

# STAGE 3

## 145 LESSON 25

### SYLLABLE • 音節

There are three syllables in the word "expensive" : "ex - pen - sive", and two syllables in the word "husband" : "hus - band".

HOW MANY SYLLABLES ARE THERE IN THE WORD "EXPENSIVE" ?

There are three syllables in the word "expensive"

HOW MANY SYLLABLES ARE THERE IN THE WORD "HUSBAND" ?/

There are two syllables in the word "husband"

We say "cheaper than", but not "expensiver than",/ because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable, whilst the adjective "expensive" has three syllables: ex - pen - sive./ For adjectives of one syllable like "cheap, long, short etc."/ we say "cheap: cheaper than: the cheapest - long: longer than: the longest etc."/ whilst for adjectives of three syllables like "expensive", and "beautiful etc."/ we say "expensive: more expensive than: the most expensive - beautiful: more beautiful than: the most beautiful".

WHY DO WE SAY "CHEAPER THAN", BUT NOT "EXPENSIVER THAN" ?/

We say "cheaper than", but not "expensiver than", because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable, whilst the adjective "expensive" has three syllables

## 146 ABOVE 上方に

## BELOW 下方に

WHERE'S MY NOSE ?

Your nose's above your mouth

WHERE'S MY CHIN ?

Your chin's below your mouth

WHERE'S THE CEILING ?

The ceiling's above our heads

ARE MY FEET ABOVE THE TABLE?

No, your feet aren't above the table,  
but they're below the table.

**JANUARY**

一月

**FEBRUARY** 500

二月

**MARCH**

三月

**APRIL**

四月

**MAY**

五月

**JUNE**

六月

**JULY**

七月

**AUGUST**

八月

**SEPTEMBER**

九月

**OCTOBER**

十月

**NOVEMBER**

十一月

**DECEMBER/**

十二月

TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR, PLEASE!

The names of the months of the year are "January ..."

147 **LAST** すぐ前の

**NEXT** 次の

WHAT'S THIS MONTH?

This month's ...

WHAT WAS LAST MONTH?

Last month was ...

WHAT WILL NEXT MONTH BE ?/

Next month will be ...

WHAT WILL THE MONTH AFTER NEXT BE ?

The month after next will be ...

WHAT WAS THE MONTH BEFORE LAST?

The month before last was ...

**A.M.**

午前

**P.M.**

午後

**MIDDAY**

正午

**SOMETIMES**

時々

**LATIN**

ラテン語

Sometimes after the time, we put the letters A.M. or P.M./ A.M. means "ante meridiem", from the Latin, whilst P.M. means "post meridiem"/ A.M. means before midday (12 o'clock), whilst P.M. means after midday.

148 WHAT DO THE LETTERS A.M. MEAN AFTER THE TIME ?/

The letters A.M. mean "ante meridiem" after the time

WHAT DO THE LETTERS P.M. MEAN AFTER THE TIME ? The letters P.M. ...

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A.M. AND P.M.?

The difference between A.M. and P.M. is that we use A.M. for the time before midday (12 o'clock), and P.M. for the time after midday

**A LOT OF** • たくさんの

**BOTH ... AND** • も~も両方

Instead of "much" and "many", we can use "a lot of" / both for things we can count and for things we cannot count. / Instead of saying "many books", we can say "a lot of books". / Instead of saying "much water", we can say "a lot of water".

WHAT CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF "MUCH" AND "MANY" ? /

We can use "a lot of" instead of "much" and "many"

ARE THERE A LOT OF PEOPLE IN A SMALL VILLAGE ? No, there aren't a lot of people in a small village, but there are few people in a small village

DO THE ENGLISH DRINK A LOT OF COFFEE ? No, the English don't drink a lot of coffee, but they drink little coffee, and a lot of tea

DO YOU LIKE TO SEE A ROOM WITH A LOT OF FLOWERS IN IT ? / Yes, I like to see a ... or ... No, I don't like to see ...

DO YOU PUT A LOT OF BUTTER ON YOUR BREAD ? Yes, I put a lot of ... or ... No, I don't put a lot of ...

DO WE USE OUR MOUTHS / FOR BOTH EATING AND SPEAKING ? Yes, we use our mouths for both eating and speaking

CAN YOU SPEAK BOTH [CHINESE] AND [ITALIAN] ? / No, I can't speak both [Chinese] and [Italian], but I speak only [Italian].

**A LOT** • たくさん

DO YOU GO TO THE CINEMA A LOT ?

DO YOU READ A LOT ?

DO YOU EAT A LOT ?

DOES HE / SHE EAT A LOT ? /

**IF MUST EITHER ... OR • RESTAURANT BAR**  
もしも ~ねばならない か~のどちらか レストラン, 食堂 バー, 酒場

150 DO YOU WANT ANYTHING TO EAT AT THE MOMENT ?

IF HE / SHE WANTS SOMETHING TO EAT, WHERE MUST HE / SHE GO ? /  
If he/she wants something to eat, he/she must go either home or to a restaurant

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING TO DRINK AT THE MOMENT ?

IF HE / SHE WANTS SOMETHING TO DRINK, WHERE MUST HE / SHE GO ?  
If he/she wants something to drink, he/she must go either home or to a bar

IF YOU WANT TO EAT IN A RESTAURANT,/ ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY MUST YOU HAVE ? If I want to eat in a restaurant I must have about ...

IF YOU WANT TO HEAR PEOPLE SPEAKING ..... WHICH COUNTRY MUST YOU GO TO ? If I want to hear people speaking ... I must go to ...

**151 DICTATION 10**

The Present Simple/ we use for an action / that we do generally. / For example,/ I generally speak German./ The word "do"/ is an auxiliary verb/ that means nothing/ but which we use/ in interrogative and negative sentences/ but not in positive sentences./ For example,/ Do you speak French ?/ Yes, I speak French./ Do you speak Japanese?/ No, I do not speak Japanese./ She can speak Chinese.

**EXERCISE 10**

**LESSON 26**

<b>PLAY</b> 演奏する	<b>PIANO</b> ピアノ	<b>FOOTBALL</b> フットボール	<b>TENNIS</b> テニス
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CAN YOU PLAY THE PIANO ? Yes, I can play the piano ... or ... No, I can't play the piano

CAN YOU PLAY FOOTBALL (OR TENNIS) ?

<b>MORNING</b> 朝, 午前	<b>AFTERNOON</b> 午後	<b>EVENING</b> 夕方, 晩	<b>NIGHT</b> 夜, 晩
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We say "Good morning" to people between about 6 a.m. and 1 p.m., "Good afternoon" between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., "Good evening" between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m., and "Good night" after about 10 p.m.

**152 WHAT DO WE SAY TO PEOPLE BETWEEN ABOUT 6 A.M. AND 1 P.M. ?/**

We say "Good morning" to people between about 6 a.m. and 1 p.m.

**WHAT DO WE SAY TO PEOPLE BETWEEN ABOUT 1 P.M. AND 5 P.M. ?**

We say "Good afternoon" to people between about 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

**WHAT DO WE SAY TO PEOPLE BETWEEN ABOUT 5 P.M. AND 10 P.M. ?**

We say "Good evening" to people between about 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

**AND WHAT DO WE SAY AFTER 10 P.M. ?** We say "Good night" after 10 p.m.

**DO YOU COME HERE IN THE MORNING, IN THE AFTERNOON, IN THE EVENING, OR AT NIGHT ?** I come here in ... not in the ... or at night

**PIECE** 一枚, 一切れ

WHAT'S THIS? It's a piece of paper

ARE THERE ANY PIECES OF PAPER ON THE TABLE?

ABOUT HOW MANY PIECES OF BREAD DO YOU EAT WITH YOUR LUNCH?  
I eat about ... pieces of bread with my lunch

153 **A COUNTRY** •  
一国

**THE COUNTRY** •  
田舎

**NATION/**  
国家, 国民

The difference between "a" country and "the" country/ is that "a" country is a nation, like India, Germany, France etc., whilst "the" country is the opposite of the town.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A COUNTRY AND THE COUNTRY?

The difference between a country and the country is that, a country is a nation, whilst the country is the opposite of the town

WHAT'S THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTRY? ... is the name of my country

**FIELD**

野原, 畑

**GOVERNMENT**

政府

**HEART**

心臓

**INCREASE**

増える

**LAW**

法

**LIVE** 住む, 生きる

DO YOU LIVE IN THE COUNTRY?/ Yes, I live in the country ... or ... No, I don't live in the country, but I live in the town

DO MOST CHILDREN LIVE WITH THEIR PARENTS?

Yes, most children live with their parents

DO YOU WANT TO LIVE FOR A 100 YEARS?

154 **PLEASANT**  
気持ちのいい

**UNPLEASANT**  
不快な

**GAS**  
ガス

DOES GAS SMELL PLEASANT? No, gas doesn't smell pleasant, but it smells unpleasant

DO FLOWERS SMELL UNPLEASANT?/ No, flowers don't smell unpleasant but they smell pleasant

DO MOST PEOPLE THINK WORK IS A PLEASANT THING? No, most people don't think work is a pleasant thing, but they think it's an unpleasant thing

IS PARIS AN UNPLEASANT CITY? No, Paris isn't an unpleasant city, but it's a pleasant city

**GLASS** グラス、コップ

**CUP** カップ、茶碗

WHAT DO WE DRINK WINE FROM? We drink wine from a glass

DO WE DRINK COFFEE FROM A GLASS? No, we don't drink coffee from a glass, but we drink it from a cup

**LONGER ... THAN** ~より長い

**SHORTER ... THAN** ~より短い

155 IS THE TABLE LONGER THAN THE ROOM? No, the table isn't longer than the room, but it's shorter than the room

**HIGHER ... THAN •** ~より高

**LOWER ... THAN •** ~より低い

IS THE TABLE HIGHER THAN THE DOOR? No, the table isn't higher than the door, but it's lower than the door

**LARGER ... THAN** ~より大きい

**SMALLER ... THAN /** ~より小さい

IS A VILLAGE LARGER THAN A CITY? No, a village isn't larger than a city, but it's smaller than a city

**THE LONGEST**  
番長い

**RIVER**  
河、川

**NILE**  
ナイル

**WORLD**  
世界

WHICH IS THE LONGEST STREET IN THIS TOWN? ... Street is the longest street in this town

WHICH'S THE LONGEST RIVER IN THE WORLD? The Nile's the longest river in the world

156 **THE HIGHEST •**  
番高い

**MOUNTAIN**  
山

**EVEREST**  
エベレスト

**MOUNT MT**  
山

WHICH'S THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD? Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world

LESSON 27

**THE LARGEST** 番大きい

**TOKYO** 東京

WHICH'S THE LARGEST CITY IN JAPAN ? Tokyo's the largest city in Japan

**DATE** • 日付

WHAT'S THE DATE TODAY ? The date today is the [15th.] of [July 1992]

WHAT WAS THE DATE YESTERDAY ? The date yesterday was ...

WHAT WILL THE DATE TOMORROW BE ?/ The date tomorrow will be ...

**LIGHT** 550 軽い

**HEAVY** 重い

157 IS THE TABLE LIGHT ? No, the table isn't light, but it's heavy

IS THIS PIECE OF PAPER HEAVIER THAN THE TABLE ? No, this piece of paper isn't heavier than the table, but it's lighter than the table

WHO'S THE LIGHTEST PERSON IN YOUR FAMILY ?  
My ... is the lightest person in my family

WHO'S THE HEAVIEST PERSON IN YOUR FAMILY ?/  
My ... is the heaviest person in my family

**SHOP** 店

WHICH'S THE LARGEST SHOP IN THIS TOWN ? ... is the largest shop in this town

ARE THERE ANY SHOPS IN THE STREET WHERE YOU LIVE ?

**BALL** ボール

WHAT DO WE PLAY FOOTBALL WITH ? We play football with a ball

CAN WE PLAY TENNIS WITHOUT A BALL ?/ No, we can't play tennis without a ball, but we must have a ball to play tennis with

**BED**  
ベッド, 寝床

**BEDROOM**  
寝室

**GET UP**  
起きる

**SLEEP**  
寝る

158 WHAT TIME DO YOU GO TO BED AT NIGHT ? I go to bed at ... at night

WHAT TIME DO YOU GET UP IN THE MORNING ? I get up at ... in the morning

HOW LONG DO YOU SLEEP AT NIGHT ?/ I sleep about ... at night

WHAT COLOUR ARE THE WALLS OF YOUR BEDROOM ?  
The walls of my bedroom are ...

ARE YOU THE FIRST TO GET UP IN YOUR FAMILY? Yes, I'm the first to get up in my family ... or ... No, I'm not the first to get up in my family

DO YOU SLEEP A LOT? Yes, I sleep a lot ... or ... No, I don't sleep a lot

DO YOU SLEEP LONGER THAN (MORE THAN) YOUR PARENTS (SISTER, HUSBAND ETC.)?/

**MEASURE**

計る

**NECESSARY**

必要な

**OFFICE**

事務所

**PAY**

支払う

**SHIP**

船

**EACH** • おのおの

159 HOW MANY FINGERS HAVE I ON BOTH HANDS? You've eight fingers on both hands

HOW MANY FINGERS HAVE I ON EACH HAND? You've four fingers on each hand

HAVE WE EACH GOT TWO EYES? Yes, we've each got two eyes

HAS EACH PUPIL GOT TWO HEADS ?/ No, each pupil hasn't got two heads, but each pupil's only got one head

HAS EACH CHAIR ONLY GOT THREE LEGS ? No, each chair hasn't only got three legs, but it's got four legs

**VEGETABLES**

野菜

**POTATOES**

じゃがいも

**TOMATOES**

トマト

**PEAS** エトワ(豆)

**NAME ME** 私に~の名前を言う

DO YOU LIKE VEGETABLES? Yes, I like vegetables ... or ...  
No, I don't like vegetables

DO YOU LIKE ALL VEGETABLES? No, I don't like all vegetables, but some I like and some I dislike

NAME ME (TELL ME THE NAMES OF) THREE VEGETABLES, PLEASE !!  
The names of three vegetables are potatoes, tomatoes, peas

160 **STUDY** 勉強する

**SCHOOLCHILDREN** 生徒, 学童

DO YOU STUDY SPANISH?

DO MOST SCHOOLCHILDREN LIKE STUDYING? No, most schoolchildren don't like studying, but they dislike, or hate, studying



MUST YOU STUDY A LOT, IF YOU WANT TO LEARN A LANGUAGE WELL ?  
Yes, I must study a lot if I want to learn a language well

**DICTIONARY 11**

He likes the cinema/ but dislikes television./ Her right hand/ isn't moving,/ but it's completely still./ He's half Russian/ and half Greek/ and speaks both languages./ Tell us/ what you're wearing./ They prefer tea/ to coffee./ We can't walk well/ with only one leg./ The pupils/ aren't remaining/ in the classroom./ They're going/ into the corridor/ where there is nobody.

**EXERCISE 11**

**LESSON 28**

**ARRIVE** 到着する

**LEAVE** 出発する, 置いておく

**WHAT TIME DO YOU ARRIVE HERE FOR YOUR LESSON ?**

I arrive here at ... for my lesson

**161 ARE YOU THE FIRST TO ARRIVE IN THE CLASSROOM ?** Yes, I'm the first to arrive in the classroom ... or ... No, I'm not the first to arrive in the classroom

**WHAT TIME DO YOU LEAVE HERE AFTER THE LESSON ?**

I leave here at ... after the lesson

**WHAT TIME DO YOU LEAVE HOME TO COME HERE ?**

I leave home at about ... to come here

**DO YOU LEAVE YOUR SHOES IN THE CLASSROOM AFTER THE LESSON ?**

No, I don't leave my shoes in the classroom after the lesson, but I take them with me

**DO YOU LEAVE ANY FOOD ON YOUR PLATE AFTER A MEAL ?**

Yes, I sometimes leave some food on my plate after a meal ... or ... No, I don't leave any food on my plate after a meal

**SUN** 太陽

**SKY** 空

**WHAT CAN WE SEE IN THE SKY DURING THE DAY ?** We can see the sun in the sky during the day

**WHAT COLOUR'S THE SUN ?** The sun's the colour of gold

**WHAT COLOUR'S THE SKY TODAY ?** The sky's ... today

**162 SEA**

海

**LAND**

陸

**BY THE SEA**

海のそばに

**INLAND**

内陸

**AFRICA**

アフリカ

**MEDITERRANEAN/**

地中海

DO YOU LIVE ON THE SEA ?

No, I don't live on the sea, but I live on the land

WHAT'S THE NAME OF THE SEA BETWEEN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA ?

The name of the sea between Europe and North Africa is the Mediterranean sea

IS MOSCOW BY THE SEA ?/

No, Moscow isn't by the sea, but it's inland

IS NEW YORK INLAND ?

No, New York isn't inland, but it's by the sea

SEE CHART 3

**ONCE •**

一度, 一回

**TWICE •**

二度, 二回

**THREE TIMES •**

三度, 三回

**Once five equals five. Twice five equals ten. Three times five equals fifteen etc.**

WHAT'S THIS ?

It's once five equals five

It's twice five equals ten

It's three times five equals fifteen

It's four times five equals twenty

163 HOW MUCH IS ONCE NINETY ?

Once ninety equals ninety

HOW MUCH IS TWICE FIFTY ?

Twice fifty is ...

HOW MUCH IS THREE TIMES THIRTEEN ?/

Three times thirteen is ...

HOW MANY TIMES A WEEK DO YOU COME HERE ?

I come here once (twice, three times etc.) a week

HOW MANY TIMES A WEEK DO YOU GO TO THE CINEMA ?

I go to the cinema about once (twice etc.) a week (a month etc.)

HOW MANY TIMES A DAY DO YOU EAT ?/

I eat ... times a day

HOW MANY TIMES DO WE LIVE ?

We only live once

**CUT 切る**

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're cutting the table with your finger

WHAT DO WE CUT MEAT WITH ?

We cut meat with a knife

CAN WE CUT BREAD WITHOUT A KNIFE ?/

No, we can't cut bread  
without a knife

164 LIFT 持ち上げる

LITTLE 小さい

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're lifting the table

CAN YOU LIFT THE TABLE WITH YOUR LITTLE FINGER ?

No, I can't lift the table with my little finger

WHY NOT ? Because it's too heavy for me to lift

IS THIS PIECE OF PAPER LIGHT ENOUGH FOR YOU TO LIFT ? Yes, this piece  
of paper is light enough for me to lift

LESSON 29

**AS ... AS • NOT AS ... AS • NOT SO ... AS • THAMES SPAIN**  
~と同様に ~の様ではない ~の様ではない テムズ川 スペイン

IS THE TABLE AS HIGH AS THE DOOR ? No, the table isn't as high as  
the door, but it's lower than the door

165 IS THIS BUILDING AS HIGH AS MT. EVEREST ?/ No, this building isn't as  
high as Mt. Everest, but it's lower than Mt. Everest

IS THE RIVER THAMES AS LONG AS THE NILE ? No, the river Thames isn't as  
long as the Nile, but it's shorter than the Nile

IS SPAIN AS LARGE AS SOUTH AMERICA ? No, Spain isn't as large as South  
America, but it's smaller than South America

**SEASON SPRING SUMMER AUTUMN WINTER**  
季節 春 夏 秋 冬

TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE FOUR SEASONS OF THE YEAR, PLEASE !/  
The names of the four seasons of the year are spring

WHAT SEASON ARE WE IN NOW ? We're in... now

WHAT WAS LAST SEASON ? Last season was ...

WHAT WILL NEXT SEASON BE ? Next season will be ...

**PRECEDE 先行する FOLLOW の後に続く**

166 WHICH DAY PRECEDES WEDNESDAY ? Tuesday precedes Wednesday

DOES THURSDAY PRECEDE WEDNESDAY ?/ No, Thursday doesn't precede Wednesday, but it follows it

WHICH NUMBER FOLLOWS THE NUMBER 13 ? 14 follows the number 13

DO THE PUPILS PRECEDE THE TEACHER/ OUT OF THE CLASSROOM AFTER THE LESSON ? No, the pupils don't precede the teacher out of the classroom after the lesson, but they follow him/her

DOES THE TEACHER PRECEDE THE PUPILS INTO THE CLASSROOM BEFORE THE LESSON ?/ No, the teacher doesn't precede the pupils into the classroom before the lesson, but he/she follows them

<b>START</b> 始める、出発する	<b>TREE</b> 木	<b>VOICE</b> 声	<b>WAR</b> 戦争	<b>ALMOST</b> ほとんど
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**WHEN** いつ

WHEN DO YOU HAVE YOUR BREAKFAST ? I have my break fast at ...

WHEN DOES THE LESSON BEGIN ? The lesson begins at ...

167 WHEN DO YOU GET UP IN THE MORNING ?/ I get up at ... in the morning

**OLD** 古い

**NEW** 新しい

IS THIS AN OLD BUILDING WE'RE IN AT THE MOMENT ? Yes, this is an old building we're in at the moment ... or ... No, this isn't an old building we're in at the moment

ARE YOUR SHOES NEW ? Yes, my shoes are new ... or ... No, my shoes aren't new, but they're old

**OLDER ... THAN** ~より古い

**NEWER ... THAN** ~より新しい

IS YOUR SHIRT (OR BLOUSE ETC.) OLDER THAN YOUR SHOES ?/ No, my shirt isn't older than my shoes, but it's newer than my shoes

**THE OLDEST** 一番古い

**THE NEWEST** 一番新しい

WHAT'S THE NEWEST THING YOU'RE WEARING ? My ... is the newest thing I'm wearing

168 **OLD** •  
年取った

**YOUNG** • 600  
若い

**WHEREAS**  
~であるのに対して

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "NEW" AND "YOUNG" ?

The difference between "new" and "young" is that "new" we use for things, whereas "young" we use for people

IS MISS BROWN AN OLD WOMAN ?/ No, Miss Brown isn't an old woman, but she's a young girl

**YOUNGER ... THAN** ~より若い

ARE YOU OLDER THAN YOUR MOTHER ? No, I'm not older than my mother, but I'm younger than my mother

**THE YOUNGEST** 一番若い

WHO'S THE YOUNGEST IN YOUR FAMILY ? My .. is the youngest in my family

**PUT ... ON** • 置く, 着用する

**TAKE ... OFF** • 取る, 脱ぐ

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're putting your hand on the table

WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're taking your hand off the table

169 WHAT AM I DOING ? You're putting your hat on

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're taking your hat off

WHAT DO WE PUT ON WHEN WE GO OUT IN WINTER ? We put our hats and coats on when we go out in winter

WHAT DO WE TAKE OFF WHEN WE COME INTO A BUILDING ? We take our hats and coats off when we come into a building

## DICTATION 12

There isn't anybody here, / but there's somebody / in the corridor. / He hasn't / the same colour hair / as I have. / His is a different colour. / Their heads are moving / up and down. / Master Brown's tie / is grey. / We call this / a map. / Learning English grammar / is easy. / Spanish is difficult. / They go home / by car or by train, / but not by bus. / My mother and father / have three children

## EXERCISE 12

### LESSON 30

**IMPORTANT**  
大切な

**HOLIDAY**  
休日

**CHRISTMAS**  
クリスマス

**EASTER**  
イースター, 復活祭