

535 WHAT DID I SET DOWN ON THE TABLE WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON? You set your book down on ...

WHEN OUR WATCHES ARE FAST OR SLOW, WHAT MUST WE DO WITH THEM? When our watches ... set them right

DUTY
義務, 任務, 務め, 税

SOCIETY
社会

TRAFFIC
交通

ON DUTY
当番で

OFF DUTY
非番で

DRIVER
運転手

FINE
罰金

HONEST
正直な, 誠実な

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE DUTY A PERSON OWES TO THE SOCIETY IN WHICH HE, OR SHE, LIVES?/ I consider the duty a person owes to the society in which he, or she, lives is to be honest (hard working) ... etc.

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF A POLICEMAN? The duties of a policeman depend on the country he is in, but generally speaking they are to direct the traffic, give people help and information, and catch criminals etc.

536 IF A BUS-DRIVER IS ON DUTY FOR EIGHT HOURS A DAY, HOW LONG IS HE OFF DUTY FOR? If a bus-driver is ... he's off duty for 16 hours

IF YOU WERE TO BRING A FOREIGN CAR INTO THIS COUNTRY, WOULD YOU HAVE TO PAY DUTY ON IT?/ Yes, if I were to bring ... or ... No, if I were ...

AND IF YOU DIDN'T PAY, WHAT'D HAPPEN? If I didn't pay, they might take the car away from me and make me pay a fine

VARIOUS さまざまな

WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS WAYS OF LEARNING A LANGUAGE? The various ways of ... are at school with a teacher, listening to the wireless, watching TV, going to the country where the language is spoken, etc.

WEIGHT 重量

EQUAL (adj) 等しい

IS THE WEIGHT OF THESE TWO CHAIRS ABOUT EQUAL?

Yes, the weight of ...

OPERATE
操作する

OPERATION
手術

MACHINE /
機械

WOULD YOU FIND IT INTERESTING TO OPERATE A FACTORY MACHINE? Yes, I'd find it ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

537 WHY OR WHY NOT?

HAVE YOU EVER HAD AN OPERATION IN HOSPITAL? Yes, I've had an ...
or ... No, I've never ...

DESERT 砂漠

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN THE DESERT? Yes, I'd like ... or ... No, I
wouldn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

LESSON 91

BY THE TIME • ~する頃までは **BY THIS TIME** この時までは

Let us suppose that you are not hungry at the moment, but "by the time" you reach home after school, you will almost certainly be hungry. It isn't raining at the moment, but it looks like rain, and I think that "by the time" you reach home it will be raining.

"By the time" means that, somewhere between now and the time you reach home, you will become hungry, or it will start to rain./

GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING THE WORDS "BY THE TIME"

By the time I am an old man, I shall have lost some of my teeth

538 WHAT DOES "BY THE TIME" MEAN IN THAT SENTENCE? "By the time"
in that sentence means that somewhere between now and the
time that I have become old, I shall ...

BY THE TIME YOU ARE NINETY YEARS OLD, WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE
WILL HAVE HAPPENED IN THE WORLD?/ By the time I'm ninety years
old, I suppose ...

SHALL WE HAVE FINISHED THIS BOOK BY THIS TIME NEXT YEAR?
Yes, we shall ... If not, we ought to have finished it

AS WELL AS • ~と同様に

CAN YOU SPEAK ENGLISH AS WELL AS YOU SPEAK YOUR OWN
LANGUAGE? No, I can't speak English as well as I speak ...
but I speak it worse than my own language

DO YOU TAKE ENGLISH LESSONS ON SUNDAY AS WELL AS DURING
THE WEEK?/ Yes, I take ... or ... No, I don't take English ...

WHAT DOES THAT LAST QUESTION MEAN IN OTHER WORDS? That last question means, in other words, that, although I take English lessons during the week, do I also take them on Sunday?

539 **ELDER** 年上の **ELDEST** • 最長年の **THOUGH = ALTHOUGH** ~にもかかわらず, たとえ~でも

Generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the words "elder" and "eldest" instead of "older" and "oldest", although they mean the same thing. We must note, however, that though we say "Mary and Ann are sisters, with Mary being the elder of the two", we must say "Mary is older than Ann"./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "OLDER" AND "ELDER"?
There is no real difference between the words "older" and "elder", except that generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the word "elder"

HAVE YOU AN ELDER BROTHER? Yes, I've ... or ... No, I haven't ...

ARE YOU THE ELDEST CHILD IN YOUR FAMILY? Yes, I'm ... or ... No, I'm not ...

WHO IS?

LET 貸す **RENT** ¹⁴⁵⁰ 賃借りする

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO LET" AND "TO RENT" ?/
The difference between ... is that "to let" means ... whilst "to rent" means ...

540 SUPPOSING YOU HAD A HOUSE OR A FLAT TO LET, WHAT'D YOU DO IN ORDER TO LET IT? Supposing I had ... I'd hang a notice on the front door ... etc.

WHAT'S ABOUT THE AVERAGE MONTHLY OR WEEKLY RENT FOR A THREE-ROOMED FLAT IN THIS TOWN ?/ The average ... is about ...

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO RENT A CAR FOR ONE DAY IN THIS TOWN? It costs about ... to rent ...

FALLEN FALL(落ちる)の過去分詞

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO FALL"? The paradigm ...
fall – fell – fallen

HAVE YOU EVER FALLEN OUT OF BED WHILST ASLEEP ?/ Yes, I've fallen ... or ... No, I've never ...

CHOSE CHOOSE(選ぶ)の過去

WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO CHOOSE" ? The Past of ... is "chose"

WHO CHOSE THE CLOTHES YOU'RE WEARING: DID YOU CHOOSE THEM YOURSELF OR DID SOMEONE ELSE CHOOSE THEM FOR YOU ?

I chose the clothes I'm wearing myself ... or ...

Someone else chose the clothes I'm wearing

541 **SUCH A ...** • **SUCH ... AS** **INEXPENSIVE** **SCHOOLBOY**
そんなに～ ～のような 費用のかからない, 安い 男子学生

NON-STOP 途中無着陸で, 絶え間ない

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE FOOTBALL IS SUCH A POPULAR GAME ?/

I suppose football is such a popular game because it is a game that anyone can play with great pleasure without being good at it. It is a very inexpensive game. All that is needed is a ball. Consequently, it is a game played by every school-boy in the world; rich and poor. And it is full of non-stop action

DOES IT SEEM TO YOU SUCH A LONG TIME AGO SINCE YOU WERE A CHILD ?

Yes, it seems ... or ... No, it doesn't ...

WHAT ARE SUCH BOOKS AS THESE CALLED ? Such books as these are called school books

PROVIDE **PROVIDING** **UNIFORM** **GHOST**
供給する, 備付ける, 扶養する ~する条件で 一定の, そろいの, 制服 幽霊

DOES A SOLDIER HAVE TO PROVIDE HIS OWN UNIFORM, OR IS IT PROVIDED FOR HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT ?/ A soldier's uniform is provided for him by the government

542 HOW CAN ONE PROVIDE FOR ONE'S CHILDREN ? One can provide ... by saving money and putting it into the bank etc.

IF YOU HAD JUST BOUGHT A HOUSE AND THEN SOMEONE TOLD YOU THAT THERE WAS A GHOST IN IT, WHAT WOULD YOU DO, PROVIDING, OF COURSE, YOU BELIEVED THE PERSON ?/ If I had just ... providing ... I'd ...

In that last sentence, instead of using the word "providing", we could have used "provided that". Both forms have the same meaning.

STRAIGHT 真っ直ぐに, 一直線の

ARE YOU GOING TO GO STRAIGHT HOME AFTER THE LESSON ?

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

IF YOU CAME TO SOME CROSSROADS WHILST DRIVING A CAR AND
INSTEAD OF STOPPING YOU KEPT STRAIGHT ON, WHAT MIGHT
HAPPEN ?/

If I came to ... an accident might happen

CONSIST ~からなる, に存する

ABOUT HOW MANY NEW WORDS DOES THIS BOOK CONSIST OF ?

This book consists of about 500 new words

543 **DANCE** ダンスをする, 踊る

DO YOU GO DANCING VERY MUCH ?

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

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

PLACE 置く

WHY DO WE HAVE TO PLACE AN EGG CAREFULLY ON THE TABLE ?

We have to place ... because it's round and might fall off and break

COMMENCE 始まる

AT WHAT TIME DOES THE FIRST FILM OF THE DAY COMMENCE AT
THE CINEMA IN YOUR HOME TOWN ?

The first ... commences at about
... in my home town

DICTIONARY 50

The arrow/ flew through the air/ and hit the tree/ in the middle./ He looked very
strange/ he had fair hair/ but a dark beard./ I do not know/ how much they gave him,/ but
it was a large amount./ I cannot go any further;/ I am too tired./ Poor John was not
invited/ to Mary's birthday party./ I am sorry,/ but I have already thrown/ your old tie
away:/ it was too dirty to keep./ They just could not understand/ the reason for their
tiredness./ Some people like living alone,/ others hate it./ In my opinion, he is wrong.

544 **LESSON 92**

APPEAR

現れる, ~のように見える

DISAPPEAR

消える

APPEARANCE

外見

GET TO KNOW

知る, 理解する

WHAT'S MY HAND DOING ?

Your hand is appearing and disappearing
(from under the table)

DOES IT APPEAR TO YOU THAT PEOPLE IN THE WORLD ARE
BECOMING HAPPIER OR LESS HAPPY ?

It appears to me that ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

DO YOU JUDGE PEOPLE BY THEIR APPEARANCE OR DO YOU WAIT UNTIL YOU GET TO KNOW THEM WELL ? I judge people by ... or ... No, I wait until I get to ...

WHICH WAY OF JUDGING DO YOU THINK IS FAIRER ? I think judging by getting to know them well is fairer

DOUBLE 二重の, 二倍の

IN COLD COUNTRIES WE SOMETIMES FIND DOUBLE GLASS IN WINDOWS IN HOUSES; WHY IS THIS ?/ This is to help keep the house warm ...

HOW WIDE IS A DOUBLE BED ? A double bed is about double the width of a bed for one person -- about 4 feet 6 inches

545 WHEN PEOPLE ARE PLAYING CARDS, WHAT DOES THE EXPRESSION "DOUBLE OR NOTHING" MEAN ? When people are ... usually means that someone has lost a lot of money, and so has decided to play one more game "double or nothing". If he loses, he doubles what he has already lost (or owes). If he wins, he gets back all that he has already lost (or owes)

WOULD YOU PLAY "DOUBLE OR NOTHING" ?/ Yes, I'd play ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

TROUBLE	LOOK UP	TAKE THE TROUBLE	DICTIONARY
苦勞, もめごと, 手数	調べる	勞をとる, 骨を借しまない	辞書

MODERN 現代の

IS YOUR LIFE FULL OF TROUBLES ? Yes, my life's full ... or ... No, my life isn't ...

WHAT KIND OF TROUBLES ?

WHEN YOU GET INTO TROUBLE, DO YOU SOMETIMES TELL LIES IN ORDER TO GET YOURSELF OUT OF TROUBLE ?/ Yes, when I get ... or ... No, when I get into ...

WHAT KIND OF TROUBLES DO YOU USUALLY GET INTO ? (OR, DID YOU GET INTO WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?) The kind of troubles I usually ...

WHEN YOU ARE READING A BOOK IN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AND YOU SEE A WORD YOU DON'T KNOW THE MEANING OF, DO YOU TAKE THE TROUBLE TO LOOK IT UP IN THE DICTIONARY OR DO YOU JUST KEEP ON READING ?/ Yes, when I'm reading a book in ... or ... No, when I'm reading ... I don't take ...

546 DO DREAMS TROUBLE YOU AT NIGHT ? Yes, dreams trouble ... or ... No, dreams don't ...

WHAT KIND OF DREAMS ?

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE TROUBLE WITH MODERN LIFE ? I think the trouble with modern life is that ...

CHANGE OF SPELLING WITH COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES •

FINAL / 最終の

SPELLING 綴り字

When an adjective ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled when we form the comparative and superlative. For example, "big – bigger than – the biggest".

WHEN DO WE DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT OF AN ADJECTIVE IN FORMING ITS COMPARATIVE AND ITS SUPERLATIVE ?/ We double the final ... when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel

547 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Thin – thinner than – the thinnest etc.

When an adjective ends in a consonant plus y, the y is changed to i. For example, "happy – happier than – the happiest".

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ADJECTIVE ENDS IN A CONSONANT PLUS Y ? When an adjective ... the y is changed to i

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Lucky luckier than – the luckiest etc.

DELAY 遅らせる(れる)

THOUGH ~にもかかわらず

WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING UNPLEASANT TO DO, DO YOU DELAY DOING IT, OR DO YOU DO IT AT ONCE WITHOUT DELAY ? When I have something ... I delay doing ... or ... When I have ... I do it at once without delay

WHICH IS BETTER, THOUGH: TO DELAY OR TO DO THINGS AT ONCE WITHOUT DELAY ? It's usually better to do things at once

WHEN A PUPIL IS LATE FOR A LESSON, WHAT KIND OF THINGS HAVE USUALLY DELAYED HIM ?/ When a pupil is late for a lesson, the kind of things that have usually delayed him are ...

548 ACROSS

~を横切って, ~を渡って

COME ACROSS

偶然に出会う

FOREST

森

LION

ライオン

WHAT MUST YOU DO BEFORE YOU WALK ACROSS THE ROAD? I must
look both ways before ...

WHAT CAN YOU SEE ACROSS THE STREET (ROAD, FIELD ETC.) FROM
THIS WINDOW? I can see ... across the street from this window

IF YOU CAN'T GET ACROSS A RIVER BY BRIDGE, HOW MUST YOU
GET ACROSS?/ If I can't get ... I must get across by boat or by swimming across

IF YOU WERE WALKING IN A FOREST AND SUDDENLY CAME ACROSS
A LION, WHAT'D YOU DO? If I were ... I'd probably run up a tree,
although it might be better to stand perfectly still ...

BY

~によって

WORK

作動する

TELL

告げる

DO THE TRAINS IN THIS COUNTRY WORK BY ELECTRICITY? Yes, the
trains in ... or ... No, the trains ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE TO TELL A PERSON'S CHARACTER JUST
BY LOOKING AT HIS FACE? Yes, I think it's ... or ... No, I don't think ...

549 WORKS 工場, (機械の)仕掛け

WHICH ARE SOME OF THE BIGGEST WORKS IN YOUR COUNTRY, AND
IN WHICH TOWNS ARE THEY TO BE FOUND?/ Some of the biggest ... are
... and they are to be found in ...

IF I TOOK OUT THE WORKS OF A WATCH, ALL IN LITTLE PIECES,
WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO PUT THE PIECES BACK AGAIN? No, if you
took out the ... I wouldn't be ... or ... Yes, if you took ...

DEFEND ¹⁴⁸⁰ 防衛する

IF SOMEONE SAYS THINGS ABOUT YOU WHICH ARE NOT TRUE, DO
YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO DEFEND YOURSELF OR KEEP QUIET?
If someone says ... I think it's better to ...

WHY?

EXERCISE 39

GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

- 1) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "STILL" AND "YET" ? The difference ... is that "still" we use for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst we use "yet" for something that has not begun. "Still" we generally use in positive sentences, whilst "yet" we generally use in interrogative and negative sentences
- 550 2) WHAT ARE THE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES OF THE VERB "TO BE" ?
The two Subjunctives of ... are "If I was" and "If I were"
- 3) WHICH FORM OF THESE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES IS PERHAPS MORE COMMON ?
The second form of these two Subjunctives, "If I were", is perhaps more common
- 4) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FOR" AND "SINCE" ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !
The difference between ... is that we use the word "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use the word "since" when we say the time at which the period began
- 5) WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action that we were doing in the past. For example, "I was speaking English yesterday"
- 6) WHAT ARE THE THREE USES OF THE PAST PROGRESSIVE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !
The three uses of ... are:-
- 1) When there are two actions in the past, both in progress at the same time. For example, "I was watching TV yesterday whilst my brother was reading a book"
 - 2) Where the second action happens whilst the first one is in progress. For example, "I was watching TV when my brother entered the room", and
 - 3) When it is not followed by another verb. For example, "We were speaking English during the last lesson"
- 551 7) WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the action is done by the subject of the verb. For example, "I cut the bread"
- 8) WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !
When we say ... we mean that the action is not done by the subject, but is done to the subject. For example, "The bread is cut by me"
- 9) CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE – "WERE THE TWO MEN DRIVING THE CARS TOO FAST ?"
Were the cars being driven too fast by the two men?

10) WHAT ARE THE TWO CONTRACTED FORMS OF "YOU ARE NOT" ?

The two contracted ... are "You aren't" and "You're not"

552 11) WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DIFFERENT USES OF THE FUTURE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The seven different ... are:-

- 1) Pure Future, e.g. Tomorrow will be Tuesday
- 2) Promise, e.g. If you are a good boy, I will give you some money
- 3) Determination, e.g. My mother says I mustn't go to the cinema this evening, but I will go
- 4) Polite Request, e.g. Will you open the window, please?
- 5) Willingness, e.g. Will you open the window, please? – Yes, I will
- 6) Offer of Service, e.g. Shall I open the window for you? and
- 7) Suggestion, e.g. Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?

12) WHAT'S THE PAST OF "LIE IN BED" ? The Past of ... is "lay in bed"

13) IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED THE CAR", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT ? In the sentence ... the word "John" is the subject and the word "car" is the object

14) IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED HIMSELF", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT, AND WHAT'S THE PRONOUN "HIMSELF" CALLED ? In the sentence ... "John" is the subject and the word "himself" is the object, and the pronoun "himself" is called a Reflexive Pronoun

553 15) WHAT ARE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS ? The Reflexive ... are – myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves

16) WHAT ARE THE TWO PASTS OF "CAN" ? The two ... are "could" and "was able"

17) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO POINT AT" AND "TO POINT OUT" ? The difference between ... is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" we use to show, or to indicate, one among many different objects

18) WHAT DO THE WORDS "MAY" AND "MIGHT" EXPRESS ? The words ... express a possibility

19) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MAY" AND "MIGHT" ? The difference between ... is that we generally use "may" for the Present and "might" for the Past and the Conditional

20) WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PERFECT TENSE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the Past ... when there are two actions in the past, but one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England"

554 21) WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! We use the Future ... for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow"

22) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TRAVEL" AND "JOURNEY" ?
The difference between ... is that we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun

23) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "REMEMBER" AND "REMIND" ?
The difference between ... is that I remember something myself without help, whereas, if I forget something, somebody reminds me of it

24) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO" AND "AT" ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! The difference between ... 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"

25) WHAT'S ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE VERB "TO NEED" ?
One of the ... is that it is, in fact, two verbs. One is a normal verb, whilst the other is abnormal or defective

555 26) WHAT IS A COMPOSITE WORD ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !
A composite word is composed of two words connected with a hyphen. For example, "ash-tray"

27) WHAT DOES A PAST SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL EXPRESS, AND WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
A Past Subjunctive ... expresses a supposition in the past: something that did not, in fact, happen. Its construction is "If" + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional. For example, "If I had seen Mr. Brown yesterday, I would have given him your letter"

28) DO WE GENERALLY USE A SEPARATE TENSE IN ENGLISH FOR THE SUBJUNCTIVE ?
No, we don't generally use ...

29) WHAT DO WE GENERALLY USE FOR THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE, AND WHAT DO WE USE FOR THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE ? We generally use the Past Simple for the Present Subjunctive, and the Past Perfect for the Past Subjunctive

30) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF AN ADVERB FORMED FROM AN ADJECTIVE.
An example of ... is "bad – badly"

31) HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF A PLURAL NOUN WHICH ALREADY ENDS IN "S" ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We form the ... just by adding the apostrophe, but not another "s". For example, "The girls' coats"

- 556 32) WHAT TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE VERB "SUPPOSE" ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the Subjunctive Conditional Tense after the verb "suppose". For example, "I suppose we would all die of thirst if there were no water in the world"
- 33) WHEREABOUTS IN A SENTENCE DO THE WORDS "ALSO, AS WELL" AND "TOO" USUALLY GO ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The word "also" usually goes between the subject and the verb, whilst the words "as well", and "too" usually go at the end of the sentence. For example, "He also speaks French"; "He speaks French as well"; "He speaks French too"
- 34) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHO" AND "WHOM" ? – AND GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference between ... is that the word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst "whom" is the object. For example, "Who can speak Chinese here?" "To whom are you giving the book?"
- 35) WHAT DO WE GENERALLY SAY INSTEAD OF "TO WHOM ARE YOU SPEAKING" ? Instead of "To whom ... " we generally say "Who are you speaking to?"
- 557 36) WHAT'S A GERUND ? A gerund is a verbal noun: that is, half a verb and half a noun, and ends in -ing
- 37) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A GERUND AFTER A PREPOSITION. An example ... is "before asking"
- 38) WHEN DO WE USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO" IN A POSITIVE SENTENCE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE ? We use the ... when we wish to be emphatic
- 39) WHEN DO WE USUALLY USE THE EMPHATIC "DO" ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We usually use ... when somebody denies something we know to be true. 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"
- 40) WHAT IS ANOTHER USE OF THE EMPHATIC "DO" ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. Another use of ... is in an exclamation. For example "I do hate noisy children!"
- 41) HOW DO WE FORM THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE ? We form the ... with the verb "to have" and a past participle
- 42) WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the ... for an action that will be finished before a certain time in the future. For example, "Before two o'clock tomorrow, I shall have finished my lunch"

- 558 43) WITH WHAT AUXILIARY VERBS, BESIDES "DO", CAN WE USE SHORT ANSWERS? – AND GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES. Besides "do", we can use short answers with the auxiliary verbs – be, can, do, have, may, must, need, ought, shall and will. For example, "Are you Mr. Brown? Yes I am". "Have you got a pen? Yes, I have"
- 44) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH? The difference between ... is that Direct Speech gives the exact words of the speaker, whilst Indirect Speech reports what the speaker said
- 45) WHAT DO WE DO WITH THE TENSES WHEN WE CHANGE DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH? When we change ... we put the tenses into the past
- 46) WHAT DO WE DO TO VERBS THAT ARE ALREADY IN THE PAST? Verbs that are already in the past remain unchanged, or are put further into the past
- 47) WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SHALL" AND "WILL"? The Past of "shall" is "should", whilst the Past of "will" is "would"
- 559 48) WHAT IS THE FUTURE IN THE PAST? – WHEN DO WE USE IT? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The Future in the Past is the use of "should" and "would" for "shall" and "will", and we use it for something said in the past which refers to a future action. For example, "John will go to London next year" becomes "I said that John would go to London next year"
- 49) CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH, PLEASE! – "I THINK I SHALL GO TO LONDON TOMORROW" I thought I should go to London tomorrow
- 50) 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 an unlimited sense
- 51) IS THE WORD "WHOEVER" USED CORRECTLY IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE? – "IF YOU COULD MEET WHOEVER YOU WISHED IN THE WORLD, WHOM WOULD YOU PREFER TO MEET?" No, the word "whoever" is not used correctly in that sentence
- 52) WHY NOT? Because it is the object of the sentence, and should therefore be "whomever"
- 53) WHAT'S THE COMPLETE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO TAKE"? The complete imperative of the verb "to take" is – let me take; take; let him take; let her take; let it take; let us take; take; let them take
- 560 54) HOW DO WE FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE IMPERATIVE? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We form the negative of the imperative by using "do not". For example, "Don't let him open it before Christmas!"

55) HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

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 studying for two hours"

56) WHAT'S ANOTHER NAME FOR THESE TENSES ? Another name for these tenses is the Duration Form

57) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ORDINARY PROGRESSIVE TENSE AND THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The difference between ... is that we use the ordinary Progressive Tense when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst we use the Perfect Progressive Tense when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress. For example, "I was working when he came" becomes "I had been working for two hours when he came"

561 58) WHEN DO WE USE THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the 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. For example, "I have been working for two hours – and I am still working"

59) HOW IS A TAIL QUESTION FORMED ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

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. For example, "He's a young man, isn't he ?"

60) WHEN A SENTENCE CONTAINS NO AUXILIARY VERB, WHICH VERB DO WE USE IN THE TAIL QUESTION ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the Tail Question. For example, "They come here every Thursday, don't they?"

61) WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. When a Tail Question is in the negative, the kind of answer we expect is positive. For example, "He runs very fast, doesn't he ?" – "Yes, he does"

562 62) WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE POSITIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. When a Tail Question is in the positive, the kind of answer we expect is negative. For example, "He doesn't run very fast, does he ?" – "No, he doesn't"

63) WHAT ARE THE THREE ADDITIONAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TELL", BESIDES MEANING THE SAME AS "SAY" ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The three additional meanings of the verb "tell", besides meaning the same as "say", are – to inform, to order, and to relate

For example: 1) Tell me what you've got in your pocket?

2) Tell him to come here, and

3) Tell me exactly what happened

64) WHAT'S ANOTHER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "SAY" AND "TELL" ?

Another difference between "say" and "tell" is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody, whilst we use "say" when we are not speaking to anyone in particular

65) FOR DIRECT SPEECH, WHICH VERB DO WE USE – "SAY" OR "TELL" ?

For Direct Speech, we use the verb "say"

563 66) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "OLDER" AND "ELDER" ?

There's no real difference in meaning between the words "older" and "elder", except that generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the word "elder"; and elder can only be used when speaking about people

67) WHEN DO WE DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT OF AN ADJECTIVE IN FORMING ITS COMPARATIVE AND ITS SUPERLATIVE ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. For example, – thin – thinner – thinnest

68) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ADJECTIVE ENDS IN A CONSONANT PLUS Y ? – AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When an adjective ends in a consonant plus y, the y is changed to i. For example, – happy – happier – happiest