

IN HOW MANY WAYS ARE THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER VERBS ?

The Special Verbs are ... in nine ways

Three of the ways in which the Special Verbs are different from other verbs are as follows:-

1) They form their interrogatives by putting the verb before the subject. For example, "Am I your teacher ? Will you come here tomorrow ?" etc. Other verbs cannot do that. We cannot say, for example, "Speak you English ?" For the interrogative of "speak" we must use the word "do", and say "Do you speak English ?"./

588 2) They form their negatives just by adding "not". For example, "I cannot understand it. It might not rain" etc. Other verbs cannot do that. We cannot say, for example, "He remains not here after the lesson": we must say, "He does not remain here after the lesson."

3) They are the only verbs that can be used in "Tail Questions". For example, "You have a pen, haven't you ?". We cannot say "He lies in bed all morning, lies not he ?" We must say "doesn't he?".

TELL ME THE FIRST WAY IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM OTHER VERBS ?

The first way in which ... is that they form their interrogatives by putting the verb before the subject

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/

Dare you hit that big man ?

CAN WE SAY "SPEAK YOU ENGLISH" ? No, we can't ...

WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD ? We ... "Do you speak English ?" instead

WHAT'S THE SECOND WAY IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER ?

The second way ... is that they form their negatives just by adding "not"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ He ought not to smoke so much

CAN WE SAY "THESE PENS BREAK NOT EASILY" ? No, we can't say ...

589 WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD ? We must say "These pens do not break easily" instead

WHAT'S THE THIRD WAY IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER ?

The third way in ... is that they are the only verbs that can be used in "Tail Questions"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He won't come, will he ?

CAN WE SAY "THEY SANG NOT WELL, SANG THEY" ?/ No, we can't ...

WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD ? We must say "They did not sing well, did they ?" instead

MATTER (v) = TO BE IMPORTANT
重要である

OCCASIONALLY
時々

WHAT IS THE MATTER ?
どうしたのですか

NO MATTER
何でもない

PLEASE (v)
喜ばせる

TASTE (n)
好み

IF WE WANT TO LIVE A HEALTHY LIFE, DOES IT MATTER VERY MUCH
WHAT KIND OF FOOD WE EAT ?/ Yes, if we want to ... it matters very much ...

WHAT KIND OF FOOD OUGHT WE TO EAT ? The kind of food we ... is fruit,
fish, vegetables etc.

590 DOES IT MATTER VERY MUCH IF WE OCCASIONALLY MAKE A SMALL
MISTAKE IN OUR DICTATIONS ? No, it doesn't matter very much ... that is, of
course, if it is only occasionally

IF I SUDDENLY WENT LIKE THIS, WHAT WOULD YOU ASK ME ?/ If you
suddenly ... I'd ask you "What's the matter ?"

DO YOU FIND THAT, NO MATTER WHAT YOU DO, YOU CAN'T PLEASE
EVERYONE ? Yes, I find that ...

WHY IS THIS SO ? Because people have different tastes, ideas and opinions ...

RIGHT = ENTIRELY COMPLETELY
全く, 完全に

FINISH UP POINT (PLACE)
完了する 地点

WHAT'S THE TIME RIGHT NOW ? The time right now is ...

WHAT'S THE NAME OF A COUNTRY RIGHT IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE ?
The name of a ... is Finland

591 TO SHOW THAT SOMETHING MATTERS TO US VERY MUCH, WE MIGHT
SOMETIMES SAY "I'D GO RIGHT TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH FOR IT",
BUT COULD WE, IN FACT, GO RIGHT TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH ?/
No, we couldn't, in fact, go ...

WHY NOT ? Because, being round, the earth has no ends, and we would finish
up at the point from which we started

CHOOSE (選ぶ) - CHOSE - CHOSEN

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO CHOOSE" ? The paradigm ... is
"choose - chose - chosen"

WHO CHOSE THE SHOES YOU'RE WEARING ? I chose the shoes ... myself
... or ... My ... chose ...

HAVE YOU EVER CHOSEN CLOTHES THAT LATER YOU FOUND YOU
DIDN'T LIKE AND SO HAD TO THROW AWAY ? Yes, I've sometimes chosen
... or ... No, I've never ...

WHY IS THIS ?/ Because I had not chosen well, or had chosen in too much of a hurry

FORCE 権力

PERSUASION 説得

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT MORE IS GAINED BY FORCE THAN BY
PERSUASION ? Yes, I believe that more ... or ... No, I don't ...

592 **REPRESENT 代表する**

REPRESENTATIVE 代表者

WHAT'S THE NAME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR YOUR TOWN IN THE
GOVERNMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY ?/ The name of the ... of my country is ...

BOW 弓

IS A BOW ANY USE WITHOUT ARROWS No, a bow isn't ...

INVENT 発明する

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE INVENTED ? I would like to have
invented ...

SPEECH 演説

HAVE YOU EVER MADE A SPEECH IN PUBLIC? Yes, I've made a ... or ...
No, I've never ...

APPLE りんご

DO YOU SAY IN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE THAT "AN APPLE A DAY
KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY" ? Yes, we say in our ... or ...
No, we don't say in my ...

EXERCISE 40

593 LESSON 97

NOT ANY BOOKS • どの本も～ない **NO BOOKS** どの本も～ない

Instead of saying "not any books etc.", we can say "no books". For example, "I have not any books" or "I have no books".

WHAT CAN WE SAY INSTEAD OF "NOT ANY BOOKS" ? We can say
"no books" instead of "not any books"

GIVE ME ANOTHER EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ "There's not any (or there isn't any)
sugar in my tea" or "There's no sugar in my tea"

DRAW - DREW - DRAWN
引く, 描く

RECOGNISABLE
見分けやすい

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO DRAW" ? The paradigm ... is
"draw - drew - drawn"

IF YOU DREW THIS TABLE ACROSS THE FLOOR, DO YOU THINK IT'D
LEAVE A MARK BEHIND IT ? Yes, if I drew this ... , I think it'd ... or
... No, if I ... I don't think ...

IF YOU DREW MY FACE, DO YOU SUPPOSE IT'D BE RECOGNISABLE ?
Yes, if I drew your ... , I suppose it'd ... or ...
No, if I drew ... , I don't suppose ...

594 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Because I draw well ... or ... Because I can't draw very well ...

ABOUT HOW LONG AGO IS IT SINCE EVERYTHING WAS DRAWN BY
HORSES ? It's about ... since everything ...

FINALLY •
最後に

LASTLY
最後に

AT LAST
最後に

The word "finally" is in some ways similar to the word "eventually", whilst in some ways it is used differently. For example, in a sentence, such as "Ah! you've finally arrived" we could not say "Ah! you've eventually arrived". The word "eventually" means "in the end", whilst "finally" means "lastly" or "at last"./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "EVENTUALLY" AND "FINALLY" ?
The difference ... is that "eventually" means "in the end", whilst "finally" means "lastly" or "at last"

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "EVENTUALLY" IN IT, PLEASE !
Don't worry! You will eventually succeed

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "FINALLY" IN IT, PLEASE !/
We have finally reached the end of the book

595 **CLAIM (v and n)**
要求する, 主張

TAKE ... TO COURT
裁判に持ち込む

LAWYER
弁護士

PROPERTY
財産, 所有物

LOST PROPERTY OFFICE
遺失物預かり所

DAMAGE
損害, 損傷

IF I CLAIMED TO BE A MILLIONAIRE, WOULD YOU BELIEVE ME ?
No, if you claimed ... ,I wouldn't ...

WHY NOT ?
Because you would not be teaching here now

IF SOMEONE HIT YOUR CAR AND IT WAS HIS FAULT, COULD YOU CLAIM DAMAGES AGAINST HIM?/
Yes, if someone hit ... , I could ...

IF HE REFUSED YOUR CLAIM, WHAT'D YOU DO ?
If he refused ... , I'd have to take him to court

IF A RELATION OF YOURS DIED AND LEFT YOU SOME LAND, OR OTHER PROPERTY, WHERE'D YOU HAVE TO GO IN ORDER TO CLAIM IT LEGALLY ?
If a relation of mine ... I'd have to go to a lawyer's office to claim it legally

WHERE MUST YOU GO IN ORDER TO CLAIM THINGS THAT YOU'VE LEFT ON THE TRAIN ?/
I must go to the Lost Property Office in order to claim ...

596 **YOUTH**¹⁵⁵⁰ **THE YOUTH** **A YOUTH**
 若さ 若者 若者

DO YOU THINK THE YOUTH OF TODAY IS BETTER EDUCATED, HAPPIER ETC THAN THE YOUTH OF THE OLD DAYS? Yes, I think that the youth of ... or... No, I don't think ...

WHAT KIND OF JOBS CAN A YOUTH DO BETTER THAN AN OLD MAN ?/ The kind of jobs a youth can do ... are driving a fast car or flying a fast plane.

It will be noticed in this last question that the word "kind" has no "s" on the end. Some people put an "s" on; others do not. Many people will add an "s" in certain sentences when followed by a plural noun and not in others. For example, they might say "What kinds of jobs can a youth do better than an old man ?" but "What kind of books do you like reading ?" As with so much in English, a lot depends on whether something sounds pleasant to the ear and is easy to pronounce. Most people prefer to drop the "s" where possible (saying "six million", for example, instead of "six millions"), as too many "s" sounds together are not very pleasant to the ear.

<u>SENTENCES</u>	GROUP	TO MAKE SENSE	COMPOUND
	グループ	意味を成す	複合語

597	FINITE 定形動詞	CONJUNCTION 接続詞	MOOD (文)法	AS OPPOSED TO ~に対抗して
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A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself. For example, "I am going to Scotland tomorrow".

There are two kinds of sentences: simple sentences and compound sentences. A simple sentence contains only one finite verb./ For example, "I always go home at eight"./ A compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two or more sentences joined together by a conjunction (or conjunctions) such as the words "and" or "but" etc. For example, "(I always go home at eight) and (have dinner at about a quarter past eight) but (I do not watch TV until about nine)."/

A Finite Verb is a verb that is limited by person, number, tense or mood, as opposed to the infinitive, gerund or participle.

WHAT IS A SENTENCE ? A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself

WHAT ARE THE TWO KINDS OF SENTENCES ? The two kinds ... are the simple sentence and the compound sentence

WHAT IS A SIMPLE SENTENCE ? A simple sentence is one which contains only one finite verb

598 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "I do not understand him"

WHAT IS A FINITE VERB ? A Finite Verb is a verb that is limited by person, number, tense or mood ...

WHAT IS A COMPOUND SENTENCE ? A compound sentence is one that consists of two or more sentences joined together by a conjunction, such as the words "and" or "but"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ (Open your book, please) but (do not read until I tell you to)

CLAUSE	PRINCIPAL	SUBORDINATE	RELATIVE PRONOUN
句	主な	従属の	関係代名詞

A clause is a group of words which does not make complete sense by itself. For example, "which I like; that he could not do it; when I am very tired"./ In order for a clause to make sense, we must put another clause together with it. For example, "That is the car which I like. John said that he could not do it. I sleep deeply when I am very tired."/ The first part of these sentences is called the Principal Clause, whilst the second part is called the Subordinate Clause. A Subordinate Clause is joined to the Principal Clause by a conjunction or a relative pronoun (which, that etc.)/

WHAT IS A CLAUSE ? A clause is a group of words which does not make complete sense by itself

599 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! Which I told you about; that they were French; when she realized she had been seen

WHAT ARE THE TWO KINDS OF CLAUSES ? The two kinds of clauses are Principal and Subordinate

HOW ARE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES JOINED TO PRINCIPAL CLAUSES ? Subordinate Clauses are ... by conjunctions or relative pronouns

SUCH AS ? "and, but" - "which, that" etc.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. PLEASE !/ That is the car which I like

DESCEND 降りる

DESCENT 下降

DO YOU HAVE TO DESCEND TO GO FROM THIS ROOM TO OUTSIDE THE BUILDING ?
Yes, you have to ... or ... No, you don't have to

WHAT'S THE NOUN OF THE VERB "DESCEND" ? The noun of ... "descent"

HOLY 神聖な

JERUSALEM エルサレム

WHAT, FOR SOMEONE WHO BELIEVES IN THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, IS THE HOLY CITY ?/
For someone who believes ... Jerusalem is the Holy City

600 **CONFESS** 自白する

IF YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO DO SOMETHING, DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO CONFESS THE FACT ?
Yes, if I'm not able ... I think it's ...
or ... No, if I'm not able ... I don't think it's ...

BIRTH 誕生

DO YOU THINK THE FATHER SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN THE ROOM AT THE BIRTH OF HIS CHILD ?
Yes, I think the father ... or ... No, I don't think the father ...

SHORE 海岸

WHICH'S SAFER: TO BUILD A HOUSE ON THE SEA SHORE OR ON THE SHORE OF A LAKE ?
It's safer to build ... of a lake
WHY ?
Because the weather would not be so rough

PASS (GO AWAY) 通り過ぎる

MADMAN 狂人

DICTIONARY 53

My father said/ I needed a haircut./ The temperature begins to fall/ towards evening./
The plural of tooth/ is teeth./ Despite the fact/ that it may seem strange,/ there are several
people here/ who've never heard/ of such a writer./ I suddenly felt a pain in one arm,/ but
was certain that the pain/ would soon pass./ He was so afraid,/ he really ran like a
madman./ He just flew down the street./ Yes, it is quite true/ that we get wool from
sheep./ It is strange/ how we often think/ that famous people/ are quite different/ from
ourselves/ when often they are not.

LAY - LAID - LAID
置く

LAY AN EGG
卵を産む

LAY THE TABLE
食卓の用意をする

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "PUT" ? Another word we can ... is "lay"

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO LAY" ? The paradigm ... lay - laid - laid

WHAT DID I LAY ON THE TABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON ?/ You laid your books on the ...

ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES A YEAR DO MOST BIRDS LAY THEIR EGGS ? Most birds ... once a year

WHO LAYS THE TABLE IN YOUR HOUSE ? My ... lays the table in ... or ... I lay the ...

SINGLE
ただ一つの, 独身の

GO THROUGH
生き抜く, 成し遂げる

ENTIRE
全体の

DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE FOR A PERSON TO GO THROUGH HIS ENTIRE LIFE WITHOUT TELLING A SINGLE LIE ?/ No, I don't think it's possible for ...

602 WHY NOT ? Because every now and again it may be necessary to tell a small lie

ABOUT HOW WIDE IS A SINGLE BED ? A single bed is about 3 feet (or 90 cms) wide

WHEN TRAVELLING, IS IT USUALLY CHEAPER TO BUY TWO SINGLE TICKETS OR A RETURN TICKET ? When travelling, it's usually cheaper to ...

FOUGHT FIGHT(戦う)の過去, 過去分詞

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO FIGHT" ?/ The paradigm ... "fight - fought - fought"

WHAT COUNTRIES HAS YOUR COUNTRY FOUGHT AGAINST IN THE PAST ? My country has fought against ... in the past

(SUBJECT) + VERB + OBJECT + ADJECTIVE

Some sentences contain the construction "verb + object + adjective". For example, "The wind keeps us cool. Milk will make you strong" etc.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE CONSTRUCTION "VERB + OBJECT + ADJECTIVE"./

"Work makes us tired"

LOOK AFTER 世話をする

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER LOOK AFTER FOR A WEEK - A BABY OR A HORSE?
I'd rather look after a ... for a week

603 WHY ?

BEHAVE
ふるまう

BEHAVIOUR
ふるまい, 態度

WATCH OVER
~を見張る

STRANGELY
妙な, 落ち着きがなく

BREAK INTO
押し入る

KIND (adj)
親切な

KINDNESS
親切

WHY IS IT THAT CHILDREN SO OFTEN DO NOT KNOW HOW TO BEHAVE THEMSELVES WHEN THERE ARE NO ADULTS TO WATCH OVER THEM ?/ I think the reason children so ... is that they want to do things that are neither good for themselves nor for others ... or that they don't know the difference between right and wrong ... etc.

WHAT HAPPENS TO CHILDREN WHO BEHAVE BADLY ? Children who behave badly are sometimes sent to bed without food ... etc.

IF ONE BEHAVES WITH KINDNESS TO ANOTHER PERSON, DOES THAT PERSON USUALLY RETURN THE KINDNESS ? Yes, if one behaves ... that person ...

IF YOU WERE WALKING PAST A BANK AT NIGHT AND SAW A MAN OUTSIDE IT BEHAVING RATHER STRANGELY, WHAT'D YOU THINK, AND WHAT'D YOU DO ?/ If I was walking ... I'd perhaps think he had the intention of breaking into the bank, and so I'd probably inform the police

604 ON WHAT KIND OF OCCASIONS ARE PEOPLE USUALLY ON THEIR BEST BEHAVIOUR ? The kind of occasions on which people ... are at a party; on public occasions; when they go for a job etc.

FAR •
遠く, ずっと

A LONG WAY
遠距離

RICHARD
リチャード

AS FAR AS
~である限り

DISTANT
遠い

The word "far" is generally used in interrogative and negative sentences, whilst "a long way" is used in positive sentences; but this is only very general./