

HAD I A HAT ON MY HEAD LAST LESSON ? No, you hadn't a hat on your head last lesson

HAD I GOT ANY MONEY IN MY HAND LAST LESSON ? No, you hadn't got any money in your hand last lesson

DID I HAVE MY FEET ON THE TABLE LAST LESSON ? No, you didn't have your feet on the table last lesson

USE (verb) UZ 使用する

USE (noun) US 使用

The difference between "use" (v.) and "use" (n.) is that "use" is the verb whilst "use" is the noun.

277 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "USE" (V.) AND "USE" (N.) ?

The difference between "use" (v.) and "use" (n.) is that "use" is the verb, whilst "use" is the noun

WHAT'S THE USE OF A PEN ? The use of a pen is for writing

WHAT'S THE USE IN STUDYING LANGUAGES ? The use in studying languages is to make it possible for us to speak to people from other countries

DICTATION 29

There are nearly always a lot of clouds in the sky, and sometimes it rains. "Quick" is an adjective, "quickly" is an adverb. I often forget a name, but seldom forget a face. I remember that the plural of wife is wives. We say "over" when there is no contact between the two objects, or when one object completely covers the other. They're both very quick writers. He does not understand the idea exactly. Can you repeat it please ?

LESSON 51

SUCCEED

成功する、うまくいく

FAIL

失敗する

EXAMINATION (EXAM)

試験

TAKE AN EXAMINATION

試験を受ける

GERUND 動名詞

278 Generally, after the verb "succeed", we use the word "in" and the gerund. For example, we say "succeed in going: succeed in taking: succeed in opening etc."

DID YOU FAIL TO ANSWER THE LAST QUESTION ?

No, I didn't fail to answer the last question, but I succeeded in answering the last question

IF YOU TRY HARD,/ DO YOU THINK YOU'LL SUCCEED IN LEARNING ENGLISH WELL ?/ Yes, if I try hard, I think I'll succeed in learning English well

IF YOU FAIL AN EXAMINATION DO YOU ALWAYS TAKE IT AGAIN ?
Yes, if I fail an examination, I always take it again ... or ... No, if I fail an examination I don't always take it again

DO PEOPLE GENERALLY SUCCEED IN GETTING WHAT THEY WANT/ IF THEY TRY HARD ENOUGH ?/ Yes, people generally succeed in getting what they want if they try hard enough

HAVE TO = MUST • ~しなければならない **THEREFORE** それゆえ

The word "must" can only be used in the Present Tense./ It has no Past or Future etc./ For the Past and Future, we use the verb "to have to" which has the same meaning as "must"./ Therefore, the Past of "must" is "had to" and the Future is "shall have to".

279 WHAT'S THE PAST OF "MUST" ? "Must" has no Past; therefore we must use "had to"

WHAT'S THE FUTURE OF "MUST" ?/ "Must" has no Future, so we must use "shall have to"

WHAT'S THE INFINITIVE OF "MUST" ? The infinitive of "must" is "to have to"

DO YOU HAVE TO EAT IF YOU WANT TO LIVE ? Yes, I have to eat if I want to live

DID YOU HAVE TO GET UP EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING ?/ Yes, I had to get up early yesterday morning ... or ... No I didn't have to get up early yesterday morning

WILL YOU HAVE TO WAIT, IF YOU ARRIVE TOO EARLY FOR THE NEXT LESSON ? Yes, I'll have to wait if I arrive too early for the next lesson

WORKER •

働く人, 労働者

BEGINNER

初心者

SLEEPER

よく眠る人

WRITER 作家, 著者

SPEAKER 話者, 話し手

To form a noun from a verb we sometimes add the letters "er" to the noun./ For example, a person who works we call a "worker"; a person who writes we call a "writer" etc.

280 HOW DO WE SOMETIMES FORM A NOUN FROM A VERB ?/

We sometimes form a noun from a verb by adding the letters "er" to the verb

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES. PLEASE ! ... eater, walker, speaker

ARE YOU A HARD WORKER ? No, I'm not a hard worker, but I work very little ... or ... Yes, I ...

ARE YOU A COMPLETE BEGINNER IN ENGLISH ? No, I'm not a complete beginner in English, but I began ...

ARE YOU A HEAVY (DEEP) SLEEPER ? No, I'm not a heavy sleeper, but I'm a light sleeper ... or ... Yes, I'm ...

WHO'S YOUR FAVOURITE WRITER ?/ My favourite writer is ...

HOPE 望む

DO YOU HOPE YOU'LL LIVE A LONG TIME ? Yes, I hope I'll live a long time ... or ... No, I don't hope I'll live a long time

DO YOU THINK LIFE WITHOUT HOPE IS WORTH LIVING ? Yes, I think life without hope is worth living ... or ... No, I don't think life without hope is worth living

BELIEVE 信じる

PLANET 惑星

281 DO YOU BELIEVE EVERYTHING PEOPLE TELL YOU ?/ No, I don't believe everything people tell me, but some things I believe and some things I disbelieve

DO YOU BELIEVE THERE ARE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE OTHER PLANETS ? Yes, I believe there are people living on the other planets ... or ... No, I don't believe there are people living on the other planets

DO YOU BELIEVE IT'LL BE POSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE FOR A MAN TO LIVE UNTIL HE IS TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD ?/ Yes, I believe it'll be possible in the future for a man to live until he is two hundred years old ... or ... No, I don't believe it'll be possible in the future for ...

SMILE ほほ笑む

DO PEOPLE SMILE WHEN THEY ARE UNHAPPY ? Some people smile when they are unhappy, but most people don't

TAX 税

MUST YOU PAY A TAX TO THE GOVERNMENT IF YOU BUY A FOREIGN CAR ? Yes, I must pay a tax to the government if I buy a foreign car ... or ... No, I don't have to pay a tax to the government if I buy a foreign car

DOG 犬

282 WHAT KIND OF DOG DO YOU LIKE ? I like ...

DESTROY 破壊する

DO YOU EVER DESTROY LETTERS YOU RECEIVE FROM YOUR FRIENDS ?

GUILTY 有罪の, 罪を感じる

DO YOU ALWAYS FEEL GUILTY WHEN YOU DO SOMETHING WRONG ?

EXERCISE 28

LESSON 52

PAST SIMPLE •

単純過去形

DRANK

飲んだ

FINISH

終る

I DRANK SOME WATER LAST WEEK

ACTION FINISHED

TIME FINISHED

PRESENT PERFECT •

現在完了形

HAVE DRUNK

飲んだ

PERFECT

完了

I HAVE DRUNK SOME WATER THIS WEEK

283 ACTION FINISHED

TIME NOT FINISHED

The Past Simple is - took, spoke, wrote etc., whilst the Present Perfect is - have taken, have spoken, have written etc./

The difference between the Past Simple and the Present Perfect is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished, but the time is not finished./ For example, we say

"I spoke English yesterday" because yesterday is finished,/ whilst we say "I have spoken English today" because today is not finished./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT ? The difference between ... is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished. whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! I spoke English yesterday, I have spoken English today

WHAT DID YOU EAT YESTERDAY ? I ate some meat, some bread, some vegetables etc. yesterday

WHAT HAVE YOU EATEN TODAY ?/ I have eaten some meat, some ... etc. today

DID I GIVE YOU A DICTATION LAST MONTH ? Yes, you gave us a dictation last month

284 HAVE I GIVEN YOU A DICTATION THIS MONTH ? Yes, you have given us a dictation this month

DID I WRITE ANYTHING ON THIS PIECE OF PAPER (CARD OR BOOK ETC.) LAST LESSON ?/ Yes, you wrote something on that piece of paper last lesson

HAVE I WRITTEN ANYTHING ON THIS PIECE OF PAPER THIS LESSON ? Yes, you have written something on that piece of paper this lesson

WIDE 広い	NARROW せまい	FLAG 旗	TOWER 塔	GRASS 芝生
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TOO MANY あまりにもたくさん(数)	TOO MUCH あまりにもたくさん(量)	EXCESSIVE 過度の
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"Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing.

WHAT DO "TOO MANY" AND "TOO MUCH" MEAN ?/ "Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing

DO YOU THINK THERE ARE TOO MANY CARS IN THE LARGE CITIES OF EUROPE TODAY ? Yes, I think there are too many cars in the large cities of Europe today

285 DO YOU AGREE THERE ARE TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WITH TOO LITTLE FOOD TO EAT ?/ Yes, I agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat

DO YOU THINK A MILLIONAIRE HAS TOO MUCH MONEY ? Yes, I think a millionaire has too much money ... or ... No I don't think a millionaire has too much money

IF PEOPLE EAT TOO MUCH, DO THEY OFTEN BECOME ILL ? Yes, if people eat too much, they often become ill

AGE 年齢

MARRY 結婚する

AT WHAT AGE DID YOU BEGIN SCHOOL ?/ I began school at ... years old

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST AGE FOR A MAN TO MARRY ? I think the best age for a man to marry is about ... years

WHICH DO YOU THINK WAS THE BEST AGE IN HISTORY TO LIVE IN ?/ I think ... was the best age in history to live in

AVERAGE 平均の

HOW MUCH DOES THE AVERAGE MEAL COST IN THE AVERAGE RESTAURANT IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE ? The average meal costs about ... in the average restaurant in the place where I live

286 WHAT'S THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS A DAY THAT PEOPLE WORK IN THIS COUNTRY ? The average number of hours a day that people work in this country is about ... hours

ABOUT HOW MANY FLOORS HAS THE AVERAGE BUILDING IN THIS TOWN ? The average building in this town has about ... floors

DICTIONARY 30

The public killed the queen./ Can you show me the way/ to the station, please ?/ Our bodies are full of blood./ How do we form the Past Tense/ of regular verbs ?/ By adding the letters "ed"./ How often/ do you walk along/ this street ?/ This way is the quickest./ I agree that smoking/ is bad for the health./ I had to meet him/ at the corner of the street./ and he asked me/ to bring him some money./ I cannot quite jump/ as high as the door.

LESSON 53

THICK 厚い

THIN 薄い

IS THIS PIECE OF PAPER THICK ?/ No, that piece of paper isn't thick, but it's thin

IS THE TABLE THINNER THAN THE GLASS IN THE WINDOW? No, the table isn't thinner than the glass in the window, but it's thicker

287 **BIG** 大きい

LITTLE 小さい

WHAT WORDS CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE WORDS "LARGE" AND "SMALL" ?
We can use the words "big" and "little" instead of the words "large" and "small"

COMPARATIVE
比較級

SUPERLATIVE
最上級

SWITZERLAND
スイス

USUALLY
たいてい

Generally we use "small" instead of "little" to form the Comparative and Superlative of "little". We usually say "smaller" and "smallest" and not "littler" and "littlest", because they are easier to pronounce.

DO WE USUALLY SAY "LITTLER" AND "LITTIEST" ? No, we don't usually say "littler" and "littlest"

WHAT DO WE USE INSTEAD ? We use "smaller" and "smallest" instead
WHY ? Because they're easier to pronounce

IS SWITZERLAND A BIGGER COUNTRY THAN SPAIN ? No, Switzerland isn't a bigger country than Spain, but it's a smaller country than Spain

288 IS THIS A LITTLE ROOM WE'RE IN ?

PARADIGM • 語形変化(表)

PARTICIPLE • 分詞

PRESENT •

PAST •

PAST PARTICIPLE •/

SEE

SAW

SEEN

SIT

SAT

SAT

CUT

CUT

CUT

ARRIVE

ARRIVED

ARRIVED

PRESENT :

I SEE HIM EVERY WEEK

PAST :

I SAW HIM LAST WEEK

PAST PARTICIPLE :

I HAVE SEEN HIM THIS WEEK /

Generally speaking, each verb in English has three parts - / the Present, the Past and the Past Participle./ For example "I see him every week" is Present. "I saw him last week" is Past, and "I have seen him this week" is the Past Participle./ The three parts of the verb (see, saw, seen) are called a paradigm.

WHAT ARE THE THREE PARTS OF AN ENGLISH VERB ? The three parts of an English verb are the Present, the Past and the Past Participle

289 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ See, saw, seen: I see him every week: I saw him last week: I have seen him this week

WHAT DO WE CALL THESE THREE PARTS ? We call these three parts a paradigm

We must learn the paradigm of each verb. Some are very easy and some are difficult. There are four kinds of verbs: 1) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen". 2) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat". 3) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut" and 4) The regular verbs that add the letters "ed" to form their Past and Past Participles. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived"/

WHAT ARE THE FOUR KINDS OF VERB PARADIGMS ? - AND GIVE ME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! The four kinds of verb paradigms are 1) Those that have all three parts different. For example, see - saw - seen 2) ... two parts different. For example, sit - sat - sat 3) ... all their parts the same. For example, cut - cut - cut and 4) The regular verbs ... "ed" For example, arrive - arrived - arrived

290 LOSE なくす

POLICEMAN 警察

DO YOU EVER LOSE YOUR MONEY ?/ Yes, I sometimes lose my money ... or ...
No, I never lose my money

IF YOU LOSE YOUR WAY IN A LARGE CITY. WHAT DO YOU DO ?
If I lose my way in a large city, I ask a policeman

WHICH DO YOU THINK IT'S WORSE TO LOSE, AN ARM OR A LEG ?/
I think it's worse to lose a leg

WHY ? Because we can do most things with only one arm, but we can't walk very well with only one leg

TO BE ANGRY

怒る

TO MAKE ANGRY

怒らせる

NOISE

騒音, 雑音

DO YOU GET ANGRY VERY EASILY ?

Yes, I get angry very easily ...
or ... No, I don't get angry very easily

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU ANGRY ?

The kind of things that
make me angry are when things go wrong. When I can't
do what I want to do. People who make too much noise ... etc.

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY ?

I go for a walk, I say nothing ... etc.

DO YOU FEEL HUNGRY AT THE MOMENT ?

Yes, I feel hungry at the moment
... or ... No, I don't feel hungry at the moment291 **FISH** 魚**SWIM** 900 泳ぐ

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, FISH OR MEAT ?

I prefer ...

CAN YOU SWIM ?

Yes, I can swim ... or ... No, I can't swim

CAN YOU SWIM LIKE A FISH ?

Yes, I can swim like a fish ... or ... No, I
can't swim like a fish

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO SWIM LIKE A FISH" ?

"To swim like a fish"
means to swim very well**DREAM** 夢を見る

DO YOU DREAM VERY MUCH AT NIGHT ?

Yes, I dream very much at night ...
or ... No, I don't dream very much at night**GARDEN** 庭

HAVE YOU A GARDEN AT HOME ?

Yes, I have a garden at home ... or ... No,
I don't have a garden at home**REFUSE** 断る

DO YOU EVER REFUSE TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE ?

Yes, I sometimes
refuse to help other people ... or ... No, I never refuse to help other people292 **SEPARATE** 別れた, 別々の

DO YOU WRITE YOUR DICTATIONS IN A SEPARATE BOOK ?

Yes, I
write my dictations in a separate book ... or ... No, I don't
write my dictations in a separate book

CRIME 犯罪

IS THERE VERY MUCH CRIME IN THE TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE ?

Yes, there's a lot of crime in the town where I live ...
or ... No, there isn't very much crime in the town where I live

EXERCISE 29

LESSON 54

KEEP • =	CONTINUE 続ける	HOLD 守る	MAINTAIN 飼う	CONSERVE 保存する
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WHAT ARE THE FOUR MEANINGS OF THE VERB "KEEP" ? The four meanings of the verb "keep" are - continue, hold, maintain and conserve

293 WILL YOU KEEP (CONTINUE) STUDYING ENGLISH UNTIL YOU DIE ?/ Yes, I'll keep studying English until I die ... or ... No, I won't keep studying English until I die

WHICH SIDE OF THE ROAD MUST WE KEEP (HOLD) TO WHEN WE DRIVE A CAR IN ENGLAND ? We must keep to the left-hand side of the road when we drive a car in England

DO YOU KEEP (MAINTAIN) ANIMALS AT HOME ?/ Yes, I keep animals at home ... or ... No, I don't keep animals at home

CAN WE KEEP (CONSERVE) FRUIT DURING THE WINTER ? Yes, we can keep fruit during the winter

HOW ? By putting it in bottles

DO YOU AGREE IT'S VERY BAD FOR THE HEALTH TO KEEP EATING AFTER OUR STOMACHS ARE QUITE FULL ?/ Yes, I agree it's very bad for the health to keep eating after our stomachs are quite full

WHERE DO YOU KEEP YOUR MONEY, IN A BAG OR IN YOUR POCKET ? I keep my money in ...

294 FLAME 炎	GRAVE 墓	NECK 首	PRINT 印刷する	SAND 砂
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ONE • 人	YOU • あなた方	WE • 私たち	THEY • 彼ら	MEAN ～を意味する
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IN GENERAL 一般的に	NECESSARILY 必ず、必然的に	IN PARTICULAR / 特に
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When we use the words "one, you, we" and "they", we sometimes mean people in general./ The word "they", of course, means other people and not us./ For example, we say:

If one goes to the cinema, one must have some money, or,
If you go to the cinema, you must have some money, or again,
If we go to the cinema, we must have some money./

As an example of "they", we have the sentence "They don't sell food at a clothes shop".

When I ask you "If you go to the cinema, what must you have?" I don't necessarily mean you in particular, but people in general. We generally use the word "you" more than "one" or "we"./

WHAT DO WE SOMETIMES MEAN WHEN WE USE THE WORDS "ONE, YOU, WE" AND "THEY" ?
When we use the words "one, you, we" and "they" we sometimes mean people in general

295 WHEN I ASK YOU "IF YOU GO TO THE CINEMA, WHAT MUST YOU HAVE ?", WHAT DOES THE WORD "YOU" MEAN ?/
When you ask me "If you go ...", the word "you" doesn't necessarily mean me in particular, but people in general

WHICH DO WE GENERALLY USE THE MOST: "ONE, YOU" OR "WE" ?
We generally use "you" the most

WHAT DOES ONE DO WHEN ONE IS HUNGRY ? One eats when one's hungry

WHAT MUST ONE DO IF ONE WANTS TO REMEMBER SOMETHING WELL ?/
One must repeat often if one wants to remember something well

WHERE CAN ONE BUY A DRINK, WHEN ONE IS THIRSTY ? One can buy a drink from a bar etc. when one's thirsty

ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY MUST YOU HAVE IF YOU WANT TO EAT IN THE AVERAGE RESTAURANT ?/
You must have about ... if you want to eat in the average restaurant

WHAT MUST YOU DO IF YOU WANT TO SPEAK A LANGUAGE WELL. ?
You must study a lot, and repeat, repeat and repeat, if you want to speak a language well

296 WHICH COUNTRY MUST WE GO TO IF WE WANT TO HEAR PEOPLE SPEAKING GREEK ? We must go to Greece if we want to hear people speaking Greek

DO THEY SELL DRINKS AT THE CINEMA ? Yes, they sell drinks at most cinemas

THREE USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT • INDEFINITE / 不定の

We can use the Present Perfect in three kinds of sentences:-

1) Where the action is finished but the time is not finished. For example: "I have seen him today". The action of seeing has finished, but the time (today) has not finished.

2) Where the time is indefinite. It is generally used with the words "ever" and "never". For example: "I have never seen him".

3) When we don't say the time. For example: "I have seen him". We don't say when. Perhaps today, perhaps yesterday, perhaps last year./

WHAT ARE THE THREE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES IN WHICH WE CAN USE THE PRESENT PERFECT ?/ The three different ... are
1) ... action is finished ... time is not finished
2) ... time is indefinite 3) When we don't say the time

297 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !/ 1) I have seen him today
2) I have never seen him 3) I have seen him

WILD 野生の, 野蛮な

ARE HORSES WILD ANIMALS ? Some horses are wild animals

BOAT ボート

DID YOU EVER HAVE A HOLIDAY ON A BOAT WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?/ Yes, I sometimes had a holiday on a boat when I was a child ... or
No, I never had a holiday on a boat when I was a child

BRANCH 枝

WHAT DO WE CALL THE ARMS OF A TREE ? We call the arms of a tree "branches"

BRIDGE 橋

ARE THERE ANY BRIDGES OVER THE RIVER IN PARIS? Yes, there are
some bridges over the river in Paris

EGG 卵

HOW MANY EGGS DO YOU EAT A WEEK? I eat about ... a week

EXERCISE 30

LESSON 55

BEEN BEの過去分詞

SCOTLAND スコットランド

The Past Participle of the verb "to be" is "been". The complete paradigm of the
verb "to be" is "I am - I was - I have been".

WHAT'S THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO BE"? The Past
Participle ... is "been"

WHAT'S THE COMPLETE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BE"?
The complete paradigm ... I am, I was, I have been

HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE CINEMA THIS WEEK? Yes, I've been to the
cinema this week ... or ... No, I haven't been to the cinema this week

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO SCOTLAND? Yes, I've been to Scotland ... or ...
No, I've never been to Scotland

HAVE YOU BEEN TO SEE THE FILM (HAMLET, WAR AND
PEACE ETC.)? Yes, I've been to see the film ... or ... No, I haven't
been to see the film ...

PUSH 押す

PULL 引く

299 WHAT AM I DOING?/ You're pushing the table

WHAT AM I DOING? You're pulling the table

DO YOU HAVE TO PUSH THIS DOOR TO GO OUT OF THE CLASSROOM?
Yes, I have to push that door to go out of the classroom ... or ... No,
I don't have to push that door to go out of the classroom, but I have to pull it

IS THIS TABLE TOO HEAVY FOR YOU TO PULL INTO THE NEXT ROOM?
Yes, that table's too heavy for me to pull into the next room ...
or... No, that table isn't too heavy for me to pull into the next room

INTEREST 興味を引く

BORE/ うんざりさせる

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO INTEREST" ? The opposite of
the verb "to interest" is "to bore"

DOES MATHEMATICS INTEREST YOU ? Yes, mathematics interests me ... or ... No,
mathematics doesn't interest me, but it bores me

DOES TV EVER BORE YOU ? Yes, TV sometimes bores me ... or ... No, TV never
bores me, but it always interests me

WHAT SUBJECT INTERESTS YOU THE MOST ? ... interests me the most

300 WHAT SUBJECT BORES YOU THE MOST ? ... bores me the most

BETWEEN •

(二人)の間に

AMONG •

(二人以上の)間に

SCIENCE /

科学

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whilst we use "among" for more than two people or things. For example, "Between the two subjects of history and geography, I like history more than geography", whilst "Among all the subjects I study (or studied) at school, I like (or liked) science the most."

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BETWEEN" AND "AMONG" ?/

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whilst we use "among" for more than two people or things

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING BETWEEN YOU AND ME ? Yes, there's
somebody sitting between you and me ... or ... No,
there isn't anybody sitting between you and me

AMONG ALL THE SUBJECTS YOU STUDY (OR STUDIED) AT SCHOOL,

WHICH DO (OR DID) YOU THINK IS (OR WAS) THE MOST BORING ?/

Among all the subjects I study at school, I think is the most boring

301 AMONG ALL THE PLACES YOU'VE EVER BEEN TO, WHICH DO YOU

THINK WAS THE UGLIEST ?

Among all the places I've ever been to
I think ... was the ugliest

AMONG ALL THE THINGS ON THE TABLE, ARE ANY YOURS ?/ Among
all the things on the table, ... are mine

FUTURE INTENTION

未来意志

TO BE GOING TO

するつもり

INTENTION

意向

For the Future Intention we use the words "going to". We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the near future. For example, "At the moment, I am not taking the pen, but I am going to take the pen"

WHAT WORDS DO WE USE FOR THE FUTURE INTENTION ?/

We use the words "going to" for the Future Intention

WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE INTENTION ?

We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future: usually in the near future

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

I am going to take the book

302 WHAT AM I GOING TO DO ? You're going to open the book, stand up, write etc.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO AFTER THE LESSON ?/

I'm going to go home ... etc. after the lesson

ARE YOU GOING TO GO TO THE CINEMA THIS EVENING ?

Yes, I'm going to go to the cinema this evening ... or ... No, I'm not going to go to the cinema this evening

ARE YOU GOING TO WATCH TELEVISION THIS EVENING ?

Yes, I'm going to watch television this evening ... or ... No, I'm not going to watch television this evening

ARE YOU GOING TO GO TO BED EARLY TONIGHT ?/

Yes, I'm going to go to bed early tonight... or... No, I'm not going to go to bed early tonight

AT WHAT TIME ARE YOU GOING TO EAT THIS EVENING ?

I'm going to eat at about ... this evening

HOLE 穴**KEYHOLE** かぎ穴

WHAT'S THIS? It's a hole

303 WHAT KIND OF HOLE IS THERE GENERALLY IN A DOOR ?

There's generally a keyhole in a door

HAVE YOU GOT A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET (PULLOVER, SOCKS ETC.) ?

Yes, I've got a hole in my pocket ... or ... No, I haven't got a hole in my pocket