

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF "PLENTY OF WATER" ?/ The opposite of
"plenty of water" is "little water"

FOR • ～の間	SINCE • ～以来	PERIOD 期間
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We came into this room at six o'clock./ The time now is half past six./ Consequently, we have been in this room for half an hour./ We have been in this room since six o'clock./

We use the word "for" when we say the period of time. For example, "For half an hour: for two weeks: for six months: for ten years" etc./ Half an hour is a period of time./ We use the word "since" when we say the time at which the period began./ For example, "since six o'clock: since last Monday: since January: since 1958" etc./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FOR" AND "SINCE" ?

The difference between "for" and "since" is that we use the word "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use the word "since" when we say the time at which the period began

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF "FOR". For half an hour ... For two weeks ...

361 **NOW GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF "SINCE".** Since six o'clock ...
since last June ...

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THIS ROOM FOR ?/ I've been in this room for ...

SINCE WHEN HAS HE / SHE BEEN IN THIS ROOM ? He's / she's been in this room since ...

HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS TOWN FOR ? I've lived in this town for ...

SINCE WHEN HAS HE / SHE LIVED IN THIS TOWN ? He's / she's lived in this town since ...

ABOUT HOW LONG HAVE YOU KNOWN ME FOR ? I've known you for about ...

SINCE WHEN ? Since ...

HAVE YOU BOUGHT ANY NEW CLOTHES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS ?/
Yes, I've bought some new clothes in the last six months ... or ...
No, I haven't bought any new clothes in the last six months

HAVE YOU BOUGHT ANY NEW CLOTHES SINCE LAST CHRISTMAS (OR, SINCE LAST YEAR ETC.)? Yes, I've bought some new clothes since last Christmas ... or ... No, I haven't bought any new ...

STUDIES 学習

362 DID YOU FIND ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION A LITTLE DIFFICULT AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR STUDIES? Yes, I found English pronunciation a little difficult at the beginning of my studies

LEND (貸す) - **LENT** - **LENT**

RETURN / 返す, 戻る

WOULD YOU LEND ME SOME MONEY IF I ASKED YOU? Yes, I'd lend you some money if you asked me ... or ... No, I wouldn't lend you any money if you asked me

IF YOU LENT SOMEBODY A LOT OF MONEY AND THEY DIDN'T RETURN IT, WHAT'D YOU DO? If I lent somebody a lot of money and they didn't return it, I'd ...

CHRISTIAN NAME

洗礼名

SURNAME

名字

JOHN

ジョン

WHAT'S YOUR CHRISTIAN NAME ?/

My Christian name is [John]

WHAT'S YOUR SURNAME ?

My surname is [Brown]

FAMOUS 有名な

NAME A FEW FAMOUS PEOPLE IN HISTORY ? A few famous people in history are Napoleon, Goethe, Michelangelo etc.

363 **INDUSTRIAL** 産業の, 工業の

WHAT'S THE MOST INDUSTRIAL TOWN IN YOUR COUNTRY ? ... is the most industrial town in my country

AGRICULTURAL 農業の

WHAT'S THE MOST AGRICULTURAL PART OF YOUR COUNTRY ?/ ... is the most agricultural part of my country

APOLOGISE

謝る

APOLOGY

言い訳, わび

KEEP SOMEBODY WAITING

人を待たせる

WHAT DO WE SAY WHEN WE APOLOGISE FOR DOING SOMETHING WRONG ?

When we apologise for doing something wrong, we say, for example, "I'm sorry if I have kept you waiting" ... etc.

WHAT'S THE NOUN OF THE VERB "APOLOGISE" ?

Apology is the noun of the verb "apologise"

AVOID 避ける

HOW CAN WE HELP TO AVOID BECOMING ILL ?

We can help to avoid becoming ill by living a healthy life

BEND 曲げる

364 MUST YOU BEND DOWN IF YOU WANT TO TOUCH YOUR FEET ?/

No, I don't have to bend down if I want to touch my feet, but it would be the easiest way

CENTURY 世紀

WHICH DO YOU THINK WAS THE BEST CENTURY IN HISTORY TO LIVE IN ?

I think the ... century was the best century in history to live in

FASHION 流行

DO YOU LIKE THE FASHION IN CLOTHES THESE DAYS ?

Yes. I like the fashion in clothes these days ... or ... No. I don't like the fashion in ...

GATE 門

DOES THIS SCHOOL HAVE A GATE ?/

Yes, this school has a gate ... or ...
No, this school ...

UNDERSTANDING THE GRAMMAR

WORRY 心配する

DISHEARTENED がっかりした

365 In this book there is quite a lot of grammar. You will perhaps find some of this difficult to understand or remember. You must not, however, worry too much about this. The grammar will be repeated many times, but if you still do not understand, you must not be too worried. You can still learn English without

understanding the grammar. You must remember that you learnt your language without knowing any grammar. The grammar in this book is here to help you learn the language by showing you how the language is put together.

You should try your very best to understand the grammar, but do not be disheartened if you fail to understand everything. Sometimes the understanding will come later in your studies./

IS THERE QUITE A LOT OF GRAMMAR IN THIS BOOK? Yes, there's ...

WILL SOME OF YOU FIND SOME OF THE GRAMMAR DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND? Yes, some of us will ...

CAN YOU STILL LEARN ENGLISH WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING THE GRAMMAR?/ Yes, I can still learn ...

DID YOU LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE WITHOUT KNOWING ANY GRAMMAR? Yes, I learnt my ...

WHAT IS THE GRAMMAR IN THIS BOOK TRYING TO DO? The grammar ... to help us learn the language by showing us how the language is put together

SHOULD YOU TRY YOUR VERY BEST TO UNDERSTAND THE GRAMMAR? Yes, I should ...

366 WHY SHOULD YOU NOT WORRY OR BE DISHEARTENED IF YOU FAIL TO UNDERSTAND EVERYTHING? I should not ... because I can still learn English without knowing the grammar; and the understanding can perhaps come later in my studies

LESSON 63

RUN 走る

WHEN WE'RE IN A HURRY WHAT MUST WE DO? When we're in a hurry, we must run

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

PAST PROGRESSIVE • 話し進行形

CONTINUOUS 継続した

367 I WAS SPEAKING 私は話していた

2. Where the second action happens whilst the first one is in progress. For example, "I was watching TV when my brother entered ..."
3. When it is not followed by another verb. For example, "We were speaking English during the last lesson."/

WAS IT RAINING WHILST YOU WERE COMING TO SCHOOL TODAY ?

Yes, it was raining whilst I was coming to school today ...
or ... No, it wasn't raining whilst ...

369 WERE YOU SPEAKING TO ANYBODY YESTERDAY WHILST YOU WERE HAVING YOUR LUNCH ? Yes, I was speaking to somebody yesterday whilst I was having my lunch ... or ... No, I wasn't speaking ...

WHO TO? WHAT ABOUT ?

WHAT WERE YOU DOING WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON ?/ I was speaking to my friend when you came into the room at the beginning of the lesson

WERE THE PUPILS STANDING OR SITTING WHEN I LEFT THE CLASSROOM AT THE END OF THE LAST LESSON ? The pupils were ... when you left the classroom at the end of the last lesson

WERE WE LIVING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO ? No, we weren't living a thousand years ago

WHAT WERE YOU DOING AT THIS TIME LAST SUNDAY (OR YESTERDAY) ?/ I was ... at this time last Sunday

As you can see, after "whilst", we use the Past Progressive - whilst you were coming, whilst you were having etc.; but after "when", we use the Past Simple - when I came, when I left, etc.

370 ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE • SUBJECT 主語 OBJECT 目的語

GEORGE ジョージ ACTIVE 能動的な PASSIVE 受動的な

ACTIVE

JOHN PUSHES GEORGE

PASSIVE

JOHN IS PUSHED BY GEORGE /

We have the sentence "John pushes George". / In this sentence, John is the subject and George is the object / and, because the subject does the action, the verb is said to be in the Active Voice.

If, then, George pushes John in return, we can say "John is pushed by George", / John, in this sentence, is still the subject and George is still the object / but, because the subject does not do the action, but receives it,/ the verb is said to be in the Passive Voice.

We form the Passive Voice by using the verb "to be" and a Past Participle, / and usually follow it with the word "by".

Another example is :-

Active Voice - The teacher speaks to the pupil.

Passive Voice - The teacher is spoken to by the pupil. /

371 In the first sentence, the teacher is the subject, and does the action, whilst in the second sentence the teacher is still the subject, but this time he receives the action, which puts the verb into the Passive Voice.

A further, but different kind of, example is :-

Active Voice - The teacher pushes the table.

Passive Voice - The table is pushed by the teacher.

In the first sentence the teacher is the subject, and does the action, and the table is the object, which receives the action, whilst in the second sentence the table becomes the subject, but, because it does not do the action but receives it, the verb is in the Passive Voice.

Other examples are:

I pull you - You are pulled by me. We sell bread - Bread is sold by us. They build houses - Houses are built by them.

Present Simple:	I pull you	- You are pulled by me
Present Progressive:	I am pulling you	- You are being pulled by me
Past Simple:	I pulled you	- You were pulled by me
372 Future:	I shall pull you	- You will be pulled by me
Present Perfect:	I have pulled you	- You have been pulled by me
Conditional:	I should pull you	- You would be pulled by me
Subjunctive:	If I were to pull you	- If you were to be pulled by me
Past Progressive:	I was pulling you	- You were being pulled by me /

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE ?

When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the action is done by the subject of the verb

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

I cut the bread

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE ?/

When we say a verb is in the Passive Voice, we mean that the action is not done by the subject, but is done to the subject

HOW DO WE FORM THE PASSIVE VOICE ?

We form the Passive Voice by using the verb "to be" and a Past Participle; and we usually follow it with the word "by"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

The bread is cut by me.

373 I am going to give you some sentences in the Active Voice, and I want you to put them into the Passive Voice.

I CLEAN MY CAR EVERY SATURDAY My car is cleaned by me every Saturday

YOU ARE BREAKING THE WINDOW The window is being broken by you

SHE FORGOT HIM He was forgotten by her

WE SHALL BORE THEM/ They will be bored by us

THEY HAVE TURNED THE PICTURE ROUND The picture has been turned round by them

WOULD CHARLES ASK THE TEACHER A QUESTION ? Would the teacher
be asked a question by Charles ?

IF HIS UNCLE WERE TO BUY THE HOUSE, HE WOULD BE HAPPY If the
house were to be bought by his uncle, he would be happy

IF I DROPPED THE GLASS, IT'D BREAK If the glass were dropped by
me, it'd break

WERE THE TWO MEN DRIVING THE CARS TOO FAST ?/ Were the cars being
driven too fast by the two men

MURDER 殺人

DO YOU LIKE READING ABOUT MURDERS ? Yes, I like reading ... or ...
No, I don't like ...

374 **PRISON** 刑務所

TO MAKE ONE FEEL ~と感じさせる

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE INSIDE A PRISON ? Yes, I would like to
see ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ? ... because I find that kind of thing interesting ... or
... because it would make me feel very unhappy

ROOT 根

WHAT DO WE CALL THAT PART OF A TREE THAT'S IN THE LAND ?/
We call that part of a tree that's in the land its "roots"

PROBLEM 問題

WHAT'S THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IN YOUR LIFE ? The biggest problem
in my life is ...

MEMORY 記憶

HAVE YOU GOT A GOOD MEMORY ? Yes, I've got a ... or ... No, I haven't got ...

**ANOTHER FORM OF CONTRACTION OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE OF
THE VERB "TO BE" /**

I'm not
you aren't
he isn't
she isn't

I'm not
you're not
he's not
she's not

375	it	isn't	it's	not
	we	aren't	we're	not
	you	aren't	you're	not
	they	aren't	they're	not

Instead of using the form "I'm not, you aren't, he isn't ... etc.", we can use the form "I'm not, you're not, he's not ... etc."

WHAT FORM CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF "I'M NOT, YOU AREN'T, HE ISN'T ... ETC." ?
 Instead of using "I'm not, you aren't, he isn't ... etc." we can use "I'm not, you're not, he's not ..., etc."

DICTIONARY 36

COLOURFUL 多彩な, 華やかな

We had to work very hard yesterday, / and weren't very pleased about it. / They could perhaps meet / a friend of theirs / on their way home / after the lesson. / Words sometimes change their sounds, / especially if we speak quickly. / The car came round the bend / in the road / at top speed. / The driver / was able to avoid the child / who was walking along the road, / but went straight into the gate / on the other side. / Sixteenth century fashions / in men's clothes / were very colourful. / The word "use" is a verb, / whilst the word "use" is a noun.

LESSON 64

CROSS (v) 横切る

IF YOU WANT TO GO FROM ONE SIDE OF THE ROAD TO THE OTHER, WHAT MUST YOU DO?
 If I want to go from one side of the road to the other, I must cross the road

376 WHAT MUST YOU DO BEFORE CROSSING THE ROAD? I must look both ways before crossing the road

IF YOU WANTED TO GO FROM HERE TO SCOTLAND, WOULD YOU HAVE TO CROSS THE SEA OR WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO GO ALL THE WAY BY LAND? /
 If I wanted to go from here to Scotland, I'd ...

WOKE UP 目を覚ました

THINK OF ~を思う

WHAT'S THE PAST OF WAKE-UP? The Past of "wake up" is "woke up"

WHAT WAS THE FIRST THING YOU THOUGHT OF WHEN YOU WOKE UP THIS MORNING? The first thing I thought of when I woke up this morning was ...

SAFE 安全な

SAFETY 安全

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE WORD "DANGEROUS" ? The opposite
of the word "dangerous" is "safe"

DO YOU THINK LIFE GENERALLY IS SAFER THESE DAYS THAN IT
WAS IN THE PAST ?/ Yes, I think life generally is safer these days than it was in
the past ... or ... No, I don't think life generally ... but I think it's more dangerous

WHAT COLOUR DO WE USE FOR SAFETY ? We use green for safety

377 SEVEN USES OF THE FUTURE •

We can generally use the **Future Tense** in seven different kinds of sentences to express the following:-

- 1) **PURE FUTURE** For example, "Tomorrow will be Tuesday."
- 2) **PROMISE** For example, "If you are a good boy, I will give you (I promise to give you) some money."
- 3) **DETERMINATION** For example, "My mother says I musn't go to the cinema this evening, but I will go."
- 4) **POLITE REQUEST** For example, "Will you open the window, please ?"
- 5) **WILLINGNESS** For example, "Will you open the window, please? Yes, I will." /
- 6) **OFFER OF SERVICE** For example, "Shall I open the window for you ?"
- 7) **SUGGESTION** For example, "Shall we go for a walk this afternoon ?"

378 When expressing a determination to do something, we must put a heavy accent on the word "will". "I will go to the cinema this evening", expresses a **Pure Future**, whereas "I **WILL** go to the cinema this evening" expresses a **determination**./

For an Offer of Service and a Suggestion, we use "shall" and not "will" because they are first person interrogative.

WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DIFFERENT USES OF THE FUTURE ? The seven different ... are Pure Future, Promise, Determination, Polite Request, Willingness, Offer of Service, and Suggestion

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

- 1) The train will arrive at 7 o'clock
- 2) I will be here at 6 o'clock/
- 3) I WON'T go, I SHALL remain ... or ... I SHAN'T go; I WILL remain
- 4) Will you go and get me a pen from the next room ?
- 5) Yes, I will
- 6) Shall I help you with your exercise ?
- 7) Shall we have a meal in a restaurant after the theatre ?

379

LAY LIE(横たわる)の過去形

WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO LIE" ?

The past of the ...

HOW LONG DID YOU LIE IN BED FOR LAST NIGHT ?/

I lay in bed for... hours last night

SIR ¹⁰⁵⁰

あなた, 先生, 卿, 閣下

MADAM

奥様, 夫人

CUSTOMER

顧客

OFFICER

将校

TITLE

肩書き

LADY

婦人

GENTLEMAN

紳士

JANE

ジェーン

To be polite, the people who work in shops and hotels etc. call their customers "sir, madam" or "miss"./ Also, in the army, a soldier calls his officer "sir", and at school a pupil sometimes calls his teacher "sir, madam (or ma'am)" or "miss".

WHAT DO THE WORDS "SIR" AND "MADAM" MEAN, AND WHEN ARE THEY USED ?/

The words "sir" and "madam" mean "... " and "...", and they are used to be polite in shops and hotels; in the army, and at school ..

"Sir" and "Lady" are used as titles. For example "Sir Winston Churchill" and "Lady Jane Grey". When we do not know a person's name, we say, for example, "Who's that gentleman speaking to Mr. Thomas?" or "Who's the lady who came into the room a few minutes ago?"

380 GIVE ME EXAMPLES OF "SIR" AND "LADY" USED AS TITLES ?/ Some examples of "Sir" and "Lady" used as titles are "Sir Francis Drake, Lady Astor"

GIVE ME EXAMPLES OF "GENTLEMAN" AND "LADY" USED WHEN SPEAKING ABOUT A PERSON WE DON'T KNOW. Some examples of "gentleman" and "lady" used about a person we don't know are - "Which of these two gentlemen gave you the book?" and "Will you ask that lady her name, please?"

STANDARD 標準, 標準の

HEIGHT 高さ

WHICH COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HAVE THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF LIVING; THAT IS, IN WHICH COUNTRIES ARE PEOPLE THE RICHEST ?/ ... have the highest standards of living

WHAT'S ABOUT THE STANDARD HEIGHT FOR A MAN (OR WOMAN) IN THIS COUNTRY ? ... is about the standard height for a man (or woman) in this country

IN SPITE OF ~にもかかわらず

DESPITE ~にもかかわらず

381 DO YOU THINK IT'S WORTH LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT YOU PERHAPS WILL NEVER USE IT ?/

Yes, I think it's worth learning a foreign language in spite of the fact that I perhaps will never use it ... or ... No, I don't think it's worth learning a foreign language if perhaps I will never use it

IN SPITE OF STUDYING ABOUT A THOUSAND WORDS, DO YOU STILL FIND ENGLISH A LITTLE DIFFICULT ? Yes, in spite of studying a thousand words I still find ...

GET INTO ~に乗り込む

LOOK 見る

BEFORE GETTING INTO A TRAIN, DO YOU ALWAYS LOOK TO SEE WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ARE IN THE PART YOU WANT TO SIT IN; THAT IS, WHETHER THEY LOOK PLEASANT AND FRIENDLY ?

Yes, before getting into a train, I always look to see ... or ... No, before getting into a train, I don't always ...

ROYAL 皇室の

HAS YOUR COUNTRY A ROYAL FAMILY ?/ Yes, my country has ... or ... No, my country hasn't ...

MUD どろ

HOW DO WE GET MUD ON OUR SHOES ? We get mud on our shoes by walking along dirty roads in the rain

382 **CROWD** 群集

DO YOU LIKE TO BE IN A CROWD ? Yes, I like to be ... or ... No, I don't like ...

CAPTAIN 船長

DO YOU KNOW THE NAMES OF ANY FAMOUS SEA CAPTAINS ?
Yes, I know the ... Captain Kidd, Captain Blood, ...
or ... No, I don't know ...

POET 詩人

WHO'S YOUR FAVOURITE POET ?/ My favourite poet is ...

WIDE 広い

NARROW せまい

WHICH IS THE WIDEST STREET IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE, AND WHICH IS THE NARROWEST ? ... is the widest street in ... and ... is the narrowest

FLAG 旗

WHAT COLOUR IS THE FLAG OF YOUR COUNTRY ? The colour of the flag of my country is ...

GRASS 草, 芝生

NAME AN ANIMAL THAT LIVES ON GRASS ! A horse is an animal that lives on grass

383 **TOWER** 塔

WHERE IS THE NEAREST TOWER TO THE HOUSE (OR FLAT) WHERE YOU LIVE ? The nearest tower to the ... is ...