

SOUND 健康な、健全な、注意深い、完全に

The word "sound", apart from meaning a noise, also means

1) In good condition - e.g. sound teeth; 2) Based on reason - e.g. sound advice; 3) Careful - e.g. a sound footballer; and 4) Thorough - e.g. a sound beating./

TELL ME THE FOUR MEANINGS OF THE WORD "SOUND" BESIDES THAT OF A NOISE. AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

1285 Students memorise the following words :

REPROVE

非難する

ADMINISTER

管理する

PERCH

据える

RUNG

はしごの横木

TERRIFIED

恐愕する

BREED

飼う、育てる

DICTATION 106

When we were children/ our parents seldom punished us./ We were too happy a household./ Small offences were dealt with/ by a word or a reproving look./ But I remember one occasion/ when I was soundly beaten./ The beating was administered by my mother./ I had taken it into my head/ to carry my young brother, then aged two,/ up a ladder/ and perch him on the top rung./ so that he could admire the view./ When my mother caught sight of him./ she was absolutely terrified./ The beating followed./ I can still feel the sting of it today.

WHAT KIND OF ANIMALS WOULD YOU LIKE TO BREED?/

VERY (EXTREME) まさにその

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "VERY" IN IT USED WITH THE MEANING OF "EXTREME"

I went to the very end of the road

ONE BY ONE 一つずつ

ONE AT A TIME 一度にひとつ

1286 WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A MAN FOUGHT HIS ENEMIES ONE BY ONE? . . .

. . . not altogether but one at a time . . .

ALIGHT (v) 降りる

SOMETIMES IN A BUS WE SEE A NOTICE SAYING "PLEASE DO NOT ALIGHT UNTIL THE BUS STOPS", WHAT DOES THAT MEAN? ... get off ...

RESORT 行楽地

WHAT KIND OF HOLIDAY RESORT DO YOU PREFER?

HAMPER 妨げる

CAN YOU THINK OF A WORD IN ENGLISH WHICH IS SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE WORD "HINDER"? ... hamper ...

UNDUE 過度の

WHAT'S ONE OF THE MEANINGS OF THE WORD "UNDUE"? ... excessive ...

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "UNDULY"

I was not unduly worried at the fact
that I had not yet received
an answer to my letter

287 **ALL AT ONCE** 突然

WHAT CAN WE SAY INSTEAD OF "SUDDENLY"? ... all at once ...

TO HAND 手渡す

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY "ALTHOUGH I DON'T SMOKE MYSELF, I ALWAYS LIKE TO KEEP A PACKET OF CIGARETTES TO HAND IN ORDER TO OFFER THEM TO OTHER PEOPLE"?
... conveniently near ...

HURTLE ブーンと音を立てていく

"To hurtle" means "to rush or fly in a violent manner".

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO HURTLE" MEAN?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

The horse and cart came
hurtling round the corner at top speed/

STRAY 正道を踏み外した、迷いでた

When we say that someone has strayed from the straight and narrow, we mean that he has left the straight and narrow path of life and fallen into evil ways, and bad habits of living.

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE HAS STRAYED FROM THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW ?

1288 WHAT IS A STRAY DOG ? A dog that has lost its owner

SQUELCH (吸い込み音) ガボガボと音をたてる

The word "squelch" is an onomatopoeia. It is a sucking sound one gets when, for example, one lifts one's feet out of mud.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "SQUELCH" MEAN ?

SOGGY 水を含んで重くなった

The word "soggy" means "heavy with water". For example, "soggy ground", or "soggy food".

WHAT DOES THE WORD "SOGGY" MEAN ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. PLEASE.

ON COURSE 針路についている

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "ON COURSE" AND "OFF COURSE" ?

"On course" means everything is all right and we are on the right road, whilst "off course" means that we have strayed from the right road, or course

BUMP どんと突き当たる

BUMPER (自動車の前後の) 緩衝器

1289 The word "bump" is similar in meaning to the word "strike". The strip of protective metal that we have at the front and the back of a car is called a bumper, and when we say that the cars moved slowly along the street bumper to bumper we mean that they were so close together that their bumpers were almost touching one another.

WHAT'S THE WORD "BUMP" SIMILAR IN MEANING TO ?

WHAT'S A CAR BUMPER ?

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT CARS MOVE SLOWLY ALONG THE STREET BUMPER TO BUMPER ?

LOOM ぼんやり現れる

When we say that something looms up in front of us, we mean something that we can't see clearly and which rises up in front of us in a threatening manner.

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMETHING LOOMS UP IN FRONT OF US ?

FITFUL 発作的な

The word "fitful" means "occurring irregularly".

1290 WHAT DOES THE WORD "FITFUL" MEAN ?

START はっとすること

The word "start" as a noun means a sudden movement that one makes when one is surprised or afraid of something./

WHAT DOES THE WORD "START" MEAN AS A NOUN ?

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE SLEEP IN FITFUL STARTS (OR IN FITS AND STARTS) ?
... we sleep for a short period of time then suddenly wake up, then fall asleep again, and so on

Students memorise the following words :-

SOLITARY
孤独の

THRONG
群がる

COASTAL
沿岸の

REJUVENATE
若返らせる

MOOR
荒野

CONVEY
運ぶ

HABITATION
住まい

INTOXICATE
酔わせる

TURF
芝

SEAWARD
海の方

AFLAME
燃えさかるような

PERCEPTIBLE
知覚できる

DELECTABLE

おいしい

RECOLLECT

思い出す

DRAWING IN

日が短くなる

BOG

沼地

1291 **SHOW UP**

見えだす

EXTRICATE

救い出す

CLUMP

塊、一群

PROVIDENCE

摂理

PROVIDENTIAL

幸運な

TOLERABLE

我慢のできる

IDENTIFY

確認する

CRAMP

窮屈な

INTERMINABLE 終りのないような

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 4

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually **solitary**, since I was the only passenger to alight./ I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday-makers **throng** coastal resorts, and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village eight miles distant by the road, but only four if you took the cliff path over the moor. This I always did, unless it was raining; and I left my luggage at the bus office beside the railway station, to be **conveyed** for me on the next bus, so that I could enjoy my walk unhampered by a suitcase.

It took me only a few minutes to come to the foot of the cliff path. Half way up I paused to enjoy the sight of the purple hills stretching away to my right and to my left the open sea./ When I reached the top I had left all signs of **habitation** behind me. The moorland **turf** was springy under my feet, the air was like wine and I felt **rejuvenated** and **intoxicated** by it. Glancing seaward a minute or two later, I was surprised to notice that the sky was already **a flame** with the sunset. The air grew **perceptibly** cooler and I began to look forward to the **delectable** hot meal I should have when I reached the inn. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I did not think that I had walked unduly slowly and I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of day-light, until I **recollected** that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and now it was October and the nights were **drawing in**./

- 1292 All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight **showed up** hardly at all against the moor, so it was difficult to keep on it now. If only I had been a smoker with matches always to hand, or if my **torch** had been in my pocket instead of in my suitcase, I could have walked with more assurance. As it was, I was terrified of hurtling over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. When I did stray, however, it was towards the hills. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. There was no **bog** to my knowledge near the track, so I must have wandered a long way off my course./ I **extricated** myself with difficulty and very cautiously edged myself towards the sound of the sea. Then I bumped into a little **clump** of trees that suddenly loomed up in front of me. This was **providential** rest and shelter until the moon rose. I climbed up the nearest

trunk and managed to find a **tolerably** comfortable fork in which to sit. The waiting seemed **interminable** and was relieved only by my attempts to **identify** the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in **uneasy, fitful** starts, waking when my position got **cramped**./ At last when the moon came up, I discovered that I was not more than fifty yards from the track and I was soon on my way again.

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

- a) HOW WAS THE AUTHOR'S ARRIVAL AT THE STATION THIS TIME DIFFERENT FROM HIS ARRIVAL ON OTHER OCCASIONS?

He was the only passenger to get out of the train.

Usually he arrived in summer when there were a lot of holiday-makers

- b) WHY DID THE AUTHOR LEAVE HIS LUGGAGE IN THE BUS OFFICE?

So that he could enjoy the walk to the village without having to carry a suitcase

- 1293 c) WHY WAS THE AUTHOR SURPRISED AT THE DARKNESS COMING SO SOON?

Because on previous visits he had made the walk in the middle of summer, and now it was October

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

- 1) COASTAL RESORTS - a place by the sea where people go for their holidays
- 2) ALL SIGNS OF HABITATION all places where people live
- 3) REJUVENATED to feel young and fresh again
- 4) GLANCING SEAWARD - looking briefly towards the sea
- 5) PERCEPTIBLY - noticeably
- 6) UNDULY - excessively
- 7) ACCOUNT FOR to give a reason for
- 8) RECOLLECTED - remembered

STUDENTS READ LESSON 171 ON PAGE 1169

LESSON 179

GET INTO BED 寝床に入る

GET OUT OF BED 寝床から出る

WHAT'S THE CONTRARY OF "TO GET INTO BED"? ... "get out of bed" ...

1294 **FIRST ... THEN** 先ず～その後で～

GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING THE WORDS "FIRST ... THEN".

It is impossible to know what he intends doing,
first he says one thing, then he says another

DRAW NEAR 近づく

SHORT-SIGHTED 近視

WHAT DOES YOUR HOMETOWN LOOK LIKE WHEN CHRISTMAS
DRAWS NEAR?

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE HAVE TO DRAW NEAR TO OBJECTS IN
ORDER TO SEE THEM CLEARLY? ... because they're short-sighted ...

MANIFESTO (政治などに使われる) 声明文

We generally use the word "manifesto" in a political sense. For example,
"The Communist Manifesto".

IN WHAT SENSE DO WE USE THE WORD "MANIFESTO"?

MAKE ONE'S WAY 進む

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY THAT I MADE MY WAY HOME
ALONE? ... You went home alone ...

1295 **RANDOM** 手当たり次第の

SELECT 選ぶ

The word "random" means "without aim or purpose" or "without selecting
carefully or thinking carefully beforehand". For example, "to make a random
selection of names from a list" means to pick a few names here and there
without thinking.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "RANDOM" MEAN?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

DO YOU EVER CHOOSE YOUR CLOTHES AT RANDOM ?/

LEST ~しないように

The word "lest" means "for fear that". For example, "He thought he had better ask again, lest he should make a mistake" is the same as saying "He thought he had better ask again for fear that he should make a mistake", or "in order that he should not make a mistake". When the word "lest" is used after the words "fear" or "be afraid" it just means "that". For example, "They were afraid lest she should get hurt".

1296 WHAT DOES THE WORD "LEST" MEAN ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

ANTICIPATE 楽しみにして待つ

WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE ARE NOT ANTICIPATING A PERSON'S VISIT WITH PLEASURE ?/ We are not looking forward to ...

SOLD OUT 売り切れ

WHAT DO YOU DO, AND HOW DO YOU FEEL, WHEN YOU ARRIVE AT THE CINEMA OR THEATRE AND FIND THAT ALL THE TICKETS FOR THE NEXT PERFORMANCE ARE SOLD OUT ?

PICTURE 心に描く

HAVE YOU EVER PICTURED YOURSELF AS A DIFFERENT TYPE OF PERSON TO WHAT YOU ARE, LIVING A DIFFERENT LIFE FROM YOURS ?

DOZE
居眠りする

DOZE OFF
うとうとする

WILL (n)
意志

WHAT KIND OF THING MAKE YOU DOZE OFF AGAINST YOUR WILL ?

1297 HAVE YOU A VERY STRONG WILL ?

MUNCH ムシヤムシヤ食う

The difference between "to munch" and "to nibble" is that when we munch food we move our jaws a great deal, rather like a cow munching grass, whereas when we nibble food it means we take tiny bites at it, rather like a mouse./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO MUNCH" AND "TO NIBBLE" ?

Students memorise the following words :-

Dictate 命令する	TO BE INCLINED ～したい気がする	DELEGATE 代表者	INNKEEPER 宿屋の主人
PROFUSE おびただしい	PROFUSELY 存分に	INVITING 誘惑的な	CHILLY 冷たい
NEWSVENDOR 新聞売り子	HORDE 大群	HAM ハム	DORMITORY 寄宿舎
CUBICLE	小寢室		

1298 COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 5

At about eight o'clock in the evening I entered the little town near the airport, and made my way to the inn in which I had passed the first night of my month's holiday. I had chosen this particular inn at random, but it had been comfortable and quiet as there were few other guests. On my walking tour, I had stopped where my fancy **dictated** and lingered on in one place, if I felt so **inclined**, as one can do on a holiday spent alone with no one to please but oneself./

I had experienced no difficulty anywhere in finding accommodation, so it had never entered my head that it would be sensible to make arrangements in advance for my late night. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that the inn was overflowing with **delegates** to some conference. The **innkeeper** apologised **profusely** at having no room for me this time and offered me a most **inviting** dinner. I did not, however, stop for this, as I wanted to find somewhere to sleep before eating. It was a vain search. Delegates were everywhere from the modest inn to the most expensive hotel.

When I came back to the market square for the third time, I sat down on a bench, feeling weary and worried./ I would have gone to the police station but I was uncertain whether they took in innocent lodgers; and I did not want to be considered a suspicious character, lest I should find myself their guest for more than one night and miss my plane home. There seemed no alternative to a night in the open, which I did not anticipate with pleasure since it was a **chilly** evening in early May, with the possibility of frost. I

decided that I had better follow the custom of many homeless souls and wrap myself up in newspapers.

I got up from the bench to look for a late news vendor, hoping that there might be at least one who had not sold out. In this I was lucky. Round the first corner I found a stall half full of newspapers, with pictures of the conference on their front pages. I bought two dozen, the number I had calculated I should need to keep myself warm. Then I began to think of food. It was too late to expect to get dinner in the places full of the hordes of delegates, so I wandered round the deserted streets, looking for a coffee stall or an all night cafe. I pictured myself in the latter, dozing over innumerable cups of tea or coffee and reading my two dozen papers from cover to cover as I munched ham sandwiches. I was not really sure that I should be allowed to stay there throughout the whole night, but it was pleasant to think that I might.

- 1299 In the end I found something better. It was a rest house for workmen such as one usually finds for sailors in seaports. It had a restaurant, bathrooms and beds in dormitories or cubicles. I chose a cubicle and gladly paid the small sum asked for it, and for a hot supper and a bath. I dropped all the newspapers into a waste paper basket before I went to bed. Only when I was on the plane the next morning did I remember that I had not read one of them, nor asked anybody what the conference was about.

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

- a) WHY WAS THE AUTHOR ABLE TO GO ON HIS WALKING TOUR WITHOUT ANY FIXED PLAN ?
Because he was alone and could stop where he pleased for as long as he pleased
- b) WHY WAS THE AUTHOR UNABLE TO FIND A ROOM IN AN INN OR HOTEL FOR HIS LAST NIGHT ?
Because the inn was full of delegates to a conference
- c) WHAT MADE THE AUTHOR DECIDE NOT TO ASK THE POLICE TO HELP HIM ?
Because he was not sure that they gave accommodation to non-criminals and he did not want to seem a suspicious-looking type

- 1300 For each of the following give a word or phrase of similar meaning :-

- 1) AT RANDOM - not carefully selected
- 2) ENTERED MY HEAD - it had never occurred to me
- 3) IN ADVANCE - before the time came

- 4) APOLOGISED - said he was sorry
- 5) INVITING - tempting
- 6) A VAIN SEARCH - looking for something without finding it
- 7) NO ALTERNATIVE no other choice
- 8) ANTICIPATE - to look forward to

TWILIGHT 黄昏

Dawn is the first light of day, that is, when the sun begins to rise. Dusk is the time just before it gets completely dark, that is, after the sun has set. Twilight on the other hand is any kind of half light, like the light which we have just before sunrise and just after sunset./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "DAWN", "DUSK" AND "TWILIGHT"?

DISTRACT 注意をそらす

- 1301 The verb "to distract" means "to draw someone's attention away from something". For example, "I was trying to read but the TV kept distracting me". We use the word "distracted" when the mind is confused. For example, "The poor man was so distracted that he did not know what he was doing".

WHAT DO THE WORDS "DISTRACT" AND "DISTRACTED" MEAN?

ABSENT - MINDED

うつろな、ぼおっーとした

PAY ATTENTION

注意を払う

When we are not thinking of what we are doing or saying, or what somebody else is saying to us, we say that we are absent-minded or our mind is absent, or we can say that we are not paying attention./

WHAT DO WE SAY WHEN WE ARE NOT THINKING OF WHAT WE ARE DOING OR SAYING, OR OF WHAT SOMEBODY IS SAYING TO US?

Generally we use "absent-minded" for when we forget things. For example, we say that a professor is absent-minded because his mind is full of his

work which makes him forget his umbrella in a restaurant or to keep an appointment.

1302 WHEN DO WE USE "ABSENT-MINDED" ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

We generally use "absent" when our thoughts are miles away and we are no longer conscious of what is going on around us. For example, when explaining something to a friend who for a minute has not been following what you have been saying, he might say "I'm sorry my mind was absent for a moment".

WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE "ABSENT" ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

We generally use "pay attention" for when we concentrate on what we are doing or on what someone is saying to us. For example, a teacher will tell his pupils to be quiet and pay attention to what he is saying.

WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE "PAY ATTENTION" ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

STUDENTS READ LESSON 172 ON PAGE 1180

LESSON 180

1303 **HEAVILY** ひどく

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY SOMEONE SLEEPS HEAVILY ?

... deeply ...

DRAW ON (OR OFF)

はく (脱ぐ)

BOOT

ブーツ

KNEE - LENGTH

ひざたけ

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO DRAW OFF A PAIR OF KNEE LENGTH BOOTS ?

... get someone to help you ..

RIGHT THROUGH 身にしみいる

WHAT DOES THE WORD "BITTER" MEAN WHEN USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLD OR THE WIND? ... goes right through you ...

STUFFY 風通しの悪い

ARE YOU ABLE TO SIT IN A STUFFY ATMOSPHERE WITHOUT SUFFERING?

HUNK パンの厚切れ

DO YOU PREFER TO EAT YOUR BREAD AND CHEESE IN GREAT HUNKS, OR CUT UP INTO SANDWICHES?

DO UP ボタンを掛ける

1304 WHAT AM I DOING? You're doing up your jacket/

WHEN YOU DO UP YOUR COAT, DO YOU START FROM THE TOP BUTTON AND WORK DOWN OR VICE VERSA?

RUCKSACK リュックサック

DESCRIBE A RUCKSACK, PLEASE. A rucksack is a bag which we carry on our backs when we go walking in the country or climbing mountains. It is held in place on our backs by two straps which pass over each shoulder

Students memorise the following words :

EMERGE
現れる

LANTERN
手提げランプ

PEAK
山頂

TOWER (v)
そびえる

DICTIONARY 107

The guide woke us before dawn./ We stretched and yawned as we dressed./ We folded our blankets/ and brushed bits of straw/ from our woollen stockings/ before drawing on our boots./ Then we emerged into the living-room./ where the guide was trying to blow/ a feeble fire into life./ The atmosphere of the hut was stuffy./ and we sat on a bench by the table./ Breakfast came at last./ hunks of bread and honey./ Finishing our meal./ we did up our rucksacks./ lit our lantern./ grasped our ice-axes and coils of rope./ and stepped out of the hut./ As we did so./ we could see, towering above us./ the mountain peak we intended to climb.

1305 **DEN** (動物などの)巣穴

A den is a hidden place where an animal goes when he wishes to lie down and relax.

WHAT IS A DEN ? /

RAGGED ぼろぼろの

WHY ARE A YOUNG BOY'S CLOTHES OFTEN IN A RAGGED STATE ?
... he's always climbing things, fighting, falling down ...

TWIN 双子の一人

WHAT DO WE CALL TWO CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN AT THE SAME TIME FROM THE SAME MOTHER ?

FLATTER 媚びへつらう

DO YOU REALISE WHEN PEOPLE ARE FLATTERING YOU ?

IF SO, WHAT DO YOU SAY OR THINK ?

RESEMBLE 似ている

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD FOR "RESEMBLE" ? ... "look like" ...

TIME AND TIME AGAIN 再三再四

1306 IS THERE ANYTHING YOU'VE TRIED TO DO TIME AND TIME AGAIN WITHOUT SUCCESS ? ... stop smoking, etc. ...

CASUAL 軽装の

The word "casual" means "careless, informal, not designed" or it can mean "happening by chance" /

WHAT IS THE OPPOSITE OF FORMAL CLOTHES ? ... casual ...

WHAT DOES THE WORD "CASUAL" MEAN ?

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A "CASUAL MEETING" ?
one that happens by chance ...