

ACQUAINTANCE 知人

An acquaintance is a person we have met a few times, but do not know very well.

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A MAN HAS A LOT OF ACQUAINTANCES BUT NO FRIENDS?

... he is the type of person who knows a lot of people but not very well and has no really close relationship with anyone

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S BETTER: A LOT OF FRIENDS AND VERY FEW ACQUAINTANCES OR VERY FEW FRIENDS AND A LOT OF ACQUAINTANCES?

1307 **TAKE TO BE** みなす、識別する

WHEN YOU MEET A PERSON WEARING VERY STRANGE CLOTHES WHAT DO YOU TAKE HIM TO BE? ... artist, actor, writer or just a person who lives and thinks in a different way to most people/

CIVILIAN 非戦闘員、一般人

WHAT DO WE CALL A PERSON WHO'S NOT IN ONE OF THE THREE MILITARY SERVICES, THAT IS, THE ARMY, THE AIRFORCE OR THE NAVY? ... civilian ...

NO SOONER ~するや否や

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "NO SOONER SAID THAN DONE"?
... something is done immediately
it has been decided to do it

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "NO SOONER"

He had no sooner sat down than he became aware that he had left his umbrella on the bus

Students memorise the following words :-

RESENT
憤る

LIVING IMAGE
生きうつしの

DEVOTE/D
(心身を)捧げる

GESTURE 身振り	STAMP 特徴	ASSUME 仮定する、態度をとる	RESPECTABLE 尊敬すべき
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1308 DOCK 波止場	CONDUCT (v) 指導する	CONVICT (n) 罪人	CULPRIT 犯人
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AMIABLE 気だてのよい	ANIMATED 活発な	MASK 仮面	ACCOMPLISH 成し遂げる
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WARDER 番人	CHARGE (n) 請求する、カードで払う	RELEVANT/ 適切な
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COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 6

Most of us at some time or other have been mistaken for someone else. Only in very rare cases do we feel flattered, for we all choose to think ourselves unique and **resent** any suggestion that we are not. If we own domestic pets, we have the same attitude towards them. We cannot believe that our aristocratic cat can have a double, nor that anyone knows a dog who is the **living image** of our **devoted** companion.

Likenesses in families are often not recognised by the relatives concerned, so that mistaken identity of this kind causes them blank astonishment. My mother had an elder sister who she did not resemble at all./ But time and time again a casual acquaintance would chat away to one, thinking she was talking to the other. In such cases the likeness causing the confusion is generally found in a smile, a **gesture**, a tone of voice, a characteristic laugh, or even a way of talking.

1309 A lifetime spent in any profession or trade can, and generally does, give a recognised **stamp** to features. So priests, lawyers, bankers, actors and innkeepers, to name a few, can often be identified as such. This does not seem to apply to criminals. After spending the whole of their adult life more in than out of gaol, they are able to **assume** the **mask** of **respectability** when standing in the dock./ Occasionally an honest man is taken to be a criminal. This most unfortunate kind of mistaken identity sometimes has results that do not resolve themselves so quickly and easily as in the following example.

An army officer was ordered to **conduct** another officer, **convicted** of a criminal offence abroad, from an airport to a civilian gaol. On his way to the airport he was worried lest the man, feeling desperate, might try to escape. He was relieved to discover that the **culprit** seemed **amiable**, quiet and gentle, with no sign of criminal **tendencies** in his face. The first part of the journey was by **train**. The man looked perfectly at ease and chatted **animatedly** on such topics as strangers travelling together might discuss./ From the station nearest to the gaol they were transported in a closed van and, as it approached the prison, the officer felt as though a load were slipping from his shoulders, since his task had been **accomplished** without any unpleasantness. He was unaware of what was immediately to follow

No sooner had they entered the gaol than he found himself being led away by a **warder** while the convicted man was being thanked for delivering his charge safely. Not till the **relevant** papers were produced was the correct man taken away. To add insult to injury, when the warder apologised for his mistake, he assured the officer that he, and not the one about to begin his sentence, had the look of a criminal. Although this mistake of identity was embarrassing at the time, it gave the innocent officer and his family several amusing laughs afterwards./

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

- 1310 a) **WHY DO PEOPLE GENERALLY DISLIKE BEING MISTAKEN FOR SOMEONE ELSE ?** Because we all like to think that there is no one like us, and do not like the idea that this might not be so
- b) **HOW DOES THE AUTHOR THINK IT IS POSSIBLE FOR TWO MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY, WHO ARE TOTALLY DIFFERENT IN APPEARANCE, TO BE MISTAKEN FOR ONE ANOTHER ?** Because the two might have certain things in common, such as a smile, a gesture, a tone of voice, a similar laugh or way of talking
- c) **IN WHAT WAY, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, CAN CRIMINALS DIFFER FROM MEN WHO HAVE DEVOTED THEIR LIVES TO HONEST CAREERS ?** They can put on a mask to make themselves appear respectable

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

- 1) **DOMESTIC PETS** - animals that we keep at home
- 2) **LIVING IMAGE** - exactly like
- 3) **RELATIVES** - members of a family
- 4) **RESEMBLE** - look like
- 5) **TIME AND TIME AGAIN** - repeatedly : many times
- 6) **CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE** - a person one knows only slightly
- 1311 7) **ASSUME** - put on
- 8) **RESOLVE THEMSELVES** - explain or settle themselves

STUD (靴の) すべりどめ

WHY DO WE PUT STUDS ON THE BOTTOMS OF A PAIR OF BOOTS,
ESPECIALLY ARMY BOOTS OR FOOTBALL BOOTS? ... so that the bottoms
last longer and also to make it easier to
hold the ground more firmly as we walk or run .../

SINK (台所の) 流し

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT WHEN JOHN GOES ON
HOLIDAY HE TAKES EVERYTHING WITH HIM BUT THE KITCHEN
SINK? .. John's the type of person who takes
everything with him to the point of excess

TWITTER (小鳥などが) さえずる **CHATTER** べちゃくちやしやべる

WHAT DO WE SAY SMALL BIRDS ARE DOING WHEN THEY SEEM TO
BE TALKING TO EACH OTHER? ... twittering or chattering ...

AND WHAT DO WE SAY WHEN MONKEYS SEEM TO BE TALKING TO
EACH OTHER? ... chattering...

ENGAGED 婚約中の

1312 HOW LONG DO YOU THINK A COUPLE OUGHT TO BE ENGAGED FOR
BEFORE THEY GET MARRIED?

ROUND AND ROUND ぐるぐると **DIZZY** めまいのする

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE SPIN ROUND AND ROUND IN A CIRCLE
AND THEN SUDDENLY STOP? ... everything seems to go on spinning round
making us feel dizzy

CLUTTER 取り散らかす

"To clutter" means to make something untidy or confused.

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO PREFERS TO WORK WITH
EVERYTHING CLUTTERED AROUND OR DO YOU FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE
TO WORK IN THE MIDDLE OF UNTIDINESS?

TURN OUT = **TO EMPTY** 空にする

HOW OFTEN DO YOU TURN OUT YOUR CUPBOARDS AND DRAWERS AT HOME ?

THRIFT 儉約な

ARE YOU THRIFTY ?

1313 WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THRIFTY PEOPLE - THAT IS, DO YOU LIKE THEM, ADMIRE THEM, AGREE WITH THEM, ETC. ?

STUDENTS READ LESSON 173 ON PAGE 1190

LESSON 181

LITTER ごみ

IN THE STREETS AND PARKS WE SOMETIMES SEE BASKETS MARKED "LITTER". WHAT'S THE PUBLIC SUPPOSED TO PUT INTO SUCH BASKETS? ... litter, that is, bits of paper. ... etc.

STUFF (v) 詰め込む

The verb "to stuff" means to fill tightly with something.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO STUFF" MEAN ?

DO YOU STUFF YOURSELF FULL OF FOOD AT CHRISTMAS TIME, OR OTHER RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS ?

SHOW OFF 見せびらかす

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY CHILDREN, SHOW OFF ?

Students memorise the following words :

1314 **AMASS** 積み、蓄える **ATTIC** 屋根裏部屋 **SENTIMENT** 感情、感傷 **ACQUIRE** 得る、身につける

DELIBERATE 意図的な **REQUISITE** 必要物 **MANIA** ~狂、熱狂 **REMOTE** 遠い

VERIFY 確かめる **BEAR ON** ~に関係がある **LIKE - MINDED** 気のあう **SPECIMEN** 見本

CONFINED

閉じ込める

OVER THE YEARS

何年も

BOREDOM

退屈(させる物)

TO BE STRONG - MINDED / 心のしっかりしている、気丈である**COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 7 :**

People tend to **amass** possessions, sometimes without being aware of doing so. Indeed, they can have a delightful surprise when they find something useful which they did not know they owned. Those who never have to change house become indiscriminate collectors of what can only be described as clutter. They leave unwanted objects in drawers, cupboards and **attics** for years, in the belief that they may one day need just those very things. As they grow old, people also accumulate belongings for two other reasons, lack of physical and mental energy, both of which are essential in turning out and throwing away, and **sentiment**./ Things owned for a long time are full of associations with the past, perhaps with relatives who are dead, and so they gradually **acquire** a value beyond their true worth.

- 1315 Some things are collected **deliberately** in the home in an attempt to avoid waste. Among these I would list string and brown paper, kept by thrifty people when a parcel has been opened, to save buying these two **requisites**. Collecting small items can easily become a **mania**. I know someone who always cuts out from newspapers sketches of model clothes that she would like to buy, if she had the money./ As she is not rich, the chances that she will ever be able to afford such purchases are **remote**; but she is never sufficiently **strong-minded** to be able to stop the practice. It is a harmless habit, but it litters up her desk to such an extent that every time she opens it, loose bits of paper fall out in every direction.

Collecting as a serious hobby is quite different and has many advantages. It provides relaxation for leisure hours, as just looking at one's treasures is always a joy. One does not have to go outside for amusement, since the collection is housed at home. Whatever it consists of, stamps, records, first editions of books, china, glass, **antique** furniture, pictures, model cars, stuffed birds, toy animals, there is always something to do in connection with it, from finding the right place for the latest addition to **verifying** facts in reference books./ This hobby educates one not only in the chosen subject, but also in general matters which have some **bearing on** it.

There are also other benefits. One wants to meet **like-minded** collectors, to get advice, to compare notes, to exchange articles, to show off the latest find. So one's circle of friends grows. Soon the hobby leads to travel, perhaps to a meeting in another town, possibly a trip abroad in search of a rare **specimen**, for collectors are not **confined** to any one country. **Over the years** one may well become an authority on one's hobby and will very probably be asked to give informal talks to little gatherings and then, if successful,

to larger audiences./ In this way self-confidence grows, first from mastering a subject, then from being able to talk about it. Collecting, by occupying spare time so constructively, makes a person contented with no time for **boredom**.

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

- 1316 a) WHY DO SOME PEOPLE TEND TO HOARD THINGS WHICH THEY NEVER USE ? Because sometimes they do not notice that they are doing so
- b) WHAT SPECIAL REASONS CAUSE OLD PEOPLE TO KEEP POSSESSIONS WHICH THEY NO LONGER NEED ? They do not have the physical and mental energy to throw them away, and they like the sentiment that is associated with them.
- c) WHY WAS IT NOT VERY SENSIBLE OF THE AUTHOR'S FRIEND TO COLLECT SKETCHES OF MODEL CLOTHES ? Because she was not rich, and therefore it was very unlikely that she would ever be able to buy such clothes

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

- 1) AMASS - collect (usually in great numbers)
 - 2) BEING AWARE - realising or noticing
 - 3) CHANGE HOUSE - move from one house to another
 - 4) ATTIC - a space or a room under the roof of a house
 - 5) GRADUALLY ACQUIRE - slowly take on
 - 6) THRIFTY - economical
 - 7) REMOTE - slight
 - 8) IN EVERY DIRECTION - everywhere/
- 1317 **SKIM** (物の表面などを)さっとなでる

The verb "to skim" means to move lightly over a surface, either not touching it at all though being very close to it, or touching it slightly or occasionally.

WHAT'S MY HAND DOING ? ... skimming over the surface of the table

ENLIVEN 元気づける

WHAT DO YOU THINK'S THE BEST WAY TO ENLIVEN A DULL PARTY ?

TO BE CROSS 不機嫌な

"To be cross" means to be bad-tempered and to show anger very easily.

WHAT WORDS ARE SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE WORDS "TO BE ANGRY" ?

LURCH よろめく、急に傾く

The verb "to lurch" means to suddenly change weight from one part of the body (or of an object) to another.

WHAT AM I DOING ? ... lurching forward ...

1318 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO LURCH" MEAN ?

TUMBLE 転げ落ちる

The verb "to tumble" means to fall, usually quickly or violently.

Students memorise the following words :-

GALE 強風

IRRITABLE おこりっぽい、(刺激に)過敏な

DICTIONARY 108

I well remember my first flight, as it was enlivened by an amusing incident. We were about to cross a continent in a small plane, which today would be frowned on by air experts. All those on board were families, one father of which carried a bag containing, at a rough estimate, fifty oranges. A gale was blowing, and the children were tired and cross, whilst the parents were anxious and irritable. The father with the oranges took a front seat, placing the bag on the floor beside him. As we rose, the plane gave an unexpected lurch, which resulted in the fruit tumbling the length of the plane. There was a roar of laughter, and when seat belts were unfastened, every child was sucking an orange.

THAT'S THAT それでおしまいだ(決まった)

We use the expression "that's that" when we have decided on something and do not wish to argue any more about it; or we can use it when something has been done which puts us in a difficult position: or we can use it when we put the final touch to something. However we use it, it expresses something final. For example: 1) You will have to do as I say and that's that. 2) He has told the police that you stole the car, so that's that. 3) I just have to knock in one last nail and that's that./

1319 WHEN DO WE USE THE EXPRESSION "THAT'S THAT" ?

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE.

OCCUR 起こる

WHY DO MORE ROAD ACCIDENTS OCCUR WHEN IT RAINS ?

... slippery roads, drivers find it difficult to see ...

HAS IT EVER OCCURRED TO YOU THAT PERHAPS THE WAY YOU ARE LIVING COULD BE ENORMOUSLY IMPROVED AND MADE MORE PLEASANT IF YOU WISHED IT ?

BLOW UP

ふくらませ

PATCH

(つぎはぎ用の)布片、耕作した小地面

In order to mend a puncture we take the tyre off the wheel and take out the inner tube. We blow up the tube with a pump and then pass the tube through water until we see some air bubbles coming up to the surface of the water from where the puncture in the tube is. We then stick a patch over the puncture and put the tube back into the tyre./

1320 WHAT DO WE DO IN ORDER TO MEND A PUNCTURE ?

A patch is a small piece of material, or a piece of ground, which is often of an irregular shape. For example, "a patch over a hole in the knee of a pair of trousers" or "a potato patch in the garden".

WHAT DOES THE WORD "PATCH" MEAN ?

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE. ... a patch over one's eye to protect it ...

Students memorise the following words :-

SPARSE まばらな	RURAL 田舎の	DISREGARD 無視する	INTELLECTUAL 知識人
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ABSTRUSE 難解な	CO - ORDINATE 調整する、統合する	CUT THINGS FINE やっとなにに合う
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DIVERSION 転換	INDUSTRIOUS 勤勉な	TRIAL 苦難、災難	FRACTION 断片、ほんの少し
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321 FRUSTRATION 欲求不満	BEFALL (悪い事が)起こる	HORROR 恐怖	FLOURISH はなばなしく
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ADAMANT/ 頑固な

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 8

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilised society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion; everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely-populated rural community is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living there can be some tolerance of unpunctuality. The intellectual, who is working on some abstruse problem, has everything co-ordinated and organised for the matter in hand. He is therefore forgiven, if late for a dinner party. But people are often reproached for unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine. It is hard for energetic, quick minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before setting out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversions of traffic, sudden descent of fog, they will be on time. They are often more industrious, useful citizens than those who are never late. The over-punctual can be as much a trial to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest nuisance. Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

If you are catching a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute too late. Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than if you miss the train and have to wait an hour or more for the next one; and you avoid the frustration of arriving at the very moment when the train is drawing out of the station and being unable to get on it. An even harder situation is to be on the platform in good time for a train and still to see it go off without you. Such an experience befell a certain young girl the first time she was travelling alone.

322 She entered the station twenty minutes before the train was due, since her parents had impressed upon her that it would be unforgivable to miss it and cause the friends with

whom she was going to stay to make two journeys to meet her./ She gave her luggage to a porter and showed him her ticket. To her **horror** he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt in her handbag for a piece of paper on which her father had written down all the details of the journey and gave it to the porter. He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time on the paper and that it did stop, but only to take on water, not passengers.

The girl asked to see a timetable, feeling sure that her father could not have made a mistake. The porter went to fetch one and arrived back with the stationmaster, who produced it with a **flourish** and pointed out a microscopic "o" beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station; this little "o" indicated that the train only stopped for water./ Just at that moment the train came into the station. The girl, tears streaming down her face, begged to be allowed to slip into the guard's van. But the stationmaster was **adamant** rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination while she was left behind.

Answer the following questions. In your own words as far as possible :-

- a) WHAT ARE THE DANGERS OF LEAVING THE BARE MINIMUM OF TIME FOR APPOINTMENTS ?
Because accidents may occur on the way
- b) WHY DID THE AUTHOR'S FAMILY ASK SOME GUESTS TO COME HALF AN HOUR LATER THAN THE OTHERS INVITED FOR THE SAME DAY ?
Because otherwise they would arrive half an hour too early
- 1323 c) WHY, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, IS IT BETTER TO CHOOSE TO WAIT ON THE PLATFORM BEFORE THE TRAIN ARRIVES THAN TO BE FORCED TO WAIT AFTER IT HAS GONE ?
Because you might have to wait an hour for the next train to arrive, and also you avoid the frustration of arriving just as the train is pulling out

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

- 1) A STATE OF CHAOS complete disorder
- 2) SPARSELY POPULATED thinly peopled : not much population
- 3) DISREGARD - ignore
- 4) REPROACHED - disapproved of

- 5) SETTING OUT - leaving
 6) DIVERSIONS - the forcing of traffic to take alternative routes
 7) INDUSTRIOUS - hardworking

STUDENTS READ LESSON 174 ON PAGE 1200

LESSON 182

BEWILDER うろたえさせる

324 WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD FOR "PUZZLED" ?

DAZZLE 目をくらます

HOW DO WE DAZZLE A PERSON? ... by flashing a light in his eyes ...

WHAT DOES A PERSON DO WHEN HE IS DAZZLED ?

... screws up his eyes and puts his hand up to protect them

COMPLEXION 顔色、血色、顔の色つや

WHAT KIND OF COMPLEXION DO YOU PREFER ?

CRAFT 技術、工芸

A craft is a job, especially one which requires skill in using one's hands

WHAT'S A CRAFT ?

ALL - ROUND 万能な、多方面にわたる

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY AN "ALL-ROUNDER" ?

... someone who can do a bit of everything quite well ...

ELDERLY 年輩の

HOW OLD IS AN ELDERLY PERSON ? ... rather old, about sixty or more ...

325 **TRY ONE'S HAND AT** ~をやってみる、腕だめしをする

"To try one's hand at something" means to see if one is capable of doing it.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO TRY ONE'S HAND AT SOMETHING" ?/

SOAR 舞い上がる

(The teacher raises his hand like a bird soaring into the air and asks :)

WHAT DOES A FALCON DO BEFORE IT DROPS DOWN ON TO THE BIRD

OR ANIMAL IT IS GOING TO KILL ? ... soars to a great height ...

PLUMBER 配管工 **PLUMBING** 配管工事

WHAT DO WE CALL A MAN WHO REPAIRS WATER-PIPES. ETC. ?

... plumber ...

TIP 内報、秘訣

A "tip" is a piece of useful information given to someone regarding a job, etc.; or it can be the name of a horse, etc., that someone thinks will win a coming race.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "TIP" MEAN BESIDES THE POINT OF SOMETHING. AND THE MONEY WE GIVE A WAITER FOR HIS POCKET ?/

1326 IF YOU PUT MONEY ON A HORSE, WOULD YOU PUT IT ON THE ONE YOU FANCIED OR ON THE ONE YOU WERE GIVEN AS A TIP ?

Students memorise the following words :

HARD - PRESSED

とても熱心な

ABLE - BODIED

強壯な

APTITUDE

素質、才能

PANEL

陪審員

PIT

穴

PITFALL

落とし穴

LIMITATION

限界

HEAD FOR HEIGHTS 高所から下をながめること

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 9 :

There is now a fashionable practice in Britain, which has developed into an absorbing hobby for some people. which goes by the informal name of "do-it-yourself". This means that the owner or occupier of a house undertakes the decorating, maintenance and repair jobs, and sometimes even structural alterations himself, instead of handing them over to skilled craftsmen./ Of course there have always been men with all-round ability and tireless enthusiasm who took delight in such work, but until fairly recently most people found it much simpler to employ someone else to do it for them.

It was, however, women and not men who first attempted such jobs. During the last war, when only a few elderly and **hard-pressed** workmen were available, since all the **able-bodied** were either fighting or doing other vital work, women tried their hands at repairs when these became necessary, and often discovered a natural **aptitude** which they did not know they possessed. After the war, when prices for everything soared, "do-it-yourself" was an economic necessity for most families: from this it became the smart thing to do, even among the rich./

1327 Husbands on the way to work would discuss with other interested amateurs what they had done the previous weekend and what they proposed to do the following one. Publishers were quick to seize upon the demand for information and brought out new magazines devoted to all the skills needed in a house, such as carpentry, decorating, plumbing and electrical repairs. Technical colleges started evening classes for those who wished to be taught the correct method of working. The radio has also helped with weekly talks run by a **panel** of experts giving useful tips and pointing out how to avoid **pitfalls**.

To make a success of "do-it-yourself" certain qualities of mind and character are essential./ I would not advise you to take it up if you are an impatient person. Although you will be anxious to see the results of **your** labour quickly, especially with your first job, it is far better to work as all good craftsmen do, to a slow and regular rhythm. Then you must have determination to see the job through to the end. It is better not to begin than to tire and leave things half-finished, or spend further money by calling in the professional to take over. You must also be able to organise yourself and your time.

Most beginners, especially those who have **opportunities** for such jobs only at weekends, try to work all hours and are then exhausted, not refreshed as they might have been, by the change of occupation./ It is also necessary at the end of the day to allow time for clearing up. Next in importance comes **knowing** your own **limitations**. If you have no **head for heights**, do not repair the chimney brickwork, or you may find yourself in hospital with a broken leg. Above all, keep a sense of proportion. If you devote all your spare time to "do-it-yourself", you will neglect the garden, your friends and all other hobbies : you will become a complete bore.

1328 Answer the following questions, in our own words as far as possible :-

- a) WHY DID WOMEN DO REPAIRING JOBS IN THE HOUSE FOR THEMSELVES DURING THE WAR? Because the men were fighting or doing other vital work, which meant that there were only a few old or very busy workmen available
- b) WHAT CAUSED FAMILIES TO TAKE ON THESE JOBS FOR THEMSELVES WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER? Prices for everything rose rapidly after the war, so families were forced by economic necessity to do the jobs themselves/
- c) WHY HAVE PUBLISHERS BROUGHT OUT NEW MAGAZINES DEALING WITH THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF BUILDING AND DECORATING? Because there was a great demand for information about carpentry, decorating, etc.

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

- 1) HANDING THEM OVER - giving them to others to do
- 2) ALL-ROUND ABILITY - able to do any job
- 3) TIRELESS - inexhaustible
- 4) TRIED THEIR HANDS attempted to do something to see if they were capable of doing it
- 5) APTITUDE - ability
- 6) SOARED - rose rapidly
- 1329 7) PANEL OF EXPERTS - a team or body of people skilled or practised in a subject
- 8) PITFALL - unsuspected difficulty

COME OF AGE 成年に達する

WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR COUNTRY WHEN SOMEONE COMES OF AGE? ... there is a party, and the person is given the key to his parents' house if he is living at home ...

THREE MILES OFF 3マイル先に(離れて)

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT WE COULD SEE A SHIP TWO MILES FROM THE SHORE?

THROB (心臓が)鼓動する

PULSE 脈拍、脈うつ

WHAT CAN WE FEEL OUR BLOOD DOING WHEN WE PUT OUR FINGER ON OUR PULSE ?
... throbbing through our veins .../

GAZE 凝視する

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO GLIMPSE" AND "TO GAZE" ?
... "to glimpse" means to see something for a very short time,
whilst "to gaze" means to look on something for a long time ...

GOOD THIRTY FEET せいぜい30フィート、もう少しで30フィート

1330 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A GOOD THIRTY FEET ?
... at least thirty feet and probably more ...

SCURRY 小走りに急ぐ、急ぎ足、疾走

"To scurry" means to run with short, quick steps; or just to hurry.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO SCURRY" MEAN ?

Students memorise the following words :-

LANDING - STAGE

波止場、棧橋

LIGHTHOUSE

灯台

VISIBLE

目にみえる

LANDSCAPE 風景

DICTATION 109

We walked to the end of the wooden landing-stage./ where a boat was waiting to take us to the island./ Our luggage was put on board./ the engines began to throb/ and soon we were skimming away from the shore.// As we advanced./ we could see the tiny lighthouse/ set among the rocks./ and on the bare heights a white tower. I leaned over the rail/ and gazed down into the water./ but it was so transparent/ that every detail of the underwater landscape was visible, whilst thousands of tiny fish./ in constant scurrying movement./ threaded their way in and out/ among the fantastic rock formations.

GRUDGE

惜しむ、恨み

ILL - WILL

悪意

SPITE

困らせる、意地悪をする