

HOW DO WE FORM VERBS FROM CERTAIN ADJECTIVES OR NOUNS ?

We form verbs from certain ... by adding the letters "en"

492 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !      Dark – darken; short – shorten ... etc.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO DARKEN" MEAN ?      The verb "to darken" means  
"to make darker"

IF OUR TROUSERS ARE TOO SHORT, WHAT MUST WE DO TO THEM ?/

If our trousers ... , we must lengthen them

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST WAY TO STRENGTHEN THE  
FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ?

I think the best way to ... is to try to increase understanding between  
them ... and perhaps it is not a bad idea to send the children  
of one country to study for a year in another country

HOW DOES A FARMER FATTEN HIS ANIMALS ?      A farmer fattens ... by giving  
them more and better food, obviously

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "OBVIOUS"./      It is obvious from  
what he says that he is not interested in the job

**We form these verbs only from adjectives or nouns of one syllable, and not always then.**

**We don't say, for example, "to smallen" but "to make smaller" - mainly because it  
doesn't sound very pleasant or rhythmical and is not so easy to say.**

493 HOW MANY SYLLABLES MUST AN ADJECTIVE OR NOUN HAVE IN  
ORDER FOR US TO FORM A VERB FROM IT ?/      An adjective or noun must  
have one syllable in order for us ...

CAN WE FORM VERBS FROM ALL ADJECTIVES OF ONE SYLLABLE ?

No, we can't form verbs ...

WHY NOT ?      Because they don't always sound pleasant or rhythmical or easy to say

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A ONE-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVE FROM WHICH  
WE CAN'T FORM A VERB ?/      An example of a ... is small    smallen

(large – largen: slow – slowen etc.)

**ACHE**

痛み

**TOOTHACHE**

歯痛

**STOMACH-ACHE**

腹痛

**EARACHE**

耳痛

**HEADACHE**    頭痛

**An ache is a continuous physical pain, such as toothache, headache, stomach-ache etc.**

WHAT IS AN ACHE? An ache is a continuous ...

WHAT MIGHT YOU GET IF YOU ATE TOO MUCH? I might get stomach-ache  
if I ate too much

494 DO YOU EVER SUFFER FROM EARACHE? Yes, I sometimes suffer ... or ...  
No, I never ...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS GIVE YOU A HEADACHE?/ The kind of things that  
... are noise, too much work, hot weather etc.

**SHOULD •**  
~すべきである

**OUGHT TO**  
~すべきである

**CONFUSE**  
混乱する, 混同する

Another word we can use instead of "ought to" is "should".

WHAT IS ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "OUGHT TO"?  
Another word we can use instead of "ought to" is "should"

SHOULD WE ALWAYS PAY BACK WHAT WE BORROW? Yes, we should  
always pay ...

WHAT SHOULD WE DO BEFORE CROSSING THE ROAD?/ We should look  
both ways before ...

WHY SHOULDN'T CHILDREN THROW STONES AT ONE ANOTHER?  
Children shouldn't throw ... because they might hurt one another very badly

"Should" has two meanings. For example, "I should study" can mean "I ought to study", or it can be the conditional of the verb "study". For example, "I should study if I had enough time". For this reason we generally prefer to use "would" for the conditional, and say "I would study if I had enough time" and use "should" when we mean "ought to".

495 WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF "I SHOULD STUDY"? The two  
meanings of ... are "I ought to study",  
and the conditional "I should study if ..."

TO AVOID CONFUSING THE TWO MEANINGS, WHAT DO WE GENERALLY  
PREFER TO DO? To avoid confusing ... we generally prefer to use "would" for the  
conditional and "should" when we mean "ought to"

**ROUGH**  
荒い, 粗い, あいまいな

**SMOOTH**  
なめらかな

**SURFACE**  
表面

**SEA-SICK**  
船に酔って

**EDUCATED**

教育のある

**UNEDUCATED**

無教育の

**ROUGHLY /**

荒く, おおざっぱに

IS THE SURFACE OF THIS TABLE ROUGH? No, the surface ... but it's smooth

WHEN YOU TRAVEL BY BOAT, DO YOU PREFER THE SEA TO BE ROUGH?

No, when I travel ... but I prefer it to be smooth, or calm

496 WHY OR WHY NOT?

Because a rough sea makes me feel sea-sick ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE MUST LEARN TO TAKE THE ROUGH WITH THE SMOOTH IN LIFE?

When we say we must ... we mean that we must learn to take the ups and downs of life and the bad times with the good times

AT A ROUGH GUESS, HOW MANY PEOPLE WOULD YOU SAY THERE WERE IN SPAIN (OR RUSSIA, OR CHINA ETC) ?/

At a rough guess, I'd say there were ... million ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A PERSON HAS ROUGH MANNERS?

When we say ... we mean that he has not been educated in the correct use of manners - but it does not mean he has bad manners

DO YOU LIKE ROUGH WEATHER?

Yes, I like ... or ... No, I don't ...

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE ROUGHEST GAME ONE CAN PLAY?

I think perhaps rugby is the roughest ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "A ROUGH PIECE OF WORK" ?/ By "a rough piece of work", we mean work that is not yet finished, or is not complete

**GROUND**

地面

**LEVEL**

平面, 平らな

**UNDERGROUND**

地下の

**RAILWAY**

鉄道

497 FLOOR (GROUND) 階

By the word "ground", we usually mean the surface of the land.

WHAT DO WE USUALLY MEAN BY THE WORD "GROUND"? By the word "ground", we ...

ARE THERE ANY SHOPS IN THIS TOWN BUILT BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE GROUND (OR GROUND LEVEL)?

Yes, there are some ... or ... No, there ... aren't any ...

WHERE?

WHEN A TABLE IS NOT LEVEL, WHAT MUST WE DO? When a ... we must put something under one of its legs

HAS THIS TOWN GOT AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY ? Yes, this town's got  
an ... or ... No, this town hasn't got ...

DOES IT NEED ONE ? Yes, I think it needs one ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHAT'S ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THIS BUILDING ?/ There's (or there  
are) ... on the ground floor of ...

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

WHERE'S THE MAIN FOOTBALL GROUND IN THIS TOWN ? The main  
football ground in this town is ...

ARE THERE ANY FLOWERS IN THE GROUNDS OF THIS BUILDING ?  
Yes, there are some ... or ... No, there aren't ...

## LESSON 85

### IMPERATIVE (COMPLETE) • 命令法

LET ME	GO	私に行かせて
	GO	行け
LET HIM	GO	彼に行かせて
LET HER	GO	彼女に行かせて
LET IT	GO	それに行かせて
LET US	GO	私たち行かせて
	GO	行け
LET THEM	GO	彼らに行かせて

WHAT'S THE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ? The Imperative ...  
is "Go !"

**"Go!" is the second person singular and plural of the imperative, meaning "You go!".  
For all the other persons, we add the word "let". The complete imperative is "Let  
me go! Go! Let him (her, it) go! Let us go! Go! Let them go!"**

499 WHAT'S THE COMPLETE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?/  
The complete Imperative of ... is "let me go: go: let him go ..."

**The negative of the imperative we form by using "do not". For example, "Do not let him go! Don't go!" etc.**

**HOW DO WE FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE IMPERATIVE ?** We form the negative of the imperative by using "do not"

**GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE NEGATIVE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, PLEASE !** An example of ... is "Don't let him open it before Christmas!"

**AND AN EXAMPLE OF THE NEGATIVE SECOND PERSON PLURAL./**  
Don't take it away!

**OVEREAT**  
食べ過ぎる

**OVERSLEEP**  
寝過ぎる

**OVERWORK**  
働き過ぎる

**OVERLOOK**  
見下ろす, 見落とす, 見逃す

**OVERCOOK** - **UNDERCOOK**  
焼きすぎ, 煮すぎ 生焼け, 生煮え

**OVERPAY - UNDERPAY**  
払い過ぎる 十分に払わない

**SO THAT**  
それで, だから

**THROUGH**  
~と通して, ~により

500 **When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to do something excessively.**

**WHAT DOES IT SOMETIMES MEAN WHEN WE PUT THE WORD "OVER" BEFORE A VERB ?** When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to ...

**GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !** Some examples are "overstay" and "overlearn" (which means, for example, that when learning a language, to repeat excessively to make sure each word can be remembered and used later very quickly).

**"Over" does not always mean to do something excessively; "overlook", for example, does not mean "to look excessively".**

**WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF WE OVERATE ?** If we overate, we might get stomach-ache

**HAVE YOU EVER OVERSLEPT SO THAT YOU'VE BEEN TOO LATE TO GO TO SCHOOL (OR TO WORK) ?/** Yes, I've sometimes ... or ... No, I've never ...

**WOULD YOU SAY IT WAS DANGEROUS TO OVERWORK ONESELF ?** Yes, I'd say it was dangerous to ...

WHY ? Because we can make ourselves ill; and some people kill themselves through overwork

Some verbs, like "overcook" or "overpay", form their opposite with the word "under" – e.g. undercook, underpay.

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEBODY IS UNDERPAID FOR THE WORK HE DOES ? When we say that ... we mean he is worth more money than he receives

501 WHAT ARE THE CONTRARIES OF "TO OVERCOOK" AND "TO OVERPAY" ? The contraries of ... are to undercook and to underpay

<b>CHARGE</b> 1350 告発する, 突撃する, 責任, 請求する, 充電する	<b>SERIOUS</b> まじめな, 重大な	<b>COMMIT</b> 犯す
---	--------------------------	------------------

<b>BATTERY</b> 電池	<b>TO MAKE ONE PAY</b> ~に払わせる	<b>ELECTRIC /</b> 電気の
-------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE WHO ARE CHARGED BY THE POLICE WITH COMMITTING SERIOUS CRIMES ? People who are charged by the police with committing serious crimes are first taken to court, and then, if they are found guilty, they are put in prison ...

HOW WOULD YOU FEEL IN A BATTLE IF YOU WERE TOLD TO CHARGE THE ENEMY ? If in a battle I were told ... I'd probably feel very afraid ...

WHAT HAPPENS TO SOLDIERS WHO REFUSE TO CHARGE THE ENEMY DURING A BATTLE ? Soldiers who refuse to charge the enemy ... are sometimes killed by their own officers

IF YOU HAD TO BE IN CHARGE OF A BIG BUSINESS, WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS WOULD YOU CHOOSE TO BE IN CHARGE OF ? If I had to be in ... I'd choose to be ...

502 HOW MUCH DID THEY CHARGE YOU (MAKE YOU PAY) FOR YOUR SHOES ? They charged me ... for my shoes

Another use of the word "charge" is in charging a gun or an electric battery.

WHAT'S ANOTHER USE OF THE WORD "CHARGE" ? Another use of the ... is in charging a gun or an electric battery

<b>CLEAR</b> 晴れた, 明白に, きれいにする	<b>AS REGARDS</b> ~に関して
-------------------------------	-------------------------

WAS THE SKY CLEAR YESTERDAY? Yes, the sky ... or ... No, the sky wasn't ...

CAN YOU MAKE YOURSELF CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD IN ENGLISH?

Yes, I can make myself clearly understood in English  
(depending, of course, on what I have to say)

AT WHAT TIME OF THE DAY ARE THE STREETS AT THEIR CLEAREST  
AS REGARDS PEOPLE AND CARS ETC? The streets are at their clearest  
as ... usually in the evening

WHO CLEARS THE TABLE AFTER A MEAL AT HOME? I clear (or my ...  
clears) the table after ...

503 **GUEST**  
客

**HOST/HOSTESS**  
(宴会などの)主人

**INVITE**  
招待する

IF YOU INVITED ME TO YOUR HOUSE, WOULD YOU BE MY GUEST  
OR MY HOST/HOSTESS? If I invited you ... I'd be your host/hostess

IF YOU COULD PLAY THE HOST TO THREE FAMOUS GUESTS, WHICH  
THREE FAMOUS PEOPLE WOULD YOU CHOOSE? If I could play the ...  
I'd choose ...

**RIDDEN** RIDE(乗る)の過去分詞

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RIDE"? The paradigm ...  
ride – rode – ridden

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN A HORSE? Yes, I've ridden ... or ... No, I've never ...

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN A BICYCLE AT NIGHT WITHOUT LIGHTS?  
Yes, I've ridden ... or ... No, I've never ...

**SEVERE** 厳しい

IF YOU WERE A JUDGE, ON WHAT KIND OF CRIMINAL WOULD YOU  
BE MOST SEVERE? If I were a judge, the kind of criminal  
I'd be most severe on would be ...

DO YOU GET VERY SEVERE WINTERS IN YOUR COUNTRY? Yes, we get  
very severe ... or ... No, we don't ...

504 **BLOW (n)** 強打, 打撃

WHAT DO PEOPLE SAY THEY SEE WHEN THEY RECEIVE A BLOW  
ON THE HEAD? People say they see stars when they receive ...

**FOR** というのは

MAKE A SENTENCE USING THE WORD "FOR" WITH THE MEANING OF "BECAUSE" I said nothing, for I didn't wish to continue the conversation

**RESPECT** 尊敬する

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DO YOU RESPECT MOST ?/ The kind of people I respect most are ...

**EMPLOY**  
使用する, 雇う

**EMPLOYER**  
雇用者

**EMPLOYEE**  
使用人

WHAT DO WE EMPLOY TO CUT BREAD ? We employ a knife to cut bread

A person who gives work to another person is called an "employer", whilst the person who receives the work is called an "employee".

WHAT DO WE CALL A PERSON WHO EMPLOYS ANOTHER PERSON TO WORK FOR HIM ? We call a person who ... an "employer"

505 AND WHAT DO WE CALL THE PERSON WHO WORKS FOR HIM ? We call the person who works for him an "employee"

### **DICTATION 47**

All right,/ but the root of the problem/ still remains:/ when a man murders another man,/ ought we to put him in prison/ or kill him ?/ It's difficult to cross the road/ in safety nowadays./ I'm determined to keep studying/ until I can speak English/ really well./ He lay down quietly/ and died./ Customers in a shop/ are called "sir" or "madam";/ and an officer is called "sir"/ by his men./ When we get wet,/ we have to take our clothes off/ and dry them./ In spite of the fact that/ he seems to be quite tall,/ he is only about/ standard height.

### LESSON 86

**DURATION FORM** • 持続期間の形

**PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE** 過去完了進行形

I HAD BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE CAME YESTERDAY

**PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE** 現在完了進行形

I HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS UNTIL NOW



506 **FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE** 未來完了進行形

I SHALL HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE COMES TOMORROW

We form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the main verb. For example, "I have been working for two hours."/ Another name for these tenses is the "Duration Form"./

HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES ? We form the Past, ... by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the main verb

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE "I have been studying for two hours"

WHAT'S ANOTHER NAME FOR THESE TENSES ? Another name ... the Duration Form

When we only wish to express a continuous action, we use the ordinary Past, Present or Future Progressive Tenses. For example:

"I was working when he came" .....

"I am working" .....

"I shall be working when he comes"/ .....

507 If, however, we wish to add how long the action has been in progress, we use the Perfect Progressive Tenses. For example:

**PAST PROGRESSIVE** 過去進行形

I WAS WORKING WHEN HE CAME

**PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE** 過去完了進行形

I HAD BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE CAME

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ORDINARY PROGRESSIVE TENSES AND THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES ?/ The difference between the ... is that we use the ordinary Progressive Tenses when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst we use the Perfect Progressive Tenses when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "I was working when he came" becomes "I had been working for two hours when he came"

Consequently, we use the Present Perfect Progressive Tense for an action that began in the past and is still in progress, and when we wish to say how long the action has been in progress. For example: "I have been working for two hours – and I am still working."

508 CONSEQUENTLY, WHEN DO WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE ?/ We use the Present Perfect ... for an action that began in the past and is still in progress, and when we wish to say how long the action has been in progress

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "I have been working for two hours – and I am still working"

HOW LONG HAD YOU BEEN SITTING IN THIS ROOM FOR WHEN I CAME IN ? I had been sitting in this room for ... when you came in

SINCE WHAT TIME HAD YOU BEEN SITTING IN THIS ROOM WHEN I CAME IN ?/ I had been sitting in this room since ... when you came in

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN STUDYING ENGLISH FOR ? I've been studying English for ...

SINCE WHEN ? Since February 1st. 19 ...

HOW LONG WILL YOU HAVE BEEN LIVING IN THIS PLACE FOR WHEN THIS YEAR (OR SEASON) ENDS ? I'll have been living in this place for ... when this year (or season) ends

SINCE WHEN ? Since ...

**FLOWN / FLY(飛ぶ)の過去分詞**

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO FLY" ? The paradigm ... fly – flew flown

509 HAVE YOU EVER FLOWN IN A PLANE ? Yes, I've flown ... or ... No, I've never ...

**DRAW** 引く, 描く

**RULER** 支配者

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're drawing your book along the table (or drawing your chair along the floor)

COULD YOU DRAW A COMPLETELY STRAIGHT LINE WITHOUT THE HELP OF A RULER ?/

No, I couldn't draw a completely straight line without the help of a ruler

ARE YOU GOOD AT DRAWING PICTURES ?

Yes, I'm good at ... or ...  
No, I'm not ...

WHAT KIND OF PICTURES ?

WHO WAS THE LAST RULER OF YOUR COUNTRY ?

The last ruler of my country was ...

**EARTH**

地球

**ASTRONOMICAL**

天文的な

**GEOGRAPHICAL**

地理的な

GENERALLY SPEAKING, WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EARTH" AND "WORLD" ?

Generally speaking the difference between ... is that we use the word "earth" in the astronomical sense, and "world" in the geographical sense

510 HOW FAR'S THE EARTH FROM THE SUN ?/

The Earth's about 93,000,000 miles from the sun, or 150,000,000 kilometres

WHAT COLOUR'S THE EARTH AROUND THIS PLACE; AND IS IT RICH EARTH ?

The earth around this place is ... ; and it's ...

**BY MEANS OF •**

～の手段, 方法で

**PUBLIC (adj)**

公衆の, 公共の

**TRANSPORT**

輸送, 運送

BY WHAT MEANS CAN WE DRAW A STRAIGHT LINE ?

We can draw a straight line by means of a pen or a pencil and a ruler

BY WHAT MEANS DO YOU COME TO SCHOOL ?

I come to school by (means of a) bus, train, car etc.

WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE YOUR OWN MEANS OF TRANSPORT THAN USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT ?/

Yes, I'd rather have ... or ... No, I wouldn't rather have ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

AS A MEANS OF MAKING MONEY, WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE BEST WAY ?

As a means of ... I'd say the best way was ...

511 **FIGURE** 容姿, 人物, 数, 形

DO YOU THINK THAT MEN AND WOMEN HAD BETTER FIGURES IN  
THE OLD DAYS THAN THEY HAVE TODAY ?/

Yes, I think that ... or ...

No, I don't ...

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE WORST FIGURE IN HISTORY ? I think

... was the worst ...

WHY ?

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE GREATEST FIGURE IN HISTORY ?

I think ... was the greatest ...

HOW MANY FIGURES ARE THERE IN THE NUMBER OF YOUR HOUSE ?/

There are ... figures in the ...

WHAT KIND OF FIGURE AM I DRAWING IN THE AIR WITH MY  
FINGER ?

You're drawing a square (a circle etc.)

in the air with your finger

**ADOPT** 採用する

IF YOU WENT TO LIVE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY, DO YOU THINK YOU  
WOULD QUICKLY ADOPT THE WAY OF LIVING IN THAT COUNTRY ?

Yes, if I went to ... I think I'd ... or ... No, if I went to ...

I don't think I'd ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

512 **CRUEL** 残酷な

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE CRUELLEST CHARACTER IN HISTORY ?

I think ... was the cruellest ...

**COLLEGE** 単科大学, 専門学校

**UNIVERSITY** 総合大学

WHAT'S A COLLEGE ?

A college is a kind of school, and also part of a university

**BURN** 燃える, 燃やす

IF YOU PUT A PIECE OF WOOD OR PAPER INTO A FLAME, WHAT  
HAPPENS TO IT ?

If you put a piece of ... it burns

EXERCISE 38