

LESSON 65

WET 濡れる, 濡れた

DRY 乾いた, 乾かす

ARE THE STREETS DRY WHEN IT RAINS ?

No, the streets aren't dry when it rains, but they're wet

IF YOU WALKED IN THE RAIN WITHOUT AN UMBRELLA, WHAT'D HAPPEN ?

If I walked in the rain without an umbrella, I'd get wet

IF YOU GOT WET, WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO DO WITH YOUR CLOTHES ?/

If I got wet, I'd have to take my clothes off and hang them up to dry

THREW **THROW**(投げた)の過去形

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "THROW" ? The Past of ...

384 WHAT'D HAPPEN IF I THREW A STONE AT THE WINDOW ? If you threw a stone at the window, the window'd break

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS •

DOER 実行者

RECEIVER 受信者

REFLECT BACK

はね返る

PROTECT

守る

REFLEXIVE

再帰的

MYSELF

私自身

YOURSELF

あなた自身

HIMSELF

彼自身

HERSELF

彼女自身

ITSELF

それ自身

ONESELF

自分自身

OURSELVES

私たち自身

YOURSELVES

あなたたち自身

THEMSELVES/

彼ら自身

In the sentence "John washed the car", "John" is the subject and "the car" is the object, and the action is done by the subject, or goes from the subject, to the object. This means that "John" is the doer of the action, whilst "the car" is the receiver of the action.

In the sentence "John washed himself", "John" is the subject and "himself" is the object, which means that the doer of the action is also the receiver of the action. The action is not done by one person or does not go from one person to another, but is reflected back to the doer. Consequently, the pronoun "himself" is called a reflexive pronoun.

385 IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED THE CAR", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT ? In the sentence "John washed the car", "John" is the subject and "the car" is the object

WHO IS THE DOER OF THE ACTION AND WHAT IS THE RECEIVER OF THE ACTION ?/ "John" is the doer of the action, and "the car" is the receiver ...

IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED HIMSELF", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT ? In the sentence "John washed himself", "John" is the subject and "himself" is the object

DOES THE ACTION GO FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER, OR IS IT REFLECTED BACK TO THE DOER ?/ The action doesn't go from one person to another, but is reflected back to the doer

CONSEQUENTLY, WHAT IS THE PRONOUN "HIMSELF" CALLED ? The pronoun "himself" is called a reflexive pronoun

The reflexive pronouns are "myself, yourself, himself ..."

WHAT ARE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS, PLEASE ! The reflexive pronouns are "myself ..."

DO YOU THINK IT'D BE EASY FOR ME TO TEACH MYSELF [CHINESE, ARABIC ETC.] ? No, I don't think it'd be easy for you to teach yourself ...

386 WHY NOT ? Because ... is a difficult language to learn

DID YOU WASH YOURSELF WHEN YOU WERE A BABY OR DID YOUR MOTHER WASH YOU ?/ No, I didn't wash myself when I was a baby, but my mother washed me

WHAT'D YOU DO IF YOU SAW A MAN TRYING TO KILL HIMSELF ? If I saw a man trying to kill himself, I'd try to stop him myself or get the police

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A BIRD WASHING ITSELF ? Yes, I've sometimes seen a bird washing itself ... or ... No, I've never seen ...

DO YOU THINK ONE CAN TEACH ONESELF A LANGUAGE ?/ Yes, I think one can teach oneself a language

WHAT DO WE CARRY TO PROTECT OURSELVES FROM THE RAIN ? We carry an umbrella to protect ourselves from the rain

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE KILL THEMSELVES ? Some people kill themselves because they are unhappy, or because they think they have failed in life, or because they have too many problems

DO YOU OWN ALL THE CLOTHES YOU'RE WEARING, OR DO ANY OF THEM BELONG TO SOMEBODY ELSE? Yes, I own all the clothes I'm wearing ...
or ... No, I don't own all the clothes I'm wearing -
some of them belong to somebody else

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE?
I'd like to own ... more than anything else

389 WHO OWNS THE SHOP YOU BOUGHT YOUR SHOES FROM?/ ... owns the shop I bought my shoes from ... or ... I don't know who ...

PRIZE 賞品

HAVE YOU EVER GOT A PRIZE FOR ANYTHING? Yes, I've got a prize for something ... or ... No, I've never got a prize for anything
WHAT?

TOO あまり～すぎる

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "TOO" IN IT - T-O-O - MEANING "ALSO".
He wants to go, and I want to go too

HOWEVER しかしながら

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "HOWEVER" IN IT. We must go to see him. However, it is not important whether we go tomorrow or the next day

AT LEAST 少なくとも

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "AT LEAST" IN IT. I've asked him at least six times, and each time he has forgotten

390 **DICTATION 37**

There are three ways/ of asking a question/ with the verb "to have"/ When to use which form,/ however,/ is best learnt by practice./ As we can/ only use "must" in the Present Tense,/ we must therefore use "have to"/ to form all the other tenses./ After the verb "succeed",/ we use the word "in"/ followed by a gerund./ For example,/ "He succeeded in answering the question."/ A hard worker/ seldom fails an examination:/ students therefore have to work hard./ He is only a beginner,/ but believes he will succeed./ I hope so.

LESSON 66

COULD • CAN(できる)の過去形

VICE VERSA 逆もまた同様

The Past of "can" is "could" or "was able", whilst the Conditional of "can" is also "could" or "would be able".

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "CAN" ?

The Past of "can" is "could" or "was able"

I will ask you some questions with the word "could"; and you answer with "would be able", and vice versa.

WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF "CAN" ?

The Conditional of "can" is "could", or "would be able"

IF YOU WERE VERY, VERY TALL, COULD YOU TOUCH THE CEILING ?/

Yes, If I were very, very tall, I'd be able to touch the ceiling

391 IF YOU WERE A DOCTOR, WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO HELP PEOPLE WHO WERE ILL ?

Yes, If I were a doctor, I could help (or would be able to help) people who were ill

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A DOCTOR ?

Yes, I'd like to be a doctor ... or ...
No, I wouldn't like to be a doctor

IF YOU WERE AS STRONG AS A HORSE, COULD YOU LIFT A MAN ABOVE YOUR HEAD WITH ONLY ONE HAND ?/

Yes, If I were as strong as a horse, I'd be able to lift a man above my head with only one hand

NICE よい, 結構な

WIDELY 広範囲に

The word "nice" is perhaps one of the most widely used adjectives in the English language. People use it when they have not time to think of another word in its place. They say "a nice book, a nice day, a nice person etc."

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE NICEST PLACE YOU KNOW OF ? I think ... is the nicest place I know of

IS THE WEATHER NICER TODAY THAN IT WAS YESTERDAY ?/ Yes, the weather's nicer today than it was yesterday ... or ... No, the weather isn't nicer today than it was yesterday, but it's worse than it was yesterday

392 MANNER 行儀, 作法

PIG 豚

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE HAS THE MANNERS OF A PIG ? When we say that someone has the manners of a pig, we mean that they have very bad manners

WHY ARE GOOD MANNERS SO IMPORTANT IN LIFE ? Good manners are so important in life because they make life easier and more pleasant

DO THE ASIANS WRITE IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE EUROPEANS ?/ No, the Asians don't write in the same manner as the Europeans, but they write in a different manner from the Europeans

ASLEEP 眠って **AWAKE** ¹¹⁰⁰ 目覚めて

WILL YOU STILL BE ASLEEP AT 11 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING ? No, I shan't still be asleep at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, but I'll be awake

WILL YOU STILL BE AWAKE AT 3 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING ? No, I shan't still be awake at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning, but I'll be asleep

393 **IN ORDER TO** • ~のために **TAKE EXERCISE** 運動をする

Instead of saying "I come here to learn English", we can say "I come here in order to learn English." Sometimes we prefer one form and sometimes we prefer the other.

Answer the following questions with "in order to"./

WHY DO PEOPLE WORK ? People work in order to earn money

WHY DO PEOPLE EAT ? People eat in order to live

WHAT MUST WE DO IN ORDER TO KEEP IN GOOD HEALTH ? We must go to bed early, eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, take plenty of exercise in the open air, and not smoke or drink in order to keep in good health

DO YOU AGREE WITH ALL THIS ? Yes, I agree with ... or ... No, I don't agree with ...

DO YOU DO ALL THESE THINGS ? Yes, I do all ... or ... No, I don't do ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Because I like to feel good all day and every day ... or ... Because I haven't enough will or determination ...

NOTICE ~に気づく, 掲示

DO YOU NOTICE IF I'M WEARING ANYTHING DIFFERENT FROM LAST LESSON? Yes, I notice you're wearing something different from last lesson ... or ...
No, I don't notice if (or that) you're wearing anything different ...

394 WHAT'S THE FIRST THING YOU NOTICE ABOUT PEOPLE WHEN YOU MEET THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME? The first thing I notice about people when I meet them for the first time is their voice, clothes or eyes etc.

ARE THERE ANY NOTICES HANGING UP IN THE SCHOOL?/ Yes, there are some notices ... or ... No, there aren't any ...
WHERE?

WHAT DO THEY SAY?

LAIN LIE(横たわる)の過去分詞

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO LIE"? The paradigm of the verb "to lie" is "lie - lay - lain"

WHAT'S THE LONGEST YOU'VE EVER LAIN IN BED FOR WHEN YOU'VE BEEN ILL? The longest I've ever lain in bed for when I've been ill has been about ...

POINT AT
~を指す

POINT OUT
~を指摘する

INDICATE /
指し示す, 示す

"To point at" we use for the action of pointing the finger at an object. For example, "I'm pointing at that picture"./ Whilst "to point out" is to show, or to indicate, among many different objects. For example, "I'm pointing out the picture I like the best among all the pictures in this room."

395 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO POINT AT" AND "TO POINT OUT"?/ The difference between "to point at" and "to point out" is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" we use to show ...

WHAT AM I DOING? You're pointing at the light

POINT AT THE PICTURE IN FRONT OF YOU, PLEASE!

WHAT ARE YOU DOING? I'm pointing at the picture ...

POINT OUT THE MISTAKE IN THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE! - "I'VE GONE TO THE CINEMA THIS WEEK" We can't say "I've gone to the cinema this week". We must say "I've been to the cinema this week"

WHAT'S HE DOING?/ He's pointing out the mistake in that sentence

GRAVE 墓

WHEN YOU DIE, WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR GRAVE TO BE;
AND WHAT WORDS WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ON IT? When I die, I
would like my grave to be (on the side of a mountain etc)
... and on it I'd like to have the words ... (rest in peace etc)

396 **NECK** 首

WHEN YOU PUT BOTH YOUR HANDS ROUND YOUR NECK, DO YOUR
FINGERS AND THUMBS TOUCH EACH OTHER? Yes, when I put both my
hands ... my fingers and ... or ... No, when I put ...

FLAME 炎

CAN WE HAVE A FIRE WITHOUT FLAMES? Yes, we can have a fire without
flames

LESSON 67

MAY •	MIGHT •	POSSIBILITY	PALACE	PARLIAMENT
~かもしれない	MAYの過去	可能性	宮殿	議会, 国会

"May" and "might" express a possibility. "May" is generally used for the Present and "might" for the Past and Conditional. Some people, however, prefer to use only "might", even in the place of "may".

WHAT DO THE WORDS "MAY" AND "MIGHT" EXPRESS? "May" and "might"
express a possibility

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MAY" AND "MIGHT" ?/
The difference ... is that we generally use "may" for the Present
and "might" for the Past and Conditional

397 DO YOU THINK IT MAY RAIN LATER? Yes, I think it may ... or ... No, I
don't think it will rain later

WHAT DO YOU THINK I MAY HAVE IN MY POCKET (BAG ETC.)?
I think you may have ... in your pocket ...

In these last two sentences, we could have used "might" instead of "may".

WHEN PEOPLE LEND YOU MONEY, DO YOU ALWAYS PAY IT BACK WHEN PROMISED ? Yes, when people lend me money, I always pay it back ...
or ... No, when people ... I don't always ...

MAD **LUNATIC** **VISIT** **PAY A VISIT**
狂気の, 熱狂した 狂気の 訪問, 訪問する 訪問する

MADHOUSE **MUSIC** **SPORT**
精神病院 音楽 スポーツ

The word "mad" has three meanings or uses: lunatic, angry, and to like very much.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "MAD" MEAN ? The word "mad" means ...
WOULD YOU LIKE TO PAY A VISIT TO A MADHOUSE ?/ Yes, I'd like to
pay ... or ... No, I wouldn't like ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ? Because it'd be interesting ... or ... Because they
might keep me there

400 DO YOU GET MAD WHEN SOMEBODY PULLS YOUR HAIR ? Yes, I get mad ...
WHAT KIND OF THINGS ARE YOU MOST MAD ABOUT ? I'm most mad
about music, the theatre, the cinema, sport etc.

PRIDE 誇り

IS PRIDE A GOOD THING OR A BAD THING ?/ It depends. Generally, pride
is bad, but taking pride in one's work is a good thing ... etc.

SERVANT 召し使い

DOES ONE USUALLY HAVE TO BE VERY RICH THESE DAYS TO HAVE
SERVANTS IN THE HOUSE ? Yes. one usually has to be ...

WHEEL 車輪, 自動車のハンドル

HOW MANY WHEELS ARE THERE ON A CAR ? There are four wheels ...

ARROW 矢

ABOUT HOW LONG IS AN ARROW ?/ An arrow is about this long

BEARD あごひげ

DO YOU LIKE BEARDS ? Yes, I like beards ... or ... No, I don't like beards

401 **TRUE** **FALSE** **REASON** **PAPER (NEWSPAPER)**
 真実の 偽りの 理由 新聞

IS IT FALSE THAT THE OPPOSITE OF "HEAVEN" IS "HELL"? No, it isn't
 false that the opposite of "heaven" is "hell", but it's true

IS EVERYTHING WE READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS TRUE? No, not everything
 we read in the newspapers is true, but some
 things are true and some things are false

WHY DO YOU THINK THIS IS SO? I think perhaps it is that newspapers
 haven't always got time to make sure that what they write is completely
 true. They must have their story in the paper the following morning

EXCLAMATION MARK **SOUP** **MAINTAIN**
 感嘆符 スープ 維持する, 養う

DICTATION 38

Keep off the grass! / The flag on top of the tower / is wide at one end / and narrow at the
 other / The average age / for getting married / is between twenty and thirty / Thin soup is
 very pleasant / but I prefer a big plate / of thick soup / when I'm hungry / He gets angry /
 when he loses his way / and has to ask a policeman / I'll continue swimming / until I feel
 tired / Fish can't keep alive / without water / He maintains / that fruit can be conserved /
 without being put into bottles.

402 LESSON 68

IT TAKES • かかる **IRELAND** アイルランド

HOW DO WE TRANSLATE THE WORDS "IT TAKES"? We translate the
 words "it takes" with "..."

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE YOU TO GO HOME FROM HERE? It takes
 me about ... to go home from here

DOES IT TAKE LONGER TO FLY FROM HERE TO IRELAND THAN TO
 GO BY TRAIN AND SHIP? / No, it doesn't take longer to fly from
 ... but it takes less time

ABOUT HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE US TO REACH THE STATION
 FROM HERE IF WE WALKED VERY FAST? It'd take us about ...
 to reach the station from here ...

AMOUNT 総計, 総額 **AMOUNT TO** 総計〜となる

WHAT AMOUNT OF MONEY HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) AT THE MOMENT ?/ I've got about ... in my pocket ...

DO THEY USE A LARGE AMOUNT OF WOOD IN BUILDING HOUSES IN THIS COUNTRY ? Yes, they use a large ... or ... No, they don't use ...

403 WHY OR WHY NOT ? Because it's cheap ... or ... Perhaps because wood is expensive and stone is cheaper

WHAT DO 50 POUNDS AND 13 POUNDS AMOUNT TO ? 50 pounds and 13 pounds amount to 63 pounds

FURTHER •
~より遠く

SWEDEN
スウェーデン

INFORMATION
情報

IN ADDITION ~の加えて, その上

EXTRA 余分な, 特別な

"Further" means the same as "farther", but it also means "in addition" or "extra"./

WHAT DOES THE WORD "FURTHER" MEAN ? The word "further" means the same ... "in addition" or "extra"

WHICH IS FURTHER FROM SPAIN, SWEDEN OR SWITZERLAND ? Sweden is ... than Switzerland

WHAT'S THE FURTHEST YOU'VE EVER BEEN ? The furthest I've ever been is ...

WHERE'D YOU HAVE TO GO IF YOU WANTED FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT TRAIN TIMES WHEN YOU WENT ON HOLIDAY ?/ I'd have to go to the station if I wanted ...

GIVE ME A FURTHER EXAMPLE OF THE WORD "FURTHER", PLEASE !
If I failed an exam, I'd have to take further lessons ...

404 **WOKEN UP** WAKE UP の過去分詞

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF "TO WAKE UP" ? The paradigm of "to wake up" is - wake up - woke up - woken up

HAVE YOU EVER WOKEN UP TOO LATE TO GO TO SCHOOL (OR WORK) ? Yes, I've sometimes woken up ... or ... No, I've never ...

PAST PERFECT • 過去完了 I HAD STUDIED / 私は勉強していた

We use the Present Perfect Tense when an action is finished, but the time is not finished./ For example, "I have eaten in a restaurant this week"./ The action of eating is finished but the time "this week" is not finished.

WHEN DO WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE./

We use ... when an action is finished ... time is not ... for example, "I have eaten ... this week"

We use the Past Perfect Tense when there are two actions that are both in the past, but one action is before the other.

405 For example, "I had studied English before I went to England"./ In this sentence, we have two actions in the past/ 1) I studied English, and 2) I went to England./ Put them together in the same sentence, one action before the other, and we have "I had studied English before I went to England".

The first verb (I had studied) is in the Past Perfect Tense, whilst the second verb (went) is in the Past Simple./

WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PERFECT TENSE? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We use ... two actions ... in the past ... one ... before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England"

HAD YOU STUDIED ENGLISH BEFORE YOU BEGAN STUDYING AT THIS SCHOOL?

Yes, I had studied English before ... or ... No, I hadn't studied ...

HAD YOU EVER SEEN ME BEFORE YOU CAME TO THIS SCHOOL?/

Yes, I had seen you ... or ... No, I had never seen ...

HAD YOU HAD ANYTHING TO EAT BEFORE YOU CAME TO SCHOOL TODAY?

Yes, I had had something ... or ... No, I hadn't had ...

IF YOU SAW A LOT OF PEOPLE STANDING ROUND TWO CARS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD, WHAT'D YOU THINK HAD HAPPENED?/

If I saw ... I'd think an accident had happened

406 PARTY

パーティー、集り

BIRTHDAY

誕生日

POLITICAL

政治の

WHAT DOES THE WORD "PARTY" MEAN?

The word "party" means ...