

635 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A FIERCE ANIMAL ? By a fierce animal we mean a dangerous and wild one

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU REALLY FIERCELY ANGRY ?
The kind of things that make me really fiercely angry are ...

NONETHELESS (OR, NONE THE LESS) それにもかかわらず

MAKE A SENTENCE USING THE WORD "NONETHELESS". I haven't very much money, but nonetheless I shall go to the cinema this evening

IDIOM 5

FEEL DOWN IN THE DUMPS: FEEL DOWN IN THE MOUTH: FEEL LOW
= feel unhappy/ 気分がめいる

e.g. You're looking down in the dumps. What's wrong ? - I feel very low. Nothing seems to be going right these days.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO FEEL DOWN IN THE DUMPS, DOWN IN THE MOUTH, OR LOW" MEAN ? The idiom ... to feel unhappy

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I was feeling very down in the mouth that morning, but when her letter arrived I felt much better

636 LESSON 103

HAD BETTER • ~したほうがよい

WHAT HAD WE BETTER DO IF WE WANT TO GET HIGH MARKS IN AN EXAMINATION ? We had better study hard if we want to get ...

HADN'T ONE BETTER DRINK LESS IF ONE DOESN'T WANT TO GET DRUNK ?/ Yes, one had better ... if one ...

WHAT HAD YOU BETTER DO IN ORDER TO AVOID CATCHING A COLD ?
I'd better look after myself by wearing thick, warm clothes etc. in order to avoid catching a cold

FIT 合う	FIND OUT 見つ出す	TAKE BACK 取り返す, 取り消す	OPEN UP 開設する	FIT UP 備付ける
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IF YOU BUY CLOTHES AND FIND OUT LATER THAT THEY DON'T FIT YOU PROPERLY, WHAT DO YOU DO ?/ If I buy ... properly, I take them back and try to change them

WOULD YOUR HOUSE-DOOR KEY FIT THIS DOOR ? No, my house-door ...
 WHY NOT ? Because my house-door key's a different size
 HAVE YOU ANY BROTHERS OR SISTERS ? Yes, I've ... or ... No, I haven't ...
 637 DO THEIR CLOTHES FIT YOU ? Yes, their clothes fit me ... or ... No, their clothes ...
 WHY NOT ? Because they take a different size from me ...
 ARE YOU FIT TO TEACH ENGLISH ?/ Perhaps I'm fit enough to teach Book
 One English
 WHICH PERSON IN THIS WORLD WOULD YOU SAY WAS FIT FOR
 NOTHING ? I'd say the person in this world who was fit for nothing was the
 Prime Minister, my brother etc.
 WHY ? Because he doesn't know how to do anything properly ...
 IF YOU OPENED UP A LANGUAGE SCHOOL, WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO
 FIT IT UP WITH ? If I opened up a ... I'd have to ... with tables, chairs, pictures, etc.
 WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO KEEP FIT ?/ The best way ... is to do physical
 exercises every morning, go to bed early, take walks in the
 open air, eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, and not to smoke or drink ...

SO ... THAT • たいへん～なので...

DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE FOR A FOREIGNER TO LEARN ENGLISH
 SO WELL THAT PEOPLE WOULD THINK HE WAS ENGLISH ? Yes, I think
 it's possible for a foreigner to ... but it happens very seldom. It often depends a
 lot on whether the foreigner's own language is similar to English
 638 WHAT DO YOU DO IN THE EVENING WHEN IT'S SO COLD THAT IT'D
 BE UNPLEASANT TO GO OUT ?/ In the evening ... so cold that ... I ...

GATHER 集める

DO I GATHER UP THESE BOOKS ON THE TABLE AT THE END OF THE
 LESSON ? Yes, you gather up those ...
 AT WHAT TIME OF THE YEAR DO THEY GATHER THE FRUIT IN THIS
 PART OF THE WORLD ?/ They gather the fruit in ... in this part of the world
 WHEN A MAN HAS BEEN MURDERED, HOW DO THE POLICE GATHER
 INFORMATION ABOUT THE MURDER ? When a man has been murdered,
 the police gather information about the murder ... from
 his friends and relations and anyone who last saw the man alive
 ON WHAT OCCASIONS DO (OR DID) ALL THE PUPILS IN YOUR SCHOOL
 GATHER TOGETHER ?/ The occasions on which all ... are (or were) at the
 beginning and end of each school year etc.

WEIGH 重さ

ABOUT HOW MUCH DOES YOUR BOOK WEIGH? My book weighs about ...

639 **CAKE** ケーキ

LITERAL 文字どおりの

WHAT DOES IT MEAN - "YOU CAN'T HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT" ?/
The literal meaning, of course, of "You can't have your cake and eat it", is that you can't eat your cake and still expect to have it on your plate or in your hand; but, as an expression, it means you can't expect too much from life. You can't, for example, spend your money and still expect to have it ... etc.

COMFORT 楽しみ, 生活を楽しむもの

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO PUTS THE COMFORTS OF THE HOME BEFORE EVERYTHING ELSE? Yes, I'm the kind ... or ... No, I'm not the kind ...

WHY OR WHY NOT? Because I can't live without my comforts ... or ... there are more important things in life ...

RELAX くつろぐ

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU WANT TO RELAX? When I want to relax, I ...

640 **AUDIENCE** 観客

DO YOU THINK THERE'S ANY DIFFERENCE IN CHARACTER BETWEEN A CINEMA AUDIENCE AND A THEATRE AUDIENCE? Yes, I think there's a difference in ... or ... No, I don't think there's ...

WHAT?

CHIMNEY 煙突

WHAT'S -THE USE OF A CHIMNEY? The use of a chimney is to carry the smoke from the fire up into the air and away from the house

CRY 泣く, 叫ぶ

GIVE ME SENTENCES SHOWING THE TWO MEANINGS OF THE WORD "CRY". /
1) The film was so sad that the girl cried the whole time.
2) "Be careful how you cross the road!" the child's mother cried

USE OF THE PAST SIMPLE IN PLACE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT

IRREGULARITY 不規則

IN PLACE OF

As we have already seen, we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished.

- 641 However, we must notice the following irregularity when we say "What time did you get up this morning ?" and not "What time have you got up this morning ?" even though when asking the question the morning has not yet finished; it may only be about 11 a.m./

The reason for this irregularity is perhaps that, when asking such a question, we are thinking of that part of the morning that is now finished.

WHICH OF THESE TWO SENTENCES IS CORRECT ? - "WHAT TIME DID YOU GET UP THIS MORNING ?" OR "WHAT TIME HAVE YOU GOT UP THIS MORNING ?"/

Of those two sentences, "What time did you get up this morning ?" is correct

WHY ? Perhaps, because we are thinking of that part of the morning that is now finished

WHAT TIME DID YOU COME HERE TODAY ?

I came here today at ...

IDIOM 6

LET SOMEONE DOWN = fail someone who is depending on us 落胆させる

e.g. If you don't come tomorrow and help me, I shall lose everything. So don't let me down.

- 642 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO LET SOMEONE DOWN" MEAN ? The idiom ...
"To fail someone"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

He let everyone down by not keeping his promise, and they were very much depending upon him

DICTATION 56

He guessed/ the name of the Prime Minister correctly./ Schools in England/ try to develop a boy's character/ as well as his brains./ That chair is not the same/ as this one,/ but it is very similar./ He rode his bicycle/ at top speed/ down the hill and hit a bus./ Join now before it is too late./ He found to his surprise/ that his name/ was not upon the list./ When we make an application/ for a passport,/ we must state/ on our application form/ our name, address, age etc./ The following is a statement:/ "A man, when he is drunk,/ often wants to fight."

LESSON 104

SPECIAL VERBS (cont.) •

EMPHASISE

BRIEFLY

OBEY

強調する

大まかに

従う

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

1) They are used when we wish to be emphatic about something. For example,

"My husband will be pleased to see you after all these years. I do wish the children would not make so much noise. I should but I won't."

If the sentence is in the negative, we emphasize the word "not". For example, "My husband will not be pleased to see you after all these years. I shall not be late. We need not go if we don't want to."/

643 TELL ME THE FIRST OF THE LAST THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM THE OTHER VERBS? The first of the last ... is that they're used when we wish to be emphatic about something

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! I might go, but I'm not sure - He ought to study harder, but he won't - They were here a moment ago

IF THE SENTENCE IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHICH WORD DO WE EMPHASISE INSTEAD? If the sentence is ... we emphasise the word "not" instead

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! I just could not make her understand - They must not go without permission - I daren't ask him again

2) They are often followed by certain adverbs instead of being preceded by them. For example, "I have always kept my promises. He will never give me what I want. We can often make a mistake."

With other verbs, the adverb usually comes first. For example, "I always go to the cinema on Saturday. He never asks questions. We often take the children on holiday."/

TELL ME THE SECOND OF THE LAST THREE WAYS. The second of the ... is that they're often followed by certain adverbs, instead of being preceded by them

644 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! It might sometimes rain heavily - He ought never to have gone - It has seldom happened twice

3) They do not take "s" in the third person singular of the Present Tense.

For example, we say "I can, you can, he can". We do not say "I can, you can, he cans". Other verbs, on the other hand, add "s". For example, "I take, you take, he takes" etc. The only exceptions to this are the verbs "do" and "have" which change to "does" and "has" for the third persons. Also the verbs "need" and "dare" sometimes add "s" in the third person, but this is because they are sometimes used as defective verbs and sometimes as normal verbs. When used as normal verbs they take "s" in the third person./

TELL ME THE THIRD OF THE LAST THREE WAYS. The third of the ... is that they do not take "s" in the third person singular of the Present Tense

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I can, you can, he can

WHAT ARE THE EXCEPTIONS TO THIS ? The exceptions to this are the verb "do" and the verbs "need" and "dare", which are used sometimes as normal verbs and sometimes as defectives

645 NOW WILL YOU STATE FOR ME BRIEFLY THE NINE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM THE NORMAL VERBS. /

- 1) They form their interrogatives by putting the verb before the subject
- 2) They form their negatives just by adding "not"
- 3) They are the only verbs used in Tail Questions
- 4) They are used as auxiliaries
- 5) They are used for short answers
- 6) They are used in End Constructions
- 7) They are used when we wish to be emphatic
- 8) They are often followed by certain adverbs
- 9) They do not take "s" in the third person of the Present Simple

It is well to remember that in English there are very often exceptions to a rule, which means that it would be dangerous to think of the rules as always being obeyed.

When learning a rule, we should always remember the words "generally, often, sometimes" etc. For example, we "generally" put an adverb after the Special Verbs, but sometimes you will find it before a Special Verb. For example, "John always is late." In this case, the special verb "is" is used emphatically in order to emphasise the fact that John is always late./

WHEN DO WE PUT AN ADVERB BEFORE A SPECIAL VERB INSTEAD OF AFTER IT? We put ... when we wish to emphasize the Special Verb

646 GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE! You never **will** learn if you don't listen
- I sometimes **can** come on Saturdays - They seldom **have** tried hard

HEAT (v & n) 熱する, 熱さ	RADIATOR 暖房機	OIL 石油	CENTRAL HEATING セントラルヒーティング
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WHAT IS THE VERB AND NOUN FOR THE ADJECTIVE "HOT" ?/

The verb ... is "heat"

DO YOU PREFER THE HEAT OF THE SUMMER RATHER THAN THE COLD OF THE WINTER? Yes, I prefer the ... or ... No, I don't prefer the ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

HOW IS THIS ROOM HEATED ? This room is heated by radiators, [oil fire, gas fire, electric fire etc.]

WHICH IS CHEAPER - CENTRAL HEATING OR ELECTRIC FIRES ?/ ... is cheaper

LACK 不足する	SUFFICIENT 充分な	CREDIT 信用貸し, クレジット
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WHEN YOU LACK SUFFICIENT MONEY TO BUY SOMETHING, DO YOU WAIT AND SAVE THE MONEY OR DO YOU BUY IT ON CREDIT? When I lack ... I wait and save ... or ... When I lack ... I buy it on credit

647 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHAT DO YOU THINK YOUR TOWN IS LACKING IN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE ?/ I think my town is lacking in ... more than anything else

ARE THERE ANY COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD IN WHICH THERE IS A SERIOUS LACK OF FOOD? Yes, there are ...

NEIGHBOUR 隣人 **NEXT-DOOR- NEIGHBOUR** 隣の家の人 **NEIGHBOURING** 近所の, 隣接する **BOOKSHOP** 書店

NEIGHBOURHOOD 近所, 近所付き合い **GET ON WELL (OR GET ALONG WELL)** うまくやっていく

WHO'S YOUR NEIGHBOUR IN THIS CLASSROOM? My neighbour in ... is ...

WHY DO YOU THINK IT IS THAT SOME PEOPLE JUST DON'T GET ON WELL WITH THEIR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOURS ?/ I think the reason that some people ... is that we choose our friends, but do not choose our neighbours ...

DO YOU OFTEN PAY A VISIT TO THE NEIGHBOURING TOWN? Yes, I often pay ... or ... No, I don't often pay ... seldom ...

648 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE PLEASANTEST (OR MOST PLEASANT) NEIGHBOURHOOD IN THIS TOWN? I think the pleasantest neighbourhood in this town is

IS THERE A BOOKSHOP IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THIS SCHOOL? - IF SO, WHERE ?/ Yes, there's a ... or ... No, there isn't a ...

NOBLE

WHY DO WE CONSIDER THE HORSE A NOBLE ANIMAL? We consider the ... because it'll save a man's life; and will continue running until it drops dead if a man wishes it to ...

BIBLE 聖書 **GOD** 神 **RELATION** 関係

WHAT'S THE CHRISTIAN BIBLE ABOUT? The Christian Bible is about Man and his relation to God ...

MARCH 行進する **ORDER** 命令 **TIRING** 疲れさせる

WHY DO SOLDIERS MARCH? Soldiers march because marching helps maintain order, but also because it's easier, less tiring, and less boring to march in rhythm with others than to walk alone ...

649 **BLOODY** 血のでる, 残酷な

WHICH DO YOU THINK WAS THE BLOODIEST BATTLE IN HISTORY ?/ I think the battle of ... was the bloodiest ...

WICKED ¹⁸⁶⁰ 邪悪な

WHO DO YOU THINK IS THE MOST WICKED PERSON ALIVE TODAY ?

I think ... is the most wicked ...

WHY ?

IDIOM 7

GO ROUND THE BEND = go mad or become mad 気が変になる

e.g. If I have any more problems on top of those I already have, I shall just go round the bend

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO GO ROUND THE BEND" MEAN ? The idiom ... "to go mad"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I shall go round the bend with all this work

EXERCISE 42

650 LESSON 105

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH (2) • QUESTIONS, COMMANDS

質問

命令

AND REQUESTS

要望

COMMAND

命令

CHARLES

チャールズ

SIMPLY

単に

QUESTIONS

When we change a question from Direct into Indirect Speech, we use a verb like "ask" instead of "say"; we do not use a question mark; and we put the subject before the verb. For example, "Can you give me a book ?" becomes - I asked you if you could give me a book./

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE A QUESTION FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ?

When we change ... we use a verb like "ask" instead of "say"; we do not use a question mark; and we put the subject before the verb

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

- 1) John: **"What are you doing, Charles ?"** becomes - John asked Charles what he was doing.
- 2) Richard to his friend: **"When will you see Mr. Smith again ?"** becomes - Richard asked his friend when he would see Mr. Smith again./
- 3) Pupils to teacher: **"Do you want us to mark our own dictations ourselves ?"** becomes - The pupils asked the teacher if he wanted them to mark their own dictations themselves.

651 COMMANDS

When we change a command from Direct into Indirect Speech we use words like "told, commanded, ordered"; we change the Imperative into the Infinitive; and, in the case of a negative command, the "do not" becomes simply "not". For example, "Don't walk so fast" becomes - I told you not to walk so fast./

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE A COMMAND FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ?

When we change ... we use words like "told, commanded, ordered"; we change the Imperative into the Infinitive ... "do not" becomes simply "not"

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

- 1) Officer to soldier: **"Go back at once!"** becomes - The officer commanded the soldier to go back at once.
- 2) Mother to her child: **"Stop making so much noise!"** becomes - The mother ordered her child to stop making so much noise./
- 3) **"Don't listen to what he says!"** becomes - I told you not to listen to what he says.

REQUESTS

When we change requests from Direct into Indirect Speech, we use the same constructions as with commands, and use words like "ask" or "request". For example, **"Would you pass the salt, please?"** becomes - I asked you if you would pass the salt.

652 WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE REQUESTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ?/

When we change ... same construction as with commands, and use words like "ask" or "request"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Mary to her brother: "Please don't tell father how much it cost" becomes - Mary requested her brother not to tell their father how much it cost

PLAIN **A TASTE** **FOR THEN** **PURITY** **IMPURITY**
平野, 単純 ~に対する好み では, その時 純粹 不純な

IS IT EASIER TO GROW FOOD ON A PLAIN THAN ON A MOUNTAIN ?/

Yes it's easier to ...

WHY ? Because the earth on a plain is usually deeper and richer ...

SUPPOSING YOU HADN'T SPOKEN PLAINLY ENOUGH WHEN TRYING TO EXPRESS YOURSELF IN ENGLISH, WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO DO ? Supposing I hadn't spoken ... I'd have to repeat what I had said in other words and try to make my meaning much plainer

IF YOU HAD BEEN BORN ABOUT A THOUSAND YEARS AGO, WOULD THE FOOD YOU ATE THEN HAVE BEEN PLAINER THAN THE FOOD YOU EAT NOW ?/ Yes, if I had been born ... the food I ate then would have ...

653 WHY ? Because science has changed the world; there are more different kinds of foods in the shops nowadays, and a lot of food today contains impurities ...

HAVE YOU MORE OF A TASTE FOR PLAIN CLOTHES OR FOR COLOURFUL CLOTHES ? I've more of a taste ...

WHAT'S A PLAIN-CLOTHES POLICEMAN ? A plain- clothes policeman is a policeman who does not wear a uniform

WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES HE DO ? He does detective work: the kind of work a policeman in uniform could not do, because he would be too noticeable ...

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PLAIN-CLOTHES POLICEMAN ? Yes, I'd like to ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

DO YOU THINK LIFE IS EASIER WHEN PEOPLE SPEAK PLAINLY TO EACH OTHER, THAT IS, SPEAK OPENLY, DIRECTLY, AND HONESTLY TO EACH OTHER ? Yes, I think life is ... each other ... or ... No, I don't think life is ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

654 **RING - RANG - RUNG** **WEDDING** **TELEPHONE** **PICK UP**
鳴らす,電話をかける 結婚の 電話 取る,つまみあげる

RING UP 電話をかける

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU ARRIVE AT SOMEONE'S FRONT DOOR IN ORDER TO PAY A VISIT ?/ When I arrive at ... I ring the door-bell

WHAT DO WE DO WHEN THE TELEPHONE RINGS ? When the telephone rings we pick it up and answer it

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RING" ? The paradigm
... ring - rang - rung

WHEN PEOPLE ARE MARRIED, WHICH HAND AND FINGER DO THEY
WEAR THEIR WEDDING RINGS ON ?/ When people are ... they wear ...

WHAT NUMBER DO YOU RING AT HOME IN ORDER TO RING UP THE
POLICE STATION ? The number we ring at ... is ...

655 **HOUSE - HOME** **GENERALLY SPEAKING** **HOUSEWORK**
家 家庭 一般的に言えば 家事

HOUSEWIFE 主婦

Generally speaking, the difference between a house and a home is that a house is a building usually composed of two floors and usually containing one family, whilst a home is the place where we live, usually together with our family. "House", therefore, we use more in the physical sense, whilst "home" is used more in the abstract or spiritual sense./

WHAT, GENERALLY SPEAKING, IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A HOUSE
AND A HOME ? Generally speaking ... is that a house is a building ... containing
only one family, whilst a home is a place where we live ...

DO YOU LIVE AT SCHOOL, IN A HOTEL, DO YOU STAY WITH A
FAMILY, OR DO YOU LIVE AT HOME ? I live ...

WHICH DO YOU PREFER ? I prefer ...

WHY ?/

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD THING FOR A BOY OR A GIRL TO LEAVE
HOME WHEN THEY ARE YOUNG ? Yes, I think it's a ...
or ... No, I don't think it's a ...

656 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

Housework is the work generally done by a housewife (or perhaps even her husband) in the house, such as the washing and the cleaning etc., whilst homework is the work a pupil has to do at home./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HOUSEWORK AND HOMEWORK ?
The difference between ... is that, housework is ...