

**OUTLINE** 輪郭、略述する      **DAWN** 夜明け

We could just see the outline of a house in the distance./

The officer outlined the plan of attack for dawn the next day.

**PRESERVE** 保存する、保持する

The building had been preserved in very good condition over the centuries.

**DROP BACK** 後退する      **RUNNER** 走者

For some time he led the race, but then began to feel exhausted and started dropping back behind the other runners.

**PRIMARY** 最初の      **SECONDARY** 第2に

Good health is not of secondary importance if we wish to lead a happy life; it is of primary importance.

1108 **RESIDENT** 居住者      **VISITOR** 訪問者

The resident population, as distinct, from visitors and tourists, is quite small./

**SECURE**      **SECURITY**      **ROBBERY**      **PENSION**  
安全な      安全      強盗、強奪      年金

Most people these days expect to feel secure against robbery in their houses, and to have the security of a pension in their old age.

**TECHNIQUE** 技巧、手法

They now use a new technique in the manufacture of such products. The technique she uses in handling animals is extraordinary.

**GET UP** 上がる      **GET DOWN** 降りる

We say that we get down from a train if the carriage doors are higher than the station platform, and get out of a train if the doors are at the same level as the platform. The opposite of "get down" is "get up", whilst the opposite of "get out of" is "get into"./

We also tell a dog to get down if it keeps standing on its back legs and putting its muddy paws on our clothes to greet us.

1109 **UNIT** ひとつの単位、一個(一人)

A unit is a single thing. A large organisation is usually broken up into small units to make it easier to manage. We also talk of units of energy or units of measurement. An inch, for example, is a unit of measurement.

VOCABULARY FOR TRANSLATION:-

<b>ANKLE</b> くるぶし	<b>BLANKET</b> 毛布	<b>BOOT</b> ブーツ(靴)	<b>CALENDAR</b> 暦
<b>COOKER</b> 調理道具	<b>FOUNTAIN</b> 噴水、泉	<b>FRY</b> 揚げる	<b>PROFESSOR</b> 教授
<b>PURSE</b> 財布	<b>PYJAMAS</b> パジャマ	<b>SWEATER</b> セーター	<b>TRACTOR</b> トラクター

**DICTATION 99**                      **SLIPPERY** 滑りやすい

On the donkey's back/ was strapped a trunk/ full of all manner of stuff/ - shells, combs, a bag of rice,/ an old typewriter and so on./ The meat bled slightly/ as it was slowly roasted./ The car suddenly gave a roar/ as it shot up the steep slope./ Only a coward/ would drop his shield/ and run during a battle./ The shower had made the soil/ rather slippery./ If we stood in the ditch./ we could pick the berries/ from the hedge./ The cold air made us tremble/ and cough continuously./ The pipe burst/ and water flooded the room and passage,/ running in a fast current/ down the steps./ Henry took a towel/ with a kind of striped pattern on it/ and curled it round the pipe/ to decrease the flooding.

1110 LESSON 165

<b>ON A JOURNEY</b> 旅行中で	<b>NEWSAGENT</b> 新聞、雑誌販売店	<b>ON SALE</b> 売りに出されている	<b>NOVEL</b> 小説
<b>MAGAZINE</b> 雑誌			

BEFORE LEAVING ON A LONG TRAIN JOURNEY, DO YOU LOOK AROUND THE STATION BOOKSHOP OR NEWSAGENT TO SEE WHAT KIND OF NOVELS AND MAGAZINES ARE ON SALE? - WHY OR WHY NOT?

Before leaving ... because I like something to read on the train ... or ...  
I usually pack a novel for the journey ... or ... I don't like to read  
on the train but prefer to talk to the passengers ...

**LOOK OUT** 気をつける

WHAT IS MEANT WHEN SOMEONE SHOUTS "LOOK OUT!"? When someone shouts "Look out!" they mean be careful ... usually because there's the danger of being hit by something ...

**PARK** 駐車する

**CAR PARK** 駐車場

1111 **WHEN A CAR PARK IS FULL, WHERE DOES A DRIVER HAVE TO PARK HIS CAR?** When a ... in the street or outside the town ...

**DEAF** 耳が聞こえない

**DUMB** 口のきけない

**WHICH DO YOU THINK IS WORST, TO BE DEAF, DUMB OR BLIND?**  
- WHY? I think it's worst ...

**MAKE FOR** ~の方に向かう

**EXIT** 出口

**IF YOU SUDDENLY HEARD SOMEBODY SHOUT "FIRE !" WHICH EXIT OF THIS BUILDING WOULD YOU MAKE FOR?** If I suddenly ... the nearest ...

**ENTRY** 入場する

**WHAT DOES A "NO ENTRY" SIGN MEAN?** A "no entry" ... that one can't enter that particular street or door etc.

**AT WAR** 戦争中で

**WHICH COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ARE AT WAR WITH ONE ANOTHER AT THE MOMENT?** ... are at war with ...

1112 **GOSSIP** 雑談、噂話

**DO YOU ENJOY LISTENING TO GOSSIP? - AND HOW MUCH OF IT DO YOU BELIEVE IS TRUE?** Yes, I enjoy ... or... No, I don't ...

**THUMB (v)**

乗せてもらうために(車に)合図する

**LIFT (n)**

(車に)のせてやること

**WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO HITCH-HIKE" ? - AND ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST HITCH-HIKING, AND WHY?** To "hitch-hike" means to stand on the side of the road and thumb a lift from passing cars ...

**PULL IN** (電車などが)到着する

**ACCELERATE** 加速する

DOES A TRAIN ACCELERATE WHEN IT PULLS INTO A STATION?

No, a train ... but it slows down ...

**IMPRESS** 印象をあたえる

**IMPRESSIVE** 印象的な

WHICH PERSON, THAT YOU HAVE SEEN OR MET, HAS IMPRESSED YOU THE MOST, AND WHAT WAS MOST IMPRESSIVE ABOUT HIM (OR HER)?/

The person I've ... who has impressed me ...

**ESTIMATE** <sup>3150</sup> 見積もる

**PAINTING** 絵画

1113 HOW GOOD ARE YOU AT ESTIMATING THE COST OF THINGS, SUCH AS HOUSES, PAINTINGS, CLOTHES ETC. ? I'm ...

**LEAK** 漏れる

**IN DANGER** 危険な状態である

WHAT IS A SHIP IN DANGER OF DOING WHEN IT LEAKS ? A ship is ... sinking ...

**NATURAL**  
自然な

**NATURALLY**  
自然に

**PROCESS**  
過程

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY NATURAL FOOD ? By natural ... that which has been produced naturally and not by an artificial process ...

**PUT OUT** (火などを)消す

WHAT'S THE QUICKEST WAY TO PUT OUT A SMALL FIRE ?/

The quickest ... to throw a bucket of water over it ...

**NOD** うなずく

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're nodding your head

1114 VOCABULARY WITH EXAMPLES:-

**CHILDHOOD** 幼年時代

Some people remember their childhood very clearly, others remember very little about it.

**DRAIN** 下水管

Ditches were dug around the fields in order to drain the water from the land.

Rain water from the roof passes down the drain-pipes and into the drains below the house, which are connected to the town drains.

**ESTABLISH** 確定する、設立する

**PROCEDURE** 手続き、処置

We had to establish a new procedure for doing the job.

**BY POST** 郵便で

I decided to deliver the letter personally rather than send it by post./

**FRANK** 率直な

1115

He was very frank with me, and told me the real reason he was giving me the sack.

**GLOW**  
白熱する、白熱

**A WHILE**  
しばらくの間

**GO OUT**  
消える

The fire glowed for a while in the darkness of the room before going out.

She felt a glow of pride as she received the prize.

**IN BED** 寝ている

**FLU (OR FLUE)** インフルエンザ

He had been in bed all day with the flu.

**INSURE**  
保険をつける

**INSURANCE**  
保険

**THEFT**  
盗み、窃盗

Individuals and companies these days can insure themselves against loss of property through theft or fire./

The insurance company had to pay out a very considerable insurance to the owner of the ship that was sunk.

**MEDIUM**  
中間

**LANE**  
車線

**MOTORWAY**  
高速道路

1116

The word "medium" means average or middle. For example, "The medium height for children of all ages has increased recently" and "On a three-lane motorway, one lane is for fast traffic, one is for slow, whilst the middle lane is for traffic going at a medium speed".

**HAVE ON** 着ている

I had on my best suit, as it was a very special occasion./

**OUTPUT** 生産高、生産品                      **OWING TO** ~のために

The factory's output shot up last year owing to the increased demand for its products.

**PREVIOUS** 先の、以前の

I remember seeing them both on a previous occasion, but I can't remember their names.

**SERIES** 連続

There was such a series of similar crimes in the area that it seemed they were committed by the same person.

**TERRITORY** 領土                      **INVADE** 侵略する、襲う

1117 Animals usually fight quite violently to prevent other animals invading their territory.

**OUT OF DANGER** 危険を脱している

For some time we were in great danger of sinking as the ship rolled around in the storm. When at last we were out of danger, we all felt greatly relieved./

**COACH** コーチ(長距離バス)、スポーツのコーチ

A coach is a railway carriage, or it can be a bus, usually used for long-distance travel. It can also mean a person who coaches (or trains) a team or a single individual in a sport.

**FROWN** 眉をひそめる

People frown when they are puzzled or annoyed.

**KNOCK DOWN**                      **KNOCK OUT**                      **OPPONENT**  
打ち倒す                      ノックアウトする、圧倒する                      対戦者

**CYCLIST** 自転車に乗る人                      **ROUND** 一周、ひと区切り

The boxer was knocked down several times, but his opponent never succeeded in knocking him out.

1118 The building was knocked down by the builders in a matter of a few hours./

The old lady was knocked down by the cyclist as she was crossing the road.

Our team was knocked out of the competition in the first round.

**GRAND**  
壮大な、重要な

**MAGNIFICENT**  
すばらしい、立派な、荘厳な

"Grand" means fine, magnificent or most important. For example - We had a grand holiday last year in the South of France. A grand reception dinner was arranged for the visiting head of state. The Grand Canal in Venice has been painted by many artists throughout the centuries./

**INTERIOR**  
内部の、室内の

**EXTERIOR**  
外部の

**DECORATE**  
飾りつける

The interior of the house had been beautifully decorated in rather cheerful colours, but the exterior parts looked very dull.

The boat that led the procession was magnificently decorated with flowers.

1119 **OUT OF THE QUESTION**  
問題にならない、問題外

**TOTALLY**  
全く

I'm sorry; you can't borrow my car. It's totally out of the question. You've had too many accidents.

**FRONTIER** 辺境、国境

The word "frontier" usually means the same as "border" except that it is perhaps used more in the military sense.

**MERELY** 単に

No one could disagree with me, as I was merely stating the facts of the case./

**RING OFF** 電話を切る

She did not wish to continue the argument on the phone, so she rang off - i.e. put the phone down.

**PRINCIPLE**  
原理、原則

**RHINE**  
ライン川

**DANUBE**  
ドナウ川

**GEOMETRY**  
幾何学

The words "principal" and "principle" have the same pronunciation, but "principal" means the most important, e.g. the principal rivers of Europe are the Rhine, the Danube etc.; whilst "principle" means a basic truth or a guiding rule, e.g. the principles of geometry, or, the moral principles which people live by.

1120 VOCABULARY FOR TRANSLATION:-

<b>BRIDE</b> 花嫁	<b>BRIDEGROOM</b> 花婿	<b>DIARY</b> 日記(帳)	<b>FAME</b> 名声	<b>GIFT</b> 贈り物	
<b>HONEY</b> 蜂蜜	<b>INTERPRET</b> 通訳する	<b>JOG</b> ちょっと突く	<b>KETTLE</b> やかん	<b>LECTURE</b> 講義, 講演	<b>MAID</b> 女の召し使い

LESSON 166

**BY SURPRISE** 不意に                      **START** 飛び上がり, はっとする

HOW DO PEOPLE USUALLY REACT WHEN THEY ARE CAUGHT DOING SOMETHING, BY SURPRISE ?  
People usually ... by giving a start ...  
letting out a cry of surprise ...

<b>RESEARCH</b> 研究, 調査	<b>INITIAL</b> 最初の	<b>PROJECT</b> 計画	<b>SURVEY</b> 調査, 測量	<b>CURRENT</b> 現在の
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1121 <b>REACTION</b> 反応	<b>LOTTERY</b> くじ	<b>AMAZE</b> <sup>3200</sup> 驚かす	<b>AMAZEMENT</b> 驚き
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WHEN DOING RESEARCH FOR ANY KIND OF PROJECT, WHAT IS THE VALUE, OR IMPORTANCE, OF CARRYING OUT AN INITIAL SURVEY ON THE SUBJECT ?/  
When doing ... to find out the current situation ...  
discover people's opinions on the matter ...

WHAT ARE YOUR INITIALS ?                      My initials are M.F.R. (Mario Franco Rossi)

WHAT IS USUALLY A PERSON'S INITIAL REACTION TO BEING TOLD HE (OR SHE) HAS WON A PRIZE, OR A LOT OF MONEY ON THE FOOTBALL POOLS OR IN A LOTTERY ?/                      A person's ... one of shocked amazement

<b>SELECT</b> 選ぶ	<b>SELECTION</b> 選択	<b>VAST</b> 広大な, 莫大な	<b>ITEM</b> 品物
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<b>ACCURATE(LY)</b> 正確な	<b>CRAZY</b> 気の狂った	<b>DRIVE CRAZY</b> 狂わす
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WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SELECTING THINGS FROM A VAST SELECTION OF ITEMS ?                      The advantages of selecting things from a vast selection of items are that you are more likely to find more accurately what it is you are looking for ... the disadvantages are that the vast selection can drive you crazy trying to decide which item to choose ...



1122 **ODD**

風変わりな、奇数の

**LAUNDRY**

クリーニング屋

**LAUNDERETTE**

コインランドリー

WHAT ARE ODD NUMBERS AND EVEN NUMBERS ?/ Odd numbers are  
1, 3, 5, 7 etc., whilst even numbers are 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE IT IS THAT WHEN PEOPLE RETURN HOME  
FROM THE LAUNDERETTE OR GET THEIR LAUNDRY BACK FROM THE  
LAUNDRY, THEY OFTEN FIND THEY HAVE AN ODD SOCK LEFT OVER  
AFTER THEY HAVE MATCHED THEIR SOCKS TOGETHER ? I suppose  
... a sock is such a small article of clothing that it is easily lost ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "AN ODD FELLOW" ?/ By "an odd fellow" ...  
a strange or peculiar man ...

**GET BACK** 取り戻す

**POLICEMAN** 警察官

IF YOU WERE WATCHING A PROCESSION IN THE STREET AND A  
POLICEMAN ASKED YOU TO GET BACK, WHAT WOULD HE WANT YOU  
TO DO ? If I were ... move back

1123 IF YOU LEFT HOME AT 4 O'CLOCK AND SAID YOU WOULD BE AWAY  
FOR AN HOUR. AT WHAT TIME WOULD YOU GET BACK ?/ If I left ... 5 o'clock

DO YOU ALWAYS GET BACK WHAT YOU LEND OTHERS (I.E. OTHER  
PEOPLE)? No, I don't ...

**SCARE** こわがらせる

WHAT KIND OF THING SCARES YOU MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE ?  
The kind of ...

**TINY** ちいさい

WHAT WORD CAN WE USE FOR "VERY SMALL" ?/ We can use "tiny" ...

**VEHICLE**

乗り物

**VAN**

有蓋トラック

**LORRY**

トラック

**TRUCK**

無蓋貨車

**REAR**

後部の

NAME ME SOME TYPES OF VEHICLES. Some types ... are cars, vans, lorries  
(or trucks), motor-bikes, horse-drawn carts ...

WHY DO SOME LORRIES HAVE "LONG VEHICLE" WRITTEN ON THEIR  
REAR ENDS ? Some lorries ... to indicate to the vehicles  
coming behind that it will be difficult to pass them ...

**APPEAL** 訴える(人心に)

**WORLD-WIDE** 世界規模の

1124 WHAT SORT OF SPORTING EVENTS HAVE WORLD-WIDE APPEAL ?/

The sort ... the Olympic Games, the World Cup, Wimbledon ...

WHO DO YOU USUALLY APPEAL TO WHEN YOU NEED HELP  
DESPERATELY ?

I usually ... my parents, a close friend of mine ...

**ANNOUNCE**  
知らせる、発表する

**ANNOUNCER**  
放送員

**ACADEMY**  
学士院

**IRISH**  
アイルランド(人)の

**B.B.C. (British Broadcasting Corporation)**  
英国国营放送

**BROADCAST**  
放送する、放送番組

**CORPORATION**  
法人(団体)、会社

**BASICALLY**  
基本的に

**NEUTRAL**  
中立の

**ENSURE**  
安全にする、確実にする

AS THERE IS NO ENGLISH ACADEMY TO DETERMINE ENGLISH  
PRONUNCIATION, AND AS THERE ARE MANY ACCENTS (YORKSHIRE,  
IRISH, TEXAN ETC.) AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKERS, HOW CAN ONE  
KNOW WHAT STANDARD ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION SOUNDS LIKE ?/

As there is no ... by listening to the newsreaders and  
programme announcers on B.B.C. radio and television ...

1125 **BLUNT** 鈍い、ぶっきらぼうに

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF A SHARP KNIFE OR A SHARP PENCIL ?/

The opposite ... blunt ...

VOCABULARY WITH EXAMPLES:-

**SETTING** 環境、背景

The garden provided a perfect setting for Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

**IN THE END** ついに

After much arguing we all decided, in the end, not to go to the cinema at all, but to go to a restaurant instead.

**COLUMN**  
円柱、(新聞の)欄

**PILLAR**  
柱、柱石

**VERTICAL**  
垂直の

1126 The word "column" has several uses. The pillars of a Greek or Roman temple are called columns. The vertical divisions of a printed page are called columns. And a vertical list of numbers is called a column of figures.

**FUNDS** 財源、(国家の)財産

**INSUFFICIENT** 不十分な

The project could not go ahead, owing to insufficient funds./

**SEE THROUGH** 見抜く

It was easy to see through his argument. He was clearly trying to hide the true facts of the case.

**GRANT** 承諾する

To her amazement, her demand for more financial aid was immediately granted.

**MISSING** 行方不明の

I was reading a second-hand novel, the other day and found to my great annoyance that one of the pages was missing. It made it very difficult to follow the story line.

**AT ANY RATE** とにかく

At any rate, we enjoyed ourselves, even though it rained most of the time./

1127 **SHED**  
小屋

**BACKYARD**  
裏庭

**HUNTER**  
狩人、獵人

A shed is similar to a hut, except that we think of a shed as being in the garden or backyard of a house, used for storing things in, whilst a hut could be used for living in temporarily; hunters or mountain-climbers, for example, might build themselves a hut.

**CONCERNING**  
～に関して

**CONCLUDE**  
終える、～と結論をだす

Concerning the latest research into the matter, it appears that we still have a long way to go before the case can be concluded./

**PUT ON**  
着る、増す

**PUT OFF (OR PUT OUT)**  
off 延期する、out 消す

**SWITCH ON**  
スイッチを入れる

**SWITCH OFF**  
スイッチを切る

**TURN ON**  
つける

**TURN OFF (OR TURN OUT)**  
off ラジオ、テレビを止める、out 明かりを消す

"Put on, switch on, turn on" etc. all mean basically the same thing, and can be used for the light, the radio, the TV, the gas etc., e.g. turn on the gas; switch off the radio etc. We can also use "put out" instead of "put off", and "turn out" instead of "turn off", but only for light and gas: not for radio or TV./

When people eat too much and exercise too little, they soon put on weight.

1128 MOUNT 登る

We mounted our horses and began slowly to mount the hill.

SOCIAL 社交の、社会の

She enjoys social occasions, as she likes talking with interesting people.

BY ALL MEANS ぜひとも

By all means, bring your friend to the party. I would like to meet him.

CONDUCT 行為 MANAGEMENT 管理、経営者(側)

His conduct was so bad, we had to report him to the management.

SOMEHOW どういうわけか、どうにかして、ともかくも

No matter how careful I am, I always somehow seem to finish up making the same mistake each time./

TURN OVER (ページを)めくる、寝返りをうつ

We turn an object over. We turn each page over when we read a book. And we turn over in bed from sleeping on one side of our body to sleeping on the other.

1129 CONTRACT 契約、縮まる DRAW UP 作成する、車などが止まる PARTY 団体 EXPAND 拡張する

A contract was drawn up and settled by both parties.

Instead of expanding, the business began slowly to contract.

The taxi drew up in front of the hotel and a young lady got out.

SOURCE 水源(地)、原因

The actual source of the river was not finally discovered until the latter part of the 18th century./

IN PIECES 粉々に VASE 花瓶

After digging for some time, we came across an ancient vase which was in pieces. We managed, however, to stick it together again quite easily.

**ANALYSE** 分析する

**ANALYSIS** 分析

When the substance was analysed, it was found to contain poison.

**BANG** ズドンという音

The gun went off with a bang that could be heard at the other end of the street.

1130 **BREAK OUT**

起こる、脱走する

**JAIL (OR GAOL)**

刑務所

**COUNTRYSIDE**

田舎、郊外

The prisoners broke out of the jail and hid in the surrounding countryside.

**CELEBRATE** 祝う

People throughout the world celebrate different days of the year according to their religion.

VOCABULARY FOR TRANSLATION:-

**BULLET**

弾丸

**CLIMATE**

気候

**GLUE** 3250

のり

**MAJORITY**

大多数

**MINORITY**

少数

**MONSTER**

怪物

**PILOT**

操縦士

**SUBURB**

郊外

**TIMETABLE**

時間割

**VACATION**

休暇

**WALLET**

札入れ

### DICTATION 100

The poor beast stood waiting/ with great patience./ The bird swallowed the jewel/ as though/ it had been a piece of food./ The cushions in the room/ were all covered with fur./ The curtains had been made/ into a big bundle/ and put into a large/ copper-coloured bucket./ The bar of soap/ weighed several ounces./ and its breadth/ was not much less than  
1131 its length./ One could see/ that part of the spade/ was made of brass./ There was no cure/ for the disease/ that had struck the crop./ and so a large percentage was lost./ Neither a bribe nor a threat/ could force him to do as we wished./ We found some string and paper/ in the chest of drawers/ with which to wrap up the parcel.

LESSON 167

**REVERSE** 逆さにする

COUNT FROM ONE TO FIVE IN REVERSE ORDER, PLEASE! 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

**SNEEZE** くしゃみをする

**BLESS YOU!** おだいじに!

WHAT DO PEOPLE SAY WHEN A PERSON SNEEZES IN THIS COUNTRY?  
People say ... (In England they say "Bless you!")

**CONCENTRATE** 集中する

**SCIENTIFIC** 科学の、科学的な

WHAT KIND OF ACTIVITIES REQUIRE PEOPLE TO CONCENTRATE TO A HIGH DEGREE? / The kind of ... scientific experiments, certain kinds of sport ...

**TERROR**  
(非常な)恐怖

**TERRORIST**  
テロリスト

**CITIZEN**  
市民、国民

1132

WHY IS A TERRORIST CALLED A TERRORIST? A terrorist is ... because he tries to create terror among the innocent citizens of a country ...

**IN LOVE** 恋愛中の

HOW CAN WE TELL WHEN PEOPLE ARE IN LOVE? We can tell... they hold hands, walk arm-in-arm, put their arms round each other, laugh at each other's jokes, even when they are not funny ...

**WIND (v) - WOUND - WOUND** (時計などを)巻く、うねる

WHAT AM I PRETENDING TO DO? You're pretending to wind a piece of string, or something similar, around your arm (or head) ...

COULD WE DESCRIBE A MOTORWAY AS A WINDING TYPE OF ROAD? / No, we couldn't ... motorways are usually quite straight

**YAWN** あくびをする

WHAT AM I PRETENDING TO DO? You're pretending to yawn

**LOOK OVER**  
ざっと見る、大目に見る、調べる

**PURCHASE** 購入する

**IN ORDER**  
調子よく、規則どおりで

WHY SHOULD ONE CAREFULLY LOOK OVER A HOUSE OR A CAR BEFORE PURCHASING IT? One should carefully ... to see that there is nothing wrong with it ... to see that everything works all right, and that everything is in order ...

1133 **CASH** 現金

**CREDIT** 信用貸、クレジット

DO MOST PEOPLE THESE DAYS PAY FOR THINGS IN CASH OR BY SOME OTHER MEANS, SUCH AS CREDIT CARDS, CHARGE CARDS, BANKERS' CARDS, CHEQUES ETC.? - WHY ?/ Most people these days ...

**GET ON** 暮らす、成功する

**CONSTANT** 不変の、誠実な

WHAT DOES A PERSON MEAN WHEN HE ASKS YOU HOW YOU ARE GETTING ON ?  
When a person asks ... how am I progressing ...  
or ... how am I feeling ... is everything going all right ? ...

WHAT DOES ONE HAVE TO DO IN ORDER TO GET ON IN LIFE ?  
... study hard, work hard, be constant in one's purpose ...

**DENSE**  
密な、愚鈍な

**DENSELY**  
密度の高い

**POPULATE**  
～に居住させる、住む

WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD ?/ ... is one of the ...

1134 **ERECT**  
直立した

**TIGHTEN**  
締める

**ATTACH**  
取り付ける

**PEG**  
木くぎ、掛け釘

HOW DOES ONE ERECT A TENT ? One erects a tent by knocking poles into the ground, hanging the tent on the poles and then pulling the canvas out in all directions, and tightening it by attaching ropes to wooden or metal pegs knocked into the ground ...

**FEATURE** 特徴

WHAT ARE THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE COUNTRYSIDE AROUND THIS CITY (TOWN, VILLAGE) ?  
The main features ... the land is flat ...  
or ... the countryside is very hilly ...

**ON TIME** 時間どおりに

DO YOU ALWAYS ARRIVE ON TIME FOR AN APPOINTMENT ? - WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Yes, I always ... or ... No, I don't ...

VOCABULARY WITH EXAMPLES:-

**DAMN** クソ！いまいましい！

**DAM** ダム

"Damn" is a mild curse word. People often say "Damn it!" when they are angry or when things go wrong.