

ABSENT 不在の、欠席の

LEAVE OFF 止める、中止

WHEN YOU TAKE UP LEARNING A LANGUAGE AGAIN AFTER YOU'VE BEEN ABSENT FROM SCHOOL, OR HAVE JUST LEFT OFF STUDYING FOR SOME TIME, HOW MUCH OF THE LANGUAGE DO YOU FIND YOU'VE FORGOTTEN?

Students memorise the following words :

ACCUMULATE 貯める、蓄積する

DROUGHT 日照り、干ばつ

COOL OFF 冷静になる、興奮が冷める

COOL DOWN

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE YOU TO COOL OFF (OR COOL DOWN) AFTER YOU'VE LOST YOUR TEMPER?

ON MY OWN 自分ひとり(の力)で

WHAT WOULD I MEAN IF I SAID: "IF HENRY DOESN'T WANT TO GO DANCING THIS EVENING, I SHALL GO ON MY OWN"? You would mean that you'll (or you'd) go alone if ...

265 **OVER AND OVER** 何度も

WHAT KIND OF MUSIC DO YOU NEVER GET TIRED OF LISTENING TO OVER AND OVER AGAIN?

LAND UP たどり着く

IF YOU FOLLOW THE ROAD OUTSIDE THIS WINDOW TO ITS END, WHERE WILL YOU LAND UP?

STUMBLE 躓く

The verb "to stumble" means "to strike one's foot against something and almost fall".

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO STUMBLE" MEAN?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE! He kept stumbling around the room in the dark

The vocabulary listed at the beginning of each Comprehension Passage contains those words that appear in the Passage that the student has not been taught to date.

The teacher reads the Passage aloud to the class and gives them the translation of the new words as they arise. He also asks the students to shout out, as he reads, any words that they do not know the meaning of, even though they are contained in previous books of the Method. As a student shouts out a word, the teacher asks a student in the class to give the translation. If the student cannot translate, the teacher throws it open to the rest of the class. In this way, he will have an idea of how much the students are remembering or forgetting.

- 1266 With the questions that come after each Passage, the teacher first asks an individual student to answer a question; if he cannot immediately answer it, the teacher asks another student to answer it, and if that student fails, throws it open to the rest of the class.

Students memorise the following words :-

PRESENCE
存在、出席

EMIGRATE
(他国へ)出陣する

CEASE
止める

GRIEVE
悲しむ

EMBED
埋め込む

ON HORSEBACK
馬に乗った

MORTAL
致命的な

POSITIVE
確信的な

COMPREHENSIVE
包括的な

MILESTONE
石の里程標

FOLK
人々

SPIRE
尖塔

SPEEDOMETER
スピードメーター

TRACE
たどる

ROUTE
道(筋)

NIGHTMARE
悪夢

SUBMERGE 水没する

RESERVOIR 貯水池

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions on it.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE I

- 1267 I stopped to let the car cool off and to study the map. I had expected to be near my objective by now, but everything still seemed alien to me. I was only five when my father had taken me abroad, and that was eighteen years ago. When my mother had died after a tragic accident, he did not quickly recover from the shock and loneliness. Everything around him was full of her **presence**, continually re-opening the wound. So he decided to **emigrate**. In the new country he became absorbed in making a new life for the two of us, so that he gradually **ceased** to **grieve**./

He did not marry again and I was brought up without a woman's care; but I lacked for nothing, for he was both father and mother to me. He always meant to go back one day, but not to stay.

His roots and mine had become too firmly **embedded** in the new land. But he wanted to see the old **folk** again and to visit my mother's grave. He became **mortally** ill a few months before we had planned to go and, when he knew that he was dying, he made me promise to go on my own. I hired a car the day after landing and bought a **comprehensive** book of maps, which I found most helpful on the cross country journey, but which I did not think I should need on the last stage./ It was not that I actually remembered anything at all, but my father had described over and over again what we should see at every **milestone** after leaving the nearest town so that I was **positive** I should recognise it as familiar territory. Well, I had been wrong, for I was now lost.

I looked at the map again and then at the **speedometer**. I had come ten miles since leaving the town, and at this point, according to my father, I should be looking at farms and cottages in a valley with the spire of the church of our village showing in the far distance./ I could see no valley, no farms, no cottages and no church **spire** - only a lake. I decided that I must have taken a wrong turning somewhere. So I drove back to the town and began to **retrace** the **route**, taking frequent glances at the map. I landed up at the same corner. The curious thing was that the lake was not marked on the map

I felt as if I had stumbled into a **nightmare** country, as you sometimes do in dreams. And, as in a nightmare, there was nobody in sight to help me. Fortunately for me, as I was wondering what to do next, there appeared on the horizon a man **on horseback**, riding in my direction./ I waited till he came near, then I asked him the way to our village. He said that there was now no village. I thought he must have misunderstood me, so I repeated its name. This time he pointed to the lake. The village no longer existed because it had been **submerged** and all the valley too. The lake was no natural one, but a man made **reservoir**.

1268 Give short answers to each of the following questions, in your own words as far as possible, using only material contained in the passage. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

- a) **WHY DID THE AUTHOR'S FATHER EMIGRATE ?**
To get away from the presence of his wife
- b) **WHY HAD THE AUTHOR COME BACK TO THE LAND OF HIS BIRTH ?** Because he had promised his father he would do so
- c) **WHAT MADE THE AUTHOR THINK THAT HE WOULD NOT NEED A MAP FOR THE LAST PART OF THE JOURNEY ?** Because his father had described many times what he would see at every milestone/

For each of the following words or phrases give another word or phrase of similar meaning to that in which the word or phrase is used in the passage.

- 1) **OBJECTIVE** the place I wished to reach; destination

- 2) SEEMED ALIEN - was not recognisable
- 3) LACKED FOR NOTHING - had everything one required
- 4) EMBEDDED - fixed
- 5) MORTALLY - fatally
- 6) COMPREHENSIVE - all inclusive
- 1269 7) POSITIVE - sure
- 8) FAMILIAR TERRITORY - a well known area

LOOK OUT 外を見る

WHAT DO YOU SEE WHEN YOU LOOK OUT OF YOUR BEDROOM WINDOW ?

LINE UP 一列に並ぶ

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "TO LINE UP" IN IT.

The sergeant told the soldiers to line up in threes

LEDGE 出窓の飾り棚

WHAT DO WE CALL THAT PART OF THE WINDOW ON WHICH WE SOMETIMES PUT A BOWL OF FLOWERS ETC ?

PORRIDGE ポリッジ (オートミールのお粥状のもの)

OATS カラスムギ

Porridge is made by boiling oats in water or milk and is usually eaten with a little milk at breakfast time. It is a very popular dish in Scotland./

WHAT IS PORRIDGE ?

1270 **FLAKE** 薄片

CORNFLAKES コーンフレーク

Cornflakes are, of course, made from corn and are eaten at breakfast with milk and sugar.

WHAT ARE CORNFLAKES ?

WHAT IS A FLAKE ?

SPOONFUL 匙一杯

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY SOMEONE HAS A SWEET TOOTH?
... he takes several spoonfuls of sugar in his tea and coffee, etc.

HOW MANY SPOONFULS OF SUGAR DO YOU TAKE?

SCOWL 顔をしかめる

WHAT AM I DOING? You're scowling.
WHEN DO PEOPLE SCOWL? ... when they are puzzled, when thinking hard, when disapproving of something, ... etc.

MUTTER 呟く、ぶつぶつ不平を言う

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE MUTTER TO THEMSELVES? ... old people, and people who are annoyed at something ...

271 **CROUCH** うずくまる **AFFECTION** 愛情、影響 **AFFECTIONATE/** 愛情のある

DICTATION 105

Our small monkey lived with us for eight years./ growing accustomed to all our ways./ He insisted on having his meals/ exactly the same as ours./ He ate on the window ledge/ out of a saucer./ For breakfast he would have porridge or cornflakes./ while at lunch he had vegetables and pudding./ We had to close doors carefully/ in case he was crouching on top of them./ His moods were like those of a child./ When he was bad-tempered./ he would scowl and mutter./ but when he was feeling affectionate./ he would give your ear a playful bite.

PEEL 皮をむく

WHAT DO WE DO TO A BANANA BEFORE EATING IT? ... peel a banana ...

HAUNT 霊などにとりつかれた、しばしば出没する、足繁く通う

DO YOU KNOW OF ANY HAUNTED HOUSES?

WHERE?/

WHAT KIND OF PLACES DO YOU HAUNT (FREQUENT) IN THE EVENINGS?

272 WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE HAUNT THE BARS AND NIGHT CLUBS IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING?

OCCUPY 占領する

OCCUPANT 占有者、現住者

WHO OCCUPIES THE BUILDING NEXT DOOR TO THE ONE?

WHO WERE THE OCCUPANTS OF YOUR HOUSE BEFORE YOU MOVED INTO IT?

TO GET UP TO (いたづらなどを)する

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO CHILDREN GET UP TO WHEN THEY ARE LEFT ON THEIR OWN?

... they get up to all sorts of tricks.
They might break things, play with fire, ...

TO BE ON BAD (OR GOOD) TERMS WITH ～と折り合いの悪い

IS THERE ANYONE AT THE MOMENT YOU'RE ON BAD TERMS WITH?
WHY?!

SET BACK 家などを～から離して後ろに置く(建てる)

1273 DO YOU THINK IT'S NICER TO LIVE IN A HOUSE BY THE ROAD OR SET BACK FROM THE ROAD?

WHY?

OVERGROWN 育ちすぎた、のびきった

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A GARDEN IS OVERGROWN?

... it is covered in weeds and the plants in it have not been cut.

BREATHTAKING (喜びで) はっと息を呑むような

WHAT IS THE MOST BREATHTAKING EXPERIENCE YOU'VE EVER HAD?

LINGER ぐずぐずする

The verb "to linger" means "to be slow or late in leaving".

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO LINGER" MEAN?

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT WE LINGERED OVER LUNCH?

... we ate slowly, probably
talked rather a lot..

WHAT DOES A MOTHER MEAN WHEN SHE IS OUT SHOPPING AND

SAYS TO HER CHILD "DON'T LINGER DEAR."? ... she wants her child to keep
with her and not linger behind to
look in shop windows ...

174 STUDENTS READ LESSON 169 ON PAGE 1150

LESSON 177

Students memorise the following words :-

SET OFF

出発する

SET OUT

"

WEARISOME

疲労させる

INSISTENT

主張的な

HABITABLE

住むに適した

PENETRATE

侵入する

PROPORTION

割合てる

SWISH

風切音

INTOLERABLE

耐えられない

SHUTTER

よろい戸

TRIFLE

微々たる物

IMPEL

強いる

TO BE ON THE SMALL SIDE

非常に小さな

DRAWING - ROOM

客間

COMPACT 簡潔な

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 2

For the fifth day in succession I set out on the wearisome search for a house. My husband had been very ill and the doctor was insistent that we must give up living in the town. It was essential for him to breathe the purer air of the country if he was to get strong again. So I was feverishly househunting./

175 Of course I had seen innumerable houses, but there was something wrong with all of them. Some were too large, some too small. Some were surrounded by too much land, and some had so little garden that it was practically non-existent. Some could never have been repaired since they were built : roof tiles were missing, walls and ceilings were cracked, woodwork was rotting, paint peeling. It would require a fortune to make them habitable. Some were so ugly outside that I made no attempt to penetrate to the interior. I was sure that one house was haunted. I could feel a ghostly presence following me from room to room and hear the swish of skirts that I could not see./

I have never been afraid of ghosts, but I did not want to share my home with one. I have heard too many tales of the tricks that spirit occupants of houses can get up to, if they are offended by the living owners. It would be uncomfortable to be on bad terms with a companion who was alive, but intolerable with a dead one.

The morning of the fifth day brought no better result, and I was so disappointed that I very nearly gave up looking at anything more that week. However, something impelled me to go on after lunch; and I found exactly what I wanted.

It was a double fronted house about a hundred and fifty years old./ The brickwork had been painted a very pale pink and the shutters and window frames were white. It looked well cared for and that made it inviting. There was a thick hedge by the road and as the house was set well back, I thought it would be reasonably free from noise and dust. To the left was a single storey extension with one of my favourite roses climbing up it. I thought it would make an ideal playroom for the children. Beyond it was a very large garage which would comfortably take both our cars. I walked right round the house and discovered that there were windows on all sides except the one facing north./ This meant that the house would have sunshine all day long. The garden was a trifle overgrown, but not too large to be unmanageable and I thought I could get it into shape very quickly.

1276 Satisfied with the outside, I turned my attention indoors. Although it was empty, it smelt fresh and dry. The dining-room was on the small side, but the drawing room, which to me is always more important, was large and beautifully proportioned. The kitchen again was small, but I did not mind, because it was compact and well fitted with cupboards. The bedrooms too had good cupboards, and the view from their windows was breathtakingly beautiful./ I liked the house so much that I did not want to leave, and I lingered in each room, trying to remember every detail to tell my husband.

Answer the following questions, in your own words as far as possible :-

- a) WHY WAS IT NECESSARY FOR THE AUTHOR TO FIND A NEW HOUSE ?
Because her husband was very ill, and the doctor insisted they give up living in the town
- b) WHAT MADE THE AUTHOR GUESS THAT SOME HOUSES SHE SAW HAD NEVER BEEN PROPERLY LOOKED AFTER ?
Roof tiles were missing, walls and ceilings were cracked, woodwork was rotting, and the paint was peeling
- c) WHY DID THE AUTHOR NOT WANT TO LIVE IN A HAUNTED HOUSE ?
Because she did not want to share her home with a ghost who might get up to various tricks

For each of the following give a word or phrase of similar meaning :-

- 1) IN SUCCESSION - one immediately after the other
- 2) INNUMERABLE a great number (that cannot be numbered)

- 277
- 3) PRACTICALLY NON - EXISTENT - almost not there
 - 4) HABITABLE - fit to live in
 - 5) PENETRATE TO THE INTERIOR - go right inside
 - 6) OCCUPANTS - those who live in a place
 - 7) ON BAD TERMS - unfriendly relations
 - 8) IMPELLED - forced/

GET ON (馬、バス、電車に)乗る

GET OFF (〃)降りる

GET INTO (車に)乗る

GET OUT OF (〃を)降りる

We get on or get off a horse, a bus, or a train because these things are usually quite high, whilst we get into or get out of a car because a car is not much above ground level.

WHY DO WE SAY THAT WE GET ON A TRAIN, BUT GET INTO A CAR ?

LURK 潜む、潜伏する

GROUNDS 敷き地

When we say that "A man was caught lurking in the grounds of the building" we mean that the man was trying not to be seen and was probably waiting to do something evil.

278 WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT "A MAN WAS CAUGHT LURKING IN THE GROUNDS OF THE BUILDING" ?

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU SAW A MAN LURKING AROUND THE GROUNDS OF YOUR HOUSE AT NIGHT ?

FINGERPRINT 指紋

WHY ARE FINGERPRINTS SO IMPORTANT TO THE POLICE IN TRACKING CRIMINALS ?

Because no two people have the same fingerprints which means that if they find the man whose fingerprints were found on objects at the scene of the crime, it's usually some of the best evidence possible

HOARD 貯蔵する

SQUIRREL リス

WHICH ANIMAL HOARDS NUTS IN THE HOLLOW OF A TREE TRUNK
TO EAT DURING THE WINTER MONTHS? ... squirrel...

TOSS 上空に軽く投げる

"To toss" basically means to throw into the air.

1279 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO TOSS" BASICALLY MEAN?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

One of the captains tossed a coin
whilst the other called "tails!"

RANSACK ひっかき回して、あさり回る

"To ransack" generally means to turn everything in a place upside-down, searching
for something, usually with the intention of stealing that something.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO RANSACK" GENERALLY MEAN?

THEREBY それによって

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "THEREBY".

He didn't know how to answer, thereby
making it appear that he was guilty

SKELETON KEY マスターキー

A skeleton key is a sort of key which can unlock many different kinds of
locks.

WHAT IS A SKELETON KEY?

APPARENT 明白な

1280 GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "APPARENT".

It became apparent after a time
that the man was lying!

FUSS 空騒ぎ

The noun "fuss" means "unnecessary nervous excitement", usually about
something unimportant".

WHAT DOES THE NOUN "FUSS" MEAN?

SINCE ~だから

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "SINCE" USED WITH THE MEANING OF "BECAUSE". We must do the job ourselves, since it is impossible to find anyone else to do it

SPOT 少し、少量

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE ASK SOMEONE IF THEY WOULD LIKE A SPOT OF TEA? ... a little tea ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "A SPOT OF BOTHER"? ... a little trouble...

Students memorise the following words :

REPRIMAND 解雇する	MONSTROUS 巨大な	NEGLIGENCE 怠惰	MAGPIE カササギ
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281	PRUDENT 用心深い	COMPOSURE 落ち着き	BURGLAR 強盗	INTRUDE 侵入する
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INTRUDER 侵入者	CHAOS 混乱	CONCEIVE 想像する	INCONCEIVABLE 想像も及ばない
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VERITABLE 真実の	IMPULSE 衝動	DISCARD 捨てる	INSPECTOR 検査官
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CONSTABLE/ 巡査、警官

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 3

The old lady was glad to be back at the block of flats where she lived. Her shopping had tired her and her basket had grown heavier with every step of the way home. In the lift, her thoughts were on lunch and a good rest; but when she got out at her own floor, both were forgotten in her sudden discovery that her front door was open. She was thinking that she must **reprimand** her daily maid the next morning for such a **monstrous** piece of **negligence**, when she remembered that she had gone shopping after the maid had left and

she knew that she had turned both keys in their locks./ She walked slowly into the hall and at once noticed that all the room doors were open, yet following her regular practice she had shut them before going out. Looking into the drawing-room, she saw a scene of confusion over by her writing desk. It was as clear as daylight then that burglars had forced an entry during her absence.

- 1282 Her first **impulse** was to go round all the rooms looking for the thieves, but then she decided that at her age it might be more **prudent** to have someone with her, so she went to fetch the porter from his basement. By this time her legs were beginning to tremble, so she sat down and accepted a cup of very strong tea, while he telephoned the police./ Then, her **composure** regained, she was ready to set off with the porter's assistance to search for any intruders who might still be lurking in her flat.

They went through the rooms, being careful to touch nothing, as they did not want to hinder the police in their search for fingerprints. The **chaos** was **inconceivable**. She had lived in the flat for thirty years and was a veritable **maggie** at hoarding; and it seemed as though everything she possessed had been **tossed** out and turned over and over. At least sorting out the things she should have **discarded** years ago was now being made easier for her./ Then a police inspector arrived with a **constable** and she told them of her discovery of the ransacked flat.

The inspector began to look for fingerprints, whilst the constable checked that the front door locks had not been forced, thereby proving that the burglars had either used skeleton keys or entered over the balcony. There was no trace of fingerprints, but the inspector found a dirty red bundle that contained jewellery which the old lady said was not hers. So their entry into this flat was apparently not the burglars' first job that day and they must have been disturbed./

The inspector then asked the old lady to try to check what was missing by the next day and advised her not to stay alone in the flat for a few nights. The old lady thought he was a fussy creature, but since the porter agreed with him, she rang up her daughter and asked for her help in what she described as a little spot of bother.

Answer the following questions, in your own words as far as possible :-

- 1283 a) WHY WAS THE OLD LADY SURPRISED TO FIND HER FRONT DOOR OPEN ? Because she knew she had locked her door when she went out
- b) WHAT MADE HER REALISE THAT BURGLARS HAD ENTERED HER FLAT ? Because she saw a scene of confusion over her writing desk
- c) WHY DID SHE GO DOWN TO THE BASEMENT ? To fetch the porter

For each of the following give a word or phrase of similar meaning :-

- 1) REPRIMAND - tell off or scold
- 2) PIECE OF NEGLIGENCE - carelessness
- 3) REGULAR PRACTICE - usual behaviour
- 4) AS CLEAR AS DAYLIGHT - very certain
- 5) PRUDENT - sensibly careful
- 6) HER COMPOSURE REGAINED - her calmness returned
- 7) INTRUDERS - people who enter a place illegally
- 8) LURKING - trying not to be seen because of evil intentions

STUDENTS READ LESSON 170 ON PAGE 1159

LESSON 178

Students memorise the following words :-

CHRONICLE

年代記

SYNDICATE

シンジケート

DISPOSAL

配置、処理

1284 **TUREEN** (ふたつきの)スープ入れ

HOUSEHOLD 家族、家庭用の

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A HOUSEHOLD? .. all the people, that is, family and servants who live in a house

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A SHOP SELLS HOUSEHOLD GOODS? ... all sorts of things that are used in a house such as pots, pans, tables, chairs, etc..

OUT OF FAVOUR 愛想をつかされた

WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD HOW DID YOUR PARENTS TREAT YOU WHEN YOU WERE OUT OF FAVOUR WITH THEM?