

# STAGE 7

566 LESSON 93

<b>REALIZE</b> 実現する, 実感する	<b>CONSEQUENCE</b> 結果として	<b>RAT</b> ねずみ	<b>AMBITION</b> 野心, 大志
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DO YOU THINK THAT, WHEN A MAN MURDERS SOMEONE, HE REALLY REALIZES WHAT HE IS DOING AT THE TIME AND REALIZES THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACTIONS ?/ Yes, I think that ... or .. No, I don't think that ...

DID YOU REALIZE THAT, IN SOME LARGE CITIES IN THE WORLD, THERE ARE MORE RATS THAN PEOPLE ? Yes, I realized ... or ... No, I didn't realize

HAVE YOU GOT AN AMBITION ? Yes, I've got ... or ... No, I haven't ...

WHAT'S YOUR AMBITION ?

DO YOU THINK YOU'LL EVER REALIZE YOUR AMBITION ? Yes, I think I'll ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

567 THE PRONUNCIATION OF "ED" IN THE PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS • PLEASE (v) 喜ばせる

When the Past Tense of a regular verb ends in the letters "ded" or "ted" the final sound is pronounced - "id". For example:

DECIDED: DEPENDED: DIVIDED: ENDED: INCLUDED: NEEDED  
CONSISTED: CORRECTED: COUNTED: LASTED: POINTED:  
PROTECTED: TASTED: REPEATED: WAITED: WANTED /

Generally, when the Past Tense of a regular verb ends in the letters c - ch - k - p - ss - sh - or x before the letters - "ed" the final sound is pronounced -t. In other words, the "ed" is only pronounced "id" after a "t" or a "d". After all other letters, it is pronounced "t". For example:

COMMENCED: DANCED: PLACED

LUNCHED: REACHED: TOUCHED

ASKED: COOKED: KICKED: LIKED: LOOKED: SMOKED:

THANKED: WALKED: WORKED

568 HELPED: STOPPED: TYPED

CROSSED: DRESSED: PRACTISED

BRUSHED: FINISHED: WASHED

BOXED: MIXED/

The word "practised" has only one "s", but the final "d" is still pronounced "t". If, however, the "s" were pronounced "z", as in the verb "please", then the final sound would be pronounced "d" and not "t".

WHEN THE PAST TENSE OF A REGULAR VERB ENDS IN "DED" OR "TED", HOW DO WE PRONOUNCE THE FINAL SOUND?/ When the ... we pronounce the final sound "-id"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! ... decided, depended, consisted, corrected ...

IN WHAT KIND OF VERBS IS THE FINAL SOUND PRONOUNCED - "T" ?

The kind of verbs in which the final sound is pronounced "t" are those which end in the letters c - ch - k - p - ss - sh - or, x, or, in other words, those which do not end in "t" or "d"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! ... commenced, lunched, asked, helped, crossed, brushed, boxed

569 **LEAD (導く) - LED - LED**

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO LEAD" MEAN?/ The verb ... means ...

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF "LEAD" ? The paradigm of ... lead - led - led

IF I TRAVELLED NORTH ALONG THE MAIN ROAD LEADING OUT OF THIS TOWN, WHERE'D THE ROAD LEAD ME TO? If you ... it'd lead you ...

IF IT WERE NIGHT TIME, AND VERY DARK, AND WE CAME TO AN OLD HOUSE STANDING ALONE IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH WE THOUGHT MIGHT BE FULL OF GHOSTS, WOULD YOU BE QUITE WILLING TO LEAD THE WAY INTO THE HOUSE? Yes, if it were ... and we came ... which we thought ... I'd be quite ... or ... No, if it were ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/ ... afraid ...

WOULD YOU SAY YOU'D LED A FAIRLY COMFORTABLE LIFE? Yes, I'd say I'd led a ... or ... No, I wouldn't say I'd led a ...

**EVENTUALLY** 結局のところ      **TAKE CARE OF** ~の世話を見る

We generally use the word "eventually" when we know that something is going to happen in the future, but we don't know exactly when. For example, "We shall all eventually die - one day in the future - but we don't know when"./

570 WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE THE WORD "EVENTUALLY"?  
We generally ... when we know ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!  
We shall eventually be able to speak English very well

WILL IT EVENTUALLY RAIN AGAIN? Yes, [I suppose] it'll eventually rain again  
WHEN? We don't know

IF YOU HAD A CAR AND YOU DIDN'T TAKE CARE OF IT AS YOU SHOULD, WHAT'D EVENTUALLY HAPPEN?/ If ... it'd eventually stop going

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE WILL EVENTUALLY HAPPEN TO THE WORLD?  
I suppose ... eventually become a better place to live in ...

**SUPPLY** 用意する, 補給

DO YOU HAVE TO SUPPLY YOUR OWN PEN AND PAPER FOR DOING DICTATIONS, OR DOES THE SCHOOL SUPPLY YOU WITH THEM?/ Yes, I have to supply ... or ... No, I don't have to ... the school supplies me with them

DO YOU KNOW WHERE THIS TOWN GETS ITS WATER SUPPLY FROM?  
Yes, I know where ... it gets it from ... or ... No, I don't know where ...

571 **SINK - SANK - SUNK**      **FLOAT**      **WINDY**      **DROWN**  
沈む      (過去) (過去分詞)      浮かぶ      風の吹く      おぼれる

IF YOU PUT A PIECE OF IRON ONTO WATER, WOULD IT FLOAT ?

No, if I put ... but it'd sink

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO SINK" ?/

The paradigm of ...  
sink - sank - sunk

WHAT HAPPENED TO PEOPLE WHEN A SHIP WAS SUNK DURING THE  
LAST WORLD WAR ?

When a ship was sunk during ... , people, if they were lucky,  
might have been able to get into a boat, or float  
on a piece of wood. If not, they drowned ...

DO CLOUDS FLOAT ACROSS THE SKY WHEN IT'S A VERY WINDY DAY ?

No, clouds don't float ... but they hurry across the sky

**CONQUER 征服する**

DO YOU THINK THAT ONE DAY IN THE FUTURE ONE COUNTRY WILL  
CONQUER ALL THE OTHERS ?/ Yes, I think that ... or ... No, I don't think that ...

**TIDE 潮**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIGH TIDE AND LOW TIDE ?

The difference between ... is that high tide's when the sea comes into the  
land and low tide's when it goes out away from the land.

572 **EMPIRE 帝国**

**ROMAN ローマの**

DID THE GREEK EMPIRE COME BEFORE OR AFTER THE ROMAN  
EMPIRE ?

The Greek ... before ...

**LITERARY 文学の**

WHO DO YOU THINK'S THE GREATEST LITERARY FIGURE OF TODAY  
IN YOUR COUNTRY ?

I think ... is the greatest ...

**GOVERN 統治する**

HOW IS YOUR COUNTRY GOVERNED ?

My country is governed by ...

**DICTATION 51**

**UNEATABLE 食べられない**

As he has won/ several thousand pounds,/ he now has no need/ to borrow/ someone  
else's car:/ he can now own one himself./ The wire cut into his skin/ and hurt him badly./  
The cook let the meat boil/ for too long,/ and now it is completely uneatable./ You'll need  
a lot more bricks/ to finish that wall./ Twelve inches make a foot;/ three feet make a yard./  
The cost of living/ seems to be constantly rising./ Is there anywhere/ I can buy a daily

paper?/ Before they could ride the horse,/ they had to catch it./ Smoking is a bad habit./  
He loosened his jacket/ and sat down.

573 LESSON 94

<b>FEW •</b> ほとんど~ない	<b>A FEW</b> いくらか~	<b>FEEL SORRY FOR SOMEONE</b> (人)に対してかわいそうだと思う
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The word "few" means "not many", whilst the words "a few" mean "some, but not many"./ For example, if I say to you that I have few books at home, it means I haven't many: perhaps only two or three, and you might feel sorry for me. If, however, I say to you that I have a few books at home, it means that, although I haven't many, I have some: perhaps enough for my purposes, and you might say that you are pleased to hear it./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "FEW" AND "A FEW" ?

The difference between ... is that the word "few" means "not many"  
whilst the words "a few" mean "some, but not many"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

"I have few books", and,  
"I have a few books"

HAVE YOU GOT FEW PICTURES HANGING UP ON YOUR WALLS AT HOME, OR A FEW PICTURES?/

I've got ... hanging up on ...

HOW MANY ?

**LITTLE •** ほとんど~ない

**A LITTLE** いくらか~

574 The difference between "little" and "a little" is the same as that between "few" and "a few". The word "little" means "not much", whilst the words "a little" mean "some, but not much". For example, if I say to you that I have little money, it means I haven't much and am, in fact, poor. If, however, I say I have a little money, it means that although I haven't much money, I have some and perhaps I have enough for my purposes. It means that I am not poor./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "LITTLE" AND "A LITTLE" ?

The difference between the words "little" and "a little" is the same as that between "few" ... The word "little" means ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! "I have little money", and, "I have a little money"

IF I SAID TO YOU THAT I ATE LITTLE BREAD FOR MY LUNCH, HOW MANY PIECES WOULD YOU SAY I ATE ?/ If you said that ... I'd say you ate about one or perhaps two small pieces

NOW, IF I SAID TO YOU THAT I ATE A LITTLE BREAD FOR MY LUNCH, HOW MANY PIECES WOULD YOU SAY I ATE ? If you said ... I'd say you ate about two or three normal pieces

**PRESS** 押す, 出版

**CONTROL** 支配, 抑制

575 WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're pressing your thumb on the table

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO PRESS SOMEBODY FOR THE MONEY WE HAVE LENT THEM" ? "To press somebody for the money we have lent them" means to keep asking for it back

CAN WE ALWAYS BELIEVE EVERYTHING WE READ ABOUT FAMOUS PEOPLE IN THE PRESS ? Yes, we can ... or ... No, we can't ...

IF NOT, DO YOU THINK THERE SHOULD BE SOME CONTROL OVER WHAT THE PRESS WRITES ABOUT SUCH PEOPLE ?/ Yes, I think there should be ... or ... No, I don't think ...

**STEP** 歩, 階段

**STEP OFF** <sup>1500</sup> 足を踏み外す, 降りる

ABOUT HOW MANY STEPS WOULD YOU HAVE TO TAKE TO WALK FROM ONE END OF THIS ROOM TO THE OTHER? I'd have to take about ... steps to walk from ...

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF YOU STEPPED OFF A BUS WHILST IT WAS STILL MOVING ?/ If I stepped off a ... I might fall

DO YOU HAVE TO WALK UP ANY STEPS WHEN YOU COME TO THE CLASSROOM ?/ Yes, I have to walk ... or ... No, I don't have to ...

576 HOW MANY STEPS ARE THERE UP TO THIS CLASSROOM ? There are about ... up to ...

**BILL**  
勸定

**COME TO**  
~になる

**PER**  
~に付き

**QUARTER**  
4分の一

**PASS (A LAW)**  
通過する

**ACT /** 法律, 条例

IF A GIRL GOES TO A RESTAURANT WITH HER BOYFRIEND, DO YOU THINK SHE OUGHT TO PAY HALF THE BILL? Yes, if a girl goes ... I think she ought ... or ... No, if a girl, ... I don't think she ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

ABOUT HOW MUCH DOES YOUR ELECTRICITY [TELEPHONE OR GAS] BILL GENERALLY COME TO PER MONTH (OR PER QUARTER ETC.)?/

My electricity bill generally ... about ... per ...

577 WHAT HAPPENS TO A BILL AFTER IT HAS BEEN PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT? After a bill has been passed by the government, it becomes an act

USED TO • ~したものだ

PLAY TRUANT ずる休みをする

We use the words "used to" for a repeated action in the past, and it generally means that the action is now finished. For example, "I used to go to the cinema every Saturday afternoon (but I don't now)". It means that I was in the habit of going to the cinema every Saturday afternoon./

WHEN DO WE USE THE WORDS "USED TO", AND WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

We use ... for a repeated action in the past, and it generally means that the action is now finished

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

I used to go to the cinema ...

DID YOU USED TO SPEAK ENGLISH BETTER IN THE PAST THAN YOU SPEAK IT NOW?/

No, I didn't used to ... but I used to speak it worse ...

It will be noticed that, in conversation, the "d" in "used to" is often silent.

Probably because it is difficult to pronounce a "d" and a "t" sound together.

DID YOU EVER USED TO PLAY TRUANT WHEN YOU WERE A SMALL CHILD AT SCHOOL?

Yes, I used to play ... or ... No, I never used to ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

578

B.C.  
紀元前

A.D.  
西暦

CHRIST  
キリスト

LORD/  
キリスト

The letters "B. C." mean "Before Christ", whilst the letters "A. D." mean "Anno Domini" (from the Latin) meaning "in the year of our Lord"; although we usually think of this as meaning "After Christ". For example, "500 B. C." means 500 years before Christ, whilst 500 A. D. means 500 years after Christ.

WHAT DO THE LETTERS "B. C." MEAN?                      The letters ... "Before Christ"

WHAT DO THE LETTERS "A. D." MEAN?                      The letters ... "Anno Domini" (from  
the Latin) meaning ... "After Christ"

**TRIAL**    試し

IS IT WISE TO JUDGE SOMETHING BEFORE WE GIVE IT A TRIAL?  
No, it isn't wise to ...

WHY NOT?

**INTRODUCE**    紹介する

**FROM ABROAD /**    外国から

WHAT'D YOU LIKE TO SEE INTRODUCED INTO YOUR COUNTRY FROM  
ABROAD?                      I'd like to see ... introduced into my ...

**ADVENTURE**    冒険

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE A LIFE OF ADVENTURE?    Yes, I'd like to live  
a ... or ... No, I wouldn't like to ...

579 WHY OR WHY NOT?

**SEED**    種

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "SEED-TIME"?    By "seed-time" we mean the time of  
the year when we put seeds into the land ...

LESSON 95

**BEAR - BORE - BORNE**    運ぶ, 我慢する, 生む

WHAT'S ANOTHER VERB WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO  
CARRY"?                      Another verb we ... is the verb "to bear"

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BEAR"?                      The paradigm of  
... bear - bore - borne

DO YOU THINK YOU COULD BEAR SOMEBODY ACROSS A RIVER ON  
YOUR BACK?                      Yes, I think I could bear ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

WHAT KIND OF THINGS CAN'T YOU BEAR?    The kind of things I can't bear  
are such things as people who make too much noise,  
children, animals in the house, eating with dirty hands etc.



580 WHO WAS THE LAST CHILD YOUR MOTHER BORE: YOUR BROTHER,  
YOUR SISTER, OR YOU? The last child ... was ...

WHAT'S THE GREATEST PHYSICAL PAIN YOU'VE EVER BORNE?  
The greatest physical pain I've ... was ...

WHEN WAS IT?/

**ON** ~の上に

**UPON** ~の上に

**There's no difference between the words "on" and "upon" except that the word "on" is much more common.**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "ON" AND "UPON"?  
There's no difference between ...

**WHOLE** すべての

**ON THE WHOLE** 全体から見て

COULD YOU EAT A WHOLE CHICKEN?/ Yes, I could eat ... or ... No, I couldn't ...

WOULD YOU SAY THAT, ON THE WHOLE, LIFE WAS BETTER TODAY  
THAN IT WAS IN THE PAST? Yes, I'd say that ... life was ... or ... No, I  
wouldn't say that ... life was ... worse than ...

581 **As it is sometimes easy to confuse the difference in pronunciation between the words "all" and "whole" in a dictation, it is well to remember that the word "all" is followed by the Definite Article, whilst the word "whole" is preceded by it. For example, we say "all the chicken" but "the whole chicken"./**

HOW CAN WE AVOID MAKING A MISTAKE IN A DICTATION BY  
CONFUSING THE DIFFERENCE IN PRONUNCIATION BETWEEN THE  
WORDS "ALL" AND "WHOLE"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. "We can  
avoid ... by remembering that "all" is followed by the Definite  
Article, whilst the word "whole" is preceded by it:  
e.g. "all the chicken" but "the whole chicken"

## POSSESSIVE CASE FOR SHOPS •

In the sentence "I bought my suit from Simpson's", we understand that "Simpson" is the name of a shop. It is not necessary to use the word "shop" in such sentences: it is enough just to put an apostrophe and an "s" after the name of the shop./

WHERE DID YOU BUY YOUR SHOES FROM? I bought my shoes from ...'s

WHICH SHOP DID YOU GET YOUR WATCH (OR PEN) FROM? I got my watch from ...'s

### 582 ACCOUNT FOR ~の説明をする SPEND 消費する FACE (v) ~に面する

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO ACCOUNT FOR" MEAN? The verb "to account for" means "to explain the reason for"

HOW DO WE ACCOUNT FOR THE FACT THAT IT'S LIGHT DURING THE DAY WHILST IT'S DARK DURING THE NIGHT ?/ We account for the fact ... by the fact that the earth moves round the sun and turns round and round as it does so. For about half the 24 hours, one side of the earth is facing the sun, whilst, for the next half, it is away from the sun

DO GOVERNMENTS USUALLY HAVE TO ACCOUNT TO THE PUBLIC FOR ALL THE MONEY THEY SPEND? Yes, governments usually ...

### RACE (v) 競争する

DO YOU LIKE TO SEE TWO CARS RACING EACH OTHER ALONG THE ROAD? Yes, I like to see two ... or ... No, I don't like ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ ... it's too dangerous

COULD YOU RACE ME TO THE STATION AND BACK WITHOUT STOPPING? Yes, I could race you ... or ... No, I couldn't ...

### 583 IF YOU RACED AGAINST A HORSE, WHO'D WIN? If I raced ... the horse'd win WHY? Because a horse can run faster than I can

<b>NORTHERN</b> 北の	<b>SOUTHERN</b> 南の	<b>EASTERN</b> 東の	<b>WESTERN</b> 西の	<b>STATE</b> 州
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WHAT ARE THE ADJECTIVES OF THE NOUNS "NORTH, SOUTH, EAST" AND "WEST" ?/ The adjectives ... are "northern ..."

NAME ME A NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY, PLEASE !

Finland is a northern ...

TELL ME THE NAME OF A SOUTHERN STATE IN AMERICA ? The name  
of ... is Texas (Florida, Georgia etc.)

DOES THE STATE IN YOUR COUNTRY GIVE FREE EDUCATION ? Yes, the  
state in ... or ... No, the state in ...

DO YOU THINK EASTERN ART IS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN WESTERN  
ART ?/ Yes, I think eastern .... or... No, I don't think ...

**SIGN**      **DRAW FROM OR DRAW OUT OF**      **CHEQUE**      **RELIGION /**  
信号      ~から引き出す      小切手      宗教

584 WHEN WE DRAW MONEY FROM THE BANK, WHAT MUST WE DO  
BEFORE THE BANK WILL GIVE US THE MONEY ? When we draw ... we must  
sign for the money on a piece of paper or a cheque  
before the bank will give us the money

WHAT KIND OF SIGN AM I MAKING ?/ You're making a sign which means  
"come on" or "come here"

IF A MAN HAS ROUGH SKIN ON HIS HANDS, WHAT IS THAT  
PROBABLY A SIGN OF ? If a man has ... it's probably a sign that he does  
physical work or works with his hands

WHAT IS THE SIGN OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION ? The cross is ...

**SIZE**      サイズ      **TAKE**      取る

WHAT SIZE SOCKS (OR STOCKINGS) DO YOU TAKE ?/ I take size ... socks  
(or stockings)

**VIOLENT**      狂暴な

DO YOU THINK LIFE IS MORE VIOLENT THESE DAYS THAN IT WAS IN  
THE PAST ? Yes, I think life's more ... or ... No, I don't think life's ...

585 **TEMPLE**      寺院, 神殿      **REMAINS**      残る

ARE THERE THE REMAINS OF ANY OLD TEMPLES NEAR WHERE YOU  
LIVE ? Yes, there are ... some old ... or ... No, there aren't the remains of ...

WHAT KIND ?

**NAVY**      海軍

WOULD YOU LIKE TO JOIN THE NAVY ?/ Yes, I'd like ... or ... No, I wouldn't like ...  
WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**ARCH** 門, 弓なり, 孤

CAN YOU THINK OF ANY FAMOUS ARCHES IN THE WORLD ? Yes, I can  
... : there's Constantine's Arch in Rome ... etc.

**ROCK**  
岩

**GIBRALTAR**  
ジブラルタル

**CLUB**  
クラブ

WHAT'S THE NAME OF THE PIECE OF LAND, WHICH IS REALLY JUST A  
ROCK, THAT WE PASS AS WE SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN INTO  
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA ? The name of the piece ... is the Rock of Gibraltar

**CLEANER** クリーニング屋

**PROGRESS** 進行, 前進

## 586 DICTATION 52

The man was/ a complete stranger to me./ It is not worth travelling/ on a long journey/  
just for the week-end,/ but some people/ do it nowadays./ Do you wish to suffer/ from  
illness ?/ No, of course not./ Good./ Therefore, you will have to make sure/ you keep in  
good health./ Don't forget/ to remind me/ to take my suit/ to the cleaner's/ before the shops  
shut./ Although he is a Member of Parliament,/ he is not a member/ of any political club,/  
even though he should be/ if he wants to make/ any progress./ "At once" means  
immediately,/ whilst "soon" means in a short time./ Life in the old days/ was often just  
one long struggle/ for existence.

## LESSON 96

SPECIAL VERBS • 特別な動詞 **DARE** あえて~する **DIFFER** 異なる

**BE: CAN: DARE: DO: HAVE: MAY: MUST**

**NEED: OUGHT: SHALL: USED TO: WILL**

There are twelve verbs in the English language which we call "Special Verbs". They  
are called "special" because they are not generally used in the same way as other  
verbs. These verbs are the verbs "be: can: dare: do: have: may: must: need: ought:  
shall: used to", and "will".