

LESSON 87

**RUN** 走る

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RUN" ?      The paradigm ...  
run – ran – run

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

**GROW – GREW – GROWN**  
成長する (過去) (過去分詞)

**MOST OF ALL**  
何よりも, 第一に

513 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO GROW" MEAN ?      The verb "to grow" means "..."

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO GROW" ?/      The paradigm ...  
grow – grew – grown

AT ABOUT WHAT AGE DOES THE AVERAGE PERSON STOP GROWING  
PHYSICALLY ?      The average person stops growing  
physically at about the age of 25

IF YOU GREW TIRED, WHAT'D YOU DO ?      If I grew tired, I'd go to bed  
and sleep, or sit down and rest

WHAT KIND OF FOOD IS GROWN MOST OF ALL IN THIS PART OF  
THE WORLD ?/      The kind of food that is grown most of all in this  
part of the world is ...

**MATTER** 物質, 事, 事件, 問題

WHAT DOES THE WORD "MATTER" MEAN ?      The word "matter" means "..."

WHAT KIND OF MATTER IS THIS BOOK MADE OF ?      This book is made of  
paper matter

DO YOU THINK THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR IS  
A SERIOUS MATTER ?/      Yes, I think that the ...

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POLITICAL MATTERS ?      Yes, I'm interested  
in ... or ... No, I'm not ...

514 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**TAIL QUESTIONS** • 付加疑問文

**TAIL** 尾

**EXPECT** 予期する, 期待する

**KITCHEN** 台所

**A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence: that is, such words as "shall; should; can; could; do; did; have; had; am; was" etc.**

**If the main part of the sentence is positive, the Tail Question must be negative. If the main part is negative, the Tail must be positive. For example:**

**"You're Mr. Brown, aren't you ?" "You aren't Mr. Brown, are you ?" /**

**HOW IS A TAIL QUESTION FORMED ?** A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence. If the main part is positive, the Tail Question must be negative. If the main ...

**RIGHT, NOW I WILL GIVE YOU THE MAIN PART OF A SENTENCE AND YOU MUST GIVE ME THE TAIL QUESTION.**

HE'S A YOUNG MAN	Isn't he ?
515 HE ISN'T A YOUNG MAN	Is he ?
YOU'VE GOT A VERY NICE KITCHEN /	Haven't you ?
YOU HAVEN'T GOT A VERY NICE KITCHEN	Have you ?
YOU CAN SING	Can't you ?
YOU CAN'T SING	Can you ?
HE'LL BE AFRAID	Won't he ?
HE WON'T BE AFRAID	Will he ?
THEY WOULD BE HUNGRY	Wouldn't they ?
THEY WOULDN'T BE HUNGRY	Would they ?

**When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, the auxiliary verb "do" is used in the Tail Question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you ?" /**

**WHEN A SENTENCE CONTAINS NO AUXILIARY VERB, WHICH VERB DO WE USE IN THE TAIL QUESTION ?** When a sentence ... we use "do" in the Tail Question

**GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !** They come every Thursday, don't they ?

516 When a Tail Question is in the negative, we expect a positive answer. For example, "You drink coffee, don't you?" - "Yes, I do." When, on the other hand, it is in the positive, we expect a negative answer. For Example, "You don't drink coffee, do you?" - "No, I don't."

The same is true with the Past Tense and other Tenses. For example, "You saw him yesterday, didn't you?" - "Yes, I did" ... or ..."You didn't see him yesterday, did you?" - "No, I didn't"./

WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT? When a Tail ... we expect a positive answer  
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "He runs very fast, doesn't he?"  
"Yes, he does"

WHEN, ON THE OTHER HAND, A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE POSITIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT?/ When, on the other hand, a Tail ... we expect a negative answer  
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "He doesn't run very fast, does he?"  
"No, he doesn't"

(The first person singular of the verb "to be" can have two tail questions – 1) I am lucky, am I not? or 2) I am lucky, aren't I?)

**PURPOSE** 目的

FOR WHAT PURPOSE DO PEOPLE WORK? People work in order to earn money  
WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE PURPOSE OF LIVING? I think the purpose of living is (to be happy and to make others happy etc)

517 **RIGHT** 権利

**LEGAL** 法的な

IF YOU HAD THE RIGHT BY LAW TO DO WHATEVER YOU WISHED, WHAT'D YOU DO?/ If I'd the right by ... I'd ...

DO WE USUALLY HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO SAY UNPLEASANT THINGS ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE IN PUBLIC, EVEN THOUGH WHAT WE SAY MAY (OR MIGHT) BE TRUE? No, we don't usually have the legal right to say ... It depends on what is said

**ONTO** ~の上に

The word "on" we can use for things which are moving or still. For example, "I'm putting the book "on" the table" – "The book is "on" the table". The word "onto" we can only use for things which are moving. We can say, "I'm putting the book "onto" the table", but we can't say, "The book is "onto" the table."/

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "ON" AND "ONTO" ?

The difference between ... is that the word "on" we can use for things which are moving or still, whilst "onto" we can only use for things which are moving

518 DO YOU THINK YOU COULD JUMP ONTO THE TABLE WITH BOTH YOUR FEET TOGETHER ? Yes, I think I could ... or ... No, I don't ...  
HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO DO IT ? Yes, I've tried ... or ... No, I've never ...

**TIE (v)** つなぐ

**PRISONER** 囚人

HOW DO THEY USUALLY TIE A PRISONER ?/ They usually tie a prisoner with his hands behind his back

**ALLOW** 許す

DO YOU THINK CHILDREN OUGHT TO BE ALLOWED TO SMOKE AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN ? Yes, I think children ... or ... No, I don't ...  
WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**ELECT** 選ぶ

IN THE OLD DAYS, WAS THE GOVERNMENT OF A COUNTRY GENERALLY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE ?/ No, in the old days, the government of a country was not generally elected by the people, but in some cases it was.

**POWER** 権力

DO YOU THINK THAT ALL THE POWER OF A COUNTRY OUGHT TO BE PUT INTO THE HANDS OF ONE MAN ? Yes, I think that all ... or ...  
No, I don't think that all ...

519 **SILENT** 静かな, 沈黙の, 黙音の

WHAT'D BE THE DANGER OF HAVING A COMPLETELY SILENT CAR ?  
The danger of having a ... would be that people crossing the road would not hear it coming

**DICTIONARY 48****TAKE A BATH 入浴する**

They threw themselves down/ under the big piece of wood,/ which stood against the wall,/ to protect themselves/ from the rain./ If they had not done so,/ they would have got/ thoroughly wet./ If we drive carelessly,/ we might have an accident too./ However, we do not need/ to drive too slowly./ It is strange to think/ that from such small beginnings/ we get such a large tree./ He won first prize/ for being the best student/ in his class./ A real gentleman/ is one who speaks/ to a poor man/ with the same manners/ as he speaks to a rich man./ Each member of a royal family/ has a title,/ and, wherever he goes,/ he is often followed by a large crowd./ Some people take mud baths/ for their health.

**LESSON 88****TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE •**

何かをしてもらう

**HOMEWORK**

宿題, 家庭学習

**READY MADE**

出来合いの, 既製の

**MADE TO MEASURE 寸法に合わせてつくった**

"To have something done" means that we do not do the thing ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I do not cut my hair myself, but I have it cut for me by the hairdresser."

520 WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE"? "To have something done" means that we don't ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ I don't cut my hair myself, but I have ...

DO YOU CLEAN YOUR SHOES YOURSELF OR DO YOU HAVE THEM CLEANED FOR YOU BY SOMEONE ELSE? Yes, I clean my shoes myself ... or ... No, I don't ... but I have them ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO BUY CLOTHES READY MADE OR HAVE THEM MADE TO MEASURE? I think it's better to ...

Of course, we can use the verb "to get" instead of the verb "to have" if we wish, and say "to get something done"./ And we can also say "to have (or to get) someone to do something"

WHAT CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO HAVE"? We can use the verb "to get" instead of ...

DO YOU (OR DID YOU WHEN YOU WERE AT SCHOOL) GET SOMEONE TO DO YOUR HOMEWORK FOR YOU, OR, AT LEAST, HELP YOU WITH IT? Yes, I get someone ... or ... No, I don't get ...



WHAT'S ONE OF THE BEST-PAID TRADES IN YOUR COUNTRY? One of the best-paid trades in my country is the trade of a ...

523 **CLOSE (adj)** 近くの, 接近した

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "CLOSE" (CLOZ) AND "CLOSE" (CLOS)? The difference between ... is that "close" (cloz) is a verb, whilst "close" (clos) is an adjective meaning "near"

WHAT'S THE CLOSEST YOU'VE EVER BEEN TO REAL DANGER? The closest I've ever been to real danger was when ...

**EVERY NOW AND AGAIN**

時々

**NO LONGER /**

もはや～ではない

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "EVERY NOW AND AGAIN"? "Every now and again" means ...

WHY IS IT A GOOD IDEA TO GIVE ONE'S HOUSE A THOROUGH CLEANING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

It's a good idea to give ... because we find things we thought we had lost or had forgotten were there. It also gives us an opportunity to throw out things that we no longer need

**ISLAND** <sup>1400</sup> 島

WHAT'S AN ISLAND? An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by sea

524 **OCEAN** 大洋

**INDIAN** インドの

NAME ME AN OCEAN, PLEASE !/ The Indian Ocean

**EXTREME** 極端

**TAKE** 取る, 選ぶ

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON THAT GOES FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER, OR DO YOU GENERALLY TAKE THE MIDDLE WAY? I'm the kind of person who ...

**PRODUCE** 生産する

WHAT DOES YOUR COUNTRY PRODUCE? My country produces ...

**BOAST** 自慢する

DO YOU LIKE PEOPLE WHO BOAST? No, I don't like ...

LESSON 89

**TELL •**

言う

**SAY**

言う

**ADDITIONAL**

付加の

**INFORM**

知らせる

**ORDER**

命令する

**RELATE**

物語る

**GARDENER**

植木職人

525 The verbs "to tell" and "to say" mean roughly the same thing, but the verb "to tell" has three additional meanings or uses, which are: "to inform", "to order" and "to relate". For example:

1. "Can you tell me the time, please?" – or, in other words, "Can you inform me of the time, please?"
2. "Tell that boy to shut up!" – or, in other words, "Order that boy to shut up!"
3. "Tell us a story, please!" – or, "Relate a story to us, please!"/

WHAT ARE THE THREE ADDITIONAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO TELL", BESIDES MEANING THE SAME AS "TO SAY"? The three additional meanings of ... are 1) Inform, 2) Order, 3) Relate

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/ 1) Tell me what you've got in your pocket!  
2) Tell him to come here! 3) Tell me exactly what happened!

Another difference between "tell" and "say" is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody, that is, when we tell something to somebody. For example, "I told John that I was hungry"; whilst we use "say" when we are not speaking to anybody in particular, but are just saying something. For example, "I said that I was hungry".

In order to make it a little clearer perhaps: Supposing I am in this room alone and I make the statement "I am thirsty": I am saying that I am thirsty. If, on the other hand, you are in the room with me and I speak to you, making the same statement, I am telling you that I am thirsty./



526 WHAT IS ANOTHER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TELL" AND "SAY" ? Another difference between ... is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody whilst we use "say" when, we are not speaking to anyone in particular

**With Direct Speech, we always use the verb "to say". For example, "He said to his friend, "I will see you tomorrow", or, "Be careful!", she said.**

**We must notice that after "say" we use "to", but not after the word "tell". For example, "He said to me" and "He told me"./**

FOR DIRECT SPEECH WHICH VERB DO WE USE - "SAY" OR "TELL" ?

For Direct Speech we use the verb "say"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "Be quiet" I said

DO WE USE THE WORD "TO" AFTER THE VERB "TELL" OR "SAY" ?

We use the word "to" after the verb "say"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! The gardener said to them, "Don't walk on the grass, please!" The gardener told them not to walk on the grass

527 **RISEN** RISE(起きる,上がる)の過去分詞

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RISE" ?

The paradigm  
... rise – rose – risen

HAVE YOU EVER RISEN BEFORE THE SUN HAS RISEN ?

Yes, I've  
sometimes risen ... or ... No, I've never ...

WHEN AND WHY ?

**GAIN**

得る, 進む

**TRANSACTION**

取り引き

**PUT RIGHT**

直す

**DEGREE**

学位

**We generally use the word "earn" with the meaning of "to receive money for work done", whilst we use the word "gain" for other purposes, such as to gain strength, gain time, gain friends, or to gain money through a business transaction./**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO EARN" AND "TO GAIN" ?

The difference between ... is that we generally use "earn" with the meaning of "to receive money for work done", whilst we use the word "gain" for other purposes ...

IF YOU WERE TO BUY A BUSINESS FOR, SHALL WE SAY, 800,000 POUNDS AND WERE TO SELL IT FOR HALF THAT AMOUNT, WOULD YOU BE GAINING BY DOING SO?/ No, If I were to ... but I'd be losing by doing so

528 HOW MUCH WOULD YOUR LOSS BE? My loss'd be 400,000 pounds

DOES YOUR WATCH GENERALLY GAIN OR LOSE TIME, OR DOES IT KEEP PERFECT TIME? My watch generally ...

WHAT MUST WE DO WHEN OUR WATCHES GAIN OR LOSE TIME? When our watches ... we must put them right

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO GAIN A FRIEND?/ The best way to ... is to be nice to him

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE THE AVERAGE STUDENT TO GAIN A DEGREE AT UNIVERSITY (OR A STUDENT TO GAIN A CERTIFICATE AT THIS SCHOOL)? It takes the average student about ... to gain ...

AS REGARDS LEARNING A LANGUAGE, WOULD YOU GAIN ANYTHING BY GOING TO THE COUNTRY WHERE IT WAS SPOKEN?/ Yes, as regards learning a language, I'd gain something by ...

**In the above question, the word "is" could be used instead of "was".**

WHY? Because I'd be able to speak the language every day ...

529 **MARK** **OUT OF** **PETROL** **COMPANY**  
跡, 採点する, 点数 ~のうち ガソリン 会社

**TRADE-MARK** 商標

ARE THERE ANY MARKS ON THESE WALLS? Yes, there are ... or ...  
No, there aren't ...

WHAT KIND OF MARKS ARE THEY: FOOT-MARKS OR FINGER-MARKS, OR BOTH? They're ...

WHO MARKS YOUR DICTATIONS?/ I mark my dictations myself

HOW MANY MARKS DID YOU GET IN YOUR LAST ENGLISH EXAM? I got [80] marks out of 100 in my ...

WHICH PETROL COMPANY DO YOU THINK HAS THE BEST TRADE-MARK? I think ... has the best trade-mark

WHY? ... because it's easy to recognise and remember

**BASE**  
底

**BASIC**  
基礎的な

**BASIS**  
基礎

**HAPPINESS**  
幸福, 幸せ

WHAT PART OF THE BOOK IS THIS ?/ It's the bottom, or the base, of the book

530 WHAT DO YOU THINK IS BASICALLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN  
YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH ? (OR BETWEEN ONE NATION  
AND ANOTHER ?) I think that, basically, the difference between ... is that ...

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE BASIS OF A GOOD LIFE ?/  
I think that health, happiness ... are the basis of a good life

**INCLUDE** 含む

WHEN YOU STAY AT A HOTEL FOR ONE NIGHT, DOES THE PRICE  
YOU PAY USUALLY INCLUDE BREAKFAST ?/ Yes, when you stay at ...  
or ... No, when you ...

**BRUSH** はけ, ブラシ

WHAT DO WE USE TO CLEAN OUR SHOES WITH ? We use a brush to clean ...

**BOX** ボクシングをする

DO YOU LIKE TO WATCH BOXING ? Yes, I like to ... or ... No, I don't like ...  
WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**TYPE** タイプライターを打つ

WHAT TYPE OF FILM DO YOU LIKE TO SEE ? The type of film I like to see  
is one with a love story ... or ... One with plenty of action ...

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

HOW MANY WORDS A MINUTE ? About ... words a minute

**PRACTISE** 練習する

DO YOU EVER PRACTISE YOUR ENGLISH OUTSIDE THE LESSON ?

**GET OUT**  
出る, 降りる

**STRANGE-LOOKING**  
異様に見える

**TAKE PRIDE**  
~を誇る

**COPY (n)**  
複写, コピー

**DICTIONARY 49****MICE MOUSE(ねずみ)の複数形**

Some people / have the manners of a pig./ Although he has lain in bed/ for several hours,/ he is still awake./ They did not notice/ the strange-looking house./ When people owe us money,/ we ought really to have a piece of paper/ with their signature on it/ and the amount they owe./ Some servants take great pride/ in their work./ The car ran over some glass,/ and so we had to get out/ and change/ one of the wheels./ Several thousand copies of the book were printed./ If I get the opportunity,/ I will buy you one./ What we eat influences/ the way we feel./ The plural of mouse is mice./ He got a bad throat/ through speaking too much./ The English colonies in America/ later developed/ into a large nation.

532 **LESSON 90****THERE I AM** 私はそこにいます**OCCASION** 場合**PHOTOGRAPH**  
写真**PHOTO**  
写真**VIDEO**  
ビデオ

WHAT'S THE TRANSLATION OF "HERE I AM" ?

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

CONSEQUENTLY, WHAT IS THE TRANSLATION OF "THERE I AM" ?

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

GENERALLY, WE CAN'T SAY "THERE I AM", BUT ON WHAT OCCASION  
CAN WE SAY IT ?/We can say it when we are looking at a photograph of  
ourselves, especially when standing among other people in  
the photo, or when we see ourselves in a film, a video or on T.V.**The complete list of all the persons is:****THERE I AM****THERE YOU ARE****THERE HE IS****THERE SHE IS****THERE IT IS**533 **THERE WE ARE****THERE YOU ARE****THERE THEY ARE****MARY** マリー

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

There I am ... : There you are ...

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

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 !

There she is! – There's Mary!

There it is! – There's the house!

There they are!–There are the pens!

### PLAN

計画, 計画する

### INTERFERE

干渉する

### INTERFERENCE

干渉, 口出し

534 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A STREET PLAN OF A TOWN ? By a street plan of a town, we mean a map showing the streets of the town and their names

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD IDEA FOR CHILDREN TO PLAN THEIR FUTURES WHILST STILL AT SCHOOL ?/

Yes, I think it's a ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

DO YOU THINK A CHILD SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PLAN HIS OWN FUTURE WITHOUT THE INTERFERENCE OF HIS PARENTS ? Yes, I think a child should ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**SET** 決まった, 配置する, 指定の, (時計を)合わせる

WHAT DOES THE WORD "SET" MEAN ?/

The word "set" means "..."

HOW LONG IS THE TIME SET FOR A GAME OF FOOTBALL ? The time set for ... is an hour and a half: 45 minutes each way

WHAT KIND OF LIFE DO YOU THINK IS BETTER – A LIFE WHERE ONE HAS A SET TIME FOR DOING EVERYTHING, SUCH AS EATING, SLEEPING ETC., OR A LIFE WHERE ONE DOES THESE THINGS WHEN ONE PLEASES ?/ I think a life where one ... is better than a life where one ...