

GIVE ME FIRST THE NEGATIVE AND THEN THE POSITIVE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

HOW FAR IS IT FROM HERE TO THE NEXT TOWN ?                      It isn't far. It's  
a long way

DID YOU WALK VERY FAR THIS AFTERNOON ?/    No, I did not walk very far.  
Yes, I walked a long way

605 Sometimes the word "away" is added to the word "far", especially at the end of a sentence. For example, "Is the sea far from here ? - Yes, it's a long way. No, it isn't far away". Another use of the word "far" is with the meaning of "much". For example, "Richard is far more careful now" means the same as "Richard is much more careful now."/

WHAT'S ANOTHER USE OF THE WORD "FAR" ?                      Another use of ... is with  
the meaning of "much" ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !                      She eats far less now than she used to

DO YOU THINK THAT A CHILD'S LIFE IS FAR BETTER THAN THAT OF AN ADULT ?                      Yes, I think that ... or ... No, I don't think that ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

Two other sentences with "far" in them are : "They drove as far as the lake and back" and "It's too far to go by foot; it'd be better to go by car."

We generally use the word "distant" instead of "far" as an adjective before a noun in such sentences as: "The sailor came from a distant country" and "He is a distant relation of mine." We can also say "A far distant country: a far distant relation" etc., if we wish to make our meaning stronger./

WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE THE WORD "DISTANT" INSTEAD OF "FAR" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !                      We generally ... as an  
adjective before a noun ... in such sentences as  
"I could see some sheep in a distant field"

606 IF YOU COULD LOOK INTO THE FAR DISTANT FUTURE, WHAT'D YOU LIKE TO SEE THERE FOR YOURSELF AND FOR THE WORLD GENERALLY ?/                      If I could ... I'd like to see myself rich, healthy  
and happy, and the world at peace ... etc.

**THROUGHOUT** ～と通して

**CHOICE** 選択

IF YOU HAD HAD THE CHOICE OF BEING BORN IN ANY PERIOD THROUGH-OUT HISTORY, WHICH PERIOD WOULD YOU HAVE CHOSEN ?

If I had the ... I'd choose ...

WHY ?

HAVE YOU EVER GONE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WINTER WITHOUT CATCHING A SINGLE COLD ?/

Yes, I've sometimes gone ... or ...

No, I've never gone ...

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT PEOPLE ARE ALL MORE OR LESS THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, OR DO YOU BELIEVE THERE ARE REAL BASIC DIFFERENCES ?

I believe that people ... or ... I don't believe that people are ... but I believe there are ...

607 **OFFICIAL** 役人, 公務員, 公式の

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL" ?/ By "a government official" we mean someone who works for the government, usually with a certain amount of power

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE" OF A COUNTRY ?

By the "official ..." we mean that when the people of a country speak two or three different languages, the government of that country adopts one of these languages for official purposes. Sometimes it even adopts a foreign language for this purpose

**PREACH** 説教する

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY SOMEONE DOES NOT PRACTISE

WHAT HE PREACHES? When we say that ... we mean that someone says people ought to do certain things, but he does not do them himself

**PRIEST** 僧侶

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PRIEST ? Yes, I'd like ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

**KINGDOM** 王国

WHAT IS A KINGDOM ? A kingdom is a country or land which has a king or a queen as its head

608 **PRETTY** きれいな, かわいい

WHAT DO WE USE THE WORD "PRETTY" TO DESCRIBE ? We use the word "pretty" to describe a little girl, a little house in the country etc. It is usually used for something small

**IDIOM 1**

**HANG ON** = wait 待つ

e.g. Hang on a minute whilst I go and get my coat from the next room.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "HANG ON" MEAN ? The idiom "hang on" means "wait"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Hang on a minute. I think I have his address in my book somewhere

609 **LESSON 99**

<b>PROPER</b> 正しい	<b>PLAYER</b> 選手, 競技者	<b>DOORWAY</b> 戸口, 出入り口	<b>SIDE</b> 側
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WHAT IS THE PROPER NUMBER OF PLAYERS ON EACH SIDE FOR A GAME OF FOOTBALL ? The proper ... eleven a side

IS IT CONSIDERED IMPROPER BEHAVIOUR IN THIS COUNTRY FOR A MAN TO GO THROUGH AN OPEN DOORWAY IN FRONT OF A WOMAN ?/

<b>BACKWARDS</b> 後方に	<b>FORWARDS</b> 前方に	<b>SIDEWARDS (OR SIDEWAYS)</b> 横に, わきに
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**UPWARDS** 上方に      **DOWNWARDS** 1600 下方に

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're moving backwards and forwards

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're moving sideways

610 WHAT'S MY HAND DOING ? Your hand's moving upwards and downwards

COUNT THE NUMBERS IN ENGLISH FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN BACKWARDS QUICKLY./ 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10

WHAT'S HE DOING ? He's counting the numbers in English from 10 to 15 backwards quickly

LOOK UP AT THE CEILING, PLEASE !- IS HE LOOKING UPWARDS OR DOWNWARDS ? He's looking upwards

**The words "backwards, forwards, sideways" etc. mean "towards the back, towards the front, towards the side" etc.**

WHAT DO THE WORDS "BACKWARDS, FORWARDS, SIDEWARDS" ETC. MEAN ?/ The words "backwards ..." mean "towards the back ..."

<b>RULE</b> 規則, 支配する	<b>AS A RULE</b> 概して, 普通	<b>ARISTOCRACY</b> 貴族政治, 貴族社会	<b>PAY FOR</b> ~を償う
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ARE THERE AS MANY RULES OF GRAMMAR IN ENGLISH AS THERE ARE IN MOST OTHER LANGUAGES? No, there aren't ... but there are fewer ...

WHY NOT ? Because English, in some ways, is rather like a dialect. For nearly three hundred years, from the year 1066, it was not a written language and was only spoken by the common uneducated people. The aristocracy spoke French, whilst the Church spoke Latin. Before 1066, English and its grammar were similar to German. During the three hundred years, it lost most of its rules because, when uneducated people speak a language, they do not always keep to the rules. In this way English became a fast and expressive language: very easy for a foreigner to learn at the beginning of his studies. When English became the official language of England once more, it took many words from French and Latin, which gave it the largest vocabulary of any language. Today it has a vocabulary of over half a million words./

611 CAN WE ALWAYS USE A RULE IN ENGLISH IN EVERY CASE ? No, we can't ... There are very often cases when we cannot use a rule

WHAT USUALLY HAPPENS WHEN A PLAYER BREAKS THE RULES OF A GAME ? Usually, when ... the game stops and the player has to pay for his mistake

WHO WAS THE LAST KING TO RULE YOUR COUNTRY ? The last king ... was ...

WHO RULES YOUR COUNTRY NOW ? ... rules my country now

AS A RULE, DO PEOPLE IN YOUR TOWN GO TO THE CINEMA MORE ON SATURDAY EVENINGS THAN ON SUNDAY EVENINGS OR VICE VERSA ?/ As a rule, people ...

## 612 USE OF THE "TO" INFINITIVE

We use the "to" infinitive, "to go, to come" etc.:-

1) After an adjective. For example, "She was glad to see him."

- 2) After a past participle. For example, "I was surprised to find him still there."
- 3) After a noun. For example, "I have a good book to show you."
- 4) After a pronoun. For example, "We have had nothing to eat all day."/

WHEN DO WE USE THE "TO" INFINITIVE ? We use the ... after an adjective, a past participle, a noun, or a pronoun

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A "TO" INFINITIVE - AFTER AN ADJECTIVE.

They were **pleased** to hear the news

AFTER A PAST PARTICIPLE.

He will be very **interested** to know what you have told me

AFTER A NOUN.

There are no good **films** to go and see this evening

AFTER A PRONOUN.

She has **nobody** to speak to

### 613 WASTE 廃物の, 浪費する, 無駄

WHAT DO WE DO WITH WASTE PAPER ?/

We throw waste paper away

DO YOU THINK IT'S A WASTE OF TIME LEARNING A FOREIGN

LANGUAGE WHICH IS LITTLE SPOKEN IN THE WORLD ? Yes, I think it's

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

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE A WASTE OF

TIME DOING ?/

The kind of things I consider to ... are ...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE A WASTE OF

MONEY BUYING ?

The kind of things I consider to be ... are ...

WHY ?

DO YOU EVER WASTE YOUR MONEY ? Yes, I sometimes ... or ... No, I never ...

ON WHAT ?

DO YOU EVER WASTE YOUR TIME ? Yes, I sometimes ... or ... No, I never ...

HOW ?/

### 614 USE OF CONTRACTIONS

In conversation, we nearly always use contractions - "I'm, you've, he'd" etc. - but we

do not use them in writing, except when we are repeating exactly what someone has said. For example, "I'm the only one who'd know", he said. We can, of course, also use them in a letter to a friend.

WHEN DO WE USE CONTRACTIONS AND WHEN DON'T WE USE THEM ?/  
We use contractions in conversation, but not in writing, except when we are repeating exactly what someone has said

**TERRIBLE** ひどい

WHAT DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST TERRIBLE THING THAT CAN HAPPEN TO SOMEONE ?  
I think the most terrible thing that ... is ...

**IMPROVE** 改善する

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE OUR ENGLISH ?  
We can improve our English by practising a lot and reading a lot ...

**LEADERSHIP** 指導者の地位, 指導力

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE THE LEADERSHIP OF YOUR COUNTRY IN YOUR HANDS ?  
Yes, I'd like to have the ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...  
WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

615 **MARKET** 市場

DO YOU HAVE A MARKET-PLACE IN THE MIDDLE OF YOUR HOME TOWN ?  
Yes, we have a ... or ... No, we don't ...

**IDIOM 2**

**FED UP** = sick and tired, and bored うんざりする

e.g. I'm fed up with hearing him say the same old thing every time we meet

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "FED UP" MEAN ?  
The idiom ... "sick and tired, and bored"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !  
I'm just fed up with everything

## DICTATION 54

Some people consider/ a black cat to be lucky./ If there were/ no water in the world, / I suppose/ we'd all die of thirst./ Kick the ball to me./ I'm not ready yet;/ you'll have to wait a few minutes./ I just can't describe to you/ how beautiful it was./ Shut up and let me choose/ what I'd rather do myself./ After all,/ it's my own life,/ and so I should be free/ to decide things for myself./ Listen,/ I'm too busy at the moment/ to do anything./ In the old days,/ you could easily recognise a sailor/ by the way he walked:/ as if on a ship at sea.

616 LESSON 100

### ENJOY 楽しむ

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU ENJOY DOING MOST OF ALL ?

The kind of things I enjoy doing most of all are ...

DO YOU ALWAYS ENJOY YOURSELF AT A PARTY ?    Yes, I always ... or ...  
No, I don't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**WONDER**  
驚異, 驚く

**WONDERFUL**  
すばらしい

**SO MANY**  
とてもたくさん

**PYRAMID**  
ピラミッド

**BABYLON**  
バビロン

**TOMB**  
墓

**MAUSOLUS**  
大霊びょう

**DIANA (ARTEMIS)**  
ダイアナ

**EPHESUS**  
エフェソス

**COLOSSUS**  
アポロの巨像

**RHODES**  
ロードス

**STATUE**  
彫像

**JUPITER (ZEUS)**  
ジュピター

**PHIDIAS**

**FAROS**

**ALEXANDRIA**

アレキサンドリア

DO YOU EVER WONDER WHAT'LL HAPPEN TO YOU IN THE FUTURE ?/

Yes, I sometimes ... or ... No, I never ...

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE WILL HAPPEN TO YOU IN THE FUTURE ?

I suppose that ...

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE RICH WHILST OTHERS ARE POOR ?

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

WHY ARE CHILDREN MORE OFTEN FILLED WITH WONDER THAN ADULTS ?/

I think the reason children are more ...  
is that so many things are new to them ...

617 NAME ME ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD ?

The Pyramids are one of the Seven Wonders of the World. (The others are:- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Tomb of Mausolus; the Temple of Diana [Artemis] at Ephesus; the Colossus of Rhodes; the statue of Jupiter [Zeus] by Phidias; and the Faros of Alexandria.)

WHAT'S THE MOST WONDERFUL THING THAT HAS EVER HAPPENED TO YOU IN YOUR LIFE ? The most wonderful thing that ... was ...

**SPECIAL VERBS** • (cont.)

**CONSTRUCTION** 構文, 構成

**END CONSTRUCTIONS** 末尾構文

**SO HAVE I**  
私もあります

**NEITHER HAVE I**  
私もありません

**FOR INSTANCE /**  
例えば

Another three ways in which the Special Verbs differ from the other verbs are as follows:-

- 1) They are used as auxiliaries, that is, they help other verbs to form their tenses (e.g. They were eating), their moods (e.g. Long may he live), or their passive voice (e.g. The boy is taught by Mrs. Green)

618 TELL ME THE FIRST OF THE SECOND THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM OTHER VERBS? The first of the second three ... is that they are used as auxiliaries

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! They have taken. Long may she rule.  
His translation was corrected by the teacher

- 2) They are used for short answers. e.g. Will you help me cook the dinner please ? - Yes, I will. Who is the best student in the class ? - Richard is.

TELL ME THE SECOND OF THE SECOND THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM OTHER VERBS ?/ The second of the ... is that they are used for short answers

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! Oughtn't you to be careful when you cross the road ? - Yes I ought to. Dare you hit a bigger man than yourself ? - No, I daren't

GIVE ME THE SHORT ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS, PLEASE:-

HE WILL COME TOMORROW, WON'T HE ? Yes, he will



HE WON'T COME TOMORROW, WILL HE ?/ No, he won't

619 ARE YOU GOING TO SEND HIM A LETTER ? Yes, I am ... or ... No, I'm not

3) They are used in "End Constructions": that is, they add something to the end of a sentence, and are joined to the sentence with the words "so, neither" or "nor", e.g. "My brother has got a car, and so have I. My brother has not got a car, and nor have I." "Nor" however is probably less used than "neither". John must go home, and so must you. John must not go to the cinema, and neither must Mary. Mary is going to London tomorrow, and so is John. John said "I speak German" and Mary answered " And so do I". John said "I do not speak Chinese" and Mary answered " And neither do I".

We must notice that in these sentences, after the words "so, neither" and "nor", the subject follows the verb, e.g. "And so have I"./ Remember that we cannot use other than the Special Verbs in such sentences. We cannot say for instance "John speaks German, and so speaks Mary": we must say "John speaks German, and so does Mary".

TELL ME THE THIRD OF THE SECOND THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM THE OTHER VERBS / The third of the ... is that they are used in "End Constructions" ...

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! I have to go to the hairdresser's, and so has my sister. He is not a very nice person, and neither is his wife. She could not break it, and nor could I

620 GIVE ME SOME "END CONSTRUCTIONS" FOR THESE SENTENCES, PLEASE !  
I MIGHT GO TO THE CINEMA THIS EVENING .../ ... and so might my mother (friend etc.)

SHE CAN PLAY THE PIANO WELL ... ... and so can I

SHE CANNOT PLAY THE PIANO WELL ... ... and neither can I

WE MUST NOT BE LATE ... ... and neither must you

Instead of saying "neither do I: neither has she" etc. we can say "I don't either: she hasn't either" etc.

WHAT CAN WE SAY INSTEAD OF "NEITHER DO I: NEITHER HAS SHE" ETC. ?/ Instead of ... we can say: I don't either ...

**DEFEAT**  
打ち破る, 敗北

**ELECTION**  
選挙

**POLITICS**  
政治

IS YOUR TOWN USUALLY DEFEATED AT FOOTBALL? Yes, my town ... or  
... No, my town ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

621 DO YOU KNOW WHICH POLITICAL PARTY SUFFERED DEFEAT IN THE  
LAST ELECTIONS IN FRANCE [ITALY, GERMANY, ENGLAND, AMERICA  
ETC.], OR DON'T WORLD POLITICS INTEREST YOU? Yes, I know which ...  
or ... No, I don't know ... because world politics ...

**THRONE** 王座

WHAT DO WE CALL THE CHAIR A KING SITS ON? We call the chair  
... a throne

**IDIOM 3**

**SNAG** = a problem (usually a small one) 小さな問題, ささいなこと

e.g. The job's quite easy. You should find no snags to it.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "SNAG" MEAN? The idiom ... "a problem"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! I would invite you to the cinema this evening,  
but there's just one snag - I have no money

EXERCISE 41

LESSON 101

**PHRASE** 句

**COLLECTION** 収集, 収集した物

622 A phrase is part of a sentence. It is a collection of words that does not make complete  
sense by itself. For example, "on the floor, over a high building" etc. A phrase has  
no finite verb in it.

WHAT IS A PHRASE? A phrase is part of a sentence. It is a collection of words  
that does not make complete sense by itself

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! At high speed

<b>MIND (v)</b> 反対する, 気にかける, 世話をする	<b>OBJECT (v)</b> 反対する	<b>PASSENGER</b> 乗客	<b>EXCUSE ME</b> すいません, 失礼します
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<b>NON-SMOKER</b> 禁煙家	<b>PIPE</b> パイプ	<b>BABYSITTER</b> ベビーシッター	<b>DO YOU MIND ?/</b> 気にさわりますか
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The verb "to mind" means "to object to; to consider; to be careful of; to obey", and "to look after".

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO MIND" MEAN ?                      The verb ... "to object to" ...

When we are in a train, before opening the window, we say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window ?" (or Do you mind if I open the window ?)

623 WHAT DO WE SAY TO THE OTHER PASSENGERS BEFORE OPENING THE WINDOW OF A TRAIN ?/                      Before opening the window of a train, we say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window ?"

WOULD YOU MIND IF YOU WERE A NON-SMOKER AND YOU WERE SITTING IN THE NON-SMOKING PART OF A TRAIN AND SOMEONE BEGAN TO SMOKE A PIPE ?                      Yes, I'd mind if I were ... or ...  
No, I wouldn't mind if ...

IF YOU DID MIND, WHAT WOULD YOU DO ?/                      If I did mind, I'd say to the person "Excuse me, but do you mind not smoking ?"

WHAT'D HAPPEN IF YOU FELL ASLEEP IN A ROOM WHERE A GAS PIPE HAD BROKEN ?                      If I fell asleep in a ... I'd probably never wake up

DID YOU ALWAYS MIND WHAT YOUR MOTHER SAID WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?/                      Yes, I always considered, obeyed or followed what my mother said ... or ... No, I didn't always ...

IF YOU DIDN'T MIND WHAT YOU SAID IN PUBLIC, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN ?                      If I didn't mind what ... someone might hit me, or a policeman might take me to the police station ...

DO YOU MIND WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY OR THINK ABOUT YOU ? (THAT IS, IS IT IMPORTANT TO YOU ?)                      Yes, I mind what other people ... or ... No, I don't mind what ...

624 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

WHEN PARENTS HAVE TO GO OUT TOGETHER IN THE EVENING, WHO USUALLY MINDS THEIR BABY ?      When parents have to ... a babysitter usually minds their baby

**SWITCH ON** スイッチを入れる - **SWITCH OFF** <sup>1800</sup> スイッチを消す

WHAT AM I DOING ?      You're switching the light on

WHAT AM I DOING ?      You're switching the light off

**PREPARATORY "IT"**

予備のIT

**PREPARE**

準備する

**USUAL/**

いつもの

We sometimes use the word "it" in order to prepare ourselves for a phrase which is going to follow. For example, "It is not very easy to speak a foreign language well." This is called a preparatory "it".

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PREPARATORY "IT" ?      By a preparatory "it" we mean that the word "it" is used to prepare ourselves for a phrase which is going to follow

625 GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/      It is very difficult to understand what he says. Was it usual for him to come here every Sunday ? Is it common to find that kind of bird in this part of the country?

**TO BE DETERMINED**  
決意すること

**EVEN THOUGH**  
たとえ～でも

**DETERMINED (adj)**  
決意した, 断固とした

**SUCCESS**  
成功

**LUCK**  
運

**INTELLIGENCE**  
知性

WHEN YOU START TO DO SOMETHING LIKE LEARNING A LANGUAGE OR DOING A JOB OF WORK, ARE YOU USUALLY DETERMINED TO CONTINUE TO THE END, EVEN THOUGH WHAT YOU HAVE STARTED IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT ?/

Yes, when I start to do something like ... I'm usually determined ... or ... No, when I start to do ... I'm not usually determined ...

HAVE YOU DETERMINED WHAT YOU'RE GOING TO DO FOR YOUR NEXT HOLIDAYS ?      Yes, I've determined what ... or ... No, I haven't determined ...

WHY NOT ? OR, WHAT HAVE YOU DETERMINED TO DO ?

626 WHO'S THE MOST DETERMINED PERSON YOU KNOW, OR HAVE EVER MET ?/

The most determined person ... is ...

FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE GENERALLY, WHICH DO YOU THINK'S MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANYTHING ELSE - THE DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED, LUCK, HARD WORK, OR INTELLIGENCE ? For success in life generally, I think ... is more important than anything else

**STEAL (盗む) - STOLE - STOLEN OWNER 持ち主 THE POLICE 警察**

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO STEAL" ?/ The paradigm ... steal - stole - stolen

IF SOMEONE STEALS YOUR UMBRELLA, HAVE YOU THE RIGHT TO STEAL SOMEONE ELSE'S ? No, if someone steals my ... I haven't the right ...

IF SOMEONE STOLE A BOOK FROM A SHOP AND WAS CAUGHT DOING SO, WHAT'D PROBABLY HAPPEN ? If someone stole ... the owner of the shop would probably call the police ...

627 HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANYTHING STOLEN FROM YOU ?/ Yes, I've had something (or some things) stolen from me ... or ... No, I've never had anything ...

**ACTIVE 活発な**

**ACTIVITY 活動**

WOULD YOU SAY YOU WERE A RATHER ACTIVE KIND OF PERSON ? Yes, I'd say I was a ... or ... No, I wouldn't say I was a ...

WHAT KIND OF ACTIVITIES INTEREST YOU MOST OF ALL ? The kind of activities that interest ... are ... (sport, politics etc)

**ORGANISE 組織する**

**STAY 滞在する**

**STUDENT 学生**

SUPPOSING A GROUP OF FOREIGN STUDENTS CAME TO STAY WITH YOU FOR THE WEEKEND, WHAT WOULD YOU ORGANISE FOR THEM ?/ Supposing a group of foreign ... I'd organise ... for them

ARE YOU GOOD AT ORGANISING THINGS ? Yes, I'm good at ... or ... No I'm not, good at ...

**GIFT 贈り物**

WHAT KIND OF GIFT WOULD YOU GIVE A BOY OF FIFTEEN ? The kind of gift I'd give ... would be a football, a bicycle ... etc.

628 **ENGINE エンジン**

DO YOU KNOW HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS ?

Yes, I know how a ... or  
... No, I don't know ...

**SAD** 悲しい

WHEN YOU FEEL SAD, WHAT DO YOU DO ?/

When I feel sad, I ...

**BARREL** 樽

WHAT DO WE USE FOR KEEPING LARGE QUANTITIES OF WINE IN ?

We use a barrel for ... in

**STEAM** 蒸気

HOW'S STEAM PRODUCED ?

Steam is produced by boiling water

**OPPOSE** 反対する

WHEN YOU WANTED TO DO SOMETHING AS A CHILD AND YOUR  
PARENTS OPPOSED YOUR PLANS, WHAT DID YOU DO ?/

When I wanted  
to do ... I ...

#### IDIOM 4

**GET ON ONE'S NERVES** = make one feel angry and nervous 勘にさわる

e.g. The noise those children make gets on my nerves.

629 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO GET ON ONE'S NERVES" MEAN ? The idiom  
... means "to make one feel angry and nervous"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Mary's very nice, but her sister gets on  
my nerves. She is always making things difficult.

#### DICTATION 55

If one takes a dog/ on a bus,/ one usually has to buy/ a ticket for it./ The best way/ to do  
this job/ is by following a system./ He hit the table/ with his head,/ and could not  
remember any more./ They are fairly good at football,/ but not at studying./ It is a real  
pleasure/ to hear him sing./ Although he sang to himself in the bath,/ he has never sung in  
public./ It was a great loss to him/ when his wife died./ Making a big profit in business/ is  
often mainly/ a question of luck.

**SEAT (n & v) 席, 座る**

**A chair is an object which has a place to sit on, four legs and a back, whilst a seat is just anywhere we sit. If we sit on a chair, that is our seat. Even if we sit on the floor, that too is our seat.**

**WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CHAIR AND A SEAT ?**

The difference ... is that a chair is ... whilst a seat is ...

**DO MEN IN THIS COUNTRY STAND UP AND OFFER THEIR SEATS TO WOMEN ON BUSES ?/**

Yes, men in ... or ... No, men in ...

630 **DO YOU THINK THEY OUGHT TO ? WHY OR WHY NOT ?** Yes, I think they ... or No, I don't think ...

**ABOUT HOW MANY PASSENGERS DOES THE AVERAGE BUS SEAT ?**

The average bus seats about ... passengers

**WHERE'S THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN THIS COUNTRY ?** The seat of ... is in ...

<b>I THINK SO •</b>	<b>I HOPE NOT</b>	<b>REPLY</b>	<b>PASS (AN EXAM) /</b>
私もそう思う	そうでないことを祈る	返答する	合格する

**We use the words "so" and "not" in order not to have to repeat a whole sentence that someone has just said. For example, someone says to us "Did you remember to shut the door ?" and we reply "Yes, I think so" or "No, I don't think so". The word "so" saves us repeating the whole sentence "Yes, I think I have shut the door" or "No, I don't think I have shut the door". The same is true of the word "not". For example, "Is James coming to the party tomorrow ?", to which the reply might be "I hope so" or "I hope not"./**

631 **WHY DO WE USE THE WORDS "SO" AND "NOT" WHEN REPLYING TO SOMETHING SOMEONE HAS SAID ?** We use the ... in order not to have to repeat a whole sentence someone has just said

**GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF THIS USE OF THE WORD "SO", PLEASE !/**  
Is that right what James said ? - I'm afraid so;  
I hope so; I suppose so; I think so

**GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE WORD "NOT", PLEASE !**  
Is that right what James said ? - I'm afraid not; I hope not; I don't suppose so; I don't think so

We can also use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence. For example, if someone makes a statement and says "Peter has passed his exams", and if we already know this fact, we can reply with "So I have heard"./

WHEN DO WE USE THE WORD "SO" AT THE BEGINNING OF A SENTENCE? We use ... when someone makes a statement we already know about  
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! Someone says to us "Mr. Jones has gone to Australia" and, knowing this fact, we reply "So we've been told"

**SHOOT (うつ) - SHOT - SHOT**

WHAT AM I DOING? You're shooting at the window

632 WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO SHOOT" ?/ The paradigm  
... shoot - shot - shot

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE SHOT IN REAL LIFE? Yes, I've seen ...  
or ... No, I've never ...

<b>SIGHT</b> 名所, 眺め, 視覚	<b>SENSES</b> 感覚	<b>TASTE (n)</b> 味覚, 味わい	<b>TOUCH (n)</b> 触覚, 感触
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**DO WITHOUT (OR GO WITHOUT)** ~なしで済ませる

WHAT ARE THE FIVE SENSES? The five senses are taste, touch, smell, hearing and sight

IF YOU HAD TO DO WITHOUT ONE OF THESE FIVE SENSES, WHICH'D YOU CHOOSE? If I had to do without one ... I'd choose the sense of ...

WHY ?/

TELL ME SOME OF THE SIGHTS ONE MIGHT SEE IF ONE WENT TO ROME [LONDON, PARIS ETC.]. Some of the sights ... are the Colosseum, the Forum, the Vatican ...

633 <b>BRIGHT</b> 明るい, 冴えた	<b>DULL</b> 退屈な, 憂鬱な	<b>FIRST THING</b> 第一のこと	<b>REPETITION</b> 繰り返し
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The word "bright" does not always mean the contrary of the word "dull", but, generally speaking, it does./



IS IT BRIGHTER IN THIS ROOM THAN OUTSIDE? Yes, it's brighter in ... or  
... No, it isn't brighter ... duller .....

WHAT'S THE BRIGHTEST OBJECT IN THIS ROOM? The ... is the brightest  
object ...

DO YOU PREFER BRIGHT COLOURS OR DARK COLOURS? I prefer ...

ARE YOU (OR WERE YOU) ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST PUPILS IN YOUR  
CLASS AT MATHEMATICS?/ Yes, I'm one of ... or ... No, I'm not one of ...

DO YOU USUALLY FEEL BRIGHTER IN THE EVENING THAN FIRST  
THING IN THE MORNING? Yes, I usually feel ... or ... No, I don't usually  
... but I usually feel duller

WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU THINK IS THE DULLEST?  
I think factory work ...

WHY? Because of the repetition ...

WAS IT A DULL DAY YESTERDAY?/ Yes, it was a ... or ... No, it wasn't a ...

634 WHY DO YOU THINK IT IS THAT SOME STUDENTS ARE BRIGHT AND  
OTHERS ARE DULL? I think the reason that some students ... is, very often, that  
some students listen to the teacher more than others

**A GREAT DEAL OF** たくさんの **SPEND TIME** 時間を過ごす

Instead of the word "much" we can use "a great deal of". For example, "a great  
deal of water" etc.

DO YOU EVER SPEND A GREAT DEAL OF YOUR TIME DOING NOTHING?  
Yes, I sometimes ... spend ... or ... No, I never ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

**PERSONAL** 個人的な **INDIVIDUAL** 個人

DO YOU THINK THAT THE PERSONAL FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL  
IS IMPORTANT, OR DO YOU THINK THAT THE INDIVIDUAL OUGHT TO  
BE MADE TO DO THE SAME THINGS AND LIVE IN THE SAME WAY AS  
OTHER PEOPLE?/ I think that the personal ... or ... I don't think ... but I think that ...

**FIERCE** 荒々しい