds .	* vatpind	
A cotton ball can be used to clean the skin.	* ~ vat-	* klump
Sewing cotton (eE) is sold on cotton reels .	* ~ bomuldssytråd	* ...s- * trisse
(Cotton candy A/E candy floss (E) looks like pink cotton.)	* " bomuldsslik "	* candyfloss
30 In a factory today, goods under production	*	
are often conveyed / transported by a conveyor belt .	* transport-	* ~ bånd
Transported by various vehicles / means of transport ,	* transportmiddel	
various kinds of conveyances , boats and ships,	* landtransportmiddel	
some goods travel well and some travel badly .	* ~ fint tåle transport	* dårligt - - -

1541 The ship embarks passengers for various destinations.	* embarkere / indskibe ng. til (sted)
One of the passengers is a (much- / widely-) travelled man.	* (meget / vidt) berejst
Suddenly cottoning`on (to this passenger's wanderlust),	* begynde at forstå (ngt.) * rejselyst
a first-time traveller cottens (up) to his fellow traveller .	* førstegangs- * rejsende * begynde at * & med- kunne lide ng. passager
This cross-eyed fellow voyager is fond of travel (U).	* skeløjet * (sø-) rejsende * rejseri, at rejse
Having an urge / a strong desire to travel ,	* trang / stærkt lyst til at > * rejse & rejsetrang / stærkt rejselyst
he likes very much to make a journey and make a voyage ,	* foretage en (land-) rejse * (sø-) ...
come / go on a journey and come / go on a voyage ,	* komme / tage på ...
He likes to journey (for months / through many countries),	* rejse (på land) (+ adv.=
10 and voyage for months / across many seas.	* ... (på havet) + adv.
When he makes a cross-country journey,	* tværs gennem landskabet * rejse / fra den ene ende til den anden
he prefers (to take) the (less-) travelled roads.	* befærdet
Being on a round-the-world cruise ,	* rundt-i-hele-verden * krydstogt
he is going to travel round the world .	* rejse rundt i verden
So as he wants to travel (over) the whole world,	* berejse / (rejse over) ngt.
he will have to travel (for) thousands of miles	* =
He will have to travel (for) a couple of years.	* =
His eyes travel over his travelling companions .	* bevæge sig * rejsefælle
He was once a member of a travelling company .	* rejsende skuespillerselskab
20 His thoughts travel over past and previous events	* (tanke) gennemgå ngt.
as well as future travels .	* ~ lange rejser
He'll sometimes have to apply to a travel agent	* rejsebureaurepresentant
in a travel agency or travel bureau .	* rejsebureau
Road, ship, and rail travel (<ling) was slower	* vej- * skibs- * jernbane- / & tog- * rejseri
and often dangerous in olden days.	*
His travel clothes and travelling bag	* rejse- (tøj) * --- (taske)
will be travel-soiled, travel-stained and travel-worn .	* =
Getting travel-sick in a vehicle, a person may suffer from	* køresyg
travel sickness E/A motion sickness .	* rejsesyg
30 One day, it's time for disembarkation .	* landgang
So when he has reached his journey's end ,	* rejsens ende
and disembarked from the last vehicle	* stige af / gå fra borde
he intends to write a travellog(ue) ; a book of travels (pl.)	* rejsebeskrivelse
about his experiences on his travels .	* rejse
People in more modern times make travelog(ue)s	* rejseberetning
like broadcasts, lectures with slides , and films.	* foredrag med > * lysbilled ~ lysbilledforedrag
If they get their fee by a crossed cheque / check ,	* crosset ...
it must be paid into a bank account.	*

1542 The government ships () off people to overseas places.	* afskibe	* oversøisk
Having to serve overseas , people have to travel overseas .	* (tjene) ~ i et oversøisk land	* rejse * ~ til et - - -
They have to travel by sea and land ,	* rejse over sø og land / havet og over land / til vands og til lands	
and live overseas for some years in an overseas country,	* <<	* < < <
across / beyond / over the seas	* ~ langt væk over havet	
A traveller's cheque E/A traveler's check can be	* rejsecheck	
exchanged for a fixed amount of money in a foreign country.	*	
All parts of the ship must be shipshape in due time	* ~ sejlklar, i god orden	
so it can sail shipshape out of the harbour.	* sejle	* = * ud af (havn)
10 After the shipment , the embarkation / embarkment	* indskibning	
when the morning is well along , the ship is ready for sea .	* et godt stykke henne	* ~ sejlklar
So the ship is ready to sail / put (out) to sea / stand to sea .	* parat til at -	* stikke til søs
Every day the shipboy or ship's boy sails in .	& sejlklar * skibsdreng	* = * gå ivrigt igang
Yet, at first when he sailed into his work,	* gå ivrigt i gang med	
he found himself at sea .	* helt ude at svømme, ~ i vildrede	
Although in the beginning he was all at sea	* =	
and completely at sea , he soon learnt	* =	
how to sail through most of his jobs.	* ordne ngt. i en håndvending	
The boatswain / bosun never had to sail into him.	* bådsmænd	* angribe / overfuse ng.
20 The crew is ready to launch a boat from the ship.	* sætte i søen	
When the crew embark on their voyage ,	* begynde på / gå i gang med ngt.	* sørejse
they embark on new adventures,	* - = -	
and some of them embark on a new career.	* - = -	
When the ship eventually sails and goes to sea	* afsejle	* stikke til søs
it goes on an ocean voyage and sails for India.	* ocean verdenshav	
The ship sails from England to India and back.	* sejle fra (sted) til (sted)	
It ships passenger and mainly manufactured goods	* fragte ngt. >	
from England to India, and ships passengers	* fra (sted) til (sted)	* ... ngt. >
and mainly raw materials back from India.	* tilbage fra (sted)	
30 Everybody wonders how many week's sail	* sejltur	
it will be from England to India.	*	
Even if some of the passenger like to go sailing	* tage på en sejltur	
some have farmost gone for a sail on a river.	* tage på en sejltur	
while one of them has sailed his own yacht /A& sailboat	* sejle >	* yacht, ~ sejskib
on the sea, in and outside English / national waters .	* på havet * i / udenfor (engelsk / nationalt) farvand	

1543 On the high seas, in international waters,

the **navigation**, the **shipping**, and the **shipping trade**

have the freedom of the seas.

Sometimes, though, in a **naval / sea power** as Great Britain
the members of the **Admiralty**, the so called **Sea Lords**,
have decided not to respect the freedom of the seas.

The **First Sea Lord** and **Chief of Naval Staff** (FSL / CNS)
is the professional head of the United Kingdom's Royal Navy
and the whole naval services.

10 In the House of Commons, the **cross-benches**
are used by members, the so called **cross-benchers**,
who do not vote regularly with either the Government
or the Opposition.

A party member may **cross the floor**.

In a **naval battle** the fleet may attack **in waves**
until the line of enemy ships **wavers** and breaks.

The ship is to **make a voyage** from England to India
on the Atlantic Ocean, **along** the coast of Africa.

It will make an **ocean voyage on the Atlantic** (**Ocean**)
20 and make a **costal voyage** along the **coasts** of Africa
before it **rounds** the **Cape** of **Good Hope**,
and **crosses** the **Indian Ocean**.

Going overseas, voyaging to overseas countries,
the passengers **voyage through** many **seas**.

On its homeward voyage / on its voyage home, the ship
shall carry a **shipment** or **shipload** of **exotic seaborne** goods.

A **seaway** may be a way over the sea, or an **enlarged** river
or a **canal** that large ships can **travel along through land**.

Transshipment takes place in a **seaport** where **shipments**
30 are **transshipped to** other **conveyances**.

Raw materials are **shipped** to some factories **by coaster** /
on coasters, and to other factories **by canal on barges**.

Travelling **along / on a canal**, a boat may have to pass
a **lock** with one or more **lock chambers** and **lock gates**.

Lock keepers and **lockmen** operate the locks,
and charge **lockage**.

Some goods are **shipped** by train if there is a railway.

* på det åbne hav * ~ i (internationalt) farvand

* søfart * skibsfart * skibsfartshandel

* have fri adgang til / færdsel på / passage af havene

* sømagt

* admiralitet

* =

*

* - - -

*

*

* = (tværbænk)

* =

*

*

* stemme på modpartens parti i parlamentet

* søslag * (angribe) i bølger

* vakle ~ begynde at give efter

* foretage >

* sørejse

* på Atlaterhavet

* langs med (kyst)

* oceansørejse

* Atlanten (Atlanterhavet)

* kystsørejse

* kyst (-er)

* runde >

* Kap det Gode Håb

* krydse >

* Indiske Ocean

* begive sig > * oversøisk * sejle til > * ... (land)
~ rejse til søs

* sejle gennem >

* have

* hjemtur

* =

* turen hjem

* skibsladning

* =

* eksotisk

* havbåren

fremmedartet

* sejlroute

* udvidet (flod)

* sejle ad (flod / kanal)

* gennem >

* land

* omladning

* havn, havneby

* forsendelse

* (blive) omladet til >

* befordringsmiddel

* (blive) fragtet

* med >

* & kystskib

* på ...

* ad / via >

* kanal

* på >

* pram

* afsted på >

* kanal

* sluse

* slusekammer

* sluseport

* slusemester

* slusepasser

* slusepenge

* (blive) fragtet, befordret

1544 The shipowner has launched a new business venture .	* sætte ngt. i gang	* forretningseventyr
As the captain has embarked some money in	* anbringe (penge)	* i >
the shipping enterprise , the owner wanted	* havbåren	* foretagende
to embark / launch the captain on an enterprise of his own.	* sætte ng. igang med >	* =
So the captain embarked / launched on his own business .	* gå i gang med >	* foretagende
The shipowner is going to bring his wife along .	* bringe ng. med	
' Come along ! ' the plump shipowner calls his wife.	* komme med afsted	* buttet, trivelig
The shipowner's wife, a rather corpulent / stout woman,	* korpulent, fed / =	
sails out of the door.	* skride (selvbevidst) + adv.	
10 She is stoutly built and has waves in her hair.	* korpulent (bygget)	* bølger, fald
As she hasn't a natural wave in her hair,	* =	
and as her hair doesn't wave naturally,	* bølge, have bølgefald	
she's had her hair (permanently) waved .	* bølge, ondulere, give bølgefald	
Her husband likes her wavy hair.	* bølget	
As their driver drives their cart , the shipowner couple	* kusk	* køre > * (tohjulet) hestevogn
ride (along) in their cart .	* køre (afsted) >	* i ...
Driving along , driving his master and mistress along ,	* køre afsted	* køre > * herren * fruhen * afsted ~ herskaberne
the driver uses the rein to control the horse.	* tømme	* & styre (hest)
The driver drives along the road that runs along the river.	* henad / udad (vej)	* langs med (flod)
20 They look at the cottages along by (A) the river.	*	
The corn waves in the wind.	* bølge	
A cross / crossbred / crossbreed dog runs along	* krydsnings avlet (hund)	* løbe afsted / med
behind the cart.	*	
The crossbred / crossbreed is a tough cross .	* krydsningsafkom	* sejlivet
Some people crossbreed two breeds,	blandingsrace, hybrid	* gadekryds
and some try to produce a hybrid by hybridization /	* krydse ngt.	
by hybridizing (different species).	* hybrid, krydsning	* krydsbefrugtning
At a crossroads , which are / is close to a bridge,	* krydsbefrugte (ngt.)	
a crossbar closes the road.	* vejekryds	
30 Clouds scud across the sky,	* tværstang	
as rabbits scud about in the grass.	* (sky) fare / ile afsted	
A sign says, ' Don't cross ' so the driver	* (kanin) - - -	
has to take a crossroad / crossway .	* ~ ingen overgang, overgang forbudt	
' Cross no bridges till you come to them ,' the shipowner	* korsvej, tværvæg	
usually says stoutly when he is at a crossroads .	* tag ikke bekymringerne på forskud	
	* bestemt	* ved en skillevej

1546 Halfway **along** a **cross street**, the cab stops.

Along here or **along there**, the shipowner is going
to pick up the captain's wife, and **along with** her,
the captain's children.

While both their parent are **on** a **long voyage**,
the children are **shipped off to** a boarding school.

The captain's house is decorated with **wavy** lines
forming a **sea monster**.

Long ago the shipowner **burnt** his **boats**.

10 Now he and the captain **are in the same boat**.

Their families **are all in the same boat**.

The shipowner and the captain expect neither of them
to **abandon / desert / leaving a sinking ship**.

Hoping no one will **take the wind out of** their **sails**,
their plans for the next year are already **far along**.

The ship is expected to return **towards** the end of the year.

' **Come along** (across / down / over / up) and see us then,'
the shipowner's wife tells the captain's wife.

They ride on **along** the **seafront / waterfront**.

20 There are many hotels **along** the **seafront / waterfront**.

A house **on the seafront / waterfront** is for sale.

Many of the **seafront / waterfront** restaurants
are fine **seafood** restaurants where you get
an excellent **seafood cocktail**.

The **ship's crew / company** have all taken **ship**.

So the ship **is due to sail / for sailing** during the next days
but **sailing time** depends on the **direction of (the) wind**.

Having **taken ship for** India,
the officers are **rigged out in** uniforms

30 while the **crew** are **rigged out with tough** clothes.

The ship owner looks **rigged out / up**.

Having **rigged himself out in** some kind of a uniform,
he has **rigged himself up as** an important figure.

A uniform may have a **crossbelt**.

The shipowner's is **rigged out / up in** her **best**.

She **has** her hand bag **along**,
and a **lucky penny goes along** in her bag.

* hen / ud / ned ad

* tværgade

* ~ i den her retning
her i nærheden
* sammen med ng.

* i den der ...
her i ...

*

* på >

* lang >

* sørejse

* sende ng. afsted til

* bølget
bølge-
* havuhyre, søslange

* brænde sine skibe / ~ broerne bag sig

* være i samme båd

* ... alle ...

*

* forlade en synkende skude

* ~ tage brødet ud af munden på ng.

* langt henne

* hen imod (årets slutning)

* kom hen

*

* langs > * ~ strand- / havnepromenade / -husrække

* - = -

* på >

* strand- / havnepromenade

* - = -

* ~ havfisk og skaldyr

*

=

* besætning
~ officerer & menige

* lade sig indskibe

* være fastsat til / * sejle * være fastsat til / * afsejling
forventes at > have forventet >

* afsejlingstidspunkt

* vindretning

* - - - til (sted)

* rigget ud i (uniform)

* besætning * udstyret med > * solide (klæder)
~ menige

* udmajet, udstaffet

* udmaje / udstaffere sig i ngt.

* - - - som ngt.

* skrårem

* udmajet / -stafferet

* ~ i sit fineste tøj

* have ngt. med sig

* ~ lykkeskilling / -mønt

* komme med

1547 Poised for departure, the captain's wife eventually stands waiting **expectant / expectantly on the pier.**

Ready for sea / to sail, the ship **is / lies / rides at anchor** in part of the **fairway / channel of** the river and estuary in the **road(s) / roadstead** where ships are **sheltered from undercurrents / undersets / rip currents / rips**, **spring tides**, and **ocean swells**, and can **ride at anchor.**

(An **undertow** is an **offshore** current occurring beneath a **shore-approaching** wave.)

10 In order to go and get the captain's wife,

the **launch** is **launched** from the ship.

The **rowers** place the oars in the **row** > E/A **oarlocks**

Having **shipped** the **oars**, the rowers start **rowing.**

As the launch **goes / comes alongside** the **quay** near a **jetty / landing (stage E&)**, the rowers **toss** the **oars.**

Having **got onto** the launch, the captain's wife sits **beside** her husband when they sail **alongside** the quay.

The quay is crowded **all along.**

All along the quay, people watch the scenery.

20 People salute the captain and his wife **all along.**

The ship's **departure** is an **occasion of** great **festivity.**

The quay is an **ocean of festive** spectators, and the crowd is a **sea of waving** hands.

The spectators are a **cross section** of the citizens.

Festively dressed, rigged out in their **festival** clothes, many people are **dressed (up) to** the **nines.**

One and all wave at / to the sailors.

Many of them **poise themselves on** their **toes** when they **wave** their **hand at** the sailors

30 or **wave** a flag at the ship.

Everybody **waves** a greeting **to** the seamen, and **crosses** their **fingers.**

Everybody **waves** them goodbye,

keeping their **fingers crossed.**

Many sailors' wives **take up** their **cross**, and **bear** their **cross** while their husbands are at sea or when they must **send** a child **on a journey** perhaps **on** a long **voyage.**

* indstillet / parat / rede til (afrejse)

* forventningsfuld(t) * på > * anløbs-, skibsbord, brygge mole (evt. udad m. forlystelser)
* parat til at sejle, ~ sejklar * ligge for anker

* sejlrende

* red * ~ i ly for >

* understrøm

* springflod * ocean- * dønning * ~ ligge * for anker

* understrøm * væk-fra-kysten (strøm)
~ udadgående ...

* mod-kysten-kommende (bølge)
~ indadgående

*

* bar`kasse, storbåd (største jolle ombord)

* roer * åregaffel

* ~ sætte årene i åregaflerne * ro

* gå / komme / lægge til kaj

* anløbsbro * ~ rejse årene (til hilsen)

* ~ ombord i (båd)

* ved siden af ng. * (sejle) langs med ngt.

* hele vejen

* hele vejen langs

* hele tiden

* afgang, ~ afsejling * lejlighed ⇔ * festlig

* hav, vidtstrakt masse * feststemt

* = * vinkende (hænder)

* tværsnit

* fest- / højtids- (tøj)

* klædt (ud) til de ni (muser), ~ i stiveste puds

* vinke til ng.

* rejse sig på tæerne

* vinke (med hånden) til ng.

* vifte (med ngt.) til ng.

* vinke (en hilsen) til ng.

* krydse fingre (for at ønske held og lykke / afbøde en lille løgn)

* ... farvel til

* holde fingrende krydsede

* tage sit kors op
påtage sig en byrde / sorg
* bære sit kors

* sende på en (land-) rejse

* ... sø-

* sø- / havluft * havvand

1549 In the habit of sizing / summing () up the sky,	* tage bestik af ngt.	
an old mariner dreamily watches a billow cloud in the sky,	* sømand	* drømmende (betragte) * bølgesky
looking like a sea of flame / billows of flame in the sunset.	* flammehav	* bølger af flamme
Other times he watches billows of seaborne fog	* bølge	* havbåren opstået på / båret af havet
billowing in from the billowy sea until he can't see anything	* bølge ind	* bølgefyldt (hav)
but sea fog .	* havgus	
In his home he has plenty of seascapes .	* søstykke	
An old sailor may teach a land(s)man or landlubber	* landkrappe	* landkrappe (neds.)
how to sail so he can sail / skipper his own yacht.	* sejle	* ... / føre (skib)
10 A sailor may also work as a skipper .	* skipper	* fører af større lystbåd
The boys rigged out in their sailor suits , their sailor hats	* kaptajn på mindre skib	
sailor collars , and sailor blouses	* matrostop	* -hat
wish to follow the sea / to go to sea .	* -krave	* -bluse
' When my ship comes in ,' a boy tells his mother,	* stikke / stå til søs	
' When my ship comes home , I'll have a fleet of several sail ,	* gå søvejen / blive sømand	
and I'll by you a necklace of diamonds.'	* når jeg vinder i lotteriet	
When the launch returns to the ship,	* =	* skib (pl. u. <s)
it goes alongside (the ship),	*	
where the sea / ship('s) ladder is lowered.	* løbe op på siden	
20 The rowers next to the ship's side peak (naut.) the oars	* lejder	
(lift them from the rowlocks E/A oarlocks and hold them	* rejse >	* åreerne
perpendicular, the handle resting on the bottom of the boat).	*	
While the oars peak , another sailor poises a boat hook	* vende opad	* ~ holde > parat
in his hands, ready to pull the boat towards the ladder.	* i (hænder)	* bådshage
The officers waiting on shipboard give a salute	* ombord	
together with the crew which are aboard / on board (the ship)	* ... (på skib)	
when the captain and his wife go / step / get { aboard /	* gå / stige / komme >	* ombord
on board .	* =	
The chief officer // chief / first mate calls, ' All aboard ! '	* første styrmand	* =
30 When everybody has come aboard / on board (the ship),	* =	
the launch is hauled up / hoisted up .	* halet op	* hejst op
The captain show his wife the captain's / master's quarters .	* opholdsrum	
The quarters is nicely provided with shipboard equipment.	* skibsmæssigt- (udstyr)	
Having had a shipboard romance years ago,	* ombord på et skib	* romance
the captain and his wife had become lovers.	*	
Having earned a reputation as a respected seaman,	* ~ erhverve sig >	* ry / omdømme som ngt.
the reputable captain rests on his oars .	* forlader sig på sit ry / omdømme	
The instructions he was under gave him plenty of leeway .	* instruktioner > * være unde	* give ng. > * afdrift ~ spillerum

1550 While the clouds **sail across** the sky, the **seagulls**,
black-headed gulls, and **terns** (& **sea swallows**)

sail above the masts as they **poise** in the air.

Poised in flight, birds use **thermals** or other rising currents
of air for their **poise** in flight.

There is **enough blue sky to make a pair**
of sailor's trousers.

Often there is a **sea breeze** during the day
and a **land breeze** during the night.

10 The rigging **waves** in the wind, and a **waving** flag
indicates a **sea wind** / an **onshore wind**.

As the wind blows **onshore**,
the **sailing** depends on a **shift in the wind**

So the **sailing** / **departure** is **on the poise**.
as they wait for a **seaward** / **offshore** wind.

As soon as the wind blows **seaward(s)** / **offshore**,
and the captain has given the final **sailing order**,

the ship will **heave up** / **weigh anchor**, and **sail with the wind**.

So when there's a **fair wind**, the ship **makes** / **sets sails**.

20 As the sailors **lower** or **let fall** some **sails**, the wind
and **spread of canvas determine** the speed of a ship.

Setting sails for India, the ship **sets out on a long voyage**.

As it **sets sails from** England, it **sets sails to** India.

The **ship's papers** say that the ship **sails under**
British **colour**, and the **ship's articles** are the terms
on which the seamen are engaged.

The ship will be **under sail** for months.

A ship or a person may **sail under false colour**.

Having passed the **seaward** end of the **mole**,

30 the ship **sails close to the wind** and **near the wind**.

A wind blowing across the course is called a **cross wind**.

Some people are inclined to **sail with the wind**
usually **go** / **swim**, etc. **with the tide**.

Other people are inclined to **go** / **swim against** the tide.

Inclined to **sail against the wind**, these characters
often **sail close to the wind** or **near the wind**.

After making sure of a **stable** / **steady** { **livelihood** / **living**
some people just **rest on** their **oars**.

* sejle over (himlen) * havmåge

* ~ hætte- * måge * terne * = (hav svale)

* sejle, ~ svæve ovenover ngt. * holde sig svævende

* ~ holdt svævende * termisk vind, ~ opvind

* svæven

* nok blå himmet til at lave et par >

* sømands- * bukser

~ husarbukser (~ pænt med blå himmel)

* havbrise, brise fra havet

* landbrise

* svinger * bølge

* ~ pålandsvind

* mod land

* afsejling * skift i > * vind (-retning)

* afsejlingstidspunkt * ~ uvis

* fralandsvind

* søvæerts

* afsejlingsordre

* lette > * anker * sejle med vinden

* ~ gunstig * vind * sætte > * sejl

* fire > ned * lade > falde * sejl

* ~ sejlføring * bestemme (fart)

* ... mod

* ... fra / til (sted)

* skibspapirer * sejle under >

* ngs. flag * ~ forhyringskontrakt

*

* under vejs

* sejle under falsk flag

* mod havet vendende * mole

* sejle / ligge tæt til vinden

* tværvind

* ~ følge strømmen

* ~ gå med ...

* ~ gå imod ...

* gå mod strømmen

* gå lige til grænsen * =

* stabilt > * levebrød

* ~ tage den med ro

* i læ af > * bølgebryder * hofde

* på > * læsiden af ngt.

* krap > * sø

* ~ vindstille * stille > * hav

* smult * =

* smulte * vande * ~ blikstille

* et smult hav skaber ingen god sømand

* - - - dygtig - - -

* smulte vande skaber ingen gode sømænd / sømandsdigte

* havdige

* under havets overflade
(midt mellem høj- og lavvande)

*

* tidevand * ebbe * flod ⇔ * havets / tidevandets
(ud- indstrømning)

* udtalt * fremgår af ngt.

* højvande, ~ flod * lavvande, ~ ebbe

*

* bulne ud

* tidevands- * bølge

* snurre omkring > * akse

* snurren * centrifugal- * kraft

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

* trug, ~ bølgedal

*

* snurre (rundt) om ngt.

* snurren

*

* toppunkt

*

*

1552 In areas, however, where part of the tidal wave is forced into narrow land passages, it is forced to rise.

In areas where the rising tidal wave is not held back, it will start to flow, forming **tidal streams** E/A **currents**.

So the tide is **pronounced** in some areas where either of the regularly rising tidal waves causes pronounced **high tide**, and **flow** where the land allows it with following ebb and **low tide** as the tidal wave moves on.

Some distance away from the deep oceans, **10** the tidal streams E/A currents lose their force, and elsewhere there's not enough deep water for the **tidal forces** to form a pronounced tidal wave.

Coming in and **going out**, the tide flows and ebbs twice in 24 hours 50 minutes.

So navigation is limited and **treacherous in tidal waters**.

Flowing slowly **to** the sea, the river used to **flow** freely **into** the sea.

Now, as a protection against the tide, against both the **ebb and flow of the sea** / the **tide**,

20 a **dam** with a **lock** and a **sluise** is built across the river in order to **dam (up)** the river, and to alternately **dam (up)** outgoing and incoming water.

So the **barrage** is built partly to **obstruct** the **flow** of the river and partly to prevent a **bore**, an strong wave of **tidal water**, from moving rapidly inland from the mouth of the **estuary**.

The **height of the tide** varies.

A **spring tide** is the tide both **at new moon** and **at full moon** when the **interaction between** the **attractive forces** of the moon and the sun

30 causes the greatest and largest **rise and fall of the tide** and the **highest** and **lowest tide**.

At spring tide, at high tide and **high water**, the tide has its **greatest height** as the **high tide** has its highest **water level** above **mean sea level**.

At low tide or **low water** at spring tide, the tide has its **lowest height**, as the **low tide** has its lowest water level beneath mean sea level.

*
*
*
* tidevands- * strøm
* ~ udpræget
*
* ~ højvande (fys.) * indflyden
* ~ lavvande (fys.)
*
*
*
* tidevands- * kræfter
* tidevandet * flyder ind * ... ud * ~ = * ~ =
*
* forrædderisk, lumsk * i > * tidevandsonråde
* flyde / strømme mod (havet)
* - - - ud i / & udmunde i (=)
* tidevand * -s
* = * =
* (tværgående) dæmning * (båd-) sluse * (vand-) ...
* opdæmme (flod) * opdæmme (vand)
*
* dæmning, spærring * flyden
* tidevandsflodbølge * tidevand
* flodudløb m. tidevand
* tidevandshøjde (over daglig vande)
* springflod * nymåne
* fuldmåne * samspil mellem >
* tiltrækningskraft
* stigning og fald * tidevandet
* højeste * laveste * tidevand
* ved springflod * ved højvande (tid) * =
* største > * højde * høj- * vandet
* vandstand * middelvandstand i havet
* lavvande (tid) * =
* laveste > * højde * lav- * vandet
*

1553 A **neap** or a **neap tide** is the **lowest tide**,

midway between spring tides,

when the tide has its **least** rise and fall.

So **at neap-tide high water**, the high tide or high water has its **lowest water level** above mean sea level.

The **at neap-tide low water**, the low tide or low water has its highest water level beneath mean sea level.

The **high water level** is indicated by a **high-water mark**, the **low water level** is indicated by a **low-water mark**, **10** and the **mean { sea / tide / water } level** is indicated by a **mean-water mark**.

The **foreshore** is the part of the shore between the high-water mark and low-water mark or the ground along the edge of a body of water perhaps between the **water's edge** and the cultivated land.

As the **marsh** had no good natural **drainage**, part of it had been furnished it with artificial **drainage**.

A gang of **dikers / dykers** have **diked / dyked** the marsh.

In order to protect the marsh from **flood** and **overflow**, **20** they have enclosed it with a **dike / dyke**, and in order to **drain** the marsh, they have dug **ditches / E& dikes / dykes**.

A **drainage system** is a system of **drains** such as **drainage channels**, and **drainage ditches** (~ dikes / dykes). that lead the **drainage** to a **pumping station** at the **dam**.

In order to **embank** the river and the **drains**, the dikers have furnished them with **dikes** and **banks** of **earth**.

Some of the **mounds / embankments** carry a **roadway**.

Some years ago, **moles** and rabbits have, however, dug a lot holes and **bored** long tunnels in part of the **dam**.

30 A lot of **molehills** revealed the presence of moles.

The **undermined** dam wasn't able to resist the **high water** during the **poise** of the **tides** while the **tide** was **turning**.

During the **flow** of the **tide** at **spring tide**,

during the **rising tide** or **flood tide**,

when the **tide** was **at the flood / on the flow**,

when the **tide flowed** and the **tide came in**,

when the **tide was in** and the **tide was up**,

an **onshore hurricane** has increased the force of the tide.

* nipflod	* laveste	* tidevand	
* midtvejs mellem ngt.			
* mindste			
* ved >	* nipflod-	* højvande	
* laveste	* vand-	* stand	
* ved >	* nipflod-	* lavvande	
*			
* højvande-	* niveau	* højvands-	* mærke
* lavvands-	* ...	* lavvands-	* ...
* ~ middelvandstands-			* niveau
* ...-			* mærke
* kystbræmme, forstrand			
*			
*			
* vandkant			
* marsk			* afvanding
* =			
* grøftegraver	* voldgrave / ~ forsyne (marsk) med dige &/ grøfter		
* oversvømmelse			
* markdige			
* afvande ngt.		* grøft, afvandingskanal	
* afvandings- / drænings-		* sytem	* afløb
* drænings-	* kanal	* ...-	* grøft
* afløbsvand	* pumpestation		* dam
* ind- / opdæmme (flod)		inddæmmet vand	
		* afledningskanal	
* vold, dige	* vold, bred		* jord
* vold	* =		* kørebane
* muldvarp			
* bore / udgrave (tunnel) i ngt.			* dæmning
* muldvarpeskud			
* undermineret			* højvande
* overgangsfase ⇔	* tidevanden	* tidevandet	* skifte vende
* indstrømning	* tidevand		* springflod
* stigende >	* tidevand		* ~ tidevand
* tidevandet			* ved flod
* =	* flyde ind		* komme ind
* =	* være inde		* ... oppe
* pålands-			* orkan

1554 Although the **marsh dwellers** have started to
bank turfs / turves (up) against the **dam**,
 and **bank** the river with **sandbags during the ebb**
 long before the next **turn of the tide**,
 the rough sea **burst** the dam at high tide / water.

As the dam **burst**, and sea water **burst through** the dam,
 seawater **overflowed**, and **flooded** the river.

The river was **in flood**.

At the **overflow** of the river, the river **flowed over** its **banks**.

10 So when the river **overflowed** (its **embankments**),
 the **overflow** (from the river) **flowed over / overflowed**
 the marsh, and **flowed / flooded** its **meadows**.

When the river **flooded** the marsh,
 and the meadows **flooded**, the sheep were **flooded out**.

The **floods were out**, and nothing could be done
 until **the tide** was **on the ebb**, until **the tide** was (**going**) **out**,
 until **the tide** was { **flowing back / out // ebbing / falling**,

At the end of the **ebb (tide)**, the farmers found many sheep
drowned on the **flooded** marsh.

20 A **dam** which had got a **profuse** bleeding from a fence,
 had to be slaughtered before its life **ebbed**.

After the **disaster** when daylight had **ebbed away**,
 everybody in the emergency force was sweating **profusely**.

Everyone had a glass of **mead**,
 and food and drink **in abundance**.

Although the **disastrous flood / flooding**
brought disaster down on many sheep,
 it didn't **bring** total **disaster on** the **marsh farmers**.

Although the farmers never lived **in abundance**,
30 and **life** used to **flow on** quietly,
 the farmers themselves considered the marsh
 a land **flowing** with milk and honey.

* marsk- * beboer
 * hobe > * tørv * op * (ad) dæmning
 * ind-, opdæmme (flod) * sandsæk * ved ebbe
 * skiften af > * tidevandet
 * ~ gennembrød (dæmning)
 * ~ blive gennembrudt * brød gennem (...)
 * flød over * fik ngt. til at gå over sine bredder
 * ~ gået over sine bredder
 * gåen over sine bredder * ~ gå over > * sine bredder
 * - = - * dæmningsvold
 * det overflydende (vand) * overskylle /
 flyde ud over ngt.
 * oversvømme ngt.
 * oversvømmen ngt.
 * blive oversvømmet * fortrængt af oversvømmelse
 & stå under vand
 * ~ der var oversvømmelse
 * tidevandet * ved ebbe * = * ~ på vej tilbage
 * = * strømme tilbage / ud * = * falde
 * ebbe (tidevand), ~ tidevandets tilbagetrækning
 * druknet * oversvømmet (marsk)
 * (firbenet) moderdyr * voldsom
 * ebbe ud
 * katastrofe * (dagslys) ebbe ud
 * (svede) heftigt, voldsomt, ~ i stride strømme
 * mjød
 * i rigelig mængde
 * katastrofal * oversvømmelse * =
 * bringe > * katastrofe ned over ng.
 * - = - > * marsk- * bonde
 * i > * overflod
 * livet går sin stille gang
 *
 * flyde med / fuld af ngt.

1555 The marsh farms are build on natural **mounds**

such as **hillocks** and **knolls**.

^{`hilêks} ^{nêulz}

The hamlets were often **mounded**,

and still have a **mound** for protection and former defence.

On other elevations in the marsh you see a **mound**,

formed of **mounded** earth or stones, perhaps a grave,

and dating from a long past period.

The marsh farmers' income **flows from sheep farming**,

sheep keeping and **sheep-breeding**

10 After the **flood of** the marsh, the **means of** those farmers who were directly inflicted by the storm were **at a low ebb**.

Although these farmers **were in low water**,

the **morale** among them were not **at low ebb**

^{mê`ra-l}

so fortunately their **willpower** didn't **ebb (away)**.

Promises of help **flooded in / flowed in profusely**

as their neighbours were willing to **give with a profuse hand**.

The farmers were **profuse in** their praise,

and **returned** everybody with **profuse** thanks.

Their **hearts overflowed with** gratitude.

20 Some of the **farmer's wives** couldn't **dam up** their tears, so **the tears flowed from** their **eyes**.

The women **were in floods of** tears.

As the farmers' **abundant enthusiasm** didn't **ebb (away)**,

farm (<ing) life didn't **ebb** either.

Hollyhocks grow around some farmhouses.

Marsh mallows abound in the marsh.

The root of **marsh mallow** is an edible vegetable.

A **confection** made from the root since ancient Egyptian time evolved into today's **marshmallow treat**.

30 Commercial **marshmallows** don't contain any actual marsh mallow.

The disaster wasn't the **ebb** of the **marshland community**.

Memories of disasters in the past came **flooding back**.

People still **take care of** their kitchen **gardens**.

Some seeds have to be sown **shallowly**,

while others may have to be sown **at a depth of** an inch.

They then make a **furrow** down **to a depth of** one inch.

Soil and climate **determine** the vegetation and its **growth**.

* lille bakke

* =

* ~ forsynet med vold

* vold

* dyng, (grav-) høj

* opdyng (jord / sten)

*

* kommer / hidrøre fra >

* fårehold

* =

* fåreavl

* oversvømmelse

* økonomiske midler

* (være) på lavpunktet

* ~ have lavvande i kassen

* moralsk viljestyrke, kampgejst, gåpåmod

* viljestyrke >

* aftage, falde, dale
(svinde bort)

* strømme ind

* ~ i rigt mål, i stride strømme

* give med >

* ødsel, ~ gavmild

* hånd

* overstrømmende i (ros)

* gengælde (enhver)

* ... (taksigelser)

* (hjerte) flyde over

* ~ af (taknemmelighed)

* ~ bondekone

* dæmme op for /
holde (tårerne) tilbage

* tårerne

* strømme fra >

* øjnene

* være

* overvældende

* & lidenskab

* aftage, etc.
(ebbe ud)

* bondegård- (landbrugs-)

* liv

* forfalde

* stokrose

* lægestokrose
(en katostplante)

* vrirle, findes i overflod

* katost

* ~ sød delikatesse

* skumfidus

* nydelsesværdig (foræret) oplevelse

* =

*

* forfald

* marskland-

* samfund

* (komme) vældende tilbage

* tage vare på / ~ passe og pleje >

* have

* overfladisk, i overfladen

* i en dybde på x

* til - - -

* ngt. bestemme (& plantelivet)

* groning

1556 As he had been wandering on the **causeways**,
an old marsh farmer, recognizable by a **mole** on his **chin**,
had recently **noticed** a stretch of the **banks** of the dam
studded with hills and **burrows**.

These hills and holes were made by **rabbits**, **voles**,
water rats / **voles** which are **rodents**,
and **shrews** and **moles** which are **insectivores**.

An **insectivore** belongs to the **insectivorous mammals**.

Burrowing into the **soil**, the animals **burrow holes**,
10 in order to **bury** food, hide, and **breed** in their **burrows**.

These animals **reproduce** (themselves) / **breed** so quickly
(that) they will **be as the sands of the seashore in number**
if there are no enemies to **decimate** the population.

Living rather undisturbed, these animals **in profusion**,
together with their **abundant progeny**, had **burrowed**, **bored**
and **tunnelled** deep **into** the **banks** and **through** the **dam**.

Having **burrowed** / **bored tunnels** in the dam,
they had **burrowed under** the **causeway**.

Having **burrowed** / **bored** / **tunnelled** their **way under**
20 the causeway, they had totally undermined the dam.

Endemic / indigenous to North and Central America,
(**pocket**) **gophers** are also known for their **tunnelling** activity
just like the distantly related gophers called **ground squirrels**.

The term ground squirrels is most often used for
the medium-sized ground squirrels as the larger ones
are more commonly known as **marmots** or **prairie dogs**.

The smaller and less bushy-tailed ground squirrels
tend to be known as **chipmonks**.

(Since 1967 a **gopher** or **gofer** may be a person whose job
30 is to do small boring tasks for other people in a company.

They call him the gofer – go for this, go for that.)

The **salt marsh** or **salt meadow** that is regularly flooded
by the sea, has in own flora and fauna adapted to salt water.

* vej på vold / dæmning
* modernmærke * hage
* skrænt, skråning
* oversået med > * tue * gravet hul
* kanin * studsmus
* vandrotte, mosegris * kanin * gnaver
* spidsmus * muldvarp * insektæder
* = * -ædende * pattedyr
* grave sig ned * i jorden * grave > * hul
* begrave / nedgrave ngt. * yngle * (underjordisk)
gang, hule
* formere sig
* ~ talrige som havets sand
* decimere / ~ formindske antallet af ng.
* i vældig mængde
* talrig * afkom * gravet (sig) > * ... hul (-ler) >
* ... gang (-e) > * ind i * gennem
bredderne dæmningen
* grave / & bore > * tunnel
* grave sig > * under > * vej
* grave / & bore sig vej
*
* hjemmehørende i (sted)
* jordegern * tunnelgravende
* =
*
*
* murmeldyr * prærie- * hund
(NA & Eu) (NA)
* =
* ~ stik-i-rend-person
*
*
* ~ vadehav
*

1557 It was **noticeable** that part of the dam

* tydeligt

had **fallen** alarmingly **into decay**.

* gå i >

* forfald

The old man with the mole had further more

*

notified the authorities **of** some other **notifiable decay**.

* underrette ng. om ngt. * anmeldelsespligtig * forfald
~ give ng. besked - - -

He had **notified** them **that borers** had bored holes

* boremusling, borende larve

in the **piers** of a bridge.

* støttepille

Many times, he had **notified** the decay **to** the authorities.

*

Many times, he had **given** the authorities (a) **notification**
so the authorities had, many times, **received** (a) **notification**
10 of the decay.

* give ng. >

* (en) besked

* modtage >

* = >

* om ngt.

It was **abundantly** clear that the authorities

* til overflod / overvældende (klart)

had failed to face any of the problems.

*

The words had **flooded** the high officer **with** arrogance
as he had tried to **contain** complaints by **admonishing**,

* ~ flyde fra ng. med (arrogance)

‘ Don’t **make a mountain out of a molehill**. ’

* dæmme op for (klager)

* formane

* ~ gøre en myg til en elefant

Unable to **dam up** his **annoyance**, the old man had

* dæmme op for >

* utilfredshed

heaped curses / blasphemy on a high official.

* dyngge > * ~ eder og forbandelser / guds- * over ng.
(~ ... ng. til med - - -) bespottelse

Failing to **dam up** his **anger**, and **resentment**,

* <<

* vrede

* forargelse

he had **heaped** the high official **with** a **string** of **oaths**.

* << - - - en strøm af - - -

20 Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.

* hvad hjertet er fuld af løber munden over med

The old man’s body had shaken **noticeably**

*

when he had **heaped** the official with a **stream** of **blasphemy**.

* - - -

Complaining was, however, as **making ropes of sand**.

* ~ forsøge det umulige

It was **as futile as ploughing the sand**

* så nytteløst som at >

* pløje >

* sand

Although **the sands were running out**,

~ være at anstrenge sig til ingen nytte

all complaints were **lost in the sands**.

* ~ tiden rinder ud

* løbe ud i sandet, være forgæves

The old man had not known who to inform

*

about the high official’s **notifiable negligence**.

* anmeldelsespligtig

After many complaints, the old man was **sent packing**.

* ~ jaget på porten

30 The flood was the **low-water mark** of public responsibility.

* lavmålet

The farmers had an **abundance of** proof of the negligence
on the part of both the high official and the minor officials.

* overflod / væld af (bevis)

*

Arrogance was **noticeably ingrained in** the high official.

* tydeligvis

In a flow of bitter words, the **bitter** farmers had accused
the minor officials of having **buried** their **head in the sand** –

* i > * strøm af > * bitre (ord) * bitre (personer)

* stikke hovedet i busken

a reaction that is particularly **noticeable** from young **careerists**.

* synlig / tydelig / påfaldende hos >

* karrierejæger
/ -mager

The arrogance of the high official **heightened** the **bitterness**

* øge >

* bitterhed

of the angry marsh dwellers; so bitterness **heightened**.

* (bitterhed) stige

1558 The high official had **built** his career **on sand**.

A **sand glass** or **hourglass** measures time.

The **sands** had **run out** for the high official,
and he was **dismissed in disgrace**.

His successor was **profuse in** his apologies.

A great **sense** of relief **flooded over** the old man.

The dam was rebuilt, and had its **height increased**.

It was **heightened** above the latest high-water mark.

It was a **noticeable** and **remarkable** improvement.

10 In the spring, when the marsh was **flooded** with light,
the surviving sheep with **abundant** wool (hair),
and new sheep with a **profusion of** wool **flooded in**.

The sheep with an **abundance of** lambs **flooded the mead**,
abundant in flowers growing **in profusion**
in an abundance of varieties.

Overflowing into the **abundant** marsh,
that **abounded in** marsh marigolds and **marsh mellow**s,
the sheep again **overflowed** the meadow.

The sheep **abounded in** the marsh

20 so the marsh **abounded with** sheep.

The marsh, **profuse in** grass

and with a **profusion of** flowers,
was again **flooded with** sheep.

It was the **high-water mark** of the farmers' hopes.

Inclined to **damp () down / dampen** their emotions,
the farmers **put a damper on** their expectations.

Much water has flowed under the bridges since then.

After a few years of **ebb tide** and **stagnation**,
the farmers **flooded** the market with sheep, lambs, and rabbits

30 so **mutton, lamb** and **rabbit flowed out** on the market.

The **ebb and flow** of the **price for** a sheep,
and the ebb and flow of the **price of** mutton,
depends on the **ebb and flow** of **supply** and **demand**.

An **overflow** of mutton has to be **preserved**
either by being **salted (down)** or **air-dried**.

* bygge ngt. på sand

* ~ sandur

* timeglas

* ~ tiden >

* var rundet ud

* afskediget

* i unåde

* ~ uforbeholden

* følelse af (lettelse)

* ~ overvælde ng.

* højde

* forhøje / øge <

* =

* synlig, klar

* bemærkelsesværdig (forbedring)

* badet i

* forekommende i rigt mål, fyldig, tæt

* overflod / væld / rigt mål af ngt.

* strømme ind

* mangfoldighed /
væld / hav af ngt.

* eng (poet.)

* oversvømme

* i >

* mangfoldighed / væld af (variationer)

* vælde ind / over / ud i

* righoldig

* rig på

* engkappeleje

* lægestokrose

* oversvømme

* være i overflod

* vrimle med / være fuld af

* rig på / fuld af (græs)

* overflod, væld, ødselhed
rigdom, mangfoldighed

* være oversvømmet med / af (får)

* højdepunkt, kulmination

* dæmpe (følelse)

* lægge en dæmper på ...

* meget vand er løbet i stranden siden da

* nedgangstid

* & stilstand

* oversvømme

* fåre-

* lamme-

* kaninkød

* flyde, vælde
strømme

* op og nedgang

*

* op og nedgang i >

* udbud

* efterspørgsel

* overskud

* konserveret

* (blive) nedsaltet

* lufttørret

1559 As an **additional** / a **supplementary** eE/eA <mental
means / **source of living** / **livelihood**, some marsh farmers
supplement their living / livelihood **with** fishing.

They **add to** / **supplement** their living / livelihood
 by fishing in **costal** / **inshore fisheries**.

In their small fishing boats, they keep **inshore**,
 fishing in **coastal** / **inshore** waters
 as an **addition** / a **supplement to** their living / livelihood.

They do **line fishing**, **net fishing** and **pound-net fishing**.

10 At low water, people go to the **intertidal zone**,
 to dig up **lugworms** for **bait**.

So before going line fishing, they **bait** the **hooks** with **lugs**.

Cormorants may sit and **air-dry** on the **fishing stakes**.

The fishermen hunt both cormorants and seals
 as they steal fish from the **pound nets**.

At low water, the marsh dwellers also gather **oysters**,
cockles, and **mussels** on the **mudflats**.

It **warms** the **cockles of** people's **heart** if you bring
 them a basket of **shellfish**.

20 **Crabs** and **lobsters** have a pair of large **pincers**
 or **pincer claws**, and delicious meat (**crab** and **lobster**).

Sometimes fishing in deeper waters, the fishermen **jig**.

They use a line, and a **jig** as a **lure**.

They **jerk** / **jig** the line **up** and **down**
 so the jig **jerks** / **jigs up** and **down**.

A boy **jerks** his head **up**, and **jigs up** and **down**
 with excitement when he catches his first fish.

Sometimes they **scull** (the **scull** or rowing boat).

Using a **scull**, an oar mounted on a **fulcrum** at the stern,
30 they **propel** the boat forward by moving the scull
 from side to side.

A **scull** may also be a light, narrow racing boat for one,
 two, or four oarsmen / **scullers**.

Single sculls are a race for sculls rowed / **sculled**
 by one oarsman / sculler using a pair of oars / **sculls**.

Double sculls are a race for sculls rowed / sculled
 by two oarsman / scullers each using a pair of oars / sculls.

* ~ supplerende
 * middel / kilde til > * udkomme / levebrød
 * supplere ngt. med ngt.
 * supplere ngt.
 * kyst * kystnære * fiskeplads
 * nær kysten
 * kystnære (vande)
 * supplement til (udkomme)
 * line- * net- * bundgarns- * fiskeri
 * ~ tidevands- * zone
 * sandorm * agn, madding
 * ~ sætte madding på > * krog * sandorm
 * skarv * lufttørre * ~ bundgarnspæl
 *
 * ~ bundgarn
 * østers
 * hjertemusling * blåmusling * ~ slikvade
 * ~ varme ng. om hjertet
 * skaldyr
 * krabbe * hummer * ~ klosakse
 * pincet- * klør * krabbe- * hummerkød
 ~ klosakse
 * pilke
 * pilk * ~ lokkemiddel, blink
 * rykke (line) op og ned
 * (pilk) rykke - - -
 * ~ gøre et kast opad * hoppe op og ned
 (med hovedet)
 *
 * skolle ~ fremvrikke * skollebåd
 * vrikkeåre * støttepunkt
 * fremdrive (båd)
 *
 * sculler
 * sculler
 * single sculler kaproning
 * sculleråre
 * double sculler kaproning
 *

1560 In the estuary, you see a ship **in / under sail**.

The flag **billows** and **flaps gently** in the `sea breeze.

The ship passes the **buoys** that mark the **fairway**

between the **shallows**; areas of **shallow** water.

The tide **shallows** the fairway as well the waters

above the **longshore** sand **banks** and sand **bars**.

So twice a day when the fairway **shallows**, part of it

can only be passed by vessels of a **shallow draft / draught**.

Going by sounding the lead, a ship **navigates by the lead**.

10 Using a **sounding / lead line**, the **leadsman**

sounds / measures the **depth** of **water** by **lead and line**.

Further on, a **sea(-)girt** lighthouse **off** a **rocky shore**,

warns the ships of dangerous **submerged rocks**.

Everybody is happy to be **under sail**.

Sudden **gusts** and **blasts** of **wind fill** and **billow** the sail,
and sets the **flowing** ropes in motion.

With a **flowing** gesture, the captains wife gathers
her hair that **flows** down her back in **flowing** locks
before she eventually **sails** back to the captains quaters

20 like a ship in full sail.

The seamen are charmed by her **flowing** language
and **flowing** garments.

When they have **made sail** and **set all sails**,
the ship is **at / in / under full sail**.

All sails set, with **all** its **sails spread out**
and **with crowded sails**, she makes good **head** > / **seaway**.

On the open sea, on the **high seas**, however,
there is **heavy seas – a rough** and **billowy sea** (<way)
making the ship **roll** heavily (**to** and **fro** or from side to side).

30 A seamen must be a **good sailor**

who easily **finds / gains** his **sea legs** even **in rough seas**.

Some passengers never **gets** their **sea legs in** a **seaway**.

In a rough sea most of them really get **seasick**.

Some people **are bad sailors** who never really get rid of
their tendency for **seasickness**.

Everybody **breathes / heaves** a **sigh of relief**
when one of the passengers, a notorious **shrew**,
sails back to her cabin, and stays there.

* med sejl, & med sejlene sat

* bølge * blafre * blidt * i > * hav- / søbrise

* bølge * sejlrende

* grundt lavt * grunde, vader lavvandet område

* gøre mere lavvandet

* langs kysten * (sand-) banke * (sand-) revle

* blive ...

* lav * dybgang

* ~ komme frem ved at lodde * - = -

* lodde- (bly-) * line * lodhiver

* lodde / måle > * dybde ⇔ * vand - * ~ lodning

* havomkranset * ud for > klippekyst

* ~ undersøisk * ~ klippekær

* under sejl, & på farten

* ~ vindstød * fylde > * få til (sejl) at bølge

* løsthængende

* graciøs

* hænge løst * løsthængende

* skride selvbevidst

* som et skib for fulde sejl

* letflydende

* løsthængende

flagrende

* sat sejl * ... alle ...

* for / under fulde sejl

* med alle sejl sat * ~ for fulde sejl

* ~ for fulde sejl * fart fremad

* på det åbne hav * ~ i rum sø

~ i internationalt farvand

* hård sø * = * bølgende * sø (-gang)

* ~ gynge, vippe (voldsomt) * frem og tilbage

* søstærk

* finde balancen / søstyrken * ~ i oprørt hav

* = * ~ på en sørejse / i bølgegang

* ~ i oprørt hav * søsyg

* ~ ikke søstærk

* søsyge

* ~ drage > * et lettelsens suk

* spidsmus

~ hysterisk kvinde

1561 As the **wind freshens**, and a **strong wind blows**,
banks of clouds scud across the sky.

It is blowing hard; the **wind is blowing hard**.

As the **wind gets stronger**, the sailors **reef the sails**.

Unfortunately, the **wind keeps getting up**.

So as the **wind keeps rising**, they **take in sail**.

As the **wind speed increases**, the **wind increases** from
 a **moderate gale** (7), a **fresh gale** (8), a **strong gale** (9),
 to a **storm / whole gale** (10).

10 So **high / gale-force winds** are **blowing**.

When they have **taken in** the **sails**, the ship **scuds**;
 it **lies / runs under bare poles before** the **gale**.

The sailors working at fastening the sails under the **yards**
 stand **silhouetted** high up **against** the **scud** in the sky.

When **swells** of the sea **rise in** the **form** of **waves**,
troughs of the **waves** are formed **in between**.

In strong wind, big waves or **billows** that rise in the sea
 may form a **crest / ridge** on top, and perhaps **break**.

In the strong wind, the sailors feel the **scuds** from the sea.

20 When the **mountain-high seas / waves** roll,
 the ship is struck by a **heavy sea** all the time.

So regularly **shipping a sea**, the vessel **ships** water.

During a storm everything on deck has to be **lashed down**.

Washed up seaweed might **bung up** the **drainage**.

An **able / able-bodied seaman**, called Morris or just Mo,
 work together with a young **ordinary seaman**, called Neil.

While they **put** some **ropes in order**, Morris warns
 the young seaman **on** his first **engagement**
 about the **hazards of** working **aboard / on board** a ship.

30 **Posing a challenge**, the weather and the work
 often **pose** a **threat**, a **danger**, and a **risk**.

In a storm, people may **fall overboard**, and huge waves
 may **wash** people and loose objects **overboard**.

People and equipment **broken loose** may **go by the board**.

Many **seafarers**, **seafaring men** as seamen and sailors,
 and also **seafaring** travellers and **seafaring** businessmen
 are **lost at sea**, and much **shipping** is **lost by shipwreck**.

* friske op * stærk * vind * blæse
 * banke ⇄ * sky - * fare afsted
 * det blæser > * ~ kraftigt, voldsomt * vinden * <<
 * vinden > * ~ tager til * rebe > * sejl
 * - = -
 * - = - * ~ bjærge > * =
 * vind- * hastighed * ~ tager til * vinden * ~ tiltager
 * hård kuling * stormende kuling
 * storm * stærk storm
 * ~ vinden blæser med stormstyrke
 * ... > * sejlene * lense
 * ~ sejle > * for takkel og tov * ~ med stormen agterind
 ~ uden sejl
 * en tå, flere ræer
 * ~ i silhouet (op) mod > * drivende skyer
 * dønning * opstå * i form af > * bølge
 rejse sig vove
 * bølgedal * ind imellem
 * bølge
 * kam * brydes
 * vindstød, skumsprøjt
 * ~ kæmpe høj * bølge
 * kraftig ...
 * tage > ombord * bølge * ... vand
 overskylles af >
 * surret fast
 * opskyllet * tang * blokere / tilstoppe > * afløb
 * fuldbefaren matros
 * letmatros, jungmand
 * lægge > * tove, ~ tovværk * i orden
 * ~ på sin første hyre
 * farerne ved at - * ombord på (skib)
 *
 *
 * falde overbord
 * skylle ng&t. overbord
 * revet sig løs * ryge overbord
 * søfarer * søfarende * mænd
 * = * =
 * forsvundet / forlist * skibsmængde * gå tabt * ved
 ~ omkommet på havet forsendelse forlis

1562 If a ship and crew suffer shipwreck , the ship may sink .	* lide skibbrud forlise	* synke
If there is an inshore wind and inshore current ,	* ind mod kysten	
the submerged / sunken wreck may be driven inshore	* =	
where it may be beached .	* drive op stranden	
If the shipwrecked seafarers have been able to	* skibbruden	
abandon / desert / leave the sinking ship on the open sea	* forlade et synkende skib	* på åbent hav
by taking to the boats or jumping overboard ,	* ~ gå i bådene	* springe > * overbord
their only hope is if one of the shipmates / boatmates	* skibs- / bådsammerat	
cries out, ' Sail ho ! ' and there's a sail in sight .	* skib i sigte	* =
10 In a lifeboat , they bring hardtacks / ship bisquits .	* redningsbåd	* beskøjt
Fresh water is essential especially during a heat wave .	* hedebløge	
Many ships are captured by sea robbers and sea rovers ,	* sørøver	* sørøver / & -skib kaper
and many seagoing men are lost in sea-roving ,	* søfarende	* sørøveri
either being killed, thrown overboard , or sold as slaves.	* kaste ng. ...	
A castaway has had to swim to a lonely place.	* enlig strandet skibbruden	
In fact, shipping , seafaring or seagoing is risky.	* shipping / o-f søfart	* søfart
A truer word is never said / spoken.	* ~ det er så sandt som det er sagt	
A sailor's mother never said / spoke a truer word	* ~ - - - , hvad ng. sagde	
as when Mo is startled by a dull thud right next to him.	* dumpt	* bump
20 The next moment , a scream from Mo splits the air	* i næste øjeblik / nu	* skrig > * flænge > * luften
as a sailor has landed on the deck with a dull thud .	* med et <<	
All hands on deck, not urgently needed at their posts ,	* strengt >	* nødvendig * på deres poster
rush to the spot where two bodies lie next to each other,	*	
one of them with blood trickling out of his mouth.	* pible ud af (mund)	
One of them must have lost his hold in the rigging ,	* rigning	
and, plunging (many feet) to his death ,	* styrt x >	* ~ i døden
he must have hit Mo in the fall.	*	
Petrified and frozen with terror for a long while ,	* forstenet	* ~ lamslået
Niel stands rooted to the spot while the terror-stricken	* ~ naglet til stedet	
30 sailors who came hurrying up immediately realize that	* ~ tililende	
the fallen sailor is (as) dead as a doornail / as mutton .	* nedfalden (person)	* (- - - dørsøm / fårekød) ~ død som en sild
Breathing shallowly , the other sailor luckily seems alive.	* ånde, trække vejret	* overfladisk
The captain arrives at the scene of the accident	*	
with the (ship's) boy in his heels .	* med >	* skibsdreng * ~ lige i hælene
The boy starts crying, sniffing and sniffing ,	* snøfte	
his nose is bunged up with a cold .	* blokeret / tilstoppet af >	* forkølelse
During a storm, penetrating cold and damp (<ness)	* gennemtrængende (kulde)	* fugt (-ighed)
penetrate (through any chink) to every corner of the ship.	* trænge sig vej (gennem sprække) til >	* ~ afkrog af (skib)

1563 A couple of seasoned sailors carry the dead sailor	* ~ garvet (sømand)	
to the crew's quaters where they put him in his hammock	* mandskabsrum	* hængekøje
suspended between two crossbeams .	* ophængt mellem >	* tværbjælker
The other sailor, Mo, luckily just knocked unconscious,	*	
is taken to the sick quaters where he's treated by	* sygerum, infirmeri	
the ship's doctor / surgeon .	* skibslæge	
Mo soon comes (a)round / comes `to / comes to himself .	* komme til sig selv	
The doctor, however, catches sight of something else.	* få øje på ngt.	
A festering wound on Mo's shin (bone) catches his eye .	* betændt * sår * shinneben * ~ falde ng. i øjnene	
10 As it's only a shallow ulcer , it's just cleaned,	* overfladisk	* betændt sår
and treated with iodine .	* jod	
^{`aiêdi~n} The wound is smarting / stinging from the iodine.	* svie pga. (jod)	
So for a while he suffers from both a splitting headache	*	
and the smart / sting from his shin wound .	* sviende / stikkende smerte fra > * skinnebens- * sår	
While the pain from the headache is slowly ebbing ,	* smerte >	* ebbe ud, ~ aftage
groups of sailors trickle in to see Mo in his hammock	* ~ sive ind	
where he's ordered to rest the rest of the day.	*	
Niel is worried that his own courage might ebb away .	* mod >	* ~ svinde
He knows, however, that on a ship you have to do your job,	*	
20 like it or not / do your job willy-nilly .	* om du vil eller ej, ~ her hjælper ingen kære mor	
In spite of his own condition, Mo puts new heart into Niel.	* indgyde ng. nyt mod	
The poor dead sailor will be buried at sea .	* begravet >	* til søs / på havet
Due to the rough weather, it will be a simple funeral.	*	
At a burial at sea , the dead body is buried in the sea	* ved > * begravelse * til søs * begravet * i havet	
/ in the billows .	* i bølgerne	
Wrapping the dead sailor in his hammock	* indhylde ngt. i ngt.	
they use his hammock as a shroud .	* ligklæde	
The minister to seamen officiates at the funeral / burial ,	* sømandspræst * forestå Z	
before the dead body is slid into the sea by a board.	* ladet glide i (i havet)	
30 Bare-headed and grief-stricken ,	* & med blottede hoveder	* ramt af sorg
all the sailors not needed at their posts	*	
attend the ceremony in religious silence .	* i >	* ~ andægtig tavshed
At the funeral feast, when the steward heaves on the bung	* hovmester	* spuns
of a beer barrel , it won't budge ; he couldn't budge it.	* tønde * ~ rokke sig en tøndel * rokke ngt. - - -	
Having given the bung a couple of sideways hits	* sidelæns	* slag
with a mallet , he easily removes the bung from the bunghole .	* (værktøjs-) knippel	* spunshul
After the feast, he bungs up the bung (<hole) .	* spunse >	* =

1565 Then one day, the wind drops to gentle , and then calm .	* mild	* stille
It's calm , and the sea is (dead) calm	* det er (vind-) stille	* (blik-) stille
Without a breath of wind , the ship don't budge .	* pust ⇔ * vind-	* ~ røre sig ud af flækken
To be sure it was sound in wind and limb (E),	* sund i > * ånde	* lem (-mer)
the captain got the ship's dog at a kennels .	* skibshund	* i > * kennel
The dog has a smooth coat .	* glat >	* pels
The ship's cats's fur bristles when the dog comes to close.	* pels >	* stritte
The captain's wife immediately took a liking to the dog	* fatte sympati for, ~ komme til at kunne lide ng.	
and, ever since, it has been very fond of her.	* glad for ng.	
10 He's an Alsatian (dog) eE/eA a German `shepherd .	* schæferhund	
If she orders him to sit , he refuses to budge .	* ~ røre sig ud af flækken / en tøddel	
He is always walking at her heels , and insists to stay	* ~ følge i hælene på ng.	
in the captain's quaters whenever she's there.	*	
The first time, the captain heave away at the dog's collar	* hive i >	* halsbånd
but he couldn't budge the dog.	* ~ rokke ngt. ud af flækken	
The captain then asks his wife to order the dog out	*	
but she insists to let the dog stay in the quaters.	*	
She won't budge from her opinion .	* rokke sig fra > * mening	
She won't budge / give / move an inch on the issue .	* ~ ikke rykke sig en tøddel / give sig en tomme	* i den sag
20 She is not to be budged / moved on the issue .	* ikke lade sig rokke en tøddel	* - - -
In the night, though, she orders the dog to stay on the deck	*	
in his dog basket or his kennel /A& dog house	* hunde- * kurv	* hunde- * ~ hus
where it's supposed to be on guard.	*	
One of the sailors reckonizable by a fiery red full beard	* ~ ild- * rød	* fuld- * skæg
and shaggy mane of fiery red hair has a tendency to tell	* lang og uglet	* manke af > * hår
very long jokes with a silly or disappointing ending.	*	
When the sailors criticise his shaggy-dog stories ,	* langtrukken vandet vittighed	
he all the time bristles at their insults and criticism.	* (rejse børster), ~ blive misfornøjet / fornærmet over ngt.	
Trying to make fun, this shallow-minded sailor	* fladpandet	
30 one time pretends to intrude on the captain's wife.	* antaste ng.	
The ship's dog immediately bristles (up) .	* rejse børster	
The dog raises the bristles .	* - - -	
The hair on the angry dog's neck bristles (up)	* hår > * stritte (~ børsterne rejser sig)	
as it snarls , and bares it's teeth , before it starts barking .	* knurre * blotte / ~ vise tænder	* gø
Instead of taking its warning seriously,	*	
the sailor is stupid enough to kick out at the dog.	* sparke ud efter ngt.	

20 and make very thin **cross sections**.

* tværskåret skive

1567 Having eventually crossed the **Bay of `Biscay**,
they near Portugal.

Rocks and **reefs** may **rise from** the **bottom** of the **sea**
(the **seabed** / **seafloor**), and hit the **bottom** of the **ships**.

Treacherous rises on the **seabed** have **sunk** many ships,
and many ships still **sink** in difficult waters.

Due to plate tectonics or other **geophysical** processes,
the seafloor may **rise** or **subside** (**sink to** a lower level).

A **rise in** the seafloor creates a **rise on** the seafloor

10 Subsidence / **sinking of** the seafloor creates

depressions (**dips** and **hollows**) in the seafloor.

Some dangerous waters are marked with a **seamark**,

and some **anchoriages**, **channels** or **fairways**,

navigational hazards as **sunken** / **submerged wrecks**

and **submerged rocks** are **buoyed** (~ **marked** with **buoys**).

A buoy is kept **buoyed** (**up**) by the **buoyancy** of the water
and their own **buoyancy**.

Salt water **is** more **buoyant** than fresh water.

The buoys are made of hollow wooden **casks**,

20 bound with iron **bands**, and **moored with chain**

and a large stone.

The waves **rock** the buoys.

Light and **buoyant**, the small buoys **bob** (**up** and **down**)
like corks (up)on the waves of the **choppy** waters.

Having left their **port of shipment** / **loading** a week ago,
their first **port of destination**, **port of arrival** / **call** / **entry**,
port of discharge / **delivery** is *Oporto* in Portugal.

Eventually, they pass the **harbour entrance**.

Ships from all **seafaring nations** are seen in the harbour.

30 The harbour **bristles with** masts.

A variety of **figureheads** under the **bowsprits**
`bêusprits
ornament the **bows**, and a flag may ornament the **sterns**,
bauz

The harbour **bristles with** activity.

In the night, you may hear a ship's dog **baying**,
and, little by little, a whole chorus of dogs **baying** the moon.

* Den Biscaiske Bugt, Biscayabugten

*

* klippekær * rev * rejse sig fra > * ~ havbund

* = * bund (på skib)

* forrædderisk * forhøjning * på havbunden * sænke
lumsk (skib)

* synke

* geofysisk

* ~ hæve sig * synke * synke til (lavere niveau)

* hævning af (havbund) * pukkel på (...)

* nedsynkning af (...)

* fordybning

* sømærke (advarsel på land)

* ankerplads

* sejlrende

* skips- / søfarts- * fare * sunkne > * vrag

* undersøisk * skær * ~ afmærket med bøjle * =

* holde flydende

* opdrift

* flydeevne

* være (mere) opdrivende, ~ have større opdrift

* fad, ~ lille tønde

* sammenbundet * bånd * fortøjret med > * kæde
med >

*

* vukke / gyng (bøjle)

* ~ fuld af opdrift

* ~ danse op og ned

* krappe (vande)

* afskibningshavn

* laste- / ladehavn

* bestemmelseshavn * ankomst- / anløbshavn / = / =

* lossehavn

* havne-

* indløb

* søfarts-

* nation

* ~ være spækket med (master, ~ noget, der minder
om stive hår)

* galeonsfigur

* bovspyd

* besmykke >

* forstavn

* bagstavn

* ~ være fuld af (aktivitet, ~ noget der kan volde
besvær)

* glamme

* ... ad ngt.

1568 The ship **discharges** some goods.

* losse / af-, udskibe ngt.

Some **cargoes** and **shipments** are **reshipped** /
tran(s)shipped.

* skibslast * skibsforsendelse * videresendt m. skib

* =

Having **unloaded** the goods **destined / bound for** Portugal,
the ship loads some goods for **reshipment / tran(s)shipment**.

* losse ngt.

* bestemt for (et sted)

*

The ship loads a shipment of **port (wine)**
in the form of ten **casks** of port.

* portvin

* fad (portvin)

Several companies in England **are in the market for** port.

* være inde på markedet efter ngt.

~ ude efter at købe ngt.

* markedet for ngt.

At the moment the **market in** port wine is characterized

10 by **buoyant** sales and **buoyant** prices.

* stabile / svagt stigende (salgstal) * - - - (priser)

The sales and prices **are buoyed (up)**

* ~ holdt oppe på acceptabelt niveau

by a **buoyant** economy and a **buoyant** market.

* stabil / svagt voksende (økonomi) * - - - (marked)

Trade in port wine and other kinds of **goods** depends on
the **market in** each kind of goods.

* handel med ngt.

* markedet for ngt.

When **trade** takes place **on a free** and **open market**,
goods are **sold** and **bought on** the **open market**.

* handel * på > * frit > * åbent > * marked

* købt * solgt * på > * åbne * =

Many different companies may show and sell their products
at an event called a **trade fair / show** or an **exposition**.

*

* ~ messe

It may be **buyer's market** or **sellers market**,

* købers * marked

* sælgers * =

20 and it may be a **profitable** or **loss-making** market.

* lønnende

* tabsgivende (marked)

Supply and **demand** decide the **trade in** goods.

* udbud * efterspørgsel

* handlen med (varer)

The **supply of** and **demand for** certain kinds of goods
decide the **state of** the **market in** each kind of goods.

* ... af >

* ... efter (varer)

* ~ situationen ⇔ markeds-

* for (varer)

Some **traders** rely on the **buoyancy of** some **markets**
while others gamble on either **rapid growth of** a market,
or a **sharp** and **rapid decline of** a market.

* handlende

* stabilitet /
svagt stigende tendens

* ~ på marked

* hurtig

* vækst af (marked)

* brat

* hurtig

* tilbagegang i (marked)

* vigende (marked)

Fearing a **declining** market in his kind of goods,
a **trader in** a certain kind of goods **trusts in / puts** his **trust in**
a **buoyant** demand but hopes for a **growing** market.

* handlende i ngt.

* sætte sin lid til >

* stabil / svagt stigende (efterspørgsel)

* voksende
(marked)

* livligt

30 There may be a **brisk** market,

a **steady** / an **unchanged** market,

* stabilt / uforandret

a **difficult** / **fluctuating** / **unsettled** market,

* svingende / uensartet

a **dragging** / **dull** / **languid** / **slack** market,

* trevent / mat, sløvt, dødt

a **depressed** / **low** / **weak** market.

* trykket / vigende, svagt

1569 While the ship is in port , some of the ship's company are granted liberty or shore leave .	* være / ligge i havn	* besætning
A seaman who turned out to be a bad sailor signs off .	* (blive) bevilliget > * (kort) landlov * (længere) ...	
Carrying all his duds in his sea bag / kitbag ,	* ~ ikke søstærk	* afmønstre
he is happy to be on firm ground .	* tøj, ejendele, ~ habengut	* køjesæk
Another seaman turned to be an impossible person .	* ~ have fast grund under fødderne	
As he was a dead loss / a complete dud as a seaman,	* ~ umulius	
he is payed off .	* dødt tab, ~ umulius	* komplet * fuser
None of the captain's advice has penetrated the seaman's	* ~ (blive) afmønstret	
10 thick skull .	* intet af >	* rådgivning * trænge ind i >
Going ashore together, Mo and Niel have put on	* ~ knold	
their finest duds for their shore leave .	* go i land	
They have a dish called Bacalhau which is the Portuguese	* kluns	* landlov
word for cod and – in culinary context – dried and salted cod.	* =	
(Bacalhau fresco is the portuguese work for fresh cod .)	* torsk	* kulinarisk, køkkemæssig
One of the waiters, a shrimp of a man, slaves away	* frisk, ~ fersk	* =
like a glutton for punishment / work .	* splejs	
A glutton among the guests, a gluttonous fat-arse /	* jærv, ~ hund (efter >)	* straf / arbejde
fat-ass / fat-bum complains that he had a skimpy meal.	~ arbejdsnarkoman	
20 The next morning, Mo and Niel go on / take a promenade .	* ~ ædedolk	* forslugent * ~ fedtbjerg
Promenading along the quay, their attention is mostly	* =	* knebent (måltid)
caught by some black-haired Portuguese young ladies	* ~ gå en promenadetur	
provocatively dressed.	* promenere	
Mo informs Niel that if a lady wears a skimpy dress,	*	
she's a harlot / prostitute / strumpet / whore .	* provokerende, opsigtsvækkende	
They engage in sex with men for money.	* stumpet, ~ småt dækkende	
He explains to Niel that some men are homosexuals,	* skøge / prostitueret / tøjte / hore	
so there are male prostitutes too.	* indlade sig på (sex) med ng.	
As homosexuality is considered a sin, the places where	*	
30 the male prostitutes can be found are difficult to spot.	*	
The prostitutes offer sexual satisfaction.	*	
The sexual services may takes place	*	
at a bordello / brothel (-house) / whorehouse	* bordel / = / horehus	
but sometimes the sexual act takes place	*	
in a deserted alley, a gateway , or backyard.	* port (-område)	
So an accidental bypasser's anxiety might be aroused	* bekymring	* (blive) vakt
by some customer moaning / groaning with sexual pleasure .	* stønne af >	* (seksuel) tilfredsstillelse

1570 Sometimes a prostitute just masturbates the customer.	* masturbere ng.		
If a customer wants fellatio / a blow job , it costs extra.	* =		
Penetration is the most expensive ordinary service.	* = , ~ indtrængen		
If a customer has paid for penetrative intercourse / sex,	* = , ~ indtrængende		
he is allowed to let his penis penetrate the prostitute's vagina ,	* penetrere / trænge ind i >	* & skede	
or perhaps let it penetrate her or perhaps his anus .	* - - - >	* & numse- / røvhul	
A customer who wants sadomasochistic activities	* sadomasokistisk		
is a sadomasochist .	* sadomasokist		
Sadomasochism is the combination of sadistic	* sadomasokisme	* sadistisk	
10 and masochistic elements in one person,	* masokistisk		
characterized by both aggressive and submissive periods	* aggressiv, angrebslysten	* underdanig	
in relationships with others.	*		
Sadomasochism is a sexual practice	* sadomasokisme		
in which one partner adopts a sadistic role as the sadist ,	* tiltager sig >	* sadistisk (rolle)	* sadist
and the other a masochistic role as the masochist	* masokistisk		* masokist
in order to get sexual pleasure.	*		
Looking the other way in embarrassment, Niel's attention is	*		
accidentally caught by a duck family swimming in the water.	* tilfældigvis	* and, andemor	
The duck has all her ducklings in a row .	* have >	* ælling	* på række
20 Incidentally / by the way , the drake doesn't participate	* for resten		* andrik
in the parental care .	* yngelpleje		
Suddenly, their attention is caught by the noise of a crowd	*		
at the bottom of a dock alley .	* i bunden / for enden af >	* havne-	* gyde
Driven by curiosity, they near the noisy crowd.	*		
A penetrating unpleasant smell soon fills the air .	* gennemtrængende >	* lugt	* fylde > * luften
Having alertly / vigilantly / watchfully worked their way	* vagtsomt, årvågent		
through the excited crowd, Mo and Niel catch sight of	*		
a peculiar figure in a bizarre situation in front of them.	* bizar		
Surrounded by piles of rubbish eE/A trash,	*		
30 and wearing only a skimpy vest E/A undershirt ,	* undertrøje		
it appears to be a man standing shaking and barefooted.	*		
Apparently backed / driven / forced into a corner ,	* drevet / trængt >	* ~ op i en krog	
and having a frightened expression in his eyes	*		
he tries to cover his genitals / genitalia with one hand	* genitalier, kønsorganer		
while he tries to wave the crowd away with the other.	*		

1571 Mo's and Niel's reaction is one of bafflement when they suddenly recognize the poor creature as the dog kicker.	* forvirring, forbløffelse			
It wasn't that easy because he no longer got his conspicuous mane and beard.	* stakkels		~ skabning	* skabning
His bizarre looks and whereabouts really baffle them	*			
Looking relieved when he catches sight of Mo and Niel, the dog kicker, called Mac, begs them for help.	* bizar		* forvirre / forbløffe ng.	
So Mo and Niel guide Mac back to his hotel, where they borrow some duds from the host.	*			
10 Having quite recovered from his katzenjammer – his anguish and self-reproach – Mac relates as much as he can remember from yesterday night.	* kluns			
While he was having a drink at a bar, a couple of Portuguese posing as artists had come up to him.	* ~ tømmermænd, bondeanger			
Impressed and fascinated by his exotic, fiery full beard , the rebellious curls of his unruly locks , and his conspicuous tartan kilt , the artists had offered him free drinks if he would pose for them.	*			
So feeling honoured, he had had quite a few drinks,	* posere som ngt.			
20 and afterwards he had bought their drawings, and offered them drinks while he had been telling them one on his stories until he must have had a blackout .	* fremmedartet	* ildrøde	* fuld-	* skæg
From then on, he can't recall / recollect anything except until he woke up at the bottom of the blind alley only to find out that except for his vest, all his belongings / possessions had been ripped off .	* & uregerlig	* krøller	* viltre	* lokker, ~ hår
With bald-faced / barefaced / blatant impudence , the con men have fleeced him / cleaned him out / bled him dry E/A white .	*			
30 On top of it all, he had then realized that in order to make his humiliation complete, the malefactors had had the face to cropped his hair and beard real close .	* posere for ng.			
Giving a brief and concise account of what has happened, and how dramatically it ended, Mac has, for once, told a story very unlike his usual shaggy-dog stories .	*			
On first acquaintance Mo and Niel had disliked Mac, but he seems likeable on closer acquaintance .	* = , ~ hukommelsestab			
	* genkalde sig ngt.			
	*			
	*			
	* ~ stjålet			
	* med >	* ~ utilsløret, skamløs	* uforskammethed	
	* flå ng. ~ narre / bedrage ng.		* blanke ng. af	
	(for penge etc.)		stjæle alt fra ng.	
	* årelade ng. hvid / tør, ~ blanke ng. af			
	*			
	*			
	* misdæder	* klippe >	* hår	* skæg
				* kort
	* koncis, kortfattet			
	*			
	* langtrukken vandet vittighed			
	* ved første >			* bekendtskab
	* ... nærmere >			* =

1572 They decide to report the crime to the police	*		
The decide to go to the police to report the criminals.	*		
They have to ask the / their way to the police station.	* ~ spørge om vej til ng.		
Asking their way of a policeman,	* - - - af ng.		
they ask him the way to the police station	* spørge ng. om vej til ng.		
Explaining the way to them,	* forklare vejen til ng.		
the policeman explains the way to the station.	* - - - til ng.		
Turning up at the police station, Mac asks to talk to	* henvende sig på (politistation)	* bede om at -	
a detective constable in order to report the con artists / men	* ~ kriminalbetjent	* triksvindler	
10 and their con (confidence trick E/A game) .	* tricksvindler		
For the sake of formality , a police constable	* ~ af hensyn til formaliteterne	* politi-	* ~ betjent
asks a few questions .	* stille >		* spørgsmål
The officer maintain that they have the matter in hand	* ~ tage hånd om sagen		
but plead that all their investigators at the moment	* ~ undskylde sig med at -		* efterforsker
are fully engaged elsewhere .	* (være) beskæftiget		* andetsteds
As Mo suspect the police to consider the case as trivial	* trivielt, ubetydelig		
and shelve it indefinitely / for an indefinite period / time ,	* lægge ng. på hylde ~ henlægge ng.		* på ubestemt tid
he suggests that they take the matter into their own hands .	* tage (sagen) >		* i egen hånd
That poses a question – how ?	* ~ rejse >		* et spørgsmål
20 They don't know the language, the town or anyone.	*		
So they seek out the bar where Mac has been fooled.	* ~ finde frem til ng.		
The barman eE/eA bartender appears very taciturn .	* bartender		* fåmælt
Eventually he admits to remember the two artists	*		
but tries to wriggle out of the fix / mess / scrape .	* vriste sig ud af >	* klemme / rod / knibe	
Trying to wriggle out of giving a clear answer	* - - - at -		
he declares that he knows nothing about them,	*		
and that the bar is not a haunt / hang-out of theirs.	* tilholdssted		
Things, however, don't add up .	* ~ hænge sammen		
So the three of them corners the barman.	* trænge ng. op i en krog		
30 Forced / driven into a corner in both a literary	* trængt >	* op i en krog	* bogstavelig >
and a figurative sense , the taciturn barman	* billedlig / overført >	* betydning	* fåmælt
suddenly seems cured from his taciturnity .	* fåmæltthed		
The sight of Mac's fist loosens the barman's tongue .	* ~ få tungen på glet		
Having found his tongue , the barman starts blabbing .	* =		* plapre ud
Reluctantly blabbing to the trio, he evidently / obviously	* - - - til ng.		* tydeligvis
just blabs some irrelevant information (to them).	* ~ plapre ud med ng.		* til ng.

1573 The barman's **skimpy** information is clearly **a fudge**

rushed out in order to **fudge (on)** the **answer**.

Used to **talk** his **way out** of **tight corners**

by trying to **cloud / confuse / fudge** the **issue**,

he tries to **dodge / duck / evade** the **issue**.

So a few **clues** don't **add up to** very **much**.

Not until Mac **glares / glowers at** the barman

with **penetrating / piercing** blue eyes,

and waves his fist in front of his face, the barman stops

10 beating about the bush // prevaricating.

Having **blabbed (to them) about** the con men's trick,

he finally **blabs about** his knowledge of a **hideout**

of the con artists' / men' in the opposite end of the town.

So having **hailed a cab**, the trio get to the alleged address
only to find a **vacant lot**.

Not that surprised, they return to the bar,

only to find that **the bird has flown**.

Having **introduced himself as** the bar owner,

the man behind the bar **presents himself as** an honest man

20 who assures that he knows nothing about his employee's
shady **sideline / job on the side**.

He has just been **fetched by** the girl who usually works
in the bar together with her uncle who is the barman
that has just **taken to his heels**.

The owner now calls the girl, called Rosa.

Evidently a bit frightened by the strangers return,

she has **ducked out of sight**.

Having **ducked (down) (under / behind** the bar),

she has **ducked into** the **room behind** the barroom.

30 Having talked to the owner in Portuguese,

she **switches (over) (from** Portuguese) **to** fluent English
when she start talking to the trio.

The girl, called Rose in English and Rosa in Portuguese,
was brought up in England, but when her parent were
killed in an accident, she was taken to Portugal by her Uncle.

So that's why she can **switch between** the two languages.

* fusk, lusk, snyd

* ~ frembragt i al hast * fuske / snyde med > * svar
~ tale udenom

*

* ~ fordunkle / forvirre / fordreje > * emnet
sagen
* =

* ~ undvige >

* ~ fingerpeg * ~ give stof til > * (ret) meget

* stirre vredt / olmt på ng.

* ~ gennemborende (øjne)

*

* ~ snakke udenom

* plapre ud (til ng.) om ngt.

* - = -

* skjulested

*

* ~ hidkalde / hyre >

* droshe

* ~ tom

* grund

*

* fuglen er fløjet

* introducere sig selv / ~ præsentere sig som sbngt.

* ~ fremstille sig selv som sbngt.

*

* nebengeshæft, bijob

* (blive) hentet af ng.

*

* ~ tage benene på nakken

*

*

* forføje sig >

* ud af syne

* dukke sig (ned) (under / bag ngt.)

* forføjet sig ind i >

* baglokale

*

* skifte (over) (fra portugisisk) til (engelsk)

*

*

*

*

* skifte mellem ngt&ngt.

1574 The girl doesn't like her uncle, though,

If he ever had a decent job, he was always **engaged in** some shady business **as a sideline / on the side**.

' You'll **fetch up in** prison if you keep on cheating, ' she has **vainly** tried to warn him many times.

Also using her **as a bait to** attract and trick elderly men, he often **got into scrapes // got himself in a fix / mess**.

So when her uncle tried to force her to get away together with him, she managed to **wrench** herself **free / 10 wriggle** (herself) **free, flee from** her uncle and **flee to** the bar owner's house.

Now Rose offers to help the trio to **ferret out** the con men by **ferreting out** their **hideout**.

Having overheard much of the con men's conversation in Portuguese, **unintelligible / incomprehensible to** Mac, Rose has got hold of various information about the con men.

The trio **eagerly accept** her **offer**.

They **jump / leap at** the **offer** also for the reason (that) with her co-operation / assistance, the language barrier **20 poses** much less of a **problem**.

The trio together with Rose put their heads together to think out a **cunning, ingenious** and **sly** plan.

The owner wants to **be in on** the idea / plan too as he's mad that Rose's Uncle's shady **sidelines** have probably **caused damage to** the **reputation** of the bar // have probably **damaged / injured** the **reputation** of the bar and might have **ruined** its **reputation** in the long run.

' **Let's roll !** ' the bar owner concludes.

By means of Rose's information, they **track down / trace 30** the con men's hideout to a sinister house in a rough neighbourhood.

Drunks who **roll around** in this neighbourhood risk to be **robbed /A& rolled** (for anything) even in **broad daylight**.

*

* ~ have gang i ng.

* nebengeshæft

* ~ ende i (fængsel)

* forgæves

* som lokkemad til at -

* ~ rode sig ud i vanskeligheder // komme i knibe / komme ud i noget rod

*

* vride / vriste sig fri

* - = -

* flygte fra ng.

* ... til ng.

* ~ opsnuse ng.

* ... ng.

*

* uforståeligt for ng.

*

* ivrigt > * tage imod > * tilbud
~ tage imod ngs. tilbud med kyshånd

* - = -

*

* ~ udgøre >

* problem

*

* listig * = * & snu (plan)

* være med på (ide) / i (plan)

* nebengesjæft

* forårsage skade på >

* ry

* skade >

* =

* ødelægge >

* =

* lad os komme i gang / afsted

* spore ng.

*

*

* tumle omkring

* røvet / rullet (for ng.)

* ~ ved højlys dag

1575 While Rose ducks (down) behind a fence,	* dukke sig bag ngt.	
in order to keep an eye on the development of the situation,	*	
the bar owner passes some duckboards to get to the door.	* gangbræt (over vådt område)	
Very resolute , the bar owner knocks on the door.	* resolut, beslutsom	
After a tense while , a voice asks who it is.	* anspændt	* stykke tid
' Hello, ducks / duckies ! ' the bar owner answers.	* kære ven	
Pretending to be an accomplice of Rose's Uncle's,	* ~ være i ledtog men ng.	
the bar owner introduces himself in a confident manner .	* præsenterer sig	* på fortrolig vis
As he pretends to act / be in collusion with Rose's uncle	* være i ledtog med ng.	
10 one of the con men opens the door.	*	
The bar owner ducks his head and enters the house.	* dukke >	* hovedet
Having indirectly assured himself that the con men	* sikret sig at -	
have not yet heard anything from Rose's uncle,	*	
The bar owner flatters the con men by showing admiration	*	
for their confidential tricks E/A games.	*	
Out of false modesty , the con men just describe the trick	* falsk >	* beskedenhed
as child's play /A duck soup .	* ~ barnemad, let opgave	
The seaman was duck soup (A).	* - = -	
The bar owner tells the con men that he has contacted	*	
20 an eccentric Scot who would very much like to by the kilt.	*	
Persecuted for his political belief, he has gone into exile	* gå >	* i eksil
to seek political asylum in Portugal as a political refugee .	* søge >	* asyl
Having applied for political asylum in Portugal,	* ansøge om >	* (politisk) asyl i ngt.
this wealthy asylum seeker , now living as a political exile	* asylsøger	* ~ landflygtig (person)
in self-imposed exile , has been granted asylum just recently.	* selvpåført	* eksil
Imagining a profitable bargain, the con men fetch the kilt,	* hente ngt.	* givet >
and join the bar owner to bring the kilt to the Scot's house.	*	* asyl
Having left the crowded streets of the rough neighbourhood,	*	
they walk down a deserted street in a quiet neighbourhood.	* ~ øde, mennesketom	
30 As they pass along an empty vacant lot , the bar owner	* - = -	* ubenyttet
suddenly gives a penetrating / piercing / shrill whistle .	* give >	* grund (-stykke)
The next moment , three men jump out from behind	* gennemtrængende / skingert	* fløjt
a piece of wall, and try to throw the con men to the ground.	* ~ i næste øjeblik	
Hitting / lashing out at the assaulters, one of the con men	*	
tries to deal one of the assaulters a blow / a sock in the face,	* ~ slå / lange ud efter ng.	
but the assaulter manages to duck / dodge the blow / sock ,	* tildele ng. >	* slag / (knytnæve-) slag
and fetch (eE) the con man a blow / sock on the jaw in return.	* dukke sig for / undvige >	* =
	* tildele ng.	* slag
	* på >	* kæben

1576 The two con men are quite roughly handled , especially	* ~ hårdhændet	* behandlet
by a closely cropped, strapping fellow , swearing in Scottish.	* tæt- * klippet	~ få en ... behandling * stor og stærk * fyr ~ kraftkarl, klippert
The con men now realize they have been trapped.	*	
Buoyed by their successful assault and catch, Mac, Mo,	* opløftet, ~ opmuntret af ng.	
Niel, Rose, and the bar owner are all in a buoyant mood .	* opløftet stemning, muntert humør	
Having body searched the con men and got their key,	* kropsvisitere ng.	
Mac and Rose return the to con men's house,	*	
to search for the rest of Mac's stolen belongings.	*	
In a mood of buoyancy , Mo, Niel, and the bar owner	* i > * stemning af > * ~ munterhed	
10 tie the con men's hands behind their backs .	* binde > * ~ munter stemning * ~ ngs. hænder på ryggen	
When the con men start yelling in a penetrating voice,	*	
Mo puts a sock in it .	* ~ bede ng. om at holde kæft	
' Just belt up / shut up ! ' Mo orders, socking it to them.	* ~ hold kæft * give den fuld drøn overfor ng.	
When one of the con men continues to yell,	*	
Mo sucks him in the mouth .	* slå ng. > * på munden	
The con men are subsequently gagged .	* (blive) * efterfølgende * kneblet	
When Mac and Rose return, they bring most of	*	
Mac's belongings, together with some money that Mac	*	
has found and confiscated, both in compensation ,	* som kompensation	
20 and by way of consolation for pain and sufferings .	* som en form for trøst * ~ svie og smerte ~ som plaster på såret	
The con men cathers bring their catch to the police station.	* fanger * fangst	
The chief constable depletes the police's lack of effort .	* ~ politimester * beklager > * mangel på > * indsats	
He explains that the government had decided to reshuffle /	* omrokere ng.	
shuffle the police forces.	* =	
Having had to reshuffle / shuffle , the police chief	* omrokere	
has been all at sea with a staff reshuffle / shuffle .	* ~ være rådvild / på herrens mark * omrokering	
Lack of ressources has prevented him from	*	
getting / having (all) his ducks in a row (eA).	* ~ have alt klappet or klart	
He accuses the city council of dodging / ducking / evading	* ~ svigte >	
the issue .	* sagen	
Having given evidence , Mo, Niel, Mac, the bar owner,	*	
and Rose, return to the bar to celebrate the happy end.	*	
30 They have roast duck for dinner.	* stegt * and	
Everything is just ducky ,	~ andesteg * ~ frydefuldt / fryd og gammen	

1577 Having to be back on the ship the next evening,	*
Mo and Niel come walking along the quay.	*
Leading the way through piles of goods on the quay,	*
they are closely followed by Mac who carries a big sea bag	* køjesæk
on his shoulder.	*
Some children are playing in the water next to the pier	* anløbsbro
where Mo, Niel, and Mac get on board.	*
Some of the children are buoyed (up) by an old lifebuoy .	* (være) holdt flydende af - * redningbælte / -krans
They have fun ducking /A& dunking ,	* dukke
and trying to duck / dunk each other in the dock .	* ... ng. * havnebassin
10 When people on board the ship catch sight of Mac,	*
every one gapes / is dumbfounded / < struck	* ~ måbe / være målløs, ~ tabe både næse og mund
at the sight of Mac, hardly recognizable at the first sight.	*
When asked why he has had his hair cropped close,	*
he just answers that he had just got tired of all that hair.	*
Besides his haircut, Mac, Mo, and Niel maintain that they	*
haven't experienced anything well worth telling of / relating .	* værd at - * fortælle om / gengive ngt.
Evething has just been ducky .	* skønt
The next day, when the ship is well out at sea , Mo, Niel,	* pænt ude på havet, ~ ude på åbent hav
20 and Mac enter the captain's quater together with a girl.	*
The captain is quite surprised when they tell him	*
that she's a storeaway that they found in a storeroom .	* ~ blind passager * lastrum
When Mo perceives that the captain is in a buoyant mood ,	* fornemme at - * muntert og optimistisk > * humør
he decides to reveal the whole and true story.	*
Having wrapped Rose in Macs kilt, and carried her	*
in the sea bag, they have smuggled her aboard.	*
As everybody's attention has been attracted by Mac's	*
lack of hair, nobody has paid any attention to the sea bag.	* ~ lagt > * ~ mærke til ngt.
The story blows / knocks the captain's socks off .	* ~ overraske / imponere ng.
30 Besides having now both a ship's boy and a ship's girl,	*
the captain nearly splits his sides laughing / with laughter .	* ~ flække af grin
Rose takes to her job like a duck to water .	* ~ som en fisk i vandet
If the ship's boy ever thought of ducking out of a job,	* ~ smyge sig udenom (arbejde)
he now wouldn't dream of it.	*

1578 They **sail along** the coasts of North-West Africa,
following a **longitudinal** course,
lândŝi` tju~dinêl
the ship sails **due** south **on** the **Atlantic Ocean**.

Keeping their **course** at the same **longitude**,
they **cross** the ocean **lengthways** / **<wise** / **longitudinally**.

The captain has their **charts** and maps on **rolls**.

As the ship is **bound for** **India**, the captain has
(**marine** / **maritime** / **nautical**) **charts** that covers their route.

The captain **rolls out** a chart.

10 Using a **ruler**, a **protractor**, and a pair of **dividers**,
he can **plot** a **course** (on a chart) **for** each destination
on their route.

On open sea without **landfall**,
or if they are not (well) **acquainted with** the land,
they navigate **by** the **sun** or the **stars**.

The navigator uses a **sextant**, a **chronometer**,
krê`nâmitê
and **tables of** the **positions of** the **celestial** / **heavenly bodies**
to calculate the ship's exact position.

The **helmsman steer** / **shape** / **direct** their **course**
20 (**for** their destination) **by** their (**magnetic**) **compass**.

If there's poor **visibility**, they have to navigate (i.e. know
their position and **keep** their **course**) by **dead reckoning**.

If the captain has to **chart** an **inverse route** on the **chart**,
he may **inverse** the chart

The captain is allowed some amount of **latitude** / **freedom**
in his choice of seaway.

His calculations are based on a certain degree of **latitude**
for conjecture(s) as the weather is **unsettled**, **changeable**,
and **unpredictable in** most cold or warm **latitudes**.

30 Blown **off course**, a ship may be (**put**) **out of** its **course**.

Correcting the **course**, they must **resume** (their) **course**.

In the night, shadows **waver** on the chart
as he works in the light of **wavering** delicate flames.

The candles **radiate** just a little **light** and **heat**,
so just a little **light** and **heat radiate from** the candles.

* sejle langs (med) (kyst)

* pålangsgående

* stik (syd) * på > * Atlanterhavet

* holde > * kuren * længdegrad

* krydse (ocean) > * på langs

* søkort * rulle

* ~ have kurs mod > * Indien

* søkort

* rulle (kort) ud

* lineal * vinkelmåler * (stik-) passer

* indtegne > * kurs mod ngt.

*

* ~ landkending, land i sigte

* landkendt

*

* sekstant * kronometer, ~ (skibs-) ur

* tabel over > * stilling ⇔ himmellegemernes

*

* rorgænger * styre / tilpasse / indrette > * kursen

* rorsmand

* (mod ngt.) * ved hjælp af > * (magnet-) kompas

* sigtbarhed

* bestik (beregning ud fra hastighed og kurs)

* kortlægge > * omvendt > * rute

* vende ngt. på hovedet

* råderum / spillerum / (handle-) frihed >

* indenfor ngt.

* =

* formodning, gætteri, gisning * ustadigt * foranderligt

* uforudsigeligt * på ... breddegrader, i ... egne

* (blæst) ud af kurs * ~ ude af kurs
(bragt ud af ...)

* korrigere > * kurs * ~ gå på kursen igen

* blafre

* =

* udstråle / -sende > * lys * varme

* lys > * varme > * udstråle fra ngt.

* ~ Midtafrika

* ækvator

* kysten

* Aden-

* ~ gren, udløber

* tværs over (hav)

* bredde

*

* forløb / kurs

* på tværs

* kurs

* (det) Indiske Ocean

* ~ mod nordøst

* tværs over

* ocean- (vind)

* (disse) bredder
/ breddegrader

* søvej
sejlrute

* (bredder)
~ breddegrader

* drivis / =

* isflage

* længdegrad (linie)

* pol

* pol

$$* =$$

* breddegrad (linie)

* skærer (hinanden)

* krydses, skærer hinanden

* projektion af ngt. over på ngt.

* forvrænget

* gengivelse

1580 A **phenomion** or a number of **phenomina**

may be illustrated in a **chart** / **diagram** / **graph**.

If some **observed** or **observable facts** are transformed into a **diagrammatical** / **graphical presentation**, these phenomina are presented **diagrammatically** / **graphically**.

A relation between two **variables** x,y may be presented in a system of x and y **coordinates** / E& **co-ordinates**;

A **system of coordinates** is a chart / diagram / graph consisting of a horizontal **x-axis** (**axis** of **abscissas**)

10 **oriented to** the right, and a vertical **y-axis**

(**axis** of **ordinates**) **oriented** upwards.

Alternating current (**AC**) and **oscillation** of a **pendulum** can be represented diagrammatically / graphically

in a system of coordinates by a **wavy curve**

in the form of a **sine curve** consisting of **sine waves**.

(**Direct current** (**DC**) flows in one direction only.)

Light waves and **sound waves** travel in **wave-like motions**.

Sound waves travel with a speed of 330 m / sec.

20 The **pitch** of the sound depends on the number of vibrations / waves imposed on the air per second.

The lovest note audible to a human being has a frequency of about 20 vibrations per second (20 hertz), and the highest one of about 20,000 Hz.

Wavelength is the distance in space or time between the highest point (the crest) of one wave and that of the next in a chart / diagram / graph

30 having time as the x coordinates / E& co-ordinates and wavelength as the y coordinates.

The loudness is dependent primarily on the **amplitude** of the vibration / wave.

* fænomen		* -er
* kort, skema	* diagram, skema	* graf, afbildning
* observeret / iagttaget		* observerbare
* diagrammatisk / grafisk		* & fremstilling
* - = -		
* variabel		
* koordinat		
* ~ koordinatsystem		
* x-akse (abscisseakse)		
* orienteret mod (højre)		* y-akse
* (ordinatakse)		* ... (opad)
* vekselstrøm	* svingning	* pendul
* afbilde / vise		* ~ i diagram
* bølge- / t		* kurve
* sinus-	* kurve	* ... bølge
* jævnstrøm		
* lysbølge		* lydbølge
* bølgelignende		* bevægelse
*		
* tonhøjde		
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
*		
* udsving		
*		

1581 Electromagnetic rays travel at a speed of
 elektrømag`netik
 300,000 km / sec in **vacuum**.

Visible light consists of **electromagnetic waves**
 with a **wavelength** between 400 and 770 **nanometres**.

A nanometre (10^{-9} m) is one **billionth** of a metre.

Rays with a longer wavelength are called

infrared rays, infrared radiation or infrared light.

Infrared radiation with a wavelength between
 5 millimeter and 30 km are used as **radio waves**.

10 Electromagnetic rays with some shorter wavelength
 than that of visible light are called **ultraviolet rays,**

ultraviolet radiation or ultraviolet light.

uvaiët

Waves of yet shorter length are called **x (-) rays**
 and of yet shorter length are called **gamma rays**.

X-rays are capable of penetrating solids,
 so **x-raying** an object, you get an **x-ray (photograph)**.

X-rays and **gamma radiation** can damage living tissue.

Alpha and **beta radiation** consist of particles.

An **alpha particle** is a high-energy particle

20 emitted from the nucleus of a radioactive atom.

It is one of the products of the **spontaneous disintegration**
 of radioactive **elements** such as **radium**, Ra, and **thorium**, Th,
 and is identical with the **nucleus** of a helium atom –
 that is it consists of two **protons** and two **neutrons**.

The process of **emission**, called **alpha decay**, transforms
 one element into another, decreasing the atomic (or proton)
 number by two and the **atomic mass** (~ **nucleon** number)
 by four.

A **beta particle** is a fast moving electron that is produced
30 when some radioactive substances decay.

Beta decay is the breaking up of an atom in which
 an electron is given off.

* elektromagnetisk		* stråle
* vakuum, lufttomt rum		
* elektromagnetisk		* bølge
* bølgelængde		
* nanometer		* ~ milliarddel
*		
* infrarød stråle	* ... stråling	* ... lys
*		
* radiobølge		
*		
* ultraviolet etc		
*		
* røntgenstråle		
* gammastråling		
*		
* røntgenbestråle ngt.		* røntgenbillede
* gammastråling		
* alfa-	* beta-	* stråling
* alfapartikel		
*		
* spontan >		* splittelse
* grundstof	* =	* =
* kerne		
* proton		* neutron
* stråling	* alfa-	* henfald
*		
* atom-	* masse	* kernepartikel
*		
* beta-		* partikel
*		
* beta-		* henfald
*		

1582 The commonest of the **isotopes** of radium, Ra-226, has a **half-life** of 1,620 years.

The element was discovered and named in 1898

by Pierre and Marie Curie in the **residues** of **pitchblende**.

Radium **decays** in successive steps to produce **radon** (Rn), **polonium** (Po), and finally a stable isotope of lead (Pb).

Because radium **luminesces**, it was formerly used in **luminescent** paints that **glowed** in the dark.

When the **hazards** of radioactivity became known **10** its use was abandoned, but factory and dump sites remain contaminated and many workers and neighbours **contracted** fatal **cancers**.

The longest-lived **isotope** of **thorium** has a half-life of 1.39×10^{10} years.

A **beta particle** is an electron ejected with great velocity from a radioactive atom that is **undergoing** spontaneous **disintegration**.

During **beta decay**, and resulting **electron emission** a neutron in the nucleus changes into / converts to a proton **20** as well as a high-speed electron that is emitted thereby increasing the **atomic number** by one while the **mass number** (the integer nearest in value to the **atomic weight** and equal to the number of nucleons) stays the same.

The mass lost in the change is converted into **kinetic / movement energy** of the **beta particle** (~ electron).

Radioactive radiation consists of alpha rays, beta rays, and gamma rays in various combinations.

- * isotop
- * ~ halveringstid
- *
- * restmængde
- * (uran-) begblende
- * henfalde
- * =
- * ~ være selvlysende
- * selvlysende
- * lyse
- * fare
- *
- *
- * pådrog sig >
- * cancerformer, kræftsygdomme
- *
- *
- * beta-
- * partikkel
- * undergå >
- * opsplittelse
- * beta-
- * henfald
- * udsendelse, stråling
- *
- *
- * atomnummer (~ antallet af protoner)
- * massennummer (~ nærmeste hele tal til >)
- * atomvægt
- *
- * bevægelses-
- * ... (energi)
- *
- *

1583 One afternoon, the captain calls a selection of sailors to **appear at** his quarters in the evening.

The captain's wife is banished from the captain's quarters while there's a meeting going on.

The following weeks, these sailors **refer to** each other **as trusty Shellbacks** while they **refer to** the rest of the crew and the passengers **as slimy.Polly>/ Polliwogs**.

Calling each of the Polliwogs a nickname, and **referring to** them **by** their nicknames, the Shellbacks **10 taunt** the slimy Polliwogs **in season** and **out of season**.

Some of the Polliwogs get really upset

All complaints are, however, **lost on** the captain.

Even the captain's wife and the passengers have to **endure** and **put up with taunts**.

One afternoon, the **first mate** suddenly orders all the sails to be **reefed**.

Afterwards he orders all the Polliwogs to the messroom.

In the messroom, Mo **begins to speak** in an upset voice.

He informs the meeting that the captain has eventually **20** felt pity for every one of them for being taunted and called slimy Polliwogs and nicknames.

So **by order of / on** the **orders of** the captain, all the Polliwogs are allowed to taunt the Shellbacks back without any disciplinary consequences.

After a while Mo orders all the **meeting** back on deck.

When some of the Polliwogs look to leeward of the ship, they shout in amazement about the strange sight.

In the ship's lifeboat, the Polliwogs see a **motley** crowd of figures **dressed up** in either their weird way, **30** and painted in their faces **out of all / beyond recognition**.

Standing in the bow, and holding a **trident** in his hand, it's a figure wearing white **drapery** like a **toga**, and a **jagged** crown on top of his long, unruly white locks.

*

* vise sig / ~ møde op på ngt.

*

*

* referere til / ~ omtale ng. som ngt.

* trofast

* ~ søulk * ... >

~ fuldbefaren sømand, der har krydset ækvator

* som > * slimet * A: haletudse ~ E tadpole

*

* referere til / ~ omtale ng. ved (navn)

* håne / spotte ng.

* ~ i tide og utide

*

* spildt / ~ prelle af på ng.

*

* tåle / udholde > * ~ finde sig i > * hån, spot

*

* rebet

*

* & tage ordet

*

*

*

* efter ordre fra ng. / på ngs. ordre

*

*

* ~ alle mødedeltagerne

*

*

* spraglet (skare)

* udklædt

* ~ til ukendelighed

* trefork

* draperi, ~ løst foldende klæde

* toga

* takket

1584 Having introduced himself as King Neptune ,	* Kong Neptun
God of the Sea, Neptune raises his King Neptune fork ,	* ...s fork
and orders his boat with his royal court to be hoisted aboard.	*
While the boat is hoisted aboard by the davit ,	* david / davit, ~ kranværk
^{`davit / `deivit}	
the newcomers bawl (out) a (sea) shanty E/A a chant(e)y .	* nyankomne * skråle > * ~ sømandsvise
Well on board, King Neptune presents his royal court	*
as his consort Queen Neptunia, the Royal Baby,	* gemal (-inde)
Davy Jones, Astronomer , Bishop, Barber and Doctor,	* astronom
10 and two guards, all of them traditionally dressed up .	* klædt ud
(Queen Neptunia is sometimes called <i>Amphitrite</i>	*
^{`amfitraitê}	
who was a Greek sea goddess an the wife of <i>Poseidon</i> who	*
^{på`saidn}	
was the Greek seagod corresponding to the Roman Neptune.	*
David Jones is the spirit of the sea and the sailors' devil.	*
David Jones' locker is a name for the bottom of the sea	* ~ skab med lås
especially as the grave for all who perish at sea.)	* forsvinde, forgå, ~ omkomme
King Neptune then announces that he and his court	*
are all trusty Shellbacks, and as the ship shall cross the line	*
the next day, there will be a line crossing ceremony.	*
20 Even if the captain disguises his voice	* ~ fordreje / sløre > * stemme
by speaking in a feigned voice , the ship's boy as the first	* tale med > * forstilt, ~ fordrejet > * =
to see through / penetrate the disguise ,	* ~ gennemskue > * forklædning
and recognizes the captain disguised as King Neptune.	*
Everybody recognizes the ship's cook by his paunch	* genkende ng. på > * vom, ~ tyk mave
^{på~nt\$}	
as he, nearly naked, acts the Royal Baby.	*
King Neptune orders the Pollywogs to prepare a show	*
so that the royal court can be entertained in the evening.	*
While Mo and some of the Pollywogs make preparations	*
for the show, the other Pollywogs disrespectfully inspect	*
30 and harass every one of the royal court.	*
Soon, however, Mo calls the Pollywogs to order	* kalde ng. * til orden
so the show can begin.	*
Some of the Pollywogs make a skit on the first and little	* satirisk / humoristisk sketch, parodi
flattering part of Mac's shore leave .	* flatterende, smigrende (del) * landlov
The royal court laugh loudly / aloud / out loud	*
when the Pollywog, playing the part of Mac, is dragged off ,	* slæbt afsted
then stripped , and finally has his hair cropped close .	* klædt af * ~ klippet helt kort

1585 As the last number, Mo invites the Royal Court	*		
to participate in a beauty contest .	* skønheds -		* konkurrence
Playing the judges, Mac and a couple of other Pollywogs	*		
together with the rest of the Pollywogs daringly comment on	* dristigt		* kommentere på ng.
every one of the contestants with taunting remarks.	* konkurrent	* hånende, spottende (bemærkning)	
As the Pollywogs gets more and more daring ,	* dristig		
Mo loudly encourage the Pollywogs to stage a mutiny .	* anstifte / gøre >		* mytteri
So there's a lot of tumultuous sceneries.	* tumultagtig, forvirret		
After some time of tumult , King Neptune and his court	* tumult, forvirring		
succeed in overpowering the mutineers ,	* overmande >		* mytterist
and putting down and crush the mutiny .	* nedkæmpe >	* knuse >	* mytteri
Furious with rage King Neptune now orders Davy Jones	* beordre ng. >		
to take care that each of the Pollywogs receive a subpoena	* til at -	* modtage	* vidnestævning >
to stand before the court the next day, and answer to	* om at >	* ~ møde for >	* retten * ~ besvare >
the charges brought to them by the Shellbacks.	* anklager		* ~ rejst mos ng.
Thereafter an atmosphere of jollity / joviality / conviviality	* ~ munter gemytlighed		
descends / falls on the litigants .	* sænke sig over >		* part (i retssag)
The Shellbacks and the Pollywogs spend the rest of	*		
the evening together in high spittits and jollity (o-f).	* højt humør		* lystighed, morskab
in jolly / jovial / convivial company	*		
in a jolly / jovial / convivial atmosphere.	*		
The next morning when the ship crosses the line,	*		
King Neptune and his guards rouse the sleepy Pollywogs	* purre ng. >		
and Shellbacks from their berths , bunks , and hammocks .	* ~ ud af >	* køje	* = * hængekøje
All the Pollywogs must appear before King Neptune	*		
and his court, where may be interrogated one by one	*		
not only by King Neptune, but also by Queen Neptunia,	*		
David Jones, the royal baby, the bishop, the barber and doctor.	*		
The accused have to take " truth serum ",	*		
somekind of a nauseous liquid mixture of ingredients,	*		
and afterwards have some unappetizing, repulsive and yucky	* væmmelig		
/ E& yucky grub-like substance put into their mouth.	* =		* ædelseslignende

1586 The Pollywogs **admit to the charges against** them.

Having to **admit (to)** their **guilt**,

they one by one **atone / make amends for** their **sins**,

As they one by one **expiate** their **guilt**,

they **pay** the **penalty for** their **crimes** by **undergoing**

a number of **increasingly embarrassing ordeals**.

Having the ship's boy and the ship's girl Rose,

riding on his back, Mac has to **crawl on hands and knees**.

That would have been an easy ordeal if not he has to crawl

10 a distance on the deck **coated in axle grease**.

All the time he lands on his belly as his hands and knees

slip and **slide out in all directions** on the **slippery** deck.

Having had fun, and **blissfully ignorant / unaware of**

what **lays in store for** them, the ship's boy and Rose

are now ordered to **take** each other **by the hand**

and stand with their backs to the Royal Court.

Soon they hear and feel the **splashes of mushy**

and stinking lumps hitting them all over their backsides.

They realize that they are being **pelted with fruit**

20 and vegetables that have **turned to mush**.

Having to **learn for** themselves **how it** must have **felt like**

to **be in** Mac's **shoes** that unlucky morning, Mo and Niel

are ordered to crawl through a **tub** of rotten garbage.

That wasn't all, though.

To make matters worse, they are both **cropped close**

by the Barber to **know it from** their **own experience**.

The captain's wife isn't spared an ordeal.

Having been ordered to **lie down over** Neptune's **knees**

he pretends to give her a proper **spanking**.

30 As Mac has already **been through** a terrible **ordeal**,

he, **on the whole**, **gets off / is let off with** an order

to **lick** the Royal Baby's **paunch coated in** axle grease.

The cook's mate is **locked in** the **pillory**

where Queen Neptunia **smacks** him with a slimy **dishcloth**.

* tilstå >

* anklage mod ng.

* indrømme / (tilstå) >

* skyld

* gøre afbigt / bede om forladelse for > * synd, brøde

* være villig til at bøde for / sone >

* - = -

* bøde for / & sone > * forbrydelse * gennemgå >

* stadig stigende * ydmygende * prøvelser

*

* ~ kravle på alle fire

*

* ~ belagt med >

* aksel-

* fedt

*

* smutte * glide ud >

* til alle sider

* glat

* lykkelig >

* uvidende om >

* ~ være i vente for ng.

* tage (hinanden) >

* ~ i hånden

*

* plask

* smattet og grynet

*

* overdænget med ngt.

* blive til >

* blød grødet masse

* ~ selv opleve hvordan >

* det måtte føles at -

* ~ at være i nogens sted

* kar

* ~ ikke nok med det

* ~ som om det ikke var nok

* klippet helt korthåret

* ~ selv vide hvordan det er, prøve det på egen krop

*

* ligge ned over, ~ lægge sig over >

* knæ

* endefuld

* været gennem >

* prøvelse

* i det store og hele

* ~ slippe afsted med ngt.

* slikke >

* vom

* overtrukket med ngt.

* gabestok

* klaske ng.

* karklud

1587 When all the Pollywogs have **paid the penalty** with their **head high**, they are ready to be baptized at a baptismal ceremony.

So once the ship has crossed the equator, each Pollywog is **ducked** by the Bishop **in a tub** with salt water.

At their **baptism**, each candidate is given

a suitable **maritime** nickname.

After a **duly** executed ceremony which fully **initiates** a mariner **into the seafaring profession**, each Pollywog **10** receives a certificate declaring their maritime nickname and status as trusted Shellback.

The tradition says that any seafarer **crossing the line** for the first time should be **baptized** to become a fully **initiated** seafarer.

The ceremony **observes** a mariner's transformation from a **slimy Pollywog** to a **trusty Shellbag**, also called **Son** or **Daughter of Neptune**.

The **line-crossing ceremony** is an old **seafaring tradition** that **dates / goes back** several centuries.

20 Originally, the **equatorial ceremony** (Order of Neptune) was an **initiation into the seafaring profession**.

Occasionally, the excited participants lost control so **in time**, the ceremony is established as a merry joke for all novices onboard, seafarers as well as passengers.

The tradition may have **originated with** ceremonies when passing headlands, and become a " folly " sanctioned as a **boost to** morale, or have been created as a test for seasoned sailors to ensure that their new shipmates were capable of handling long rough times at sea.

30 In accordance with tradition, the ceremony must be performed by a group of previously baptized people

* ~ sone > * straf
 * ~ med oprejst pande
 *
 *
 * (blive) dukket ned * kar
 * dåb
 * maritim (tilnavn)
 * behørigt (udført) * indvie >
 * ng. ind i > * ~ søfarts- * profession, stand
 *
 *
 * ... > * linien
 * døbt
 * indviet (søfarer)
 * højtideligholde ngt.
 * slimet * A: haletudse * trofast * søulk
 ~ fuldbefaren sømand
 * søn * datter af > * Neptun
 * liniekrydsnings- * ceremoni * søfarts- * tradition
 * datere sig / gå (x) tilbage
 * ækvatorial- * ceremoni
 * indvielse i > * søfarts- * standen
 *
 * med tiden
 *
 * begyndt med (ceremoni)
 *
 * ~ løft til (moralen)
 *
 *
 * i overensstemmelse med / ifølge > * traditionen
 *

