

HERE SHE IS

HERE IT IS

HERE WE ARE

HERE YOU ARE

HERE THEY ARE

GIVE ME THE COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE PERSONS WITH THEIR TRANSLATIONS, PLEASE !/

Here I am: "...". Here you are: "...".
Here he is: "...". ...

**When the subject is not "I, you, he etc.", we put it after the verb and not before it.
For example, "Here they are!" - "Here are the students!"**

471 **WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NOT "I, YOU, HE ETC.", DO WE PUT IT BEFORE OR AFTER THE VERB ?** When the subject is not ... we put it after the verb

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/ Here he is! – Here's John! Here it is! –
Here's the book! Here they are – Here are the boys!

STATE

政府, 国政, 状態

STATEMENT

声明, 陳述, 事業報告

APPLICATION

申し込み, 申請, 願書

FORM (書き込み)用紙

PASSPORT パスポート, 旅券

DO YOU PAY TAXES TO THE STATE ? Yes, I pay ... or ... No, I don't ...

IS THIS ROOM IN A GOOD STATE (CONDITION) OR A BAD STATE ?

This room's in a ... state

WHEN YOU MAKE AN APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT, WHAT MUST YOU STATE ON THE APPLICATION FORM ?/ When I make ... I must state my name, my address, my age, the colour of my eyes and hair etc.

472 **IF YOU MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT THAT IS AGAINST THE LAW, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU ?** If I make ... I might be thrown into prison

FIGHT

戦い, 決闘, 論争

DRUNK

酒飲み

MORAL

道德上の

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A FIGHT IN THE STREET – BETWEEN TWO DRUNKS FOR EXAMPLE ?

Yes, I've seen ... or ... No, I've never ...

WHERE ? WHAT HAPPENED ?/

WHY IS IT SOME PEOPLE WANT TO FIGHT THE MOMENT THEY GET DRUNK ?
Some ... perhaps because, when they are drunk, they can't think correctly and so they lose all moral sense and the little animal that is deep down inside them rises to the top and wants to fight, as is the nature of nearly all animals ... etc.

MIND 心, 知力, 考え	BRAIN 脳, 頭脳, 知力	BRAINY 頭のよい	ABSTRACT 抽象的な
--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------

"Mind" we use in the abstract sense, whereas "brain" we generally use in the physical sense.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MIND" AND "BRAIN" ?
The difference between "mind" and "brain" is that we use ...

473 IF YOU DECIDE, FOR EXAMPLE, TO GO TO THE CINEMA ONE EVENING, ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF CHANGING YOUR MIND LATER ?/ No, if I decide to ... I'm not in the habit of ... or ...
Yes, if I decide ... I'm in the habit ...

WHICH GREAT MAN IN HISTORY DO YOU THINK HAD THE BEST BRAIN ?
I think ... had the best brain of any great man in history

WHO'S THE BRAINIEST IN YOUR FAMILY ? My ... is the brainiest in my family

CRIMINAL 犯罪者, 犯罪の

WHAT HAPPENS TO CRIMINALS IF THE POLICE CATCH THEM ? If the police catch criminals, they throw them into prison

GUN 銃

MUST YOU HAVE PERMISSION TO CARRY A GUN OR TO KEEP ONE AT HOME ?/ Yes, you must have ... or ... No, you don't need permission ...

ARREST 逮捕する

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE ARRESTED ? Yes, I've seen ... or ...
No, I've never ...

WHO ? WHEN ? WHY ?

CIVILIZE 文明化する

DO YOU THINK THE WORLD'S MORE CIVILIZED NOWADAYS THAN IT WAS IN THE PAST ?

Yes, I think the world's ... or ...

No, I don't think ... but I think it's less civilized

474 LESSON 81

SHORT ANSWERS WITH AUXILIARY VERBS •

YES, I DO

はい, 私は~します

YES, I AM

はい, 私は~です

YES, I HAVE

はい, 私は~ます

YES, I WILL

はい, 私は~でしょう

YES, I WOULD

はい, 私は~でしょう

When we ask a question with the auxiliary verb "do" or "did", we can use a short answer without repeating the main verb. For example, "Do you walk to school ?" – "Yes, I do" or "No, I don't".

Answer the following questions with just "do" or "did".

DO PEOPLE USUALLY HAVE TO WORK IN ORDER TO EARN MONEY ?/

Yes, they do

DO YOU LAUGH WHEN YOU SEE AN ACCIDENT ?

No, I don't

DID WE SPEAK TO EACH OTHER LAST LESSON ?

Yes, we did

DID PEOPLE BELIEVE THE WORLD WAS ROUND IN THE OLD DAYS ?

No, they didn't

We can also use short answers with the other auxiliary verbs "to be; to have; will; would; can; must" etc.

475 WITH WHAT OTHER AUXILIARY VERBS CAN WE ALSO USE SHORT ANSWERS ?/

We can also use ... with ... "to be; to have ..."

CAN YOU GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

"Are you Mr. Brown ?"

– "Yes, I am". "Have you got a pen ?" – "Yes, I have" etc.

Answer the following questions with short answers.

SHALL WE STILL BE ALIVE IN TWO MINUTES' TIME ?

Yes, we shall

WOULD YOU NEED ANY MONEY IF YOU WENT TO THE CINEMA AND HAD A FREE TICKET ?/ No, I wouldn't

CAN YOU SWIM ? Yes, I can ... or ... No, I can't

MUST ONE BE VERY CAREFUL WHEN ONE DOES SOMETHING DANGEROUS ? Yes, one must

In future, however, I don't want you to use these short forms when answering my questions. I want you always to answer in the long form in order to get more practice in speaking.

WHY IS IT I DON'T WANT YOU TO ANSWER MY QUESTIONS IN FUTURE BY USING THESE SHORT FORMS ?/ You don't want ... in order for us to get more practice in speaking

476 **ROSE RISE**(起きる,上がる)の過去

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "RISE" ? The Past ... "rose"

WHAT TIME DID YOU RISE THIS MORNING ? I rose at ... this morning

DID THE SUN RISE EARLY THIS MORNING ? Yes, the sun rose ... or ...
No, the sun didn't ... but it rose ...

HOW HIGH • **MILE** **POINT (decimal) ¹³⁰⁰**
どのくらいの高さ マイル(1.609m) 点, 小数点

KILOMETRE キロメートル **POPULATION** 人口

ABOUT HOW HIGH ARE THE WALLS OF THIS ROOM IN FEET ?/ The walls of ... are about ... feet high

ABOUT HOW LONG IS THIS TABLE IN FEET ? This table is about ... feet long

IF I AM [5] FEET [11] INCHES TALL, ABOUT HOW TALL DO YOU THINK YOU ARE IN FEET AND INCHES ? If you are ... I think I'm about ... feet ... inches tall

477 **A mile equals about one point six (1.6) kilometres.**

ABOUT HOW MANY KILOMETRES DOES A MILE EQUAL ?/ A mile equals about one point six kilometres

A kilometre equals about point six (0.6) of a mile.

ABOUT HOW MANY MILES DOES A KILOMETRE EQUAL ? A kilometre equals
about point six of a mile

IF A KILOMETRE EQUALS ABOUT POINT SIX (0.6) OF A MILE, HOW
FAR IS IT FROM HERE TO THE NEAREST TOWN IN MILES ?/
If a kilometre ... it is about ... miles from here to ...

HOW BIG IS THIS TOWN IN POPULATION ? This town has a population
of about ...

FELL FALL(落ちる)の過去

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "FALL" ? The Past ... "fell"

IF YOU FELL FROM THE TOP OF A VERY HIGH BUILDING, WHAT'D
HAPPEN ? If I fell ... I'd kill myself (or I'd die)

GLAD うれしい

WOULD YOU BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT YOU HAD FAILED AN EXAM ?/
No, I wouldn't ... but I'd be very unhappy

WOULD YOU BE GLAD IF YOU WERE TOLD YOU HAD WON THE
FOOTBALL POOLS ? Yes, I'd be glad if I were told ...

478 **SICK** 病気の, 吐きたい

VOMIT 吐く, 吐き出す, 嘔吐物

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD FOR "ILL" ? "Sick" is another ...

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE WORD "SICK" BESIDES "ILL" ?
"Vomit" is another ...

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE SICK (VOMIT) ?/ Certain smells, excessive eating or
drinking etc ., make people sick (or vomit)

REPAIR 修理する

HOW OFTEN DO YOU NEED YOUR SHOES REPAIRED ? I need my shoes
repaired about once a ...

ROOF 屋根

WHAT DO WE CALL THE TOP COVERING OF A HOUSE ? We call the
top covering of a house "a roof"

WIND 風

WHICH'S THE MAIN WIND FOR THIS PART OF THE WORLD? The ... wind
is the main wind for ...

LOT (THE)
全部

COLON
コロン (:)

TAKE CARE OF
～の世話をする

479 **DICTATION 45**

In the old days,/ people were very much afraid/ of their kings./ It is quite useless/
thinking about what will happen/ if they win;/ simply because they won't win./ My pen is
the most useful thing/ that I possess./ Mix some wine with it,/ put in some ice/ and then
pour the lot/ into a large glass./ The two countries/ wouldn't even unite/ to protect
themselves/ against their common enemy./ He takes great care of his car/ and lets no one
use it but himself.

LESSON 82

CAUGHT CATCH(捕まえる)の過去, 過去分詞 **JUST AS** ちょうど～の時

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO CATCH"? The paradigm of ...
catch – caught – caught

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU CAUGHT A COLD? The last time
I caught a cold was ...

HAVE YOU EVER CAUGHT A TRAIN JUST AS IT WAS LEAVING THE
STATION ?/ Yes, I've sometimes caught ... or ... No, I've never caught ...

DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH • 直接話法と間接話法

DIRECT SPEECH : **I SAID "THE ROOM IS LARGE"**

INDIRECT SPEECH : **I SAID THAT THE ROOM WAS LARGE**

480 **REPORT**
伝える, 報告する

REFER
言及する

IF ... THEN
それならもし～ならば

There are two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said./ We can either
give the exact words of the speaker and say, for example, "Mr. Brown said "I like
warm weather"." This is called Direct Speech./ Or, we can report what Mr. Brown

said, like this: "Mr. Brown said that he liked warm weather." This is called **Indirect Speech or Reported Speech.**

WHAT ARE THE TWO WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN REPEAT WHAT SOMEONE HAS SAID ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The two ways in which we ... are where we can either give the exact words of the speaker, for example, Mr. Brown said "I like warm weather", or where we can report what the speaker said, for example "Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather"

WHAT DO WE CALL THESE TWO WAYS OF REPEATING WHAT SOMEONE HAS SAID ?/

We call ... Direct and Indirect Speech

At the moment, I am speaking, and I am saying, "The room is large". Now, if I then asked you, "What did I say ?", you would have to answer "You said that the room was large". This is turning Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

When we change Direct Speech into Indirect Speech, we must change the verbs from the Present Tense into the Past Tense. For example; Now, I am saying "The room is large", whilst, "Yesterday, I said that the room was large."/

- 481 **If the verbs in the sentence are already in the Past, then they sometimes remain unchanged or are changed into tenses that put them even further into the past. It should also be noticed that the Present Perfect "I have taken" is put into the Past Perfect "I had taken".**

WHAT DO WE DO WITH THE TENSES WHEN WE CHANGE DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. When we change ... we must change the verbs from the Present Tense into the Past Tense, e.g. "The room is large", whilst "Yesterday, I said that the room was large"

WHAT DO WE DO TO VERBS THAT ARE ALREADY IN THE PAST TENSE ?/

Verbs that are already in the Past Tense we sometimes leave unchanged, or change into tenses that put them even further into the past

The important thing to remember is that the past of "shall" is "should", whilst the past of "will" is "would". This use of "should" and "would" is called the Future in the Past, and is used for something said in the past which refers to a future action.

For example "John will go to London next year" is a statement that refers to a future action, whilst, "I said that John would go to London next year" is the same future statement put into the past./

482 WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SHALL" ? The Past of ... "should"

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

WHAT'S THE FUTURE IN THE PAST, AND WHEN DO WE USE IT ?

The Future in the Past is when we use "should" and "would" for "shall" and "will", and we use it for something said in the past which refers to a future action

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "John will go to London next year" becomes
"I said that John would go to London next year"

Right. I will now make some statements and ask you to tell me what I said, which means you will have to change my Direct Speech into Indirect Speech./

"I AM SPEAKING TO YOU" – WHAT DID I SAY ? You said that you were speaking to me

"I HAVE JUST TAKEN THE PEN FROM THE TABLE" – WHAT DID I SAY ?
You said that you had just taken the pen from the table

"I THINK I SHALL GO TO LONDON TOMORROW" – WHAT DID I SAY ?/
You said that you thought you would go to London tomorrow

Notice that, in the last example, the word "shall" in the direct sentence becomes "would" and not "should" in the indirect sentence, because it is put into the second person: "you would".

483 "I HAD A BOOK IN MY HAND WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON" – WHAT DID I SAY ?/ You said that you had a book in your hand when you came into the room at the beginning of the lesson

"IF I WERE A KING, MY WIFE WOULD BE CALLED A QUEEN" –
WHAT DID I SAY ? You said that if you were a king, your wife would be called a queen

Notice that words like "I, you, he, my, your, his etc." change when Direct Speech becomes Indirect Speech.

Notice also that inverted commas are not used for Indirect Speech, and when we use Indirect Speech, we need not use the word "that" if we don't wish to. We can say – "He said the room was large" instead of – "He said that the room was large"./

DO WE USE INVERTED COMMAS FOR INDIRECT SPEECH? No, we don't use ...

DO WE NEED TO USE THE WORD "THAT" WHEN WE USE INDIRECT SPEECH? No, we don't need to use the word "that" when ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! He said that the room was large ... or ...
He said the room was large

484 **FLAT** 平らな

DID PEOPLE IN THE OLD DAYS BELIEVE THE WORLD WAS ROUND?/
No, people in ... but they believed it was flat

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FLATTEST PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY? One of the flattest ... is ...

PITY	WHAT A PITY!	PICNIC	PHRASE
哀れみ, 同情	なんてかわいそうな!	ピクニック	句, 成句

WOULD YOU THINK IT WERE A GREAT PITY IF YOU WENT FOR A PICNIC IN THE COUNTRY AND IT RAINED?/
Yes, I'd think it were a great pity if ...

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DO YOU PITY MOST? I pity ... most

TRANSLATE THIS PHRASE: "WHAT A PITY!"

BLOW (吹く) - **BLEW** - **BLOWN**

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BLOW"? The paradigm ...
blow – blew – blown

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN BLOWN OFF YOUR FEET BY THE WIND? –
IF SO, WHEN? Yes, I've been ... or ... No, I've never ...

EXERCISE 37

CONSIDER 熟考する, と考える **DECISION** 決心

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE WORST THING THAT CAN HAPPEN TO A PERSON? I consider the worst thing ... is ...
(to die slowly in great pain etc)

WHY MUST WE CONSIDER CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING AN IMPORTANT DECISION? We must consider carefully before making an important decision because, if we don't consider carefully, we might make a big mistake

WHATEVER • **WHENEVER** **WHEREVER** **WHOEVER**
何でも いつでも どこでも だれでも

LIMIT **UNLIMITED** **MOST OF**
制限 無制限の ほとんどの

CORRECT 正しい **INCORRECT** / 正しくない

The difference between the words "what" and "whatever" is that the word "what" we use in a limited sense, whilst the word "whatever" we use in a more unlimited sense. Other examples of this kind of thing are: when - whenever; where - wherever and who - whoever.

486 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHAT" AND "WHATEVER"? The difference between ... is that the word "what" we use in a limited sense, whilst the word "whatever" we use in a more unlimited sense

IF YOU COULD BUY WHATEVER YOU WANTED, WHAT WOULD YOU BUY AND WHY? If I could buy whatever I wanted, I'd buy ... because ...

CAN YOU GO FOR A HOLIDAY WHENEVER YOU LIKE ?/ Yes, I can go for ...
or ... No, I can't go ...

WHY NOT? Because I have to work or study for most of the year

IF YOU COULD GO WHEREVER YOU LIKED IN THE WORLD, WHERE'D YOU GO? If I could go wherever ... I'd go ...

IF YOU COULD MEET WHOEVER YOU WISHED IN THE WORLD, WHOM WOULD YOU PREFER TO MEET ?/ If I could meet whoever I wished ... I'd prefer to ...

In that last sentence, the word "whoever" is really incorrect as it is the object of the sentence and not the subject. Consequently, it ought to be "whomever" and not "whoever". However, we prefer to use "whoever" as it is easier to say, which is why it is more common. Also, "whom would you prefer ..." usually becomes "who would you prefer ..." in conversation.

- 487 IN THAT LAST SENTENCE, IS THE WORD "WHOEVER" USED CORRECTLY ?/ No, in that last sentence the word "whoever" is not used correctly
WHAT OUGHT WE TO USE INSTEAD ? We ought to use "whomever" instead
WHY ? Because the word "whoever" is the subject of a sentence, whilst the word "whomever" is the object
WHY DO WE PREFER TO USE "WHOEVER" INSTEAD OF "WHOMEVER" ? We prefer to use "whoever" instead of "whomever" because it's easier to say

THE TRUTH

真実

A LIE

うそ

THINK OF

と思う, 考える

DO YOU ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH ? Yes, I always tell ... or ... No, I don't always tell the truth, but sometimes I tell lies

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Because I think it makes life easier ... or ... Because it's sometimes necessary to tell small lies in order not to be unpleasant to people.

If, for example, a woman asks us what we think of her new dress, we ought to say that we think it looks nice even if we really think it looks ugly

DO NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH ? No, newspapers don't always tell ... , but sometimes they tell lies

WHY DO THEY SOMETIMES TELL LIES ? They sometimes ... because they want to make people believe something different from the truth; and sometimes because they have to put the news together in a great hurry and so do not have time to make sure that what they are printing is really the truth

488 **MISS** 逃す, さびしく思う

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO CATCH" ?/ The opposite of ...
"to miss"

IF I SUDDENLY THREW A GLASS AT YOU AND YOU MISSED IT,
WHAT'D HAPPEN ? If you suddenly threw ... , it'd fall on the floor
and probably break

ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF MISSING TRAINS AND BUSES ? Yes, I'm in
the habit of ... or ... No, I'm not in ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Because I always give myself plenty of time to catch
trains and buses ... or ... I always leave everything
to the last minute and then have to hurry ... etc.

HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO BE AWAY FROM HOME FOR BEFORE
YOU BEGIN TO MISS YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS ? I have to be away from
home for about ... before I begin ...

DID YOU MISS THE LAST LESSON ? – IF SO, WHY ? Yes, I missed the ...
or ... No, I didn't ...

489 **HURT – HURT – HURT** **FLOOR (FIRST)** **HOSPITAL**
傷つく (過去) (過去分詞) 階 病院

IF YOU FELL FROM THE TOP OF A HIGH BUILDING YOU'D KILL
YOURSELF; BUT IF YOU FELL FROM A FIRST-FLOOR WINDOW, WHAT
WOULD YOU DO TO YOURSELF ?/ If I fell from a ... , I'd hurt myself

IF YOU HURT YOURSELF VERY BADLY, WHERE'D YOU BE TAKEN TO ?
If I hurt myself very badly, I'd be taken to hospital

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE BADLY HURT IN A ROAD ACCIDENT ?
Yes, I've seen ... or ... No, I've never ...

WHAT HAPPENED ?

WHAT'S THE WORST YOU'VE EVER BEEN HURT ?/ The worst I've ever been
hurt was when ...

UNION **TRADE UNION** **ORGANISATION**
統一, 結合 労働組合 組織, 構成

PARTICULAR **IN FAVOUR OF** **PAY (WAGES)**
特定の, 特殊の ~に賛成して 給料

DO YOU THINK THAT A UNION OF ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE
WORLD WILL EVER BE POSSIBLE ? Yes, I think that a union of ... will one day
be possible ... or ... No, I don't think that a ... will ever be possible

490 WHAT IS A TRADE UNION ?/ A Trade Union is an organisation which protects
the workers of a particular industry, and fights to improve
their pay and conditions

ARE YOU IN FAVOUR OF TRADE UNIONS ? Yes, I'm in favour of ... or ...
No, I'm not in ...

ROPE つな, ロープ

WHAT CAN WE USE ROPE FOR ? We can use rope for pulling things ... etc.

COURT 法廷

LOOK FOR ~を捜す

WHERE DO PEOPLE GO WHEN THEY ARE LOOKING FOR JUSTICE ?
People go to the law courts when they ...

JUDGE 裁判官, 審判員, 判定員

WOULD YOU LIKE THE JOB OF A JUDGE ? Yes, I'd like the ... or ... No,
I wouldn't like ...

DICTIONARY 46

LATENESS 遅いこと, 遅さ

When we hurry,/ we are not able to do things/ as well as/ when we take our time./ You can eat/ as much as you like./ we've got plenty of food./ I haven't eaten so much/ since I was a little boy./ The teacher told the girl's mother/ that he found the girl's school-studies/ were not as good as/ they ought to be./ When we are late/ for an appointment,/ we have to run./ If I lend you some money,/ will you pay it back/ when promised?/ One should not make important decisions/ without thinking carefully./ They would rather live/ in an agricultural part/ of the country./ He made no apology/ for his lateness.

491 LESSON 84

DARK – DARKEN •

暗い 暗くする

SHORT – SHORTEN

短い 短くする

WIDE – WIDEN – WIDTH

幅の広い 広くする 幅

LENGTH – LENGTHEN

長さ 長くする

STRENGTH – STRENGTHEN

強さ 強くする

FARMER

農夫

OBVIOUS

明らかな

RHYTHMICAL

リズムカルな

We can sometimes form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns by adding the letters "en"./ For example, from the adjective "dark" we can make the verb "to darken" which means "to make darker"./ Other examples are "short – shorten: wide – widen etc."/