

WICKER (枝網みに使う)小枝、やなぎ細工の

DICTATION 111

The house was hidden behind a screen of grapefruit trees and a high hedge in which scarlet flowers were always in bloom. Surrounding this was a ditch filled with water plants, which was also the home of thousands of mosquitoes and frogs of all sizes. The house was not luxurious. It consisted of four rooms arranged in a row. There was little furniture except for tables, and some wicker chairs. Under separate roofs were the kitchen and bathroom, connected to the house by a covered way. At night, as soon as a light appeared in the bathroom, the inhabitants of the ditch hopped across, or flew over, to take possession.

1354 WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER INHERIT, BRAINS, BEAUTY OR MONEY?

DUCK (v) ひょいと頭を上げる、よける

If you watch a duck, you will notice that every now and again it will put its head under the surface of the water. From this action we get the verb "to duck" which means to move the head quickly downwards or sideways in order to avoid being hit or seen.

WHAT AM I DOING ?

... You're ducking down as if you were trying to avoid being seen or hit ...

TRIP-WIRE つまづかせるためのひも、トリップワイヤー

A trip-wire is a piece of wire which is stretched, for example between two trees, about six inches to a foot above the level of the ground and is intended to trip people up as they walk, often setting off an alarm signal at the same time.

WHAT IS A TRIP-WIRE ?

GRIM 厳しい、情けのない、確固たる

GRIMLY 厳しく、残忍に

1355 The word "grim" means : 1) severe 2) without mercy 3) very firmly.

TELL ME THREE OF THE MEANINGS OF THE WORD "GRIM".

GAUGE 測定する、評価する

The verb "to gauge" either means to measure accurately, for example, "We must gauge the width of the wood before sawing a piece off", or to estimate or judge, for example, "To gauge a man's ability to do a job".

SWIRL 渦を巻く

WALTZ ワルツ

WHAT DOES WATER IN A PAIL DO IF YOU STIR IT ROUND AND ROUND WITH A STICK? ... swirls ...

IN WHICH DANCE DO THE DANCERS SWIRL ROUND AND ROUND?

... waltz ...

EMBRACE 擁擁する

HOW DO YOU THINK TWO MEN OUGHT TO GREET EACH OTHER - BY EMBRACING, BY SHAKING HANDS OR JUST BY SAYING HELLO?

1356 **WILLOW TREE** やなぎの木

DESCRIBE A WILLOW TREE, PLEASE!

SHOVE 押し

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD FOR "PUSH"?

THRASH (むち)打つ

GIVE ME A VERB SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE VERB "BEAT".

"To thrash" is a rather more violent form of "to beat". Listening to the pronunciation of the two words, one can hear how much more violent is the pronunciation of the word "thrash" than the word "beat". For example, to say that our team beat the opposing side at football could mean that the result was 1-0, whereas to say that we thrashed the opposing side could mean that the result was 6-0.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO BEAT" AND "TO THRASH"?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

1357 **CLING - CLUNG - CLUNG** くっつく、固守する、執着する

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO CLING" MEAN ?

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF "TO CLING" ?

Students memorise the following words :-

SHOT (n)

銃声

SECTION

断片、きれはし

BUFFET (v)

打つ、打ち寄せる

REVOLVE

回転する

EXERT 行使する

PANIC 狼狽、パニック

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 14

There were shots as I ran. I ducked down, pushed between two men, and ran for the river. I tripped at the edge and went in with a splash. The water was icy, but I stayed under until I thought my lungs would burst. The minute I came up I took a deep breath and plunged down again. Staying submerged was only too easy with so much clothing and my heavy-studded army boots. When I came up the second time I saw a piece of timber ahead of me and reached it and held on with both hands. There were no shots now. I looked at the bank, which seemed to be going by very fast. The piece of timber swung in the current but I held on grimly and let it take me along. When I looked again the shore was out of sight.

It was impossible to gauge how long I was in the river. It seemed a long time but may have been only ten minutes. It was the early spring floods of barely-melted snow from the mountain tops that were swirling round me, and the water was unbearably cold. I was lucky to have the heavy timber to hold on to, and I lay with my arms locked round it in an exhausted embrace. Sections of trees and various objects that had been floated off the banks when the river rose raced by me, scratching or buffeting me as they passed. It was beginning to be light enough to see the bushes along the muddy riverbank. I wondered if I should sacrifice boots and clothes and try to swim ashore, but decided not to. I would be in a bad position if I landed barefoot. I had to get to headquarters somehow.

358 I watched the shore come close, then swing away, then come closer again, and then the timber began to revolve slowly in the cross-currents of a bend in the river. As I faced the bank again, so close now that I could see branches on a willow tree strong enough to grasp, I tried holding on with one arm and swimming with the other to force the timber towards the bank, but I did not bring it any closer. I drew up my feet against the side of the timber and shoved hard towards the bank. But although I was exerting all my strength, the current was bearing me away. I thought then I would drown because of my boots, but I thrashed and fought through the water, and when I looked up, the bank was coming towards me, so I kept swimming in a heavy-footed panic until I reached it. I clung to the willow branch without the strength to pull myself up, but I knew I would not

drown now. I felt hollow and sick in my stomach and chest from the effort, and I held on to the branches and waited. When the sick feeling was gone I pulled myself up into a thick bush and rested again still holding tight. Then I crawled out, pushed on through the willows and on to the bank./

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

- a) **WHY WAS IT NOT DIFFICULT FOR THE WRITER TO STAY UNDER THE WATER ?** Because he was wearing a lot of clothing and heavy-studded army boots
- 1359 b) **HOW DID HE MANAGE TO KEEP AFLOAT AFTER COMING UP THE SECOND TIME ?** By holding on to a piece of timber
- c) **WHY DID HE DECIDE TO KEEP HIS CLOTHES AND BOOTS ON ?** Because he decided not to swim ashore, and also because he realised he would be in a bad position if he landed without his boots

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

- 1) **DUCKED** - lowered my head and body
- 2) **TRIPPED** - stumbled
- 3) **SUBMERGED** - below the surface of the water
- 4) **SWUNG IN THE CURRENT** - moved from side to side in the flow of water
- 5) **OUT OF SIGHT** - not in view
- 6) **GAUGE** - measure or calculate accurately
- 7) **SWIRLING** - going round and round
- 8) **BUFFETING** - hitting

GODMOTHER

名親、代母

GODFATHER

名親、代父

BAPTISE

(人に)洗礼を施す

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A GODMOTHER AND GODFATHER ?

A person who undertakes, when a child is baptised, to see that it receives a religious education/

1360 **DISMAY** うろたえさせる、びっくりさせる、～の度を失わせる

"Dismay" means to feel afraid and discouraged.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "DISMAY" MEAN?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

IN THE MEANTIME その間に、とかくするうちに

WHAT CAN WE SAY INSTEAD OF THE WORDS "MEANWHILE" OR "MEANTIME" ?
... in the meantime ...

CAREFREE のんきな、心配のない

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A CAREFREE HOLIDAY?

... one which is free from care and worry ..

Students memorise the following words :

FLIGHT OF STAIRS

階段の つづき

EYE - WITNESS

目撃者

VISUAL

視覚の

CONSTERNATION

狼狽、驚愕

CAPACITY

収容能力

RE - TELL

ふたたび語る

TREPIDATION 不安、心配

RECEDE 後退する

1361 **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 15**

It is interesting to note the tricks that our memories can play on us. For instance, it is not uncommon for someone to feel quite sure that he was present when a certain event took place, although in fact it happened before he was born. This is simply because he has heard such vivid accounts of the scene from genuine eye-witnesses that he has formed a strong visual impression of it and it is established in his memory just as clearly as if he had indeed been present.

I remember attending a lecture by a psychologist. Among other things, she talked about her own earliest memories. The first of these was a clear recollection of jumping down a whole flight of stairs when she was only three years old. This was obviously impossible, and her explanation was that she had had an ambition to perform the feat and had remembered it as an accomplished fact, although she had, in all probability, jumped down only the bottom two steps.

Her other early memory was of a woman sitting with a baby on her lap and a row of pins in her mouth and sticking the pins into the baby. This time, her explanation was that she had confused two visual images, one of a dressmaker sitting with a mouthful of pins and the other of a mother attending to her baby./ These had grown in her mind into a single impression, so that she had distinctly remembered something which could not possibly have happened.

Even adults can be tricked by their memories, as the following incident illustrates. One of our children has an American godmother, who he calls Aunt Betsy. When she was a little girl, she had been very fond of two books - "A Child's History" and "A Child's Geography of the World". When Nicholas was seven, she sent him a copy of the "Child's History" for his birthday./ He enjoyed reading it and looked forward to having the companion volume, which his godmother had promised him for the following Christmas.

1362 That Christmas, to our dismay, another copy of the "Child's History" arrived. We gave the second copy to another of our four children and bought Nicholas a different book to replace it. In the meantime, he wrote to Aunt Betsy and explained what we had done. She replied apologetically and said that she would remedy it on Nicholas's next birthday. Imagine our **consternation** on his eighth birthday when yet another copy of the "Child's History" arrived. This time we gave it to our nephew and again bought another book to replace it./

Once more, we wrote to Betsy and explained what had happened. She wrote back saying that, to avoid any possibility of further error, she would go at once to order a copy of the "Child's History" for Nicholas's Christmas present. Our hearts sank. We had visions of a shop with bookshelves from floor to ceiling, every one of them filled to **capacity** with copies of the "Child's History". We wrote an urgent air-mail letter, re-telling the whole story and begging her to remember this time. The following Christmas, we opened her parcel in great trepidation and there, to our delight, was the "Child's Geography" ! We breathed a sigh of relief, our booklined nightmares receded and we settled down to enjoy a carefree Christmas /

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

- a) WHY DO PEOPLE SOMETIMES THINK THAT THEY HAVE WITNESSED THINGS WHICH IT WOULD HAVE BEEN QUITE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO HAVE SEEN ? Because they have heard extremely clear accounts of events that took place before they were born
- b) HOW DID THE LECTURER EXPLAIN HER MEMORY OF HAVING JUMPED DOWN A WHOLE FLIGHT OF STAIRS WHEN SHE WAS ONLY THREE ? She said she had wanted to do such a thing and consequently thought she had

- 1363 c) WHY DID THE PSYCHOLOGIST HAVE A CLEAR MEMORY OF A WOMAN STICKING PINS IN A BABY, ALTHOUGH IT WAS VERY UNLIKELY THAT THIS COULD EVER HAVE HAPPENED? Because she confused two events - 1) seeing a dressmaker with a mouthful of pins, and 2) seeing a mother looking after her baby

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

- 1) UNCOMMON - unusual
- 2) VIVID - clear
- 3) VISUAL - relating to sight
- 4) ESTABLISHED - fixed
- 5) AMBITION - desire to achieve
- 6) AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT - something achieved
- 7) IN ALL PROBABILITY - almost certainly
- 8) ATTENDING TO - looking after, or applying one's mind

STUDENTS READ LESSON 178 ON PAGE 1283

LESSON 186

Students memorise the following words :-

- | | | | |
|------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1364 | THATCH
草ぶき屋根 | STRETCH OUT
手足を伸ばす | TRINKET
つまらないもの |
|------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|

DICTIONARY 112

The huts, with their oddly-shaped thatched roofs, were grouped around a square in which the market was held. The traders had spread their goods on the ground and the villagers thronged around them, pushing and stretching out to get whatever they most fancied. There was an astonishing variety of things for sale, dried fish of all kinds, great rolls of printed cloth, chickens in woven baskets, and gold and silver trinkets. After wandering around, I decided to take some photographs, but when they saw my camera they screamed loudly and ran to the nearest hut for shelter. I discovered that

they thought/ that the photographer gained some kind of power/ over the person whose picture he took.

EVE (祝祭日の)前夜

WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR COUNTRY ON CHRISTMAS EVE?

EN - ~にする	PREFIX 接頭辞	ENFEEBLE 衰弱させる	ENDEAR いとしく思わせる
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ENLIGHTEN 教化する、啓蒙する	ENLIVEN 元気づける	ENNOBLE 高尚にする	ENRICH 富ませる
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1365	ENSLAVE 奴隷にする	ENCIRCLE 取り囲む	ENFOLD 包む	ENTITLE 称号を与える
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ENTRUST 委託する

It will be noticed that there are several words which take the prefix "EN -". Often this "EN" has the sense of "to make". For example, "to enable" means to make possible, "to enfeeble" means to make feeble, "to enlarge" means to make larger. Other words are:- endear, enlighten, enliven, ennoble, enrich, enslave, ensure./

Sometimes the "EN -" has something of the meaning of "to put". For example, "to enchain" means to put in chains, "to endanger" means to put in danger, "to encircle" means to put a circle round something. Other words are "enclose" and "enfold".

In the case of one or two words the "EN-" can have something of the meaning of "to give" as with "to encourage" meaning to give courage to, "to entitle" meaning to give a title to, "to entrust" meaning to give in trust.

WHAT SENSE DOES THE PREFIX EN- GIVE TO CERTAIN WORDS ?

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES. PLEASE !!

1366 **HARDSHIP** 難儀

WHAT'S THE GREATEST HARDSHIP YOU'VE EVER HAD TO SUFFER ?

TREAT もてなし

A "treat" is something that gives pleasure, especially something that is unexpected or not often enjoyed.

WHAT IS A "TREAT" ?

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

SOONER ... THAN ~するより...したい

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "SOONER ... THAN"

I would sooner go hungry than ask that pig of a man to lend me some money.

BREAKNECK SPEED 非常に危険なスピード

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY BREAKNECK SPEED ? ... to go so fast that there is a danger of breaking one's neck ...

JOLT 揺さぶる

WHAT AM I PRETENDING THAT SOMEONE'S DOING TO ME WHILST I AM WRITING ?
... jolting your elbow ...

1367 WHAT, THEREFORE, DOES THE WORD "JOLT" MEAN ?

... to shake, knock or bump ...

STROLL ぶらつく

The verb "to stroll" means to walk quietly and unhurriedly.

DO YOU EVER GO FOR A STROLL ?

WHERE ? WHEN ?

SIDE - SHOW 余興

A side-show is a small show at a fair of less importance than the main attractions.

DESCRIBE SOME OF THE SIDE-SHOWS AT A FAIR ... those where one fires at objects with a rifle, those where one throws rings over objects in order to win a prize. ...

TRUNDLE (重いものなどを)ころがして(ゴロゴロ押して)行く

The verb "to trundle" means to move or roll something, especially something which is heavy or awkward in shape, like an old farm wagon.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO TRUNDLE" MEAN?

1368 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. PLEASE.

Students memorise the following words :-

TO GO FURTHER AFIELD はるか遠くへ行く **IMPASSABLE** 通れない

MONOTONOUS
単調な

HOMEWARD
家路への

ANNUAL
年一回の

SAVOUR
~の味がする

RARITY
希薄、珍奇

CONDUCT (v)
経営する

SPENDTHRIFT
浪費家

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 16

The introduction of a bus service to rural areas has greatly enriched the lives of the women in our remote, sparsely populated hill villages. They can now pay frequent visits to the town, but when I was a boy nearly seventy years ago, they seldom **went further afield** than the village shop or the church./ In those days you had to provide your own transport to the nearest town, twenty miles away.

The bus runs only once a week and not at all in the depths of the winter, when snow makes all our roads **impassable** to traffic. But this weekly service removes the women's worst hardship - isolation from other women - provides a break in a very **monotonous** life, and brings a blessed relaxation from work. Meeting other women, discussing common problems, looking at the shops, are everyday experiences to the townswomen, but very special treats to **their hill sisters**./ The bus driver is aware of this and would sooner be late than risk leaving anyone behind. If he sees a woman charging down a footpath at breakneck speed, he will obligingly wait for her. If a regular passenger is missing, he will enquire the reason, just in case she may have forgotten the time and arrive to find the bus gone. And he will never start the **homeward** trip until he has counted his flock.

1369 In the old days the **annual** market week provided the only time when the women could be certain of going to the town and then they went with their husbands and families. I can remember almost all of those yearly visits to the town./ We jolted twenty miles there in a farm wagon. It was a very slow journey, but we were not impatient. Indeed the

whole day had to be savoured slowly, as it was such a rarity. On the way, we saw other families coming down into the valley and waved to them excitedly. Then we all met at the inn in the centre of the town. The men, accompanied by older boys, went off at once to conduct the serious farming business of the day, but the women, with the younger children playing round them stopped to have a cup of tea and a chat, before strolling round the town to take their fill of the shop windows. We returned to the inn in time to join the men there for lunch, an enormous meal that I could not properly do justice to, because excitement had taken away my appetite.

After that we toured the stalls and side-shows set up beyond the cattle market. My parents had no money to waste, so once again it was only gazing that we did, but we all were quietly amused, watching others being spendthrift with their savings. Back we went once again to the inn for tea, which was another huge and satisfying meal, and then we trundled home contentedly in the wagon.

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

- a) WHY COULD THE BUSES NOT RUN IN THE DEPTHS OF THE WINTER ?
Because the snow makes it impossible for transport to pass along the roads
- b) HOW DID THE BUS SERVICE IMPROVE THE LIFE OF THE WOMEN IN THE HILL VILLAGES ?
It brought them into contact with other women, gave them a break from a very boring life, and gave them a rest from work
- c) WHY DID THE DRIVER COUNT HIS PASSENGERS BEFORE STARTING ON THE RETURN JOURNEY ?
To make sure that none of his regular flock was missing

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

- 1) RURAL AREAS - areas of the countryside
- 2) GREATLY ENRICHED - made much more pleasant, valuable or enjoyable
- 3) WENT FURTHER AFIELD - travelled further
- 4) TRANSPORT - means of travelling
- 5) IMPASSABLE - cannot be crossed or travelled along
- 6) MONOTONOUS - dull, boring, lacking variety

7) **HOMEWARD TRIP** - journey home

8) **SPENDTHRIFT** - spending without thought or care

BOATHOUSE 船小屋

HOUSEBOAT 屋形船

A boathouse is a building in which we keep a boat, whilst a houseboat is a boat in which we can live as if in a house.

1371 **WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BOATHOUSE AND A HOUSEBOAT?**

HARD BY すぐ近くに

The words "hard by" mean close by.

WHAT DO THE WORDS "HARD BY" MEAN?

HEAT WAVE 熱波

A heat wave is a period of unusually hot weather.

DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENS IN A HEAT WAVE. Trees and grass go dry and turn brown, and people lose their energy.

WREATH 花輪

WHAT DO WE USE A WREATH FOR? ... death ... victory ...

SITE 場所、地域

A site is a place where something was, is, or will be. For example, "The hotel was built on the site of an old castle," or "Everyone agreed that the site for the new school should be in the country".

1372 **WHAT DOES THE WORD "SITE" MEAN?**

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE.

SPELL 意味する、~という結果になる、しばらくの間、まじない

The verb "to spell" apart from meaning to form words with letters, means "to have as a consequence" or "to mean". For example, "Such unthinking behaviour usually spells trouble".

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO SPELL" MEAN APART FROM MEANING TO FORM WORDS WITH LETTERS ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

The word "spell" also means "a brief period of time".

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE WORD "SPELL" ?

... a brief period of time ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A SPELL OF BAD LUCK ?

... a brief period of bad luck ...

TO STAND TO LOSE

負けそうな形勢にある

STAND TO GAIN

勝ちそうな形勢にある

"To stand to lose a lot" means that if things go badly it means we shall lose quite a lot.

373 WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT WE STAND TO GAIN LITTLE ?

RAFT いかだ、いかだを組む

A raft is a number of tree trunks fastened together in order to make a kind of rough boat. People have even crossed the seas on rafts, as for example on the Kon-tiki raft.

WHAT IS A RAFT ?

DO YOU KNOW OF ANY FAMOUS RAFTS ?

NOAH ノア

ARK 箱船

The story of Noah's Ark comes from the Bible. Before the Great Flood, God told Noah to make an ark and in it put two animals of each kind, so that

after the flood the animals could begin the world and the life in it all over again.

WHAT'S THE STORY OF NOAH'S ARK?

1374 **STOUT** 強い、頑丈な

The word "stout" means something that is strong and thick and consequently not easily worn out or broken like, for example, a stout stick or a stout pair of shoes.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "STOUT" MEAN?

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE.

WADE 骨を折ってすすむ、(川などを)あるいて渡る

"To wade" means to walk with effort through water, mud or anything that makes progress difficult.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO WADE" MEAN?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE.

GRAPPLE ぎゅっと掴む、掴み合う

The verb "to grapple" means to seize something firmly, or to struggle with something. For example, "The policeman and the criminal grappled with each other on the balcony".

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO GRAPPLE" MEAN?

1375 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

STUDENTS READ LESSON 179 ON PAGE 1293

LESSON 187

Students memorise the following words :-

BACKWATER

よどみ

PREDECESSOR

前任者

HOLLY

西洋ひいらぎ

JUNCTURE

接合点 連環

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 17

The river which forms the eastern boundary of our farm has always played an important part in our lives. Without it we could not make a living. There is only enough spring water to supply the needs of the house, so we have to pump water from the river for farm use. We tell the river all our secrets./ We know instinctively, just as beekeepers with their bees, that misfortune might overtake us if the important events of our lives were not related to it.

We have special river birthday parties in the summer. Sometimes we go upstream to a favourite backwater, sometimes we have our party at the boathouse, which a predecessor of ours at the farm built in the meadow hard by the deepest pool for swimming and diving./ In a heat wave we choose a midnight birthday party and that is the most exciting of all. We welcome the seasons by the riverside, crowning the youngest girl with flowers in the spring, holding a summer festival on Midsummer Eve, giving thanks for the harvest in the autumn, and throwing a holly wreath into the current in the winter.

After a long period of rain the river may overflow its banks. This is a rare occurrence as our climate seldom goes to extremes. We are lucky in that only the lower fields, which make up a very small proportion of our farm, are affected by flooding, but other farms are less favourably sited, and flooding can sometimes spell disaster for their owners. One bad winter we watched the river creep up the lower meadows. All the cattle had been moved into stalls and we stood to lose little. We were, however, worried about our nearest neighbours, whose farm was low-lying and who were newcomers to the district. As the floods had put the telephone out of order, we could not find out how they were managing.

- 1376 From an attic window we could get a sweeping view of the river where their land joined ours, and at the most critical juncture we took turns in watching that point. The first sign of disaster was a dead sheep floating down./ Next came a horse, swimming bravely, but we were afraid that the strength of the current would prevent its landing anywhere before it became exhausted. Suddenly a raft appeared, looking rather like Noah's Ark, carrying the whole family, a few hens, the dogs, a cat and a bird in a cage. We realised that they must have become unduly frightened by the rising flood, for their house, which had sound foundations, would have stood stoutly even if it had been almost submerged. The men of our family waded down through our flooded meadows with boathooks, in the hope of being able to grapple a corner of the raft and pull it out of the current towards our bank. We still think it a miracle that they were able to do so./

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

a) WHY COULD THE AUTHOR AND HIS FAMILY NOT MAKE A LIVING WITHOUT THE RIVER? Because they needed the water from it to use on the farm

b) WHAT KIND OF PARTY DOES THE AUTHOR FIND THE MOST EXCITING? A birthday party at midnight when there is a heat wave

1377 c) WHY DID THE MEN OF THE AUTHOR'S FAMILY WADE THROUGH THE FLOODED MEADOWS? They hoped to hook a corner of the raft and pull it to the bank

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

- 1) GO UPSTREAM - go against the flow of the stream
- 2) PREDECESSOR - previous owner
- 3) HEAT WAVE - period of extreme heat
- 4) SPELL DISASTER - create total misfortune
- 5) WE STOOD TO LOSE LITTLE - we would not lose very much
- 6) LOW-LYING - on low ground
- 7) CRITICAL JUNCTURE - most decisive moment
- 8) UNDULY FRIGHTENED - more than necessarily afraid

PICKLE (v) 酢(など)に漬ける

The verb "to pickle" means to put food in salt water and vinegar etc., in order to preserve it.

WHAT KIND OF FOOD DO WE PICKLE? / ... onions, meat ...

Students memorise the following words :-

STOREROOM
貯蔵室

LEMON
レモン

CHERRY
桜、さくらんぼ

FRAGRANT
香りのよい