

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "OF COURSE" IN IT!

If we want to catch the early train, we must, of course, be sure to leave ourselves enough time to get to the station ... or ... It is, of course, better to do work one likes than work one dislikes

427 **THEREFORE** それゆえ, したがって

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "THEREFORE" IN IT!!

It's a difficult subject; therefore it's necessary to read the book very carefully ... or ... I'm going to the cinema; I must, therefore, have some money

NOWADAYS このごろは

DO YOU THINK THAT PEOPLE ARE HAPPIER NOWADAYS THAN IN THE PAST? Yes, I think that people ... or ... No, I don't think that people ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

SUFFER わずらう, 病む

WHAT ILLNESSES HAVE YOU SUFFERED FROM? I've suffered from ...

WISH (n) 願望

WHAT'S YOUR GREATEST WISH IN LIFE? My greatest wish in life is ...

428 **EXIST** 存在する

ABOUT HOW LONG HAS THIS BUILDING EXISTED FOR? This building has existed for ...

DICTIONARY 40

Birds cannot fly/ faster than planes./ Don't shout!/ I can hear you/ quite well enough/ when you speak quietly./ The slaves were carrying the sticks into the house/ in order to make a fire./ From over the lake/ came the sound/ of the church bells. The fat man swam/ better/ than his thin friend./ She lost her way/ and was unable to find a policeman./ Some Past Participles of verbs are/ :- begun, known, swum,/ taken, shaken, written,/ forgotten and broken./ The word "whether"/ expresses a doubt./ The best way to learn/ how to use it/ is by practice.

LESSON 72

REMINDE •
思い出させる

IN OTHER WORDS
言い換えれば

MEMBER
一員, 会員

The difference between the words "remember" and "remind" is that I remember something myself, without help, whereas, if I forget something, somebody reminds me of it. In other words, they remember for me.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "REMEMBER" AND "REMIND" ?

The difference between "remember" ... is that ...

429 **IF YOU FORGET THE MEANING OF A WORD DURING THE LESSON, WHO REMINDS YOU OF IT ?/**

If I forget ... the teacher ...

IF YOU HAVE AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT TO KEEP, WHICH MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY REMINDS YOU TO KEEP IT ? If I have an important ... my ... reminds me ...

DO I, OR ANYONE IN THIS ROOM, REMIND YOU OF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ? IN OTHER WORDS, DOES ANYONE HERE LOOK LIKE ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ?/

Yes, you remind me of ... or ...
No, neither you nor anyone in this ...

EVEN • **EVEN THOUGH**
～さえ、さらに ～だとしても

NOT EVEN
～さえしない

KEEP AN APPOINTMENT
約束を守る

BORN (TO BE BORN)
生まれる

WOULD YOU KEEP AN APPOINTMENT EVEN THOUGH YOU HAD TO WALK THROUGH HEAVY RAIN IN ORDER TO DO SO ? Yes, I'd keep an appointment even ... or ... No, I wouldn't keep an appointment if I had to ...

IF YOU WERE VERY HUNGRY, WOULD YOU EVEN EAT BAD FOOD ?/
Yes, if I were very hungry ... or ... No, even if I were very hungry, I wouldn't eat bad food

430 **WILL THERE BE EVEN MORE PEOPLE AND MORE CARS IN THE WORLD IN A FEW YEARS' TIME ?** Yes, there'll be even more people and ...

DO YOU EVER STOP AND THINK THAT, EVEN AS WE ARE SITTING HERE AT THIS MOMENT, THERE IS SOMEBODY DYING SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD, SOMEBODY BEING BORN, SOMEBODY BEING KILLED IN AN ACCIDENT, SOMEBODY BEING MURDERED AND SOMEBODY BEING MARRIED ?/ Yes, I sometimes stop and think that even ... or ... No, I never stop ...

WHY OR WHY NOT? Because I never think of things like that. I'm only interested in things that happen to me ... or ... Because I'm interested in what is happening to other people. I think it's well to remember sometimes what is happening to other people in the world, especially if they are dying because they have no food. It makes me think how good life is to me ...

DO YOU KNOW OF A HOUSE OR EVEN A VILLAGE WHERE THEY HAVEN'T EVEN GOT WATER OR ELECTRICITY? Yes, I know of a house where they haven't even ... or ... No, I don't know of ... where they haven't even got ...

WHERE?

431 **TO** • **AT** **DIRECTION**
~まで ~に 方向

The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table" (or, "standing at the table)./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "TO" AND "AT" ?

The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

"I'm going to ..."

ARE YOU COMING TO THE SCHOOL ?

No, I'm not coming ... but I'm at the school

ARE YOU GOING TO THE WINDOW ?

No, I'm not ... but I'm sitting at the table

SOON • まもなく, すぐに

AT ONCE 直ちに, すぐに

IF I GO OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAY "I'LL BE BACK SOON", HOW LONG SHALL I BE ?/

If you go ... you'll be perhaps five or ten minutes

IF I GO OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAY "I'LL BE BACK AT ONCE", HOW LONG SHALL I BE ?

If you go ... you'll be about one minute, or you'll be back in a very short time

432 WILL IT SOON BE SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN, OR WINTER)? Yes, it'll soon be ...

WILL THE LESSON SOON BE FINISHED ?/ Yes, the lesson'll soon be finished ... or ... No, the lesson won't be finished for some time yet

WHY NOT? Because you wouldn't be going to the next town, but you'd be going somewhere between here and the next town

434 WHAT'D YOU DO INSTEAD? I'd catch a bus or a train etc. instead

COMPOSITE WORDS • **COMPOSE** **HYPHEN** **ASH** **TRAY**
複合語 組成する ハイフン, 連字符 灰 盆, トレー

A composite word is a word composed of two words connected with a hyphen. For example, "sitting-room", which is a room where we sit; and "ash-tray" is a tray in which we put ash.

WHAT'S A COMPOSITE WORD? A composite word is a word composed of ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !! "Sitting-room"

WHAT'S A WALKING-STICK? A walking-stick is a stick we use for walking

WHAT'S A DRESSING-ROOM? A dressing-room is a room where we dress

MUCH BETTER ~よりはるかにいい **MUCH MORE ETC •** ~よりさらに

WHY DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH MUCH BETTER NOW THAN YOU DID SIX MONTHS AGO? I speak English much better now than ... because I've had much more practice

435 WHY IS A ROLLS ROYCE MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE THAN AN ORDINARY CAR ?/ A Rolls Royce is much ... because it takes longer to make than an ordinary car

FALL **TEMPERATURE** ¹²⁰⁰ **ATMOSPHERE**
落ちる, 下がる 温度 大気

WHAT'S THE CONTRARY OF THE VERB "TO RISE"? "To fall" is the contrary ...

IS THE TEMPERATURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE FALLING THIS MONTH? Yes, the temperature of ... or ... No, the temperature ... but it's rising

IF YOUR BODY TEMPERATURE FALLS A LOT, WHAT OUGHT YOU TO DO ?/ If my body ... I ought to go to bed and call a doctor

TOOTH • 歯 (単数) **TEETH** 歯 (複数)

WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "TOOTH"? The plural ... is "teeth"

HAVE YOU LOST ANY OF YOUR TEETH SINCE YOU WERE A CHILD?

Yes, I've lost some of ... or ... No, I haven't lost any of ...

SEEM ~のように見える, 思われる

436 DOES IT SEEM TO YOU AS IF IT'LL RAIN LATER? Yes, it seems to me
as if ... or ... No, it doesn't seem to me as if it'll ...

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE SEEM OLDER OR YOUNGER THAN, IN FACT,
THEY ARE ?/ Some people seem ... because of the way they live: whether they live
a healthy or unhealthy life: whether their lives are hard or easy ...

DOES IT SEEM WARMER TO YOU TODAY THAN IT WAS YESTERDAY?
Yes, it seems warmer to me ... or ... No, it doesn't seem ...

SEVERAL いくつかの, 数個の

ARE YOU ILL SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE YEAR? Yes, I'm ill several
.... or ... No, I'm not ill several ...

IS EUROPE COMPOSED OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT COUNTRIES?
Yes, Europe is ... several ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO STUDY ENGLISH FROM SEVERAL
BOOKS OR FROM JUST ONE ?/ I think it's better to study English
from just one book

WHY? Because it's always better to know one book very well than several books badly

WISE 賢い

WISDOM 賢明, 知恵

437 DO YOU THINK THAT PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY ARE
WISER THAN THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE TOWN? Yes, I think that people
... or ... No, I don't think that ... but I think they are less wise

DO YOU THINK WISDOM COMES WITH AGE ?/ Yes, I think wisdom comes
with age, ... or ... No, I don't think wisdom comes with age ... or ... With some
people wisdom comes with age whilst with others it never seems to come ...

SUDDENLY 突然に, 急に

IF I SUDDENLY THREW MY PEN AT YOU, WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO
CATCH IT? Yes, if you suddenly ... I'd be able to ... or ... No,
if you suddenly ... I wouldn't be able ...

PAIN 痛み, 苦しみ

WHAT'S THE GREATEST PHYSICAL PAIN YOU'VE EVER SUFFERED ?/

The greatest physical pain I've ... was ...

CERTAIN 確かな, 確信して

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THIS LIFE THAT WE CAN BE COMPLETELY CERTAIN OF ?

Yes, there's something in this life that we can be completely certain of, and that is death

PASS BY 通り過ぎる

FROM WHERE YOU'RE SITTING CAN YOU SEE PEOPLE PASSING BY THE WINDOW ?

Yes, from where I'm ... or ... No, from where ... I can't see ...

438 **INVERTED COMMAS**

引用符

SNOWSTORM

猛吹雪

THINK OF ... AS

...を~とみなす

DICTATION 41

However,/ the best way to learn anything in English/ is by practice./ The word "great" means large/ in a physical or spiritual sense./ They've always kept their promises,/ so they say./ What else can we do/ but watch TV/ when we find life boring ?/ They were nearly blinded/ by the snowstorm,/ and could not see in which direction/ they were going./ Instead of a belt/ she wore a chain,/ which was the fashion of the day./ We usually think of the devil/ as having long ears/ that become thin and narrow/ at the top.

LESSON 74

OPEN CONDITIONAL •

IF + PRESENT + FUTURE = PROBABILITY

IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL

IF + PAST (Present Subjunctive) + CONDITIONAL = PRESENT SUPPOSITION

IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES

439 PAST SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL 仮定法過去完了 **ATOMIC** 原子の

IF + PAST PERFECT (Past Subjunctive) + PAST CONDITIONAL = PAST SUPPOSITION

IF I HAD GONE TO LONDON, I WOULD HAVE SEEN THE THAMES /

WHAT DOES AN OPEN CONDITIONAL EXPRESS ? An open conditional expresses a probability

WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION ? Its construction is "If + present + future"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! If I study hard, I will pass my exams

WHAT DOES A PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL EXPRESS ?

A Present ... expresses a supposition in the present; something that, in fact, does not happen

WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION ? Its construction is: "If + Past (Present Subjunctive) + Conditional

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ If I bought a car, I would buy a fast one

440 **A Past Subjunctive Conditional expresses a supposition in the past: something that did not, in fact, happen./ As you know, in English, we don't have a separate tense for the Subjunctive (except for the verb "to be"). For the Present Subjunctive, we use the Past Simple and say, "If I took; if I opened" etc., whilst for the Past Subjunctive, we use the Past Perfect and say, "If I had taken; If I had opened" etc./**

The construction of a Past Subjunctive Conditional is: "If + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional."/ For example, "If I had seen Mr. Brown yesterday, I would have given him your letter". This means that I did not see Mr. Brown.

WHAT DOES A PAST SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL EXPRESS ? A Past ... expresses a supposition in the past: something that, in fact, did not happen

WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION ?/ Its construction is "If + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! If he had worked harder last week, he would have earned more money, but, in fact, he didn't work harder

DO WE HAVE A SEPARATE TENSE IN ENGLISH FOR THE SUBJUNCTIVE ? No, we don't have a ...

WHAT DO WE USE INSTEAD ? For the Present Subjunctive we use the Past Simple, whilst for the Past Subjunctive we use the Past Perfect

IF YOU HAD BEEN BORN IN ENGLAND, WHICH LANGUAGE WOULD YOU HAVE SPOKEN AS A CHILD ?/ If I had ... I'd have spoken English as a child

441 WERE YOU, IN FACT, BORN IN ENGLAND ? No, I wasn't, in fact, ...

Exactly. Therefore, it is just a past supposition.

IF YOU HAD NOT STUDIED ENGLISH, WHICH LANGUAGE WOULD YOU HAVE STUDIED INSTEAD? If I had not ... I would have ...

IF YOU HAD NOT COME TO SCHOOL LAST WEEK, WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE INSTEAD? If I had not come to ... I would have ...

IF THE LAST WORLD WAR HAD BEEN AN ATOMIC WAR, WHAT DO YOU THINK WOULD HAVE HAPPENED TO THE WORLD? If the ... I think that most of the world would have been destroyed and most of the people in it killed or left to suffer and die a slow death

CHARACTER 性格, 人格, 特性

WHAT KIND OF CHARACTER DO YOU LIKE TO SEE IN A PERSON? The kind of ... is one that is strong, pleasant, interesting etc.

LESSON 75

LIFE • 生活 (単数)	LIVES 生活 (複数)	THE POOR 貧しい人	THE RICH 裕福な人
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The plural of "wife" is "wives"; the plural of "knife" is "knives"; and the plural of "life" is "lives."

442 WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "LIFE"? The plural of ...

DO YOU THINK THE LIVES OF THE POOR ARE HAPPIER THAN THOSE OF THE RICH? Yes, I think the lives ... or ... No, I don't think ... but I think they're less happy, or unhappier, than those ...

REALLY 本当に **REAL** 本当の, 真実の

HAVE YOU EVER GOT UP REALLY EARLY?/ Yes, I've got up ... or ... No, I've never got up ...

FOR WHAT REASON?

DO YOU THINK THERE ARE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHOSE LIVES ARE NOT REALLY WORTH LIVING? Yes, I think there are people ... or ... No, I don't think there are ...

WHY? Because they're poor or hungry or ill ...

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE REAL REASON FOR LIVING ?/ I think
the real reason for living is ...

RAN RUN (走る)の過去

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

IF YOU RAN AGAINST HIM (OR ME ETC.) WHO DO YOU THINK'D WIN ?
If I ran against ... I think ... would win

443 ADVERBS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES • 形容詞から成る副詞

As you have already seen, one very common way of forming adverbs is by adding the letters "ly" to the adjective. For example, "careful - carefully; dangerous - dangerously; useless - uselessly etc."/

TELL ME ONE VERY COMMON WAY OF FORMING ADVERBS FROM
ADJECTIVES ? One very ... is by adding the letters "ly" to the adjectives

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! bad-badly: quick-quickly etc.

FLEW FLY (飛ぶ)の過去

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "FLY" ? ... "flew"

IF YOU FLEW ROUND THE WORLD IN A STRAIGHT LINE, WOULD YOU
FINISH IN THE SAME PLACE AS YOU HAD STARTED ?/ Yes, if I
flew round the world in ... I'd finish in ...

IF A BIRD FLEW INTO THIS ROOM, WHAT'D YOU DO ? If a ... I'd probably
try to catch it

WOOL • 羊毛

SHEEP 羊

WHICH ANIMAL DO WE GET WOOL FROM ? We get ... a sheep

444 The plural of "sheep" is "sheep". It is irregular. We say "one sheep, two sheep";
and not "two sheeps".

WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF SHEEP ? "Sheep" is the plural of "sheep"

POSSESSIVE CASE OF PLURAL NOUNS ENDING IN "S" / ●

APOSTROPHE 所有格符号

CASE 格

HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF SINGULAR NOUNS LIKE "GIRL, MAN, CHILD" ETC. ?
We form the possessive case of ... by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !
The girl's coat; the old man's hat; a child's book

HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF PLURAL NOUNS THAT DO NOT END IN "S", SUCH AS "MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN" ETC ?/
We form the possessive case of ... in exactly the same way as we form the possessive case of singular nouns; that is, by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !
The old men's hats; children's books; women's clothes

445 **When, however, a plural noun already ends in "s", we form its possessive case just by adding the apostrophe, but not the "s". There are a few exceptions to this, but they are very few.**

HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF A PLURAL NOUN WHICH ALREADY ENDS IN "S" ?
We form the possessive case of ... just by adding the apostrophe, but not the "s"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/
The girls' coats; the workers' clothes; ladies' dresses

WHAT DO FOOTBALLERS' SHIRTS HAVE WRITTEN ON THEIR BACKS ?
Footballers' shirts have numbers written on their backs

KICK 蹴る

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're kicking the table

LUCKY 幸運な

CAT 猫

DO PEOPLE IN YOUR COUNTRY THINK IT'S LUCKY TO SEE A BLACK CAT ?
Yes, people in my ... or ... No, people in ... don't think ...

COAST 海岸

CERTAIN 確かな

446 CAN THE ENGLISH COAST BE SEEN FROM THE COAST OF FRANCE ?

Yes, on certain days the English coast can be seen from ...

TIRE ¹²²² 疲れる

DO YOU EVER TIRE OF SPEAKING ?

Yes, I sometimes tire ... or ...

No, I never tire ...

DICTIONARY 42

"Fast" means the same as "quick",/ except that/ we do not add "ly" to it/ as an adverb./
What have they just done ?/ They've just learnt/ that, in the conditional tense,/ we use
"should" for the first person singular and plural/ and "would" for all/ the other persons;/
but that,/ in fact,/ we generally use "would"/ for all persons./ An Open Conditional/
expresses a probability./ Its construction is/ "If + Present + Future"./ A Subjunctive
Conditional/ expresses a supposition;/ its construction being/ "If + Past + Conditional".