

DICTIONARY 31

Generally, the wine we buy/ in the shops/ isn't pure but impure./ I never promise/ to do things/ and then not do them./ Adults are seldom/ as impolite as children./ Can I help you ?/ They can express their thoughts/ quite well in English./ The Past Tenses of some irregular verbs/ are as follows:-/ spoke, came, broke,/ wore, wrote, got up,/ stood, shone, took,/ told./ In some countries/ people have to pay a tax/ if they have a dog./ The town was completely destroyed/ during the last war./ I'm sure he isn't guilty/ of the crime.

EXERCISE 31

LESSON 56

AGAINST ~に対して

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're pushing against the table

WHO DOES THIS TOWN PLAY FOOTBALL AGAINST ?

This town plays football against ...

IS THE CHAIR AGAINST THE TABLE ?

No, the chair isn't against the table, but it's near the table

304 IS THE CHAIR AGAINST THE TABLE NOW ?/

Yes, the chair's against the table now

BEEN • GOの過去分詞(意味上の)

GONE • GOの過去分詞

I AM

私は～です

I WAS

私は～だった

I HAVE BEEN

私は～行ったことがある

I GO

私は行きます

I WENT

私は行った

I HAVE GONE

私は行っている

RETURN 帰る, 戻る

The Past Participle of the verb "to go" is "gone". The complete paradigm of the verb "to go" is - I go, I went, I have gone.

WHAT'S THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?/

The Past Participle of the verb "to go" is "gone"

WHAT'S THE COMPLETE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?

The complete paradigm of the verb "to go" is - I go, I went, I have gone

We have two sentences:/

1) Mr Brown has been to Scotland, and 2) Mr Brown has gone to Scotland./

The first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned, and is perhaps here now,/ whilst the second sentence, "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland" means he's not here now; he's gone to Scotland./

305 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ? -

MR BROWN HAS BEEN TO SCOTLAND

AND

MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND

The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned, and is perhaps here now, whilst the second sentence means that he is not here now

We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", because he is not here now, but we can't say "I have gone to Scotland", because that means I am not here now./

WHY CAN I SAY "MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND", BUT NOT "I HAVE GONE TO SCOTLAND" ?

Because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now

BIRD

鳥

FLY

飛ぶ

PLANE

飛行機

DO YOU KEEP ANY BIRDS AT HOME ?/

Yes, I keep some birds at home ...
or ... No, I don't keep any birds at home

WHEN PEOPLE GO ON HOLIDAY, DO THEY GENERALLY PREFER TO FLY OR GO BY TRAIN ?

When people go on holiday, they generally prefer to ...

306 CAN A BIRD FLY QUICKER THAN A PLANE ?

No, a bird can't fly quicker than a plane, but it flies slower than a plane

SHOUT

叫ぶ

SLAVE

奴隸

STICK

棒

LAKE

湖

BELL

ベル, 鈴

FAT 太っている

THIN / やせている

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "THICK" AND "FAT" ? The difference between "thick" and "fat" is that we use "thick" for things and "fat" for people and animals

ARE YOU FATTER THAN YOUR MOTHER ?

Yes, I'm fatter than my mother ...

ARE YOU FATTER THAN YOUR MOTHER ? Yes, I'm fatter than my mother ...
or ... No, I'm not fatter than my mother, but I'm thinner than she is

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

307 DO PEOPLE GENERALLY BECOME THINNER AS THEY BECOME OLDER ?
No, people don't generally become thinner as they
become older, but they become fatter

SWAM SWIM (泳ぐ)の過去

WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO SWIM" ? The Past of the
verb "to swim" is "swam"

DID YOU SWIM LAST SUMMER ? Yes, I swam last summer ...
or ... No, I didn't swim last summer

LOST LOSE (なくす) の過去、過去分詞

WHAT IS THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB
"TO LOSE" ?/ The Past Simple and the Past Participle
of the verb "to lose" is "lost"

HAVE YOU EVER LOST YOUR WAY IN A LARGE CITY ? Yes, I've
sometimes lost my way in a large city ... or ...
No, I've never lost my way in a large city

HAVE YOU EVER LOST ANYTHING WORTH A LOT OF MONEY ? Yes, I've
lost something worth a lot of money ... or ...
No, I've never lost anything worth a lot of money

EACH OTHER • (二人が)互いに ONE ANOTHER • (二人以上が)互いに

**I am looking at you, and you are looking at me. We are looking at each other./ I am
looking at you, you are looking at me, I am looking at him, he is looking at me etc.
We are looking at one another./**

**We generally use "each other" for two people or things, and "one another" for more
than two people or things.**

308 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EACH OTHER" AND "ONE
ANOTHER" ? The difference ... is that we generally use "each other" for two
people or things, and "one another" for more than two people or things

ARE YOU ABLE TO REACH THAT BOOK WITHOUT STANDING UP ?

No, I'm not able to reach that book without standing up

WILL YOU BE ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH WELL IF YOU STUDY A LOT ?

Yes, I'll be able to speak English well if I study a lot

HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS I HAVE ASKED YOU WITHOUT TOO MUCH DIFFICULTY ?/

No, I have not been able to answer all the questions you have asked me without too much difficulty, but some I have and some I haven't

FACTORY 工場

DO YOU THINK WORK IN A FACTORY IS PLEASANT ? Yes, I think some work in a factory is pleasant ... or ... No, I don't think work in a factory is pleasant

311 **ORDINARY** 普通の

HOW MUCH DOES A MEAL COST IN AN ORDINARY RESTAURANT IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE ?/

A meal costs about ... in an ordinary restaurant in the place where I live

PAINT (ペンキ)を塗る

CAN YOU PAINT ?

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

STAY 滞在する, とどまる

DO YOU STAY IN THE CLASSROOM AFTER THE LESSON ? Yes, I stay in the classroom after the lesson ... or ... No, I don't stay in the classroom after the lesson

SONG 歌

WHAT KIND OF SONGS DO YOU LIKE ? The kind of songs I like are ...

DICTATION 32

When we're hungry we eat./ Tell me first/ a geographical fact,/ and then / a historical fact, please./ Drove, saw, sat,/ ate, gave, began,/ drank, slept./ When he becomes a doctor,/ he'll earn a lot of money./ I must reach the shop/ before it closes/ because I want to buy some food./ He feels much stronger today./ Yesterday he was very weak./ Some people/ are quite willing to die/ for what they believe./ Are you sure/ the light is in the middle.

EXERCISE 32

PARADIGMS OF A FEW IMPORTANT VERBS • 重要な動詞の語形変化表

HAVE	HAD	HAD
AM ABLE	WAS ABLE	HAVE BEEN ABLE
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN
SHAKE	SHOOK	SHAKEN
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN
EAT	ATE	EATEN/

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR LUNCH TODAY ? Yes, I've had my lunch today ...
or ... No, I haven't had my lunch today

HAVE YOU ALWAYS BEEN ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH AS WELL AS
YOU SPEAK IT NOW ? No, I haven't always been able to speak English
as well as I speak it now

313 HAS THE SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN OR WINTER) BEGUN ?/ No, the
... hasn't begun

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN ANYBODY WHO COULD SPEAK MORE THAN
FIVE LANGUAGES ? Yes, I've known somebody who could speak more than
five languages ... or ... No, I've never known ...

WHAT'S THE FARTHEST YOU'VE EVER SWUM ?
The farthest I've ever swum is ...

BY MISTAKE 間違っ

HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN THINGS THAT WEREN'T YOURS BY MISTAKE ?/
Yes, I've sometimes taken things that weren't mine by mistake ...
or ... No, I've never taken things that weren't mine by mistake

HAVE YOU SHAKEN ANYBODY'S HAND TODAY ? Yes, I've shaken some-
body's hand today ... or ... No, I haven't shaken anybody's hand today

HAVE YOU WRITTEN ANYTHING THIS LESSON ? Yes, I've written something this lesson ... or ... No, I haven't written anything this lesson

IF

もしも

WHETHER •

~かどうか

DOUBT

疑い

314 The word "whether" means the same as "if", but we can't always use it instead of "if"./ "Whether" is generally followed by the word "not" and usually expresses a doubt./ Often the word "not" is not said or written, but it is understood./ For example, "I don't know whether it'll rain later" is the same as "I don't know whether it'll rain later or not"./

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WHETHER" MEAN ? The word "whether" means the same as "if" ... "Whether" is generally followed by the word "not" and usually expresses a doubt ...

Another example of "whether" can be seen in these two sentences:-

If you are coming to my house, write me a letter

and

Whether you are coming to my house or not, write me a letter./

In the first sentence, you must write a letter only if you are coming, whereas, in the second sentence, you must write me a letter if you are coming, or if you are not coming./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ? : - /

IF YOU ARE COMING TO MY HOUSE, WRITE ME A LETTER

AND

315 WHETHER YOU ARE COMING TO MY HOUSE OR NOT, WRITE ME A

LETTER /

In the first sentence, you must write me a letter only if you are coming, whereas, in the second sentence, you must write me a letter if you are coming, or if you are not coming

However, as with most things in English, the best way to learn the use of the word "whether" is by practice.

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO LEARN THE USE OF THE WORD
"WHETHER" ?

The best way to learn the use of the word
"whether" is by practice

DO YOU KNOW IF IT'LL RAIN TOMORROW OR NOT ? No, I don't know if
it'll rain tomorrow or not

DO YOU KNOW WHETHER IT'LL RAIN TOMORROW OR NOT ?/ No, I don't
know whether it'll rain tomorrow or not

DO YOU KNOW IF YOU'LL GO AWAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS NEXT
SUMMER ?

DO YOU KNOW WHETHER YOU'LL GO AWAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS
NEXT SUMMER ?/

SPEED 速度

AT WHAT SPEED MUST A CAR GO WHEN IN A TOWN ? A car must go at
... when in a town

SURPRISE 驚き

316 DO YOU LIKE UNPLEASANT SURPRISES ? No, I don't like unpleasant
surprises

STRUGGLE 奮闘, もがき

IS IT A BIG STRUGGLE FOR YOU TO GET UP ON A COLD WINTER'S
MORNING WHEN YOU FEEL VERY TIRED Yes, it's a big struggle for me
to get up on a cold winter's morning when I feel very tired

SURROUND 囲む

WHAT SURROUNDS THIS BUILDING ? ... surrounds this building

SWORD 剣, 刀

WHEN DID SOLDIERS STOP USING SWORDS IN BATTLE ? Soldiers stopped
using swords in battle more than a hundred years ago

DICTATION 33

Last night/ I had a very bad dream./ It is a crime/ to refuse a poor man money ./ Their garden is separate from ours./ Left, smelt, learnt,/ sent, knew, hung,/ read, met./ I made eight mistakes last time./ The news on the wireless today/ is very good./ When I feel ill, I go to bed./ When I feel thirsty,/ my favourite drink is water./ The difference between a ship and a boat/ is that a boat is small/ whilst a ship is large./ This bank has a branch/ in every town/ in the country./ Most horses are not wild./ We can go over the river/ by bridge/ if you like./ I generally have two eggs for breakfast.

317 EXERCISE 33

LESSON 58

GREAT

偉大な

SPIRITUAL

精神的な

SENSE

意味

WHAT DOES THE WORD "GREAT" MEAN ? The word "great" means large in a physical or a spiritual sense, but we use it more in a spiritual sense

TELL ME THE NAMES OF SOME GREAT MEN IN HISTORY ! The names of some great men in history are Alexander the Great ... etc.

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE GREATEST MAN THAT EVER LIVED ?/
I think ... was the greatest man that ever lived

WHICH IS THE GREATEST CITY IN FRANCE ? Paris is the greatest city in France

WHAT CAN THE WORD "GREAT" MEAN IN THAT LAST QUESTION ?
The word "great" in that last question can mean either physically or spiritually great

318 **KEPT**

KEEPの過去, 過去分詞

PROMISE

約束

KEEP A PROMISE

約束を守る

WHAT IS THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO KEEP" ?/ The Past Simple and the Past Participle of the verb "to keep" is "kept"

HAVE YOU EVER KEPT ANY ANIMALS AT HOME ? Yes, I've kept some animals at home ... or ... No, I've never kept any animals at home

HAVE YOU ALWAYS KEPT YOUR PROMISES ? No, I haven't always kept my promises, but sometimes I've broken them ... or ... Yes, I've ...

FIND - FOUND - FOUND 見つける

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO LOSE" ? The opposite of the verb "to lose" is "to find"

IF YOU FIND SOMETHING IN THE STREET, WHAT DO YOU DO WITH IT ?/
If I find something in the street, I ...

DO YOU FIND LIFE A LITTLE BORING SOMETIMES ?

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "FIND" ? The Past of "find" is "found"

319 **ELSE** ~のほかに

WHAT ELSE DO PEOPLE DO IN THE EVENING BESIDES WATCHING TV ?
People eat, read, go for walks etc. in the evening besides watching TV

DO YOU STUDY ANYTHING ELSE BESIDES ENGLISH ?/

WHAT ELSE DO YOU STUDY ?

STORM
嵐

BELT
ベルト, 帯

BLIND
盲目の

CHAIN
鎖

DEVIL
悪魔

FAST 速く

EXCEPT ⁹⁵⁰ ~を除いて

"Fast" means the same as "quick", except that we do not add "ly" to it as an adverb.
We say "he writes fast", and not "he writes fastly".

WHAT DOES THE WORD "FAST" MEAN ? The word "fast" means the same as "quick" or "quickly"

ARE YOU A FAST WRITER ? Yes, I'm a fast writer ... or ... No, I'm not a fast writer

DO YOU WALK FAST WHEN THE WEATHER IS VERY HOT ?/ No, I don't walk fast when the weather is very hot, but I walk slowly

320 **JUST** • ちょうど、まさに

DONE • DO(する)の過去分詞

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO DO" ? The paradigm of the verb "to do" is "do - did - done"

WHAT DOES THE WORD "JUST" MEAN ? The word "just" means ...

WHAT HAVE I JUST DONE ? You've just closed your book

HAVE YOU JUST COME INTO THE ROOM ?/ Yes, I've just come into the room ... or ... No, I haven't just come into the room