

HARDLY ほとんど～ない

WHY DO YOU THINK PEOPLE CONTINUE TO SMOKE, EVEN WHEN THEY HAVE HARDLY ANY MONEY ? I think people continue ... because smoking is a habit which is extremely difficult to break ...

HAS ONE PUPIL HARDLY FINISHED ANSWERING ONE QUESTION BEFORE I ASK ANOTHER ?/ Yes, one pupil has hardly ...

WOULD YOU SAY IT WERE HARDLY POSSIBLE FOR A MAN TO LIVE ALL HIS LIFE WITHOUT EVER BEING ILL ONCE ? Yes, I'd say it were hardly ...

DEMAND
要求, 要求する

NERVE
神経

TAXI
タクシー

NAME ME A SINGER WHO'S IN GREAT DEMAND WITH THE PUBLIC THESE DAYS./ ... is a singer who's in great demand with the ...

657 WHERE MUST WE GO TO DEMAND OUR RIGHTS ? We must go to a lawyer or to the law courts to demand our rights

WHAT KIND OF JOBS MAKE GREAT DEMANDS ON ONE'S NERVES ?
The kind of jobs which ... are bus-driving, taxi-driving, teaching; any kind of job where one must work with the public ...

WHY ? Because the public can get on one's nerves ...

MIDNIGHT 真夜中

WHAT COLOUR'S "MIDNIGHT BLUE" ? "Midnight blue" is a very dark blue, like the sky at midnight

HUMAN 人間の

NUCLEAR 原子核の

DO YOU THINK HUMAN LIFE COULD CONTINUE IF THERE WERE A NUCLEAR WAR ? Yes, I think human ... No, I don't think human ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

PAIR 1 対

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PAIR OF EYES ? By a "pair of eyes" we mean "two eyes"

WING つばさ

658 CAN A BIRD FLY WITH ONLY ONE WING ?

No, a bird can't ...
It must have a pair of wings

VALUE 価値

PAINTING 絵画

ARE YOU ABLE TO GUESS THE VALUE OF CLOTHES [PAINTINGS,
FURNITURE ETC] ?/

Yes, I'm able to ... or ... No, I'm not able to ...

IDIOM 8

COULDN'T CARE LESS = it is of no importance to [me]; it does not worry [me]
気にしない

IMPORTANCE 重要なもの

ANY MORE もはや, それ以上

e.g. He said that he was going to live in South America. He can go and live where he likes - I couldn't care less. I'm not interested in him any more.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "COULDN'T CARE LESS" MEAN ? The idiom ... "it is of no importance to me; it does not worry me"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

She has lost her job, but she says she couldn't care less, as she can easily find another

DICTATION 57

DISCOVERY 発見

"Mind" we use/ in the abstract sense,/ whilst "brain" we use/ in the physical sense./ He rose early/ and ran a mile before breakfast./ She was glad/ she had not hurt herself/ when she fell over the chair/ that was lying on the floor./ People sometimes feel a little sick/ just before they have to make/ a speech in public./ He repaired the roof/ the wind had damaged/ and then descended to the ground./ What a pity!/ The men had been fishing all day,/ but had caught nothing./ Many great discoveries/ have been made by scientists/ during the last century/ as results of experiments.

659 LESSON 106

SUGGESTION 提案

Here are four ways in which we can make a suggestion:-

1) Shall we go to the cinema? 2) Let's go to the cinema? 3) How (or what) about going to the cinema? 4) Why don't we go to the cinema?

GIVE ME FOUR WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN MAKE A SUGGESTION

1) Shall we wait for him ? 2) ...

RACE (n)
競走

RACEHORSE
競走馬

HORSE RACE
競馬

RACECOURSE
競馬場

CLIMATE
気候

GO ON /
続ける

HAVE YOU EVER RUN IN A RACE ? Yes, I've run ... or ... No, I've never run ...
WHEN ? WHERE ? WHAT HAPPENED ?

660 A racehorse is a horse we use for racing. A horse race is a race between horses, and a racecourse is a place where people meet in order to race horses.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A "RACEHORSE", A "HORSE RACE" AND A "RACECOURSE" ?/ The difference ... is that a "racehorse" ...

WHAT'S GENERALLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ASIATIC RACES AND THE EUROPEAN RACES IN DRESS ? The difference generally ... is that the Asiatic races dress more for a hot climate ...

DO YOU THINK THE HUMAN RACE WILL ALWAYS GO ON LIVING ? Yes, I think the human ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

UNLESS = IF ... NOT •
もし~でなければ

INTELLIGENT
知的な, 聡明な

ABOUT TO/
~しようとする

"I shall come unless it rains" means the same as "I shall come if it does not rain".

WHAT DOES THE WORD "UNLESS" MEAN ? The word unless" means "If... not"
WOULD IT BE VERY INTELLIGENT TO GIVE EVERYTHING YOU OWNED AWAY, UNLESS YOU WERE ABOUT TO DIE ?/ No, it wouldn't be ... , unless I was ...

661 **ROCK**
揺さぶる, 揺れる

ROLL
転がす, 転がる

ROCKING - CHAIR
揺リイス

ROCKING-HORSE
木馬

PARK
公園

WOODEN
木製の

MOVEMENT
動き

FORM
形成する

FLATTEN 平らにする

ROLLER ローラー, 地ならし機

"To rock" generally means to move backwards and forwards; whilst "to roll" means to move from side to side. For example, a ship at sea rocks and rolls. "To rock", however, can also mean to move from side to side.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO ROCK" AND "TO ROLL" ?/

The difference between ... is that, "to rock" generally ...

WHAT'S A ROCKING - CHAIR ? A rocking-chair is a chair that moves backwards and forwards and is very pleasant for relaxing in.
It is usually popular with old people

WHAT'S A ROCKING - HORSE ? A rocking-horse is a wooden horse made for children which rocks backwards and forwards

"To roll" also means "to go round and round like a ball".

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE VERB "TO ROLL" ? Another meaning ... is "to go round and round like a ball"

662 **IF YOU WERE WALKING ACROSS A PARK AND A BALL ROLLED YOUR WAY, WOULD YOU KICK IT BACK TO ITS OWNER OR WOULD YOU PICK IT UP AND THROW IT BACK ?** If I were walking ... my way, I'd ...
WHY ?/

Another meaning of the verb "to roll" is "to go or move with a smooth movement".

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO ROLL ALONG IN A CAR" ? "To roll along in a car" means "to go with a smooth, comfortable and easy movement"

Another meaning of the verb "to roll" is "to form by rolling".

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're rolling a piece of paper in your hands

"To roll" also means "to flatten", that is, "to make flat".

HOW DO THEY FLATTEN A FOOTBALL FIELD ? They flatten ... by rolling it with a roller

WHAT'S THIS ? It's a roll of paper

WHAT'S A BREAD ROLL ? A bread roll is bread in the form of a roll

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE MAKE A DEAL WITH SOMEONE ?/ When we say we make ... we mean we agree to give someone something in return for something he will give us: or, to do something for someone in return for something he will do for us

665 IDIOM 9

MIND ONE'S OWN BUSINESS = not to interfere with, or ask questions about, **大きなお世話だ** other people's business or private life

e.g. He wanted to know how much money I had in the bank, so I told him to mind his own business

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO MIND ONE'S OWN BUSINESS" MEAN ?
The idiom ... "not to interfere with, or ask ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! The world would be a much better place to live in if everyone minded their own business

LESSON 107

OR SO およそ, だいたい

The words "or so" mean "about, or a little more than". For example, "I learnt English for two years or so" means "I learnt English for about, or a little more than, two years."

WHAT DO THE WORDS "OR SO" MEAN ? The words ... mean ... "about, or a little more than"

666 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He earns twenty pounds or so a week

RUN A BUSINESS ETC. 事業を經營する

DO YOU THINK YOU COULD RUN A LARGE FACTORY, OR DON'T YOU THINK YOU COULD EVEN RUN A SMALL COFFEE SHOP ?/ Yes, I think I could ... or ... No, I don't think I could run ... or even run a ...

EMPHASISING PRONOUNS •

LEAVE OUT
省く

EMPHASIS
強調

THEN
それで

In the sentence "John washed himself", the word "himself" is a Reflexive Pronoun; but, in the sentence "John washed the car himself", the word "himself" is not a Reflexive Pronoun, because it is not the receiver of the action. The word "car" is the receiver of the action, and object of the sentence./

The word "himself" could be left out and the sentence would still make sense. It is put in, however, to make what is said stronger - that is, to give it emphasis - and so it is called an Emphasising Pronoun. The Emphasising Pronouns are the same as the Reflexive Pronouns, that is, "myself, yourself, himself" etc.

667 IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED HIMSELF", WHAT DO WE CALL THE WORD "HIMSELF" ?/ In the sentence ... a Reflexive Pronoun

WHY ? Because the subject and the object are the same person - that is, the doer of the action is also the receiver - which means that the action is reflected back onto the doer

IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED THE CAR HIMSELF". IS THE WORD "HIMSELF" A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN ? No, in the sentence ... the word "himself" isn't a ...

WHY NOT ? Because it is not the object of the sentence, which means it is not the receiver of the action

WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT OF THE SENTENCE ? The word "car" is the ...

COULD WE LEAVE THE WORD "HIMSELF" OUT OF THE SENTENCE ?/ Yes, we could leave ...

WHY DO WE PUT IT IN THEN ? We put it in to make what is said stronger and to give it emphasis

WHAT DO WE CALL SUCH A WORD ? We call such a word an Emphasising Pronoun

WHAT ARE THE EMPHASISING PRONOUNS ? The Emphasising ... are "myself ..."

GIVE ME THREE SENTENCES CONTAINING EMPHASISING PRONOUNS, PLEASE !/ I remember it very clearly, because I gave him the money myself - People cannot usually repair shoes themselves; they have to take them to a shoe repairer - She always drove the car herself

668 DO YOU BELIEVE IN THE EXPRESSION "IF YOU WANT A JOB DOING PROPERLY, DO IT YOURSELF" ? Yes, I believe in the ... or ... No, I don't believe in the ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

IF A PUPIL CAN'T ANSWER A QUESTION DURING THE LESSON HIMSELF, WHO HELPS HIM WITH THE ANSWER ?/ If a pupil ... the teacher ...

Sometimes we use an **Emphasising Pronoun** with the meaning of "alone", in which case we generally use the word "by" with it. For example "I did the translation myself" emphasises the fact that "I" did the translation and not someone else, whereas "I did the translation by myself" means that I did the translation alone without help.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES: "HE CUT THE BREAD HIMSELF" AND "HE CUT THE BREAD BY HIMSELF" ?/

The difference between these two sentences is that, the first sentence emphasises the fact that "he" ... not someone else ... the second sentence means ... he cut the bread alone without help

DOES THIS DOOR SHUT BY ITSELF ?

669 **SETTLE (1)** **UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (U.N.O. or U.N.)**

支払う, 解決する, 沈殿する, 定住する, 植民する

国際連合

STIR

FOREVER

THE SPANISH

THE PORTUGUESE

かきまわす

永久に

スペイン人

ポルトガル人

The word "settle" is one of those difficult words which has all kinds of meanings and uses. Here are 6 of them.

TO PAY 支払う

IF YOU DON'T SETTLE YOUR BILLS WHEN YOU OUGHT TO, WHAT HAPPENS ?/

If I don't settle ... I might have to pay a fine

TO END 解決する

IF TWO COUNTRIES CAN'T SETTLE A POLITICAL PROBLEM, WHERE DO THEY (OR RATHER WHERE SHOULD THEY) GO IN ORDER TO SETTLE IT ?

If two countries ... United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.) ...

TO GO TO THE BOTTOM 沈殿する

670 IF YOU DON'T STIR YOUR COFFEE, WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SUGAR ?

If I don't stir ... the sugar settles to the bottom of the cup

WHAT KIND OF THINGS STIR YOU THE MOST ?

The kind of ... are music, watching sport, a film with a sad ending ...

TO MAKE ONE'S HOME 定住する

WOULD YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SETTLE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY FOREVER? Yes, I'd find it ... or ... No, I wouldn't find it ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

TO COLONIZE 植民する

WHO WERE THE FIRST EUROPEANS TO SETTLE IN SOUTH AMERICA? The first Europeans ... were the Spanish and the Portuguese ...

TO DECIDE 決める

IF I SAID TO YOU THAT I WAS GOING TO AUSTRALIA NEXT YEAR BUT THAT NOTHING HAD BEEN SETTLED YET, WHAT WOULD I MEAN?/ If you said to ... you'd mean that nothing had been decided yet for certain as to how and when you were going etc.

PARTLY 部分的に

WOULD YOU SAY THAT SUCCESS IN LIFE WAS PARTLY A QUESTION OF LUCK? Yes, I'd say that ...

671 **CHICKEN** ニワトリ, 弱虫

BRAVE 勇敢な

CAN A CHICKEN FLY? Yes, a chicken ... but not very far

WHY DOES A BOY SOMETIMES CALL ANOTHER BOY "CHICKEN"? A boy sometimes ... because he thinks the boy, like a chicken, is not very brave

BEACH 浜辺

By the word "beach", we usually mean that part of the shore which is between the high-tide mark and the low-tide mark. A beach is usually of sand or small stones made smooth by the sea./

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE WORD "BEACH"? By the word ...

TIDY キチンとした, こぎれいな

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO BE TIDY"? "To be tidy" means to keep things in their proper place

AT WHAT STAGE OF A MAN'S LIFE DOES HIS HAIR BEGIN TO DROP OUT ?/ A man's hair can begin to drop out at any stage in his life. It depends on the man and his manner of living ...

STREAM (v & n) ¹⁷⁰⁰ 流れる, 流れ, 連続	ON FIRE 燃えている	UPSTREAM 上流する	DOWNSTREAM 下流する
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WHAT IS A STREAM ? A stream is a small river

IF YOU FOLLOW A RIVER UPSTREAM, WHERE WILL IT EVENTUALLY LEAD YOU TO ? If you follow a ... it'll eventually lead you to the mountains or hills

AND IF YOU FOLLOWED IT DOWNSTREAM, WHERE WOULD IT EVENTUALLY LEAD YOU TO ?/ If you followed it ... it'd ... to the sea or a lake

674 IF YOU SAW A STREAM OF PEOPLE STREAMING OUT OF A BUILDING IN A HURRY, WHAT'D YOU THINK ? If I saw ... I'd think that either the building was on fire or that people had just finished work

DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING CLAUSES •

DEFINE
限定する

ESSENTIAL
不可欠の

NEXT DOOR
となり (の)

We have two kinds of clauses - Defining Clauses and Non-Defining Clauses. A Defining Clause is essential to the meaning of a sentence, whereas a Non-Defining Clause is not essential to the meaning of a sentence. For example:

DEFINING CLAUSE

The book which I gave you was not mine.

NON-DEFINING CLAUSE

Paris, which is the capital of France, is a very large city./

In the first sentence, the clause "which I gave you" is essential to the meaning of the sentence; whilst in the second sentence, the clause "which is the capital of France" is not essential information about Paris.

675 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DEFINING CLAUSE AND A NON-DEFINING CLAUSE ? The difference ... is that a Defining Clause is essential ... a Non-Defining Clause is not essential ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ This is the book **that John gave me** - and -
This book, **that John gave me**, is very interesting

Other examples of Defining and Non-Defining Clauses are as follows:-

Defining: The man who lives next door is no friend of mine.

Non-Defining: Richard, who is my best friend, went to Ireland last year.

Defining: Here is the pupil whose book I borrowed.

Non-Defining: Miss Jones, whose car was stolen last week, works in the same office as myself.

Defining: This is the place where I was born.

Non-Defining: Hamburg, where I used to live as a boy, is in the North of Germany.

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING CLAUSES, PLEASE ! The man **who stole my car** has been caught -and- Mary, **the girl who lives next-door**, is a friend of mine

With a Defining Clause, we do not use any commas, whereas a Non-Defining Clause we put between two commas, as it is additional information. Commas, of course, are very important, as they can change the meaning of a sentence./ For example:-

676 **Defining:** "She has two brothers who are farmers" - which means she has other brothers who are not farmers

Non-Defining: "She has two brothers, who are farmers" - which means that she has only two brothers.

IN WHICH KIND OF CLAUSE DO WE USE COMMAS ? We use commas in Non-Defining Clauses