

STAGE 6

447 LESSON 76

SUPPOSE 想像する, 仮定する

THIRST のどの渇き

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE'D HAPPEN IF THERE WERE SUDDENLY NO WATER IN THE WORLD?

I suppose we'd all die of thirst if there ...

SUPPOSING TODAY WERE SUNDAY, WHERE'D YOU BE NOW?

Supposing today were ... I'd be ...

Notice that, after the verb "suppose", we use the Subjunctive Conditional Tense because the sentence expresses a supposition "Supposing today were ..."/

WHAT TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE VERB "SUPPOSE"?

We use the Subjunctive ...

WHY?

Because the sentence expresses a supposition

HOTTER AND HOTTER •

ますます暑い

MORE AND MORE

ますます

DOES IT BECOME HOTTER AND HOTTER AS WE GO TOWARDS THE NORTH OF EUROPE?

No, it doesn't become ... but it becomes colder and colder

DO PEOPLE USUALLY BECOME RICHER AND RICHER AS THEY BECOME OLDER?/

Yes, people usually become ...

448 WHY?

Because they usually earn more and more money

DOES GOOD WINE USUALLY BECOME CHEAPER AND CHEAPER AS IT BECOMES OLDER?

No, good wine doesn't usually ... but it usually becomes more and more expensive

READY 準備ができて

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE YOU TO GET READY TO GO OUT (TO WORK, OR TO SCHOOL ETC.) IN THE MORNING ?/ It takes me about ... to get ready to ...

WHEN DO YOU THINK YOU'LL BE READY TO TAKE THE EXAM AT THE END OF THIS BOOK ? I think I'll be ready ... in about ... time

ARE YOU ALWAYS READY TO LEND PEOPLE MONEY ? Yes, I'm always ready ... or ... No, I'm not always ...

ALSO • ~もまた	AS WELL ~もまた	TOO ~もまた	WHEREABOUTS / どの辺に
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The words "also, as well" and "too" all mean the same thing, but their place in a sentence is different. The word "also" usually goes between the subject and the verb, whilst the words "as well" and "too" usually go at the end of a sentence.

WHEREABOUTS IN A SENTENCE DO THE WORDS "ALSO, AS WELL" AND "TOO" USUALLY GO ?/ The word "also" usually goes between ... whilst the words "as well" and "too" ...

449 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! He also speaks French. He speaks French as well. He speaks French too

DESCRIBE 叙述する, 描写する	DESCRIPTION 叙述, 描写	JUST ちょうど, まさに
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DESCRIBE SOMEONE YOU KNOW, PLEASE (ONE OF YOUR FAMILY OR FRIENDS ETC.). I'll describe my uncle. My uncle is tall and thin ...

DESCRIBE THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE. The place where I live is by the sea. It is quite large. There are some factories just outside it ...

WHAT'S HE DOING ?/ He's describing the place where he lives

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD ENOUGH DESCRIPTION ? Yes, I think it's ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHOM • WHO (だれ) の目的語

The word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom"./ For example, in the sentence "Who is speaking to you ?", the word "who" is the subject of the sentence, whilst the word "you" is the object./ In the sentence "To whom are you speaking ?", the word "whom" is the object, whilst the word "you" is the subject; that is, the person who is doing the action./

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WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHO" AND "WHOM" ?

The difference between ... is that the word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! "Who can speak Chinese here ?"
and "To whom are you giving the book ?"

The word "whom" is very little used in conversation. Instead of saying "To whom are you speaking ?", we nearly always say "Who are you speaking to ?", because it is easier to say, although it is not really grammatically correct.

WHAT DO WE GENERALLY SAY INSTEAD OF "TO WHOM ARE YOU SPEAKING ?" / We generally say "Who are you speaking to ?" instead of "to whom ..."

WHY ? Because it's easier to say

AS SOON AS • ~するやいやな **OVER** 終って

WHAT DID YOU DO AS SOON AS YOU CAME INTO THE CLASSROOM ?
I sat down etc. as soon as I came into the classroom

WHAT'LL YOU DO AS SOON AS THE LESSON IS OVER ? I'll stand up,
go home etc. as soon as the ...

451 WHEN YOU LEND ANYTHING, LIKE MONEY FOR EXAMPLE, DO YOU PREFER THE OTHER PERSON TO GIVE IT BACK ON A CERTAIN DATE OR JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ? When I lend anything, like money ...
I prefer the other ...

STRANGE 妙な, 普通でない

WHO'S THE STRANGEST PERSON YOU KNOW ? A friend of mine is the
strangest ...

EXERCISE 36

LESSON 77

SHUT 閉める, 閉じる	SHUT UP 黙る (らせる)	BE QUIET 静かにする	WISH (v) 望む, 願う
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Instead of the verb "to close", we can use the verb "to shut". The verb "to shut up" means the same as "to be quiet" but is much less polite, and is generally used when one is angry.

WHAT VERB CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO CLOSE" ?

We can use the verb "to shut" instead of ...

WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY WITH A FRIEND BECAUSE HE KEEPS SPEAKING TO YOU WHILST YOU'RE TRYING TO READ A BOOK, WHAT DO YOU TELL HIM TO DO ?/

When I'm angry with ... because he ... I tell him to shut up

452 TO TELL SOMEBODY TO SHUT UP IS NOT REALLY POLITE. IF, THEREFORE, WE WISH TO BE POLITE, WHAT OUGHT WE TO SAY INSTEAD ?

If we wish to be polite, we ought to say "be quiet" instead

CHOOSE 選ぶ

DO YOU CHOOSE YOUR CLOTHES YOURSELF, OR DOES SOMEONE HELP YOU TO CHOOSE THEM ?/

Yes, I choose my clothes myself, ... or ... No, I don't choose ...

IF YOU HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN HAVING 10,000 POUNDS NOW OR 40,000 POUNDS IN TEN YEARS' TIME, WHICH'D YOU CHOOSE ?

If I had to ... having ... I'd choose to have ...

WHY ?

RATHER • むしろ, いくぶん

RATHER THAN ~よりはむしろ...

WOULD YOU SAY YOU SPOKE ENGLISH RATHER WELL NOW ?/

Yes, I'd say I spoke ...

WOULD YOU SAY THE WEATHER WAS RATHER NICE TODAY ? Yes, I'd say the weather was ...

453 WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE AN ICED DRINK THAN A HOT DRINK AT THE MOMENT ?

Yes, I'd rather have ... than ... or ... No, I wouldn't rather have an ... but I'd rather have a ...

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER DO: READ A BOOK, WATCH TELEVISION, OR GO TO THE CINEMA ?/ I'd rather ...

FAITH 信用

CHRISTIAN キリスト教の

HAVE YOU VERY MUCH FAITH IN OTHER PEOPLE'S WORD? Yes, I've very much ... or ... No, I haven't very ...

HOW OLD IS THE CHRISTIAN FAITH? The Christian faith is about two thousand years old

PREPOSITION + GERUND • 前置詞+動名詞

You will perhaps have noticed that, after a preposition in English, we use the gerund and not the infinitive. For example, "before going; on speaking; after eating" etc. A Gerund is a Verbal Noun (that is, half a verb and half a noun) and ends in -ing./

DO WE USE THE GERUND OR THE INFINITIVE AFTER A PREPOSITION? We use the gerund after ...

454 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! On coming; after taking; before asking etc.

WHAT DO YOU DO BEFORE COMING TO SCHOOL? I ... etc. before coming to school

WHAT IS A GERUND? A gerund is a Verbal Noun (that is, half a verb and half a noun) and ends in -ing

FREE 自由な	BUSY 忙しい	FRIENDSHIP 友情, 親交
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ARE MOST PEOPLE BUSY ON SUNDAY?/ No, most ... but they're free

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A FREE MEAL (OR RIDE)? By a free ... we mean that we don't have to pay for it

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE FREE? IN OTHER WORDS, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE THINGS LIKE WALKING, SWIMMING, FRIENDSHIP, LOOKING AT NATURE ETC., THINGS THAT DO NOT COST MONEY; OR DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE THINGS LIKE BIG, FAST CARS, EXPENSIVE FOOD AND CLOTHES ETC?/ Yes, I believe that the ... or ... No, I don't believe that the ...

455 **RECOGNISE**
認識する

TO BE GOOD AT DOING SOMETHING
何かをするのが得意である

DO YOU THINK YOU'D BE ABLE TO RECOGNISE ME IF WE MET EACH OTHER AGAIN IN THIRTY YEARS' TIME? Yes, I think I'd be able to ... if we ...
or ... No, I don't think I'd be ... if we met ...

WOULD YOU SAY YOU WERE GOOD AT RECOGNISING PEOPLE'S FACES AFTER NOT HAVING SEEN THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS? Yes, I'd say I was good ... or ... No, I wouldn't say I was good at ...

JOB 仕事

WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST INTERESTING?/
I think the job of ... is the most interesting

TICKET 切符, 入場券

HOW MUCH'S A CINEMA TICKET IN YOUR HOME TOWN? A cinema ticket in my town is about ...

LIP くちびる

WHAT'S THIS? It's your bottom lip

SYSTEM 組織, 体系, 制度

456 WHAT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR COUNTRY? We have a ... system of government in ...

SAIL 1250 帆走する, 航行する

SAILOR 船乗り

ARE SOME SAILING SHIPS STILL USED TODAY? Yes, some sailing ships are still used today, but not many

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SAILOR? Yes, I'd like to ... or ... No, I wouldn't like ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

DICTIONATION 43

I do not get up/ immediately I wake up,/ but I lie in bed/ for a few minutes./ We sometimes/ go through the summer/ without going for a swim./ To cross the road/ without looking both ways/ would be very dangerous./ When we say/ we ought to study,/ it means that we have an alternative,/ but that we are under a moral obligation to study./ Although there were no bones/ in the meat,/ it had been cooked/ so badly/ that it was impossible to eat./ In origin,/ most people in Europe/ are of a mixture of blood;/ this being caused/ by the many wars/ that there have been in the past.

LESSON 78

EMPHATIC "DO" • 強調の DO

457 **SUCH**
そのような

DENY
否定する

EXCLAMATION
感嘆詞

I DO SPEAK ENGLISH

I DO LIKE THIS BOOK

As you already know, the auxiliary verb "do" is used in the Present Simple Tense only in the interrogative and negative but not in the positive. For example, "Do you speak English? Yes, I speak English. No, I do not speak English."

However, when we wish to be emphatic about something, we can also use it in the positive, and say "Yes, I *do* speak English!" In such cases, we put a heavy accent on the word "do".

WHEN DO WE USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO" IN A POSITIVE SENTENCE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE? We use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive ... when we wish to be emphatic

We usually use the emphatic "do" when someone denies something we say and which we know to be true./ For example, we might say "Mr. and Mrs. Brown go to the cinema every evening", and then someone might deny it and say "No, they don't go to the cinema every evening", and we then say emphatically "Yes, they *do* go to the cinema every evening".

WHEN DO WE USUALLY USE THE EMPHATIC "DO"? We usually use ... when someone denies something we say, and which we know to be true, or believe to be true

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! For example, we might say "Mr. Smith eats a lot" and someone might deny it, and say "No, he doesn't eat a lot", and then we say "Yes, he *does* eat a lot"

458 GIVE THE ANSWER TO THIS SENTENCE USING THE EMPHATIC FORM, PLEASE! "YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT I'VE GOT IN MY POCKET"/
Yes, I *do* know what you've got in your pocket.

Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. For example, "I *do* like this book! He *does* speak English well!"

TELL ME ANOTHER USE OF THE EMPHATIC "DO", PLEASE !/ Another use of ... is in an exclamation

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "I *do* hate noisy children !" and "She *does* write beautifully!"

Of course, the emphatic form can also be used in the Past Tense. For example, "I *did* speak English well ten years ago" and "I *did* like that book I read last week."

GIVE THE ANSWER TO THIS SENTENCE USING THE EMPHATIC FORM IN THE PAST, PLEASE ! "YOU DIDN'T COME TO SCHOOL YESTERDAY"
Yes, I *did* come to school yesterday

HIT たたく, 打つ

459 WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're hitting the table with your hand

WERE YOU EVER HIT BY YOUR MOTHER WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?
Yes, I was sometimes hit ... or ... No, I was never ...

WHAT'D HAPPEN IF YOU HIT A POLICEMAN ? If I hit ... he'd probably hit me back and throw me in prison

FAIR 金髪の, 博覧会, 公平な 遊園地, 定期市, 順当な	FAIRLY かなり, 相当に	AMUSEMENT 楽しみ, 娯楽	PARK 公園
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SWEET 甘い物, 菓子	JUST 公平な	MODERATE 適度の, 穏健な	UNFAIR 不公平な
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The word "fair" has five different meanings, which are as follows:
(fair hair): (industrial and agricultural fairs, for example):
..... (just): (moderate): (amusement park)

WHAT ARE THE FIVE MEANINGS OF THE WORD "FAIR" ? The five meanings of the word "fair" are ...

DO PEOPLE BECOME DARKER AND DARKER IN HAIR COLOUR AS WE GO TOWARDS THE NORTH OF EUROPE? No, people don't ... but they become fairer and fairer

460 DOES THIS COUNTRY HOLD A FAIR (INDUSTRIAL OR AGRICULTURAL TYPE OF FAIR) EVERY YEAR IN ONE OF ITS LARGE CITIES?/ Yes, this country holds a ... or ... No, this country doesn't hold a ...

WHERE? WHEN?

DO YOU EVER GO?

Yes, I sometimes go ... or ... No, I never go...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

Because I like such things ... or ... Because I'm not interested in such things

IF I GAVE EVERYONE IN THE CLASS A SWEET EXCEPT YOU, DO YOU THINK THAT WOULD BE QUITE FAIR (JUST)?/ No, if you gave ... I don't think it'd ... but I think it'd be very unfair

DO THEY HAVE A FAIR (AMUSEMENT PARK) IN THIS TOWN? Yes, they have ... or ... No, they don't have ...

WHERE? WHEN?

DO YOU EVER GO?

WHY OR WHY NOT?

DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH FAIRLY (MODERATELY) WELL NOW?/

Yes, I speak English fairly well now

461 **PLEASURE** 喜び

IS IT A GREAT PLEASURE FOR YOU TO GET UP IN THE MORNING?

Yes, it's a great pleasure for ... or ... No, it isn't a ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

Because I find my work etc. interesting ... or ... Because, when I get up, it is often cold outside the bed and I usually have to get up in order to go to school or to work etc.

DO YOU THINK A LIFE COMPLETELY FULL OF PLEASURE WOULD BE BORING?/

Yes, I think a life ... would be ... or ... No, I don't think ...

EXPERIMENT 実験

ARE YOU AGAINST ANIMALS BEING USED FOR EXPERIMENTS?

Yes, I'm against ... or ... No, I'm not ...

DISCOVER 発見する

WHEN WAS AMERICA DISCOVERED BY EUROPEANS, AND WHO DISCOVERED IT ?

America was discovered by Europeans in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, or, by Leif Ericsson about the year 1000

RESULT 結果

462 WHAT IS OFTEN THE RESULT OF PUTTING A CAT AND A DOG TOGETHER ?/

The result of putting a cat and a dog together is often a battle and a lot of noise

SCIENTIST 科学者

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SCIENTIST ? Yes, I'd like ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

DIVISION 分割, 区分, 部

HOW MANY FOOTBALL DIVISIONS ARE THERE IN YOUR COUNTRY ?

There are ... in my country

WHICH DIVISION'S YOUR HOME TOWN IN ? My home town's in the ... division

LESSON 79

IN •

～に

WITHIN

～の範囲内に

ON THE OTHER HAND

他方では

The time now is 6 o'clock. If I went out of the room and said to you, "I'll be back in an hour's time", it would mean that I'd be back at 7 o'clock. If, however, I went out of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", it'd mean that I'd be back at any time between now and 7 o'clock.

THE TIME NOW IS 6 O'CLOCK. IF I WENT OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAID, "I'LL BE BACK IN AN HOUR", AT WHAT TIME WOULD I RETURN ?/

If you went out of ... you'd return at 7 o'clock

463 IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, I WENT OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAID "I'LL BE BACK WITHIN AN HOUR", AT WHAT TIME WOULD I RETURN ?

If on the ... you'd return at any time between now and 7 o'clock

DO YOU THINK THERE'LL BE ANOTHER WORLD WAR WITHIN THE NEXT 50 YEARS ?/

Yes, I think there'll ... or ... No, I don't think there'll ...

MAIN
主な

MAINLY
主に

SHOPPING
買い物

WHICH IS THE MAIN SHOPPING STREET IN THIS TOWN? ... is the main shopping ...

DO YOU THINK THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF ONE COUNTRY AND THOSE OF ANOTHER IS MAINLY A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE OR DO YOU THINK THERE ARE OTHER MORE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES ?/ I think the difference ... is mainly ... or ... I think that there are more important differences than that of language; such as differences of ...

SING – SANG – SUNG
歌う (過去) (過去分詞)

AT REST
静止して, 安らかに, 眠って

464 **BATH**
風呂

BATHROOM
風呂場, 浴室, 便所

IN PUBLIC
公然と

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO SING" ? The paradigm ... sing – sang – sung

WHY ARE PEOPLE SO OFTEN IN THE HABIT OF SINGING TO THEMSELVES IN THE BATH ?/ People are so ... perhaps because they are alone and think that nobody can hear them; also because the water makes them feel completely at rest whilst at the same time making them feel alive and awake. Also perhaps one's voice sounds better in the bathroom

IF YOU SANG IN PUBLIC (IN THE STREET, FOR EXAMPLE), HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK YOU'D EARN ? If I sang ... I think I'd ...

HAVE YOU EVER SUNG IN PUBLIC ? Yes, I've sometimes ... or ... No, I've never ...

PROFIT 利益

LOSS 損益

IF YOU BOUGHT A BUSINESS FOR, SHALL WE SAY, 400,000 POUNDS AND SOLD IT AGAIN LATER FOR 100,000 POUNDS, WOULD YOU BE MAKING A PROFIT ?/ No, if I ... I wouldn't be making a profit, but I'd be making a loss

465 HOW MUCH WOULD YOUR LOSS BE ? My loss'd be 300,000 pounds

FUTURE PERFECT • 未来完了

I SHALL HAVE STUDIED 私は勉強しているでしょう

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

We use the Past Perfect when there are two actions in the past, and one action is before the other. For example, "I studied English before I went to England"

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

We use the Present Perfect when an action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I have studied English this week"

Now we have the Future Perfect Tense which, like the Past Perfect and Present Perfect Tenses, is formed with the verb "to have" and a Past Participle.

For example:

Past Perfect: I had studied

Present Perfect: I have studied

Future Perfect: I shall have studied

466 We use the Future Perfect Tense for an action that will be finished *before* a certain time in the future, or *at* a certain time in the future./ For example, "*Before* two o'clock tomorrow, I *shall have* finished my lunch", or "*At* two o'clock tomorrow, I *shall have* finished my lunch"./

HOW DO WE FORM THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE ? We form the ... with the verb "to have" and a Past Participle

WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE ? We use the ... for an action that will be finished "before" a certain time in the future, or "at" a certain time in the future

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! By this time tomorrow, I shall have already spoken to him

WILL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR DINNER BEFORE THIS TIME TOMORROW ?/

Yes, I'll have had my ... or ... No, I shan't have had my ...

SHALL WE HAVE LEFT THIS ROOM IN THREE HOURS' TIME ? Yes, we'll have left this ... or ... No, we shan't have ...

WILL YOU HAVE BEEN HOME BEFORE I SEE YOU AGAIN NEXT LESSON ?

Yes, I'll have been ... or ... No, I shan't have ...

WILL ALL THE SHOPS HAVE SHUT BY NINE O'CLOCK THIS EVENING ?/

Yes, all the shops will have shut ... or ... No, not all the shops'll have ...

467 **MINISTER** 大臣

PRIME 首位の, 主な, 最重要の

WHAT DO SOME COUNTRIES CALL THE MOST IMPORTANT MINISTER
IN THE GOVERNMENT? Some countries call ... the Prime Minister

WHAT OTHER KIND OF MINISTERS HAVE WE? The other kind of ministers
we have are government ministers; such as minister
of agriculture, foreign minister etc., and also church ministers

GUESS 推測する, ~と思う

ARE YOU USUALLY ABLE TO GUESS A PERSON'S AGE? Yes, I'm usually ...
or ... No, I'm not usually ...

COIN 硬貨

HAVE YOU GOT ANY COINS IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) AT THE
MOMENT? Yes, I've got some ... or ... No, I haven't got any ...

KNOCK たたく, 打つ

WHAT AM I DOING? You're knocking on the table

468 **DICTIONARY 44**

In some countries, a lot of things used daily/ belong to the government./ such as the roads,/ the trains, water and electricity./ The notice/ outside the police station/ said that the man was wanted/ dead or alive./ Don't throw/ that piece of paper away:/ I still need it./ I haven't finished with it yet./ The little boy/ had just been given/ a clean handkerchief/ by his mother,/ and immediately he dropped it/ on the floor/ and made it all dirty again./ He was completely off his guard/ because the pen he bought/ from the man in the street/ was faulty and soon broke,/ and he became very angry/ and took a long time/ to calm down./ But there was no comparison in price/ between the pen he bought/ and the ones that are sold/ in the shops.

LESSON 80

RODE RIDE (乗る)の過去

BICYCLE 自転車

WHAT'S THE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO RIDE"? The Past ... rode

IF YOU RODE FROM HERE TO THE NEAREST TOWN BY BICYCLE,
ABOUT HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE YOU? If I rode ... it'd take me about ...

JOIN

加入する, 結合する

JOINT

関節, 合わせ目

LIKE THIS

このように

WOULD YOU LIKE TO JOIN THE ARMY ?/ Yes, I'd ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

469 IF WE JOIN TWO PIECES OF WOOD TOGETHER LIKE THIS, WHAT DO WE MAKE ? If we join ... like that, we make a cross

WHAT PART OF THE ARM IS THIS ? That part of the arm is a joint of the arm

E.G. = EXEMPLI GRATIA = FOR EXAMPLE

例えば, 例

ABBREVIATION

省略形, 短縮形

The letters "e.g." are the abbreviation of "exempli gratia", from the Latin, which means "for example". We use these letters in writing, as an abbreviation, but not in speaking./

WHAT ARE THE LETTERS "E.G." AN ABBREVIATION OF ? The letters "e.g." are ...

WHEN DO WE USE THESE LETTERS ? We use these letters in writing, as an abbreviation, but not in speaking

HERE I AM • 私はここにいます**LIST** 表

The translation of "Here I am" is "....."

470 WHAT'S THE TRANSLATION OF "HERE I AM" ? The translation of ... is ...

We form this kind of exclamation by using the word "here" plus the Present Simple of the verb "to be". For example, "Here I am: here you are: here he is" etc.

HOW DO WE FORM THIS KIND OF EXCLAMATION ?/ We form this kind ... by using the word "here" plus the Present Simple of the verb "to be"

The following is a complete list of all the persons:

HERE I AM**HERE YOU ARE****HERE HE IS**