

1331 A grudge is a feeling of ill-will or spite, often caused by secret envy or a past quarrel.

FOR WHAT REASON DOES A PERSON BEAR A GRUDGE AGAINST ANOTHER ?
... either because the other person has done him some harm in the past or just because he is envious .../

WHAT DOES THE EXPRESSION MEAN "TO CUT OFF ONE'S NOSE TO SPITE ONE'S FACE" ?
... to do harm out of spite. and, instead of harming another person, one, in fact, harms oneself. ...

DYE 染める

WHY DO PEOPLE DYE THEIR HAIR ?

DO YOU LIKE DYED HAIR ?

UP - RIVER

川かみ

TRADING POST

未開地の交易場(山林などにある物資の交換所)

EXPLAIN IN OTHER WORDS THE MEANING OF AN "UP-RIVER TRADING POST" ?
... a place up-river. that is. towards where the river begins. where goods are bought and sold. ...

GLISTEN びかびか光る

"To glisten" means to shine brightly, especially used of a wet or polished surface.

1332 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO GLISTEN" MEAN ?/

BYSTANDER

傍観者

SPECTATOR

見物人

Generally speaking, the difference between a bystander and a spectator is that a bystander is usually someone who just happens to be passing and stops to watch some event that is taking place, generally something in the street like an accident or a man selling something. A spectator on the other hand is usually a person who has paid to see some particular event, like a game of football.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BYSTANDER AND A SPECTATOR?

SMEAR (油などを)塗り付ける

"To smear" means to spread something, especially something oily or sticky, on a surface.

WHAT AM I PRETENDING TO DO? ... to smear something over your face ...

ALOOF 離れて

WHAT MAKES A PERSON STAND ALOOF FROM OTHERS?

... so he can think, because he does not like the others, or does not like what they are doing

1333 STUDENTS READ LESSON 175 ON PAGE 1210

LESSON 183

Students memorise the following words :-

LOOK UPON

〜と見なす

RECONNAISSANCE

偵察

RECRUIT

募集する

COMMODITY

必需品、日用品

SORELY

ひどく

BEAD

ビーズ、ガラス玉

EXPEDITION/

旅行

CANOE

カヌー

SHREWD

賢い、抜け目のない

CLOSELY

綿密に

MOTIVE

動機

COURTESY

礼儀

ORCHID

ラン(花)

GORGEOUS

素晴らしい

ESCORT

護衛

MERRIMENT

お祭り騒ぎ

GRAVE

真面目な

GRAVELY

深刻に

ACQUISITION

取得(物)

NARRATE 物語る

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 10

From what I discovered about the mountain tribes and their suspicious attitude to strangers, any contact with them during the short trip of only a fortnight that I was now planning seemed most unlikely. I **looked upon** this trip only as a **reconnaissance**, and

perhaps a chance to recruit someone who spoke the Choco dialect and could accompany me on a later, more extended trip./ I concentrated on having with me, therefore, a little collection of goods which could be exchanged for food or just used as gifts to win the goodwill of the inhabitants. I had boxes of salt, a precious **commodity** in the jungle regions, as it is a **sorely** missed item in a largely vegetable diet, and its price tends to be very high after it has passed through a succession of traders between the coast and the mountain.

- 1334 I bought also some lengths of printed cotton, patterned with big flowers, some little packets of plastic beads and other cheap articles to catch the eye and some handbag-sized mirrors./ While I was making these purchases, I suddenly thought of something I had heard about the Chocos; that they painted their bodies with various dyes made from leaves and fruits. That gave me an idea, and on impulse I added three dozen of the cheapest lipsticks to my **expedition** stores. Later this proved to be a most admirable investment.

After a steamer journey to an up-river trading post, where I engaged an interpreter, I penetrated in two days by **canoe** to the settlement of a shrewd old chief who questioned me **closely** about my **motives** in travelling so far from my own country and wishing to visit his people./ The Chocos were a strikingly handsome people, with manners that were a mixture of **courtesy** and extreme reserve. Both men and women wore **orchids** or other **gorgeous** flowers in their hair, and silver ornaments. They wore hardly any clothing and their bodies were stained a glistening black or brown except for the upper part of the face.

I was tired after my journey, and made a poor impression with my answers, so to break through the chief's suspicion I decided to present my gifts. I fetched a box of salt from the canoe, laid it before the dignified old man, together with a new knife and a mirror, then by way of experiment pulled out of my pocket a handful of lipsticks./ These I gave out, after a brief demonstration on my own face: four to the chief, one each to his **escort**, and the rest here and there among the bystanders./

- 1335 Soon a young girl had painted her whole face red, another had smeared lipstick over her chin, and the men were drawing stripes on their cheeks and foreheads. The lipsticks were passed from hand to hand until everyone had tried them, and there was general **merriment**. Only the chief remained aloof. When he rose **gravely** and started off towards his house, with his box of salt and other **acquisitions**, my interpreter gave the joyful news that the chief had said I might stay with him for three days./

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

- a) WHAT KIND OF PERSON DID THE AUTHOR HOPE TO FIND ON HIS FIRST TRIP, AND WHY? Someone who spoke the Choco dialect, whom he could enrol to go with him later on a longer trip.

- b) WHY WAS SALT VALUABLE IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS THE AUTHOR INTENDED TO VISIT? Because it is greatly missing in a largely vegetable diet and is very expensive, as it passed through several traders on its way from the coast to the mountains
- c) WHAT GAVE THE AUTHOR THE IDEA OF BUYING LIPSTICKS? Because the Chocos liked to paint their bodies.

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

- 1) RECRUIT - ask to join
- 2) DIALECT - a local form of speech
- 1336 3) MORE EXTENDED - longer
- 4) CONCENTRATED ON - put all my attention on
- 5) GOODWILL - kind feeling
- 6) A SORELY MISSED ITEM - something greatly lacking
- 7) CATCH THE EYE - draw attention to
- 8) ON IMPULSE - without careful thought

STOOL (背のない)腰掛け

DESCRIBE A STOOL. ... like a chair but without a back or arms./

SHIVER 身震いする、震える

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD WHICH IS SIMILAR IN MEANING TO "TREMBLE" ? ... "shiver" ...

We generally use "tremble" for fear and "shiver" for cold.

WHAT DO WE USE "TREMBLE" AND "SHIVER" FOR ?

WINK 目配せする、ウインクする

WHAT AM I DOING ? ... winking ...

WITHSTAND よく耐える、逆らう、抵抗する

1337 WHAT HAPPENS TO A HUT THAT CANNOT WITHSTAND A STORM ?
... gets blown to pieces, or falls to pieces ...

TREACHEROUS	DISLOYAL	DECEIT	DECEITFUL
あてにならない	不忠の	偽り、詐欺	偽りの

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SOMEBODY WHO IS TREACHEROUS ?
... someone who is false, who cannot be trusted, is disloyal and deceitful ...

SMUGGLE 密輸する

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SMUGGLING ? ... bringing something into
a country illegally/

PEER 透かしてじっと見る

WHAT AM I DOING ? ... You're peering at your book ...

CLAD 着る(clothe)の過去、過去完了形

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "DRESSED" OR
"CLOTHED" ?

STEAL そっと行く、忍びこむ **STEALTHILY** こっそり

The verb "to steal" besides meaning to take unlawfully means to move
secretly and quietly.

1338 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO STEAL" MEAN BESIDES TO TAKE
UNLAWFULLY ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE. He stole up behind his sister
and pulled her hair

LODGE (v) (物などを) 突き立てる

WHAT AM I DOING ? ... lodging your pen on the top of your book

Students memorise the following words :-

FORTRESS (大規模な)要塞	COVE 入り江	JUT (v) 突き出る	HEADLAND 岬
ENCHANT (v) 魔法をかける	ENCHANTING 魅惑的な	YARN 長編の物語	FERTILISE 肥やす
FERTILISER 肥料	VISUALISE 思い浮かべる	PIRATE 海賊	MERMAID (雌の)人魚
ILL - GOTTEN GAINS 不正手段で得た利益	INCOMPREHENSIBLE 不可解な		
SINISTER 不吉な	PRICELESS きわめて貴重な	FEAT 偉業	LOBSTER/ ロブスター

1339 COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 11

Each summer, the Ross family spent several weeks in a remote corner of Cornwall. They stayed in a farmhouse high on a cliff looking out to sea, built like a **fortress** to withstand the Atlantic gales. They spent most of their time in a tiny sheltered **cove** or bay, protected from the treacherous seas by a **jutting headland**. Even in fair weather, to bring a boat into the cove required skill and in rough seas it was a very difficult operation, as the entrance to it appeared from the sea as the merest crack in the rocky coastline.

Everything about the place was **enchanting**, from the **yarns** of the old retired fishermen to the tunnel through the cliff. This had been cut by local farmers in the nineteenth century for the unromantic purpose of carrying sea-weed from the beach to use on their fields as **fertiliser**, but casual visitors always assumed that it was a natural cave and **visualised** its being used by smugglers and **pirates** to carry their **ill-gotten gains** from the sea to some secret hiding-place among the rocks.

One year, the youngest boy brought one of his school friends to stay with the family. This little boy, Peter, was fascinated by the atmosphere of the place - the rocks, the steep rough paths, the boats and fishing and the strange **incomprehensible** accents of the local people. He spent many hours listening to Charlie, the oldest inhabitant, telling tales of his **feats** at sea when he was a strong young fisherman and of the **mermaids** and pirates he had met on his voyages round the world.

One day, Peter woke early, before the rest of the household was up. He dressed quickly and ran down to the cove. It was a beautiful morning, fine and clear, and he climbed to his favourite spot on the cliff, threw himself flat on his stomach and peered over the edge into the cove. To his great amazement, he saw a strange boat at the edge of the sea and, emerging from it, two sinister figures, clad entirely in black, carrying between them a large basket, covered with a canvas sheet./ Peter watched wide-eyed as, to his horror and delight, they disappeared into the tunnel. He crept stealthily down the cliff path and followed at a safe distance, his heart beating hard with excitement and a little fear. The men put down the basket on a rock. One of them bent down and began to pull at something at his feet. This must surely be a hiding place for priceless treasure ...

- 1340 In his excitement, Peter dislodged a stone which rattled down on to the rocks near the men. They looked round and to Peter's relief, not unmixed with disappointment, he recognised two young men he had seen before. They laughed at his romantic interpretation of their behaviour and explained that they had been diving for lobsters, wearing rubber suits, and were now putting their catch into the sea-water well in which the local fishermen used to keep their shell-fish fresh until it was time to take them to market./

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

- a) WHY WAS IT NECESSARY FOR THE FARMHOUSE TO BE STRONGLY BUILT ? Because it had to resist the very strong Atlantic winds.
- b) WHY WAS IT DIFFICULT TO BRING A BOAT INTO THE COVE ?
Because, from the sea, its entrance seemed to be just a small crack in the rocks.
- c) WHY DID VISITORS FIND THE TUNNEL MORE ROMANTIC THAN IT REALLY WAS ? Because they thought it was a natural cave and imagined pirates and smugglers carrying their stolen goods from the sea to hide among the rocks.

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

- 1341 1) REMOTE - far away
- 2) JUTTING - projecting or sticking out
- 3) UNROMANTIC - practical
- 4) CASUAL VISITORS - not regular visitors
- 5) VISUALISED - imagined

- 6) FASCINATED - charmed
 7) INCOMPREHENSIBLE ACCENTS - accents that cannot be understood
 8) THE LOCAL PEOPLE - people who live in the area

HIP 尻

WHAT PART OF THE BODY'S THIS?

MUSTARD からし

DO YOU LIKE MUSTARD?

WHAT KIND?

Students memorise the following words :-

1342 **GORGE** がつがつ食う **CHINA** 陶磁器 **CHOP-STICKS** 箸 **PEACH** 桃

BLOSSOM/ (果樹の)花、開花期

STUDENTS READ LESSON 176 ON PAGE 1264

LESSON 184

ENTERPRISE 企業

DO YOU BELIEVE IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE OR DO YOU THINK EVERYTHING SHOULD BE OWNED AND RUN BY THE STATE?

FLICKER 揺らぐ、ちらちらする

WHAT ARE MY EYE-LIDS DOING? ... flickering ...

PAIL 手桶

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD FOR "BUCKET"?

SMOULDER いぶる、くすぶる

WHAT DO WE SAY A FIRE IS DOING WHEN THERE ARE NO
FLAMES? .. smouldering ...

SMOTHER 窒息させる、(あくびを)かみ殺す

- 1343 WHAT HAPPENS WHEN SOMEONE'S FACE IS SMOTHERED WITH A
CUSHION? ... they can't breathe and probably die

Students memorise the following words :

ANNIVERSARY

記念日

PICTURESQUE

絵のような

ALIGHT

燃えて

FIRE BRIGADE 消防団

HORRIFIED ぞっとさせられる

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 12

It was late on the night of our wedding **anniversary** party, and we had just waved goodbye to the last of our guests./ We turned from the gate and looked back contentedly towards our **picturesque** sixteenth-century house. Through the drawing-room window could be seen the inviting flicker of the log fire. When we got in, Jane went **first** into the kitchen to make some coffee, and I went into my study to fetch a book. **Suddenly** I noticed an odd smell, and going back to investigate I was met by smoke pouring through the open drawing-room door, rushing in. I f... the carpet and the curtains on fire. Worse than this, one of the thick wooden beams above was somehow also **alight**, so I shouted to Jane to phone the **Fire Brigade**, while I tried to beat out the flames./

After a few moments, Jane appeared with a pail of water, and we soon thought we had actually got things under control ourselves, but then we were **horrified** to see that there was a hole in the ceiling by the still smouldering beam, and that the fire had spread to the bedroom above. The smoke was dense, and we struggled upstairs with some difficulty. There were several plastic buckets in the bathroom, and we kept the tap running continuously to give us a large supply of water. Jane kept filling the buckets and handing them through the bedroom door to me, while I poured the water on what looked like the worst parts of the fire./

- 1344 We pushed the bed and other furniture to the far side of the bedroom and pulled down the curtains, and we had soon smothered the fire on the carpet and floorboards, but the beams between these and the drawing-room ceiling below were still alight. I got down on my knees and pushed wet rags against the wood, but this had little effect and I had to tear up some floor boards to get at the dry old beams. At last these too were put out. Back we went into the bathroom to wash our blackened hands and faces and then into the

drawing-room to see what could have been the cause of the fire./ It did not appear to have started near the fire-place, as the burnt patches in the carpet were mainly on the other side of the room. For a time we were puzzled. Then Jane said: "I saw Paul drop something just as we were saying goodbye. I remember wondering if he had noticed, and expecting him to pick it up. Good gracious. It was probably a cigarette"/ At that moment the Fire Brigade arrived. They looked at the damage, stamped up and down the stairs, and made sure that the fire was really out. It was three o'clock before they left, and soon afterwards we went to sleep on car-rugs on the kitchen floor, as the other rooms were too wet and dirty to sleep in./

Next afternoon I met Paul who greeted me warmly.. "Paul", I said. "could you have dropped a cigarette at our place ?" "A cigarette ? No. I gave up smoking a few weeks ago. But I didn't by chance leave my pen there, did I ? It's a small white one, with a gold initial.."

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

- a) WHAT CAUSED THE SMELL THAT ROGER (JANE'S HUSBAND) NOTICED ? The carpet and curtains that were on fire in the drawing-room.
- 1345 b) WHY DID ROGER DECIDE TO TELEPHONE THE FIRE BRIGADE ? Because one of the thick wooden beams above was also on fire.
- c) WHY DID ROGER HAVE TO TEAR UP THE FLOORBOARDS IN THE BEDROOM ? To reach the dry old beams/

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

- 1) WEDDING ANNIVERSARY - annual celebration of marriage
- 2) PICTURESQUE - nice to look at : like a painting
- 3) ODD - strange
- 4) SMOULDERING - burning slowly without flame
- 5) DENSE - thick
- 6) A LARGE SUPPLY - a great amount
- 7) HAD LITTLE EFFECT - produced little result
- 8) STAMPED UP AND DOWN THE STAIRS - walked heavily up and down the stairs.

ORPHAN 孤児

WHAT DO WE CALL A CHILD WHO HAS NEITHER MOTHER NOR FATHER ?

GRANT 交付、助成(金)

1346 DOES THE GOVERNMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY GIVE GRANTS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ?

HOW MUCH ?

DICTIONARY 110

The village stood near a fast-flowing river/ which made its way through a narrow gorge./ Within its walls./ the houses were single-storey./ built of rock and mud./ and roofed with green tiles./ Dusty little tracks ran between the rows of houses./ Inside, in the dark rooms./ on the rough wooden tables/ stood blue patterned china bowls./ with chop sticks laid beside them./ There were children everywhere./ Those who could not walk/ were carried on the hip of an older brother or sister./ The mountains rose steeply all round the village./ Peach trees were in blossom./ and on the terraces on the hillside./ yellow mustard and dark green cotton plants were growing.

TIMID 臆病な

Although "shy" and "timid" can, on occasions, be used with the same meaning, we generally think of shy as meaning self-conscious and uncomfortable in the presence of other people./ e.g. "The little boy felt very shy in the company of so many strangers", whilst timid we use more with the meaning of being easily frightened, e.g. "As timid as a mouse".

IN WHICH WAYS DO WE USE THE WORDS "SHY" AND "TIMID" ?

1347 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE.

BY NO MEANS

決して～でない

NOT BY ANY MEANS

どんなにしても～ない

GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING THE WORDS "BY NO MEANS"/

ALSATIAN DOG アルサス犬

WHAT ARE ALSATIAN DOGS OFTEN USED FOR ?

.. leading the blind, catching criminals ...

KITTEN 小猫

WHAT DO WE CALL A BABY CAT ?

ERECT 直立した

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD FOR "UPRIGHT" ?/

FRAIL もろい

HOW MUST WE HANDLE THINGS WHICH ARE FRAIL ?

SLIGHT (v) 軽蔑する

1348 "To slight someone" means to treat them without proper respect, to insult or ignore them.

WHAT DOES "TO SLIGHT SOMEONE" MEAN?

LAWN 芝生

A lawn is an area of grass kept closely cut and smooth like a carpet and is usually found in a garden.

WHAT IS A LAWN AND WHERE DO WE USUALLY FIND ONE ?

CANTER (trot と gallop の間の速さ) 普通かけ足

The different movements or paces of a horse are a walk, a trot, a canter and a gallop.

WHAT ARE THE FOUR PACES AT WHICH A HORSE MOVES ?

EXPIRE

死ぬ、終了する

SEASON-TICKET

定期乗車券

RENEW

更新する

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO PEOPLE SAY WHEN THEY'RE ON THE POINT OF EXPIRING ?/

Students memorise the following words :-

MISCONCEPTION 誤解、誤認	SIAM シャム(タイの旧名)	DESTRUCTIVE 破壊的な	DOCILE 従順な
TERRIFY おびえさせる	TERRIFYING ひどく、すごく	MEAGRE 貧弱な	DIMINUTIVE 縮小型
APACE すくすくと	AGILE 敏活な	AGILITY 機敏性	BEWILDERMENT 当惑、狼狽
BUSINESSLIKE 能率的な	UTTERLY 全くの	TUFT (髪、草の)一房	INADEQUATE 不十分な
CART-HORSE 荷馬車馬	CONTEMPT 軽蔑の	THRUSH つぐみ	DEBATE 論議する
BLACKBIRD クロウタ鳥		GLAZE うつろな	

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 13

There is a popular **misconception** that Siamese cats are fierce, noisy and **destructive**. This was not the experience of the Ross family, as their particular specimen was **docile**, quiet and timid./ Her mother was also a small, gentle cat, who was endlessly patient with the children of her owners, but she was not by any means without spirit. The Ross family were much amused one day to see her angrily chasing a large Alsatian dog round a field in the erroneous belief that he intended to harm her kittens.

- 1350 The Ross's cat was the last and the smallest of the kittens in question. She was **terrifyingly** small, with a **meagre** cream-coloured body, a thin dark-brown tail, held stiffly erect, a tiny triangular face with large dark ears and a pair of enormous blue eyes./ She was hardly recognisable as a cat.

The Rosses were rather disconcerted by her **diminutive** size and frail looks but, as time went by, she grew **apace** and settled into the family routines. She expected to be treated with respect and consideration and was capable of producing a loud, angry protest on the rare occasions when she felt that she had been slighted. Long **debates** were held, in the hope of finding a suitably oriental name, but always something was wrong. Some child disliked the proposed name or was unable to pronounce it. Finally, she was given the ridiculously Anglo-Saxon and unfeminine name of Hobbs, simply because she answered to it and no agreement could be reached on any other suggestion./

Hobbs had the instincts of a hunter without the necessary **agility** to put them into practice. The family suspected that she was short-sighted, as she was very nervous of jumping even from a low table and peered anxiously before she took the plunge. Sometimes she would start to track an insect across the floor, following it with her nose on the ground, much to the amusement of the children, who were delighted when the insect turned off from its original path and Hobbs went straight on and, after continuing hopefully for some moments, looked round in **bewilderment**. When she saw a bird on the lawn, Hobbs would crouch down in a **businesslike** way behind an **utterly inadequate** tuft of grass and advance stealthily on her stomach until she was within a few feet of the bird. Then she would break into a canter, rather like a **cart-horse**. Needless to say, the birds treated her efforts with **contempt**. They waited until she was almost upon them and then flew off unhurriedly, laughing at her frustration.

- 1351 One day, the children saw her going through the usual routine but, instead of finishing up with empty jaws, gazing after the retreating form of a **thrush** or **blackbird**, she appeared, to their amazement, to be pulling at the wing of a large bird. They rushed to investigate and found a pigeon, its eyes already **glazed**, on the point of expiring. Hobbs had fled into a flower-bed and was looking out apologetically as if to say: "It is natural for cats to catch birds and you should not scold me for obeying my instinct." Just at that moment, a head appeared over the wall and a voice said: "Could I have my pigeon, please?" The voice belonged to a man with a gun. He had shot the pigeon, which had dropped at the feet of the astonished hunter!

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

- a) WHAT SORT OF CHARACTER DID THE ROSS FAMILY CAT HAVE? It was quiet, easily managed and easily frightened
- b) WHAT DID THE ROSS FAMILY CAT LOOK LIKE? It was extremely small, with a very small cream-coloured body, a thin dark-brown tail, held stiffly upright, a very small triangular face with large dark ears and a pair of extremely large blue eyes
- c) HOW HAD THE PIGEON BEEN KILLED? It had been shot by a man on the other side of the wall

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

- 1) MISCONCEPTION - wrong idea
- 1352 2) DOCILE - easily managed
- 3) TERRIFYINGLY SMALL - extremely small

- 4) MEAGRE - extremely little
- 5) DIMINUTIVE - very small
- 6) AGILITY - quickness of movement
- 7) BUSINESSLIKE - efficient and systematic
- 8) UTTERLY INADEQUATE - completely insufficient

STUDENTS READ LESSON 177 ON PAGE 1274

LESSON 185

BLOOM 花、開花期、咲く

Although both "bloom" and "blossom" mean "flower" we generally use "bloom" for flowers themselves and say, for example, "The roses were in full bloom", and use "blossom" for trees and say, for example, "The cherry trees were in blossom".

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BLOOM" AND "BLOSSOM" ?

FROG カエル

1353 **TELL ME SOMETHING ABOUT FROGS**

HOP 跳ぶ、片足跳び

"To hop" means to jump on one foot, though we can use the word for jumping with both feet together when referring to animals and insects. For example, we say that a frog hops.

WHAT AM I DOING ?

WHEN AND WHY DO PEOPLE HOP ?

Students memorise the following words :-

GRAPEFRUIT
グレープフルーツ

SCARLET
深紅色

LUXURIOUS
贅沢な