

1378 **SACK (n)** 大袋

**DICTATION 113**

Not far from our kitchen was the storeroom./ Every autumn we hung from its ceiling thick-skinned grapes which kept fresh till April./ though they got sweeter and more shrunken all the time./ Lemons from the garden./ and pots of marmalade and other jams were also kept there./ and there were also sliced and dried fruits/ and vegetables of many kinds./ in rows upon the shelves or in sacks./ or pickled in large jars./ It was a stone-walled room./ cool, dry and fragrant/ with all these riches of the valley/ patiently gathered from the hard mountain earth.// Everything, from tomatoes to peas and figs, was local produce.

**VILLA** 郊外住宅、別荘風の家

A villa is a house which stands in its own grounds, or gardens, separate from other houses. We usually think of a villa as being just outside a town, or associate it with the Mediterranean countries from where the word originates, otherwise we use the ordinary English word house.

WHAT IS A VILLA ?

**MOTH** ガ(昆虫)、イガ(衣蛾)

TELL ME SOMETHING ABOUT MOTHS ? ... they eat holes in clothes ...

1379 **DISMAL** 陰気な、気味の悪い

The word "dismal" means sad, miserable, comfortless, etc.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "DISMAL" MEAN ?

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE. The house was old and dismal-looking/

WHAT'S THE MOST DISMAL PLACE YOU HAVE EVER KNOWN ?

**MACKINTOSH** 防水外套

WHAT'S ANOTHER NAME FOR RAINCOAT ?

**BUNGALOW** バンガロー

A bungalow is a house with only one storey. The word originally comes from India.

WHAT IS A BUNGALOW ?

Students memorise the following words :-

**INEXHAUSTIBLE**

無尽蔵の

**REVIVE**

復活する

**TOPIC**

話題

**LET OUT**

ひろげる

**TO BE IN STORE**

蓄えてある

**BREEZE**

微風

**LEADEN**

鉛(色)の

**INGENUITY**

工夫、発明の才

1380

**PREDICT**

予測できる

**SET FAIR**

晴天になる

**BUILD UP**

築きあげる

**DOWNPOUR**

どしゃ降り

### COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 18

Visitors to Britain are often surprised to find that the weather is an almost **inexhaustible topic** of conversation. This is not, as some people think, because the British are too dull to think of anything else to talk about, but because there is always an element of surprise in the British climate. In some countries, people can put away their raincoats for several months. **let out** their fires, and roll up their carpets, suitably protected against moths, during the burning heat of the summer./ Not so in England, where we never know from one day to the next what is **in store** for us.

One year, we had a spell of very hot weather in early June and decided to spend the weekend at the sea-side. I packed the suitcases and got the children ready to leave. When at last everything was in the car - children, dog, buckets and spades, boats, fishing nets, balls and food. I sat myself down in the front seat, hot and tired and gradually **revived** in the pleasant, cool **breeze** as my husband drove towards the coast. For the first few miles I thought happily of sea and sand and peace. But not for long : the sky began to cloud over and by the **time** we arrived it was a **leaden** grey./

We cooked supper and put the children to bed, hoping that the sun would shine next day. Saturday was dismal and wet, with a cold wind which reminded us sharply of winter, but we put on our mackintoshes and drove to the beach. It was deserted, apart from one woman, who was exercising her dogs on the wide, empty stretch of sand. We were not so brave - we went back to our little holiday bungalow and sat round the fire playing indoor games. The following day was still chilly, wet and unfriendly and we were glad to go back to the comforts of home./

381 Perhaps the English have had to develop a sort of **ingenuity** in dealing with the unexpected, an ingenuity which would be quite unnecessary in more **predictable** climates. There is an old story of a Devonshire man who was caught in a heavy storm when he was crossing part of Dartmoor with a friend, on his way to a wedding. They were miles from any shelter; there was not even a tree in sight. They had set out in bright sunshine and had thought the **weather set fair**, but when they were far from all habitation black clouds began to **build up** in the sky and it became clear that a storm was threatening.

There was nothing in sight but rocks and low bushes and the men were wearing only suits, with no means of protecting themselves from the coming rain. One of them had an idea; he undressed completely and put everything neatly folded under a large rock. His friend, more cautious, thought he had gone mad, but as the first big drops of rain gave way to a steady **downpour**, he began to wish that he had done the same, especially when his companion, who had dried off in the hot sun which followed the shower, finished the journey in a quite presentable suit, while his own clothes were as damp and shapeless as if he had spent the night in a very wet ditch.

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

- a) **WHY DO THE BRITISH ALWAYS TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER?**  
Because the weather in Britain always contains the unexpected
- b) **WHY CAN PEOPLE IN WARMER COUNTRIES LET OUT THEIR FIRES FOR SEVERAL MONTHS?**  
Because they can depend upon the summer being very hot
- 382 c) **HOW DID THE WEATHER CHANGE FOR THE LATTER PART OF THE JOURNEY?**  
The sky became cloudy, heavy and grey
- d) **WHY WERE THEY GLAD TO GO HOME?**  
Because the weather was wet, cold and unfriendly, and home meant comfort

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

- 1) **TOPIC OF CONVERSATION** – subject to talk about
- 2) **WHAT IS IN STORE FOR US** - what was waiting for us
- 3) **REVIVED** - came back to life ; recovered
- 4) **REMINDED** - made us remember
- 5) **STRETCH** – continuous expanse

- 6) **INGENUITY** - inventiveness  
 7) **CLOUD BEGAN TO BUILD UP** - clouds began to gather and increase  
 8) **A STEADY DOWNPOUR** - constant rain

**STUDENTS READ LESSON 180 ON PAGE 1302**

**LESSON 188**

**DRIVE (n)** 私設車道

**A drive is a private road that leads from a main road, through a garden or park, to a house.**

1383 **WHAT IS A DRIVE?**

**PULL UP** 止まる

**M. P. H.** 時速～マイル

**IF YOU WERE DRIVING AT 100 M.P.H. (MILES PER HOUR) AND AN OLD MAN, FURTHER UP THE ROAD, STEPPED OFF THE PAVEMENT ONTO THE ROAD HOW MANY YARDS AWAY FROM THE OLD MAN WOULD YOU HAVE TO BE TO ALLOW YOURSELF TIME TO PULL UP WITHOUT HITTING HIM?**

**PRESENTLY = SOON** ほどなく

**GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "PRESENTLY" IN IT.**

John said the Smiths would arrive presently

**A GOOD DEAL** たくさんの(量)

**WHAT CAN WE SAY INSTEAD OF "A GREAT DEAL"?**

**THINK OUT** 考え抜く

**WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU HAVE TO THINK THINGS OUT VERY CAREFULLY?**

**WATCH OUT** 見張る、警戒する      **WATCH OUT!** 気をつけろ!

1384 **WHAT DOES A MAN DO WHEN HE'S TOLD TO KEEP A WATCH OUT?**  
... he waits and looks carefully around him for a certain thing to happen ...

**WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU WERE WALKING DOWN THE STREET AND SOMEONE SUDDENLY SHOUTED OUT AT YOU "WATCH OUT!"?**  
... I'd quickly look around me to see what was happening  
and to see what danger I might be in

**BREAK AWAY** 逃げる

**WHEN A PRISONER BREAKS AWAY FROM HIS GUARD, WHAT DOES HIS GUARD DO?**

**BETRAY** 裏切る、(秘密を)漏らす

**WHAT HAPPENS TO A MAN WHO'S CAUGHT BETRAYING HIS COUNTRY?**  
... put in prison; shot ...

**HEAVE** 持ち上げる

The verb "to heave" means to raise something, especially something rather heavy, or to throw something heavy./

**WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO HEAVE" MEAN?**

**STARTLE** ぎよとさせる

1385 **WHAT DO PEOPLE DO WHEN THEY ARE STARTLED?** ... jump,  
open their eyes wide ...

**CLUTCH** (ぎゅっと) 掴む

The verb "to clutch" means to seize or take hold of something with the hand, usually quite strongly.

**WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO CLUTCH" MEAN?**

**GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING THE VERB "TO CLUTCH" PLEASE!** The little boy clutched at his mother's skirt through fear of losing her

**HANDCUFF** 手錠

DESCRIBE A PAIR OF HANDCUFFS AND EXPLAIN THEIR USE.

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S BETTER : A SECURE JOB THAT PAYS LITTLE,  
OR AN INSECURE JOB THAT PAYS VERY WELL ?

Students memorise the following words :

**CALL UP**

召集する、呼び出す

**FORCES**

部隊

**HIDING - PLACE**

隠れ場所

**KNOCKER**

たたき金

**BEFORE VERY LONG**

すぐに

**ASSAIL**

襲う

**ASSAILANT**

攻撃者

1386 **SET FIRE**

火をつける

**SET LIGHT**

明かりをつける

**UNOBSERVED/**

気づかれない

**COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 19**

French **called up** the local police station, and then Scotland Yard, and demanded more men. Till these **forces** arrived, there was **nothing** to be done but watch. Five minutes later, a car turned into the drive and pulled up beside the other one in front of the door. Two men got out, **rang**, and were presently admitted. From **his hiding-place** French could not see them clearly.

He was a good deal puzzled by these visitors. If these other two had taken an active part in the affair, he could not imagine what they had done. But it was unlikely that they would be given a share of the profits if they had not had one in the work. However, this was not the time to try to think out puzzles and, **before very long**, five local constables arrived, followed soon afterwards by two cars from the Yard. French had been watching out for them and, telling the constables to wait at the gate, he waved the drivers round the corner for fear the sound of cars pulling up at the gate should be heard. Including the drivers, five Yard men had come, so that there were now thirteen available for the attempt.

French began by placing four of the local constables round the house, with instructions to hold anyone who might break away from the attackers. Then, calling the others together, he instructed them in their parts. Satisfied at last that everything was ready, he flashed his torch three times in the direction of the gate. This was the signal for the fifth local constable to begin operations, and very well he responded. There came the sound of running footsteps, and the man rushed up to the door, rang with one hand and thundered with the **knocker** with the other. Presently, hurrying steps were heard within

and the door was thrown open. A man peered out. French could see from the light of the hall that it was Henty./

- 1387 The constable gave him no time to look about him. "Fire!" he shouted urgently. "You house, sir! At the back! Come round!" He led the way to the right and Henty, taken by surprise, rushed after him. French, knowing that he would be held by the constable and the man waiting round the corner, stood still for a moment. Then, as there was no further sign from the house, he hurried into the hall, followed by all his men except Tanner.

He had expected this development. All the men might, of course, have rushed out, in which case he would have taken them at a disadvantage with his group. But he imagined they would remain silently in that room with the lighted window, so as not to betray their presence unnecessarily./

French realised the lighted room was reached by the second door to the left. He silently grasped the handle, while his followers crowded behind him. Then they got their signal. There was a tremendous crash from within. Tanner had carried out his orders and heaved a large flower-pot through the window./ Before the noise died away, French threw open the door and dashed in, followed by his six officers.

There were three men in the room and, as he had hoped and expected, all were startled and looking at the window. Before they could move to defend themselves, almost, indeed, before they could swing round, each was clutched by two of the assailants./ In spite, however, of this initial advantage, victory was by no means obtained without a struggle. The men fought like devils, turning and twisting and obviously trying to reach weapons. But the police had gripped hold and nothing could shake them off. One by one the men were overcome, handcuffed and led out to the waiting cars.

- 1388 Now answer these questions. In each case select the best of the four choices. Show which you have chosen by writing the number of the question and the letter of your choice. Do not write any words. An example follows: "French called up the local police station."/

This means :-

- a) he shouted to the police station
- b) he sent a letter to the police station
- c) he went to the police station
- d) he telephoned the police station

d) is the best choice. If this question were the first you would write (1) d

- 1) FRENCH CALLED UP THE POLICE STATION, AND THEN SCOTLAND YARD BECAUSE:
- a) he wanted some men to watch the house
  - b) so that when more men arrived, he would have nothing to do but watch
  - c) he wanted enough men to make sure none of the criminals escaped
  - d) five minutes later a car arrived bringing two more criminals
- 2) WHAT DOES FRENCH THINK THE CRIMINALS HAVE MET IN ORDER TO DO ?
- 1389
- a) steal something valuable from the house he is watching
  - b) divide up the money they have obtained from a crime
  - c) share out the work to be done in the crime they have planned
  - d) give a share of the profits to the two people who had not had one in the work
- 3) WHY DID THE CONSTABLE SHOUT "FIRE !" AND LEAD HENTY ROUND THE BACK ?
- a) because the back of the house had accidentally caught fire
  - b) because the police had set fire to the back of the house
  - c) because the criminals had set light to a room in the house
  - d) it was a trick to enable the police to get in unobserved
- 4) THE CONSTABLE GAVE HENTY NO TIME TO LOOK ABOUT HIM/
- a) although the house was on fire
  - b) in case he noticed the police round the house
  - c) because it was too dark to see clearly
  - d) because he was not really a policeman at all



390 5) WHY DID FRENCH "STAND STILL FOR A MOMENT" INSTEAD OF GOING STRAIGHT INTO THE HOUSE ?

- a) he was waiting for a signal from inside the house
- b) he was not sure whether he ought to chase Henty
- c) he wanted to see whether the other criminals would come out
- d) he was waiting for Tanner

6) "HE HURRIED INTO THE HALL FOLLOWED BY ALL HIS MEN EXCEPT TANNER". WHY DID TANNER STAY BEHIND ?

- a) he had orders to distract the criminals' attention by smashing the window
- b) he had instructions to guard the door to prevent anybody from escaping
- c) he was occupied in pursuing Henty round the back of the house
- d) he had led Henty round the back of the house and was holding him there

7) WHEN DID FRENCH OPEN THE DOOR OF THE LIGHTED ROOM ?

- a) not until the noise died away
- b) when he had succeeded in silently grasping the handle
- c) as soon as his followers were close behind him
- d) as soon as he heard the sound of breaking glass

1391

8) WHY DID FRENCH EXPECT ALL THE CRIMINALS TO BE LOOKING AT THE WINDOW ?

- a) because it was now their only way of escape
- b) because the police were at the door

- c) because they would be keeping a careful look-out
  - d) because it had just been mysteriously broken
- 9) WHAT WAS THE "INITIAL ADVANTAGE" OF THE POLICE?
- a) outnumbering the criminals two to one
  - b) being better armed than the criminals
  - c) taking the criminals by surprise
  - d) being determined to obtain the victory by any means

#### QUESTION C2

To answer the following, write down the number of the question and the letter of every item that could fill the gap above it. The items you choose must be grammatically suitable and must correspond to the meaning in the original passage. Here is an example :-

1392 TWO MEN GOT OUT, RANG, AND WERE PRESENTLY .....

- a) admitting
- b) admit
- c) let in
- d) allowed inside
- e) shown out/

a) and b) are grammatically incorrect. e) has the wrong meaning. c) and d) fit properly. If this question were the first you would write, c), d).

- 1) FRENCH THOUGHT THE TWO VISITORS MUST HAVE TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN THE AFFAIR BECAUSE ..... THEY HAD HAD A SHARE IN THE WORK, THEY WOULD NOT BE GIVEN ONE IN THE PROFITS.

- d) spread out some men round the house
- d) outspread some men round the house
- e) spread round the house out some men

1394 5) IT WAS ..... THAT THEY WOULD BE GIVEN A SHARE OF THE PROFITS IF THEY HAD NOT HAD ONE IN THE WORK

- a) certain
- b) unsure
- c) insecure
- d) unsafe
- e) improbable/

6) THEN ..... THERE WAS NO FURTHER SIGN FROM THE HOUSE, HE HURRIED INTO THE HALL

- a) because
- b) so
- c) since
- d) however
- e) for

### QUESTION C3

**Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each. Change the meaning as little as possible. Change only enough to do what you are asked to and to make a correct sentence.**

- 1) ALL THE MEN MIGHT HAVE RUSHED OUT, IN WHICH CASE HE WOULD HAVE TAKEN THEM AT A DISADVANTAGE WITH THE GROUP.

1395 **Begin : If ...**